





ACOMPANION

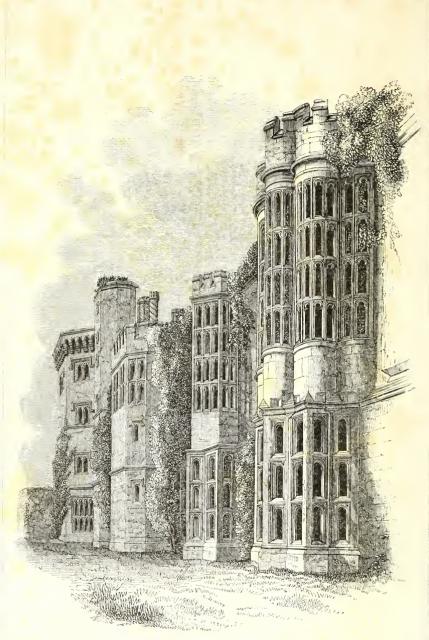
TO THE

THIRD EDITION OF A

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURE.







THORNBURY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,





ACOMPANION

TO THE

THIRD EDITION OF A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

USED IN

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

CONTAINING

FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES,

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, AND INDEXES.

OXFORD,

JOHN HENRY PARKER;

TILT AND BOGUE, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

M.D.CCC.XLI.



ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the spring of the year 1840 the copper-plates and copy-right of Mr. Britton's "Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages" were sold by public auction, to Mr. Henry G. Bohn, by whom the purchase was shortly afterwards transferred to the present publisher.

After some consideration he decided upon publishing it as a Companion to the Glossary of Architecture, and extracting so much of Mr. Britton's Dictionary as suited that object, in preference to reprinting the whole as a separate work.

Several different reasons combined to recommend this plan in preference to the other. The two works had so many points of resemblance that they must necessarily take the same ground in some instances. It appeared also that Mr. Britton's series of plates taken by themselves were far from complete, his plan had evidently been cut short and brought to a hasty conclusion: to have taken it up and completed it would have made a large and expensive work; but by taking these plates as additional illustrations to the Glossary, they afford a large number of valuable

examples, very few of which had previously been given in that work.

As soon as this was decided on, it became necessary to affix dates to these new examples in the same manner as had been done in the former volume. The researches necessary to ascertain these dates as far as possible, naturally recalled the idea which had previously been entertained, of adding a short Chronological Table and Index, which it is hoped will be found useful and interesting. In order to make this more complete, the heads of the different Kings and Queens have been inserted from the best authorities that were accessible, together with their respective shields and badges; these latter are borrowed principally from Mr. Willement's Regal Heraldry, with his kind permission.

Examples of each successive change in the style of Architecture, from the Saxon period to the decline and fall of Gothic art, have also been added, and are intended to supply a deficiency which had been much complained of.

For the beautiful woodcut of Thornbury Castle (see Frontispiece) which is given as an example of the style in use for domestic edifices in the reign of Henry VIII., the work is indebted to the liberality of the Rev. William Digby, M.A. canon of Worcester.

Alphabetical Indexes of the examples represented in the engravings, and of the places mentioned in the three volumes, complete the work.

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A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF

Gothic Architecture

IN ENGLAND.

Roman.

Tower in Dover Castle, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Portions of Walls at St. Nicholas Church, Leicester; Wroxeter, Shropshire, York, Lincoln, Silchester, Dorchester, Littleton, Somersetshire, Castor, Northamptonshire, &c. &c.

A. D. 430. THE ROMANS DEPART FROM BRITAIN.

Saron,

Architectural remains of this era very doubtful.

A.D. 450. THE SAXONS ARRIVED IN BRITAIN.

Supposed circa 620—640. Ruins of Church in the Castle at Dover.—See Dugdale's Monasticon, N. E. vol. iv. p. 528.

It is built of rubble, with Roman brick intermixed, but in too rude a manner for Roman work.

650. Kingdom of Mercia embraces Christianity.

660. Abbey of Whitby, and Monastery of Gilling founded.

670. "Both the banks of the Wear have been made conspicuous by one Benedict, (surnamed Biscop, a noble Northumbrian,) who there built Churches and Monasteries, one to Peter, the other to Paul, (Monk's Wearmouth, and Bishop's Wearmouth,) united in the bond of brotherly love and of monastic rule. The industry and forbearance of this man any one will admire who reads the book which Bede composed concerning his life, and those of the succeeding Abbots: his industry in bringing over a multitude of books, and being the first person who introduced in England constructors of stone edifices or makers of glass windows; in which pursuits he spent almost his whole life abroad."—William of Malmsbury, Sharp's transl. pp. 59, 60.

"Lapidei tabulatus" is the expression used for stone buildings: this seems intended to designate buildings with courses of stone in a regular manner. Bede merely says that Benedict caused a church to be erected after the Roman model.

The present Tower of Monk's Wearmouth is very rude both in design and workmanship, and may possibly be of this date.

675-704. ETHELRED, KING OF MERCIA.

Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire, supposed to be founded by Cuthbald, second Abbot of Medeshampstead about this period. "Saxulphus post suum principale monaster. parturiit et ædificavit suffraganea cœnobia......Unde factum est ut ex ipso monaster. Medeshamstedensi plura alia sint condita, et de eadem congregatione monachi et abbates constituti, sicut ad Ancarig, quod modo Thorneia dicitur, et ad Brikelswurthe...et ad plura alia."—Lelandi Collectanea, vol. i. p. 5.

This church has much the character of debased Roman work.

Tower, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii. Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv. Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxx.

Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv. Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

685—688. Caedwalla, the first Christian King of Wessex.

688—728. In a encourages learning.

690. Glastonbury. "Moreover how sedulous he (King Ina) was in religious matters, the laws he enacted to reform

SAXON. 3

the manners of the people, are proof sufficient; in which the image of his purity is reflected even upon the present times: another proof are the monasteries nobly founded at the King's expense; more especially that at GLASTONBURY, most celebrated in our days, which he erected, in a low retired situation, in order that the monks might more eagerly thirst after heavenly, in proportion as they were less affected by earthly things. Here too he erected a church, dedicated to the Holy Apostles, as an appendage to the ancient church of which we are speaking, and enriched it with vast possessions."

—William of Malmsbury, Sharpe's trans. p. 35.

772—803. CHARLEMAGNE.

774. "Convent of Lorsch, Germany, between Darmstadt and Manheim, founded in 764, in the reign of Pepin, king of the Franks: the church was consecrated in 774, in presence of Charlemagne."—See Moller's Denkmäler, pl. i.—iv.

"In 1090 the church was burnt, but was soon rebuilt; the ruins of this second church are in the style of the eleventh century, but the portico which is here delineated (plates i. to iv. of Moller,) exhibits the degenerated Roman architecture after the fall of the empire." Over the larger arches is a small ornamental arcade, the pilasters of which are quite of Roman character, while the arches are acute angled triangles.

792. St. Alban's. "The reliques of St. Alban, at that time obscurely buried, he (Offa) ordered to be reverently taken up and placed in a shrine decorated to the fullest extent of royal munificence with gold and jewels; a church of most beautiful workmanship was there erected, and a society of monks assembled."—William of Malmsbury, pp. 86, 87.

796. WINCHELCOMBE. "For at Winchelcombe, where he had built a church to God, which yet remains, on the day of its dedication he freed the captive king at the altar, and consoled him with liberty."—Ibid. p. 96.

827-836. Egbert, first King of England.

836—856. ETHELWULF, famed for his bounty to the Church.

872—901. Alfred.

"One half portion of all revenues, provided they were justly acquired, he gave to his monasteries; all his other income he divided into two equal parts; the first was again subdivided into three; of which the first was given to the servants of his court, the second to artificers, whom he constantly employed in the erection of new edifices in a manner surprising and hitherto unknown to the English; the third he gave to strangers. The second part of the revenue was divided in such a mode that the first portion should be given to the poor of his kingdom, the second to the monasteries, the third to scholars, the fourth to foreign churches."—William of Malmsbury, p. 139.

SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF ALFRED.

Tower of the Church at Barton on the Humber, Lincolnshire. See Rickman, 4th edit. p. 303.

Window, vol. ii, pl. xciv.

- Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire. Ibid. p. 304.
 Tower, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii. Columns, vol. iii. pl. xxii.
 Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxx.
- —— Brigstock Church, Northamptonshire. Ibid. p. 212.

 Doorway, vol. ii. pl. xxxv. Arch, vol. ii. pl. iv.
- —— Barnack Church, Northamptonshire, Ibid. p. 212.

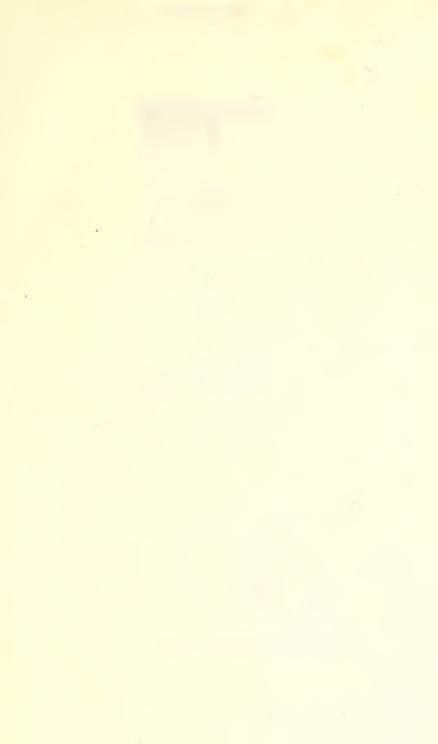
 Arch, vol. ii. pl. iv.

Wittering Church, Northamptonshire, east end. Ibid. p. 304.
Arch, vol. ii. pl. iv.

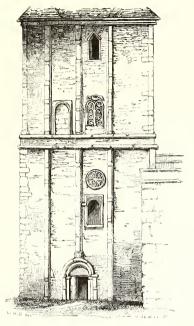
For other examples of buildings supposed to be of this era, see vol. i. article Saxon.

Repton Church, Derbyshire. Ibid. p. 304 and 148.
Crypt, vol. ii. pl. xxxiii. Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii.

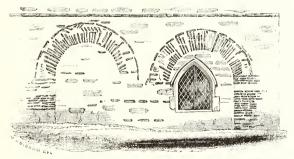
Some parts of this church are supposed to be Saxon, and the crypt is in some parts more like Roman work than Norman.







BARNACK CEURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



BRIXWORTH CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



SAXON. 5

924. ATHELSTAN built and repaired many monasteries.—William of Malmsbury, p. 148.

944. Jumièges built by William I. Duke of Normandy. "For he ever designed, even amid his warlike pursuits, one day to become a monk of Jumièges; which place, deserted from the time of Hasting, he cleared of the overspreading thorns, and with princely magnificence exalted to its present state."—Ibid. p. 167.

This monastery appears to have been rebuilt about a century after this period.—See A.D. 1051.

959. Edgar. "Scarce a year elapsed he did not build some new monastery."—Ibid. p. 170.

St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

973. "How powerful indeed the sanctity and virtue of Dunstan's disciples were, is sufficiently evinced by Ethelwold, made abbot of Abingdon from a monk of Glastonbury, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, who built so many and such great monasteries, as to make it appear hardly credible, how the bishop of one see should be able to effect what the king of England himself could scarcely undertake. I am deceived and err through hasty opinion, if what I assert be not evident. How great are the monasteries of Ely, Peterborough and Thorney, which he raised from the foundations, and completed by his industry; which, though repeatedly reduced by the wickedness of plunderers, are yet sufficient for their inhabitants."—Ibid. p. 172.

974. Edgar's Charter to Malmsbury says, "In aid of my pious devotion, heavenly love suddenly insinuated to my watchful solicitude that I should rebuild all the holy monasteries throughout my kingdom, which, as they were visibly ruinated with mouldering shingles and worm-eaten boards, even to the rafters, so, what was still worse, they had become internally neglected and almost destitute of the service of God; wherefore ejecting those illiterate clerks, subject to

the discipline of no regular order, in many places I have appointed pastors of an holier race, that is of the monastic order, supplying them with ample means out of my royal revenues to repair their churches wherever ruinated, &c."—William of Malmsbury, p. 180.

- 977. "A Council was called at Calne, where all the Senators of England, the king being absent on account of his youth, assembled in an upper chamber, and the business was agitated with much animosity and debate;.....the floor with its beams and supporters gave way suddenly and fell to the ground; all fell with it except Dunstan, who alone escaped unhurt by standing on a single rafter which retained its position, the rest were either killed or subjected to lasting infirmity.—Ibid. p. 189.
- 994. "Great devastations of the Danes. London besieged. Sixteen counties overrun. Devonshire was laid waste, the monasteries destroyed, and Exeter set on fire."—Ibid. p. 194.
- 1013. "He (Richard, son of Richard I. Duke of Normandy) completed the monastery at Fescamp, which his father had began."—Ibid. p. 216.
- 1014. Church of St. Jacques, Liège; the west front only, (De Caumont.)

Style—Romanesque, corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

- 1015. "Their (Sigeferd and Morcard) dependants were worsted and driven into the tower of St. Frideswide's Church in Oxford, where, as they could not be dislodged, they were consumed by fire; however, shortly after, the foul stain was wiped out by the king's penitence, and the sacred place repaired."—Ibid. p. 220.
- 1015. "Proceeding from Sandwich into Kent, and thence into West Saxony, he (Canute) laid every thing waste with fire and slaughter."—Ibid. p. 221.

SAXON.



1017—1036. CANUTE THE DANE.

1017. "Canute repaired throughout England the monasteries which had been partly injured and partly destroyed by the military incursions of himself or of his father: he built churches in all the places where he had fought, and more particularly at Assandun, and appointed ministers to them, who, through the succeeding revolutions of ages, might pray to God for the souls of the persons there slain. At the consecration of this edifice, himself was present, and the English and Danish nobility made their offerings: it is now, according to report, an ordinary church under the care of a parish priest."—William of Malmsbury, p. 228.

This was standing in Malmsbury's time.

1020. "Over the body of the most holy Edmund, whom the Danes of former times had killed, he built a church with princely magnificence, applied to it an Abbot and Monks, and conferred on it many large estates."—Ibid. p. 288.

1020. Church of St. Agnan, in the Department of the Loir et Cher, Normandy. A very interesting church, (De Caumont.)

Style-Corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

1022—1060. Mont St. Michel, Normandy.

"The convent and church being now (1836) converted into a house of correction, are so subdivided and blocked up with partition walls, that every thing is seen to disadvantage. The arches on each side the nave of the church are walled up, but you can distinguish the pillars, and perceive that they were built in courses, and had capitals. This part of the church

belongs to the eleventh century."—Mr. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 155.

Nave of the church, Early Norman.

1032. Canute's charter of Glastonbury, dated from the wooden church there. "The grant of this immunity was written and published in the wooden church, in the presence of king Canute, in the year of our Lord 1032."—Ibid. p. 235.

1032. Chartres—"By the advice of the Archbishop also, the king sending money to foreign churches, very much enriched Chartres, where at that time flourished bishop Fulbert, most renowned for sanctity and learning, who, among other demonstrations of his diligence, very magnificently completed the church of our Lady, St. Mary, the foundations of which he had laid; and which moreover doing every thing he could for its honour, he rendered celebrated by many musical modulations. The man who has heard his chaunts, breathing only celestial vows, is best able to conceive the love he manifested in honour of the Virgin."—Ibid. p. 235.



1041—1066. Edward the Confessor.

1041. "Leofric and his wife Godifa built many monasters as Coventry, St. Mary's, Stow, Wenlock, Leon, and some others."—William of Malmsbury, p. 247.

SUPPOSED TO BE OF THIS AGE.

Tower of St. Benet's Church, Cambridge.
Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv. See Rickman, p. 305.

Tower and Chancel Arch, Wickham Church, Berkshire.
Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv. Ibid. p. 126.

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Court of Requests, Westminster.

Doorway, vol. ii. pl. xxxv. From Carter's Ancient Architecture.

1051. Jumièges—Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, buried there, "in the church of St. Mary, which he chiefly had built at a vast expense."—William of Malmsbury, p. 254.

Style—Early Norman, rude and massive; caps plain—have been painted but not sculptured. This church was consecrated in the year 1067.

1058—1072. GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL. This Cathedral was first built on its present site by Abbot Wolstan at this period, and part of the crypt is *supposed* by some antiquaries to be some of the original work; but the monastery is recorded to have been destroyed by fire in 1088, and the first stone of a new church laid by Robert, Bishop of Hereford, in the following year.

Style-Early Norman.

1060—1100. Church of St. Sernin, Toulouse. A large, fine, and very interesting church, described in the second volume of the "Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France," and by M. D. Caumont in the first volume of the "Bulletin Monumental," p. 72.

Style-Early Norman.

1064—1118. Duomo of Pisa, built by Buschetto. Artaud, Italie, p. 134.

Style—Norman; walls covered with arcades of round headed arches.

1065. "King Edward the Confessor commanded the church at Westminster to be dedicated on Innocents' Day. He was buried on the day of the Epiphany in the said church, which he first in England had erected after that kind of style, which now almost all attempt to rival at enormous expense."

—William of Malmsbury, p. 292.

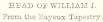
1066. "He (William) sent the body of Harold to his mother, who begged it, unransomed; though she proffered large sums by her messengers. She buried it at Waltham, a church which he had built in honour of the Holy Cross, and had endowed for canons."—Ibid. p. 322.

Norman.



HEAD OF WILLIAM I From his Great Seal.







1066—1087. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

After the Conquest. "The Normans, as I have related, live in large edifices with economy......They revived by their arrival the observances of religion, which were every where grown lifeless in England. You might see churches rise in every village, and monasteries in the towns and cities, built after a style unknown before."—William of Malmsbury, p. 321.

1066—1077. Caen, St. Stephen's or the Abbaye aux Hommes. Founded by William the Conqueror in 1066, and dedicated in 1077. Upper part of the west front added about 1200.

Style—Norman, plain, but very bold and good, masonry of squared stones with wide joints; capitals sculptured.

Some of the capitals and ornaments in this church correspond very remarkably with those in the chapel in the White Tower, London.

For accurate engravings of this church see Cotman's Antiquities of Normandy, and Pugin and Le Keux's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.

1066. Caen, Church of the Holy Trinity, or Abbaye aux Dames. Founded by Queen Matilda in 1066, and the church was consecrated the same year, but probably not finished for several years afterwards. See Knight's Tour, p. 60.

Style—Norman, with a good deal of ornament, and in a lighter style than St. Etienne.

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This church is more richly ornamented than is usual at the period. The same peculiar capitals and ornaments occur here as before noticed.

For engravings see Cotman's and Pugin's Normandy.

1070—1083. Caen—Church of St. Nicholas.

Style—Early Norman, plain; the same peculiar capital occurs here. For engravings, see Pugin's Normandy.

Circa 1070—1100. Hedingham Castle, Essex.

Supposed to have been built by Aubrey de Vere, to whom the Manor of Hedingham was given by William I, soon after the Conquest.

Style—Early Norman, massive and plain; arches square in section.

For engravings, see Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 35.

1073—1080. Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, built by Archbishop Lanfranc.

Part of the present crypt is of Early Norman character, and supposed to be of this date; arch ribs square.

Western part of Crypt, vol. iii. pl. xxix. Capital in Crypt, vol. iii. pl. xv.

1074. Chapel of St. George at Cologne.

Style—Early Norman; Domical Roof; no ribs. A good deal like Chapel in White Tower. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1076. Evreux Cathedral, Normandy, consecrated. See Knight's Tour, p. 176, and the authorities there referred to.

Arches of Nave, Norman, plain.

1077—1115. St. Alban's Abbey, central tower and transepts. Built principally by abbot Paul de Caen, who died in 1093, but completed by his successor, Richard de Albini, and dedicated in 1115. "Paulus Monachus Cadomensis, quarto Kalendas Julii, Ecclesiam beati Anglorum Protomartyris Albani, regendam suscepit: qui eam in brevi, consilio Lanfranci Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi et auxilio, multipliciter ampliavit. Novam ecclesiam cum claustro et omnibus regularibus officinis eleganter construxit, ordinem in ea monachorum jam pene collapsum reformavit, cœnobiumque in honorem beati martyris Albani constructum, libris divinis et ornamentis multipliciter adornavit."—Matth. Paris, ed. Wats, p. 10.

Style—Early Norman, wide jointed and rude work, with Roman bricks mixed irregularly with rubble stone work: balustre shafts used abundantly.

1077—1107. Rochester Cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Gundulph, who also built the Castle there. Godwin, p. 395.

Part of the nave is supposed to be his work, continued by bishop Ernulph, and dedicated in 1130.

Style-Early Norman.

Base, vol. ii. pl. 12.

Fireplace in Castle, vol. ii. pl. xl.

1078. "Ecclesia Becci in honorem beatæ Mariæ dedicata est, ab Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi Lanfranco: cujus operis, ipse, post abbatem Herlewinum, primum in fundamento lapidem projecit."—Matth. Paris, ed. Wats, p. 11.

This church appears to have been entirely rebuilt in subsequent times. In 1264 a fire destroyed the greatest part of the church.—History of the Abbey of Bec.

1079—1115. Hereford Cathedral, arches of nave; commenced by bishop Lozing in 1079, and completed in 1115.

Style—Early Norman.

1079—1093. Crypt and Transepts of Winchester Cathedral, built by bishop Walkelyn. Part of these still remain.

Style—Early Norman, wide jointed masonry.

Arch in south transept, vol. iii. pl. iv.

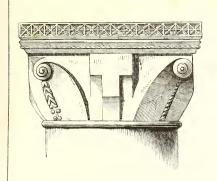
Crypt, Columns, vol. iii. pl. xxii. Base, vol. iii. pl. viii.

1080. St. Georges de Boscherville, Normandy, built by Raoul de Tancarville, chamberlain to William the Conqueror. Style—Norman; the original part of the work is early and plain, but caps sculptured. See Knight's Tour, p. 19.

1080. Durham Cathedral, set on fire in a tumult: "Leobin, the fomentor of the crime, was half burnt, as he would not quit the church till it was set on fire."—William of Malmsbury, p. 346.

1081—1106. Ely Conventual Church. Commenced by abbot Simeon, brother to Walkelyn, bishop of Winchester, and dedicated in 1106; nave and transepts of this date.

Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii. Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxx. Style—Norman.



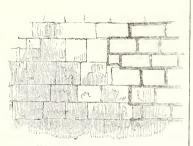
WHITE TOWER, LONDON



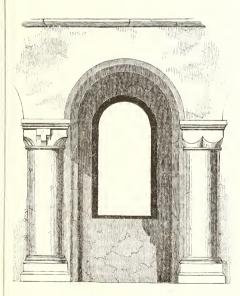
WESTMINSTER HALL



WHITE TOWER



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL TRANSEPT



WHITE TOWER



WESTMINSTER HALL



1801. Chapel in the White Tower, London; built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester.

Style-Early Norman. For engravings, see Vetusta Monumenta, vol. ii.

The part remaining of this date consists of the three lofty Norman arches in the west front of very plain character, in which are *inserted* the rich Norman doorways of bishop Alexander. See Vetusta Monumenta, vol. iii.

Style—Early Norman.

1085. CAEN and BATTLE Abbeys, built by William I. "He built one monastery in England and another in Normandy; that at Caen first, which he dedicated to St. Stephen, and endowed with suitable estates, and most magnificent presents. There he appointed Lanfranc, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, abbot...... William built another monastery near Hastings, which was also called Battle, because there the principal church stands on the very spot where, as they report, Harold was found in the thickest heaps of the slain."

—William of Malmsbury, p. 342.

1087. The Church of St. Mary at Mantes was burnt in August by William, who, dying on 6th of September following, left a sum of money to rebuild it.—Ibid. p. 353.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF WILLIAM I.

Witchingham Church, Norfolk.
Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Gillingham Church, Norfolk. Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.



1087—1100. WILLIAM RUFUS.

1089—1100. Gloucester Cathedral, Crypt arches of nave and part of transepts. The first stone was laid in 1089, and it was dedicated in 1100. Abbot Serlo the architect died in 1104.

Style—Early Norman, plain and massive.

1089. Crypt of Worcester Cathedral, built by Bp. Wulston. Style—Early Norman, arch ribs square in section; no groin rib.

1091. "On the ides of October, at Wincheldumbe, a stroke of lightning beat against the side of the tower with such force, that, shattering the wall where it joined to the roof, it opened a place wide enough to admit a man."—William of Malmsbury, p. 391.

1092. "A thunder storm at Salisbury entirely destroyed the roof of the church tower, and much injured the wall, only five days after Osmund the bishop had consecrated it." —Ibid. p. 392.

1093—1104. Durham Cathedral, choir and transept. menced by bishop Carileph in 1093, and so far completed as to receive the body of St. Cuthbert in 1104.

Compartment, vol. iii. pl. xviii.

Style-Early Norman.

1093. William Rufus. Low state of the church. sacred honours of the church, as the pastors died, were exposed to sale."—Ibid. p. 385.

1093—1100. Priory of Christ Church, Hampshire, built by bishop Flambard. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 80.

The nave and transepts of the present church are supposed to be of this date.

Style—Early Norman.

1094—1156. Abbey of Laach, near the Rhine.

Style—Norman. Arches of windows square edged, recessed; windows very deep in wall; tower windows have balustres. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1096—1119. Norwich Cathedral, choir, aisles, transepts, tower. Bishop Herbert de Lozing commenced this cathedral, on its present site, by command of the pope, as a penance for his youthful crimes. The greater part of the existing structure appears to be his work, though much altered in subsequent times.

Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxx. Arcades, vol. iii. pl. i.

Style—The original parts are of Early Norman character, with wide jointed masonry.

1097—1098. "Circa idem tempus fundata est Ecclesia Norwicensis, et in ea pro clericis, monachi surrogati sunt."—Matth. Paris, p. 29.

1098. "Ipso eodem anno Cisterciense Cœnobium inceptum est."—Ibid. p. 38.

1099. First crusade. Jerusalem besieged. "Raimund actively employed before the tower of David. This fortress, defending the city on the west, and strengthened nearly half way up by courses of squared stone soldered with lead, repels every fear of invaders, when guarded by a small party within."—William of Malmsbury, p. 441.

1100. "A few countrymen conveyed the body (of William Rufus) placed on a cart, to the Cathedral of Winchester, the blood dripping from it all the way. Here it was committed to the ground within the tower, attended by many of the

nobility, though lamented by few. Next year, (A.D. 1107, an. Winton,) the tower fell; though I forbear to mention the different opinions on this subject, least I should seem to assent too readily to unsupported trifles: more especially as the building might have fallen through imperfect construction, even though he had never been buried there."—William of Malmsbury, p. 395.







HEAD (supposed) OF HENRY I.
From Rochester Cathedral.



QUEEN OF HENRY I. From Rochester Cathedral.

1100—1135. Henry I.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF HENRY I.

Basingham Church, Norfolk.
Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Than Church, near Caen, Normandy.

Style—Norman, with a good deal of ornament: the character is clearly later than L'Abbaye aux dames. The peculiar plain block of stone in the centre of the face of the capital which occurs there, and in other examples of the same date, is here carved into a head. For engravings, see Pugin.

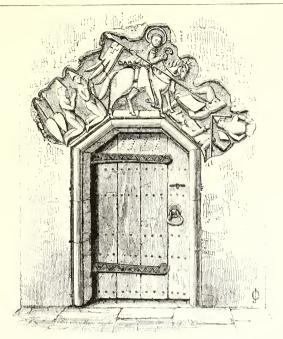
Crosses on gables, vol. iii. pl. xxvii. Spire, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Waltham Abbey Church, nave.

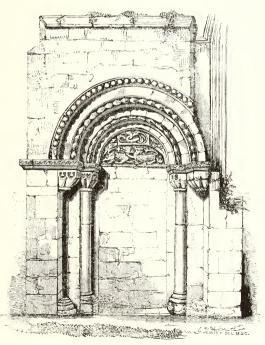
This appears to be the most probable date to assign to this building, as Henry I. and his two wives are recorded as special benefactors to the monastery. Others consider it as the original work of Harold, 1062—1066. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 32.

Style—Norman, early, plain, and massive: the capitals are of the cushion shape, and quite plain; the arches are square edged, (square in section,) and ornamented with the zig-zag and billet only.

Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii.



FORDINGTON CHURCH, DORCHESTER, DORSET.



STONELEIGH CHURCH WARWICKSHIRE



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1102—1121. Tewkesbury Abbey Church, Gloucestershire, built by Robert Fitz Hamon, who was buried in the chapterhouse in 1107. The church was consecrated in 1121.

"The king munificently repaired the damage of that church, (Bayeux,) and it is not easy to relate how much Robert ennobled by his favour the monastery of Tewkesbury."—William of Malmsbury, p. 44.

The west end and arches of the nave are in the Norman style of this period.

Turret, vol. ii. pl. lxxxix.

1103—1116. St. Botolph's Priory Church, Colchester, Essex; founded by Ernulph, a monk, afterwards abbot of Peterborough, in 1103, and supposed to have been completed by 1116, when a papal bull invested the priory with peculiar privileges.

It is built of brick and rubble, supposed to be taken from the ruins of some Roman building. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. p. 2.

Style—Early Norman, with intersecting arcades.

Arcades, vol. ii. pl. viii.—vol. iii. pl. iii.

1104—1128. Durham Cathedral, nave and aisles. Bishop Flambard continued the work of his predecessor in the same style. "He raised the walles of the body of his church unto the roofe: he translated the reliques of Saint Cuthbert into the new church, and bestowed a shryne upon him: he compassed the citie with a wall."—Godwin, p. 511.

Style—Early Norman.

Base, vol. iii. pl. viii.

1104. Arcade, St. Aldate's Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. viii. See Dr. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style-Early Norman.

1107. Norwich Cathedral commenced. "Herbert removed the episcopal see, which had formerly been at Helmham, and afterwards at Thetford, to a town celebrated for its trade and populousness, called Norwich. Here he settled a congregation of monks, famous for their numbers and their morals; purchasing every thing for them out of his private

fortune. For, having an eye to the probable complaints of his successors, he gave none of the episcopal lands to the monastery, least they should deprive the servants of God of their subsistence, if they found any thing given to them which pertained to their see. At Thetford too he settled Clugniac monks."—William of Malmsbury, p. 403. Bishop Herbert died in 1119. "This church he dedicated to the blessed Trinity.....having finished it according to his mind, he then determined to build an house for himself......He founded a stately palace......Again he built five churches."—Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, p. 343.

Style-Norman.

1107. Fall of the Tower of Winchester Cathedral. An. Winton.

Tower and part of Transepts rebuilt after the fall. Fine jointed masonry, vol. ii. pl. li.

1107—1139. Sherborne Castle, built by Roger, bishop of Salisbury. Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, 4to. p. 273.

Style—Norman. Vault, vol. ii. pl. xci.

1110—1180. St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. p. 45.

Part of the church of this date.
Style—Norman. Window, (circa 1130,) vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

circa 1110. St. Peter's Church, Northampton.

There is no record of the time at which this curious and interesting building was erected; we are therefore thrown upon comparison to ascertain its date. Mr. Britton has been led by some circumstances to assign that of 1110 to it, and on comparing it with Castor Church, the date of which is recorded 1123, we find the character of this to be at least equally early, and the sculpture of the capitals agrees with those of Westminster Hall; the same ornament is found here also as occurs on an abacus in the Chapel in the White Tower. The arches are square in section, and ornamented with the zig-zag only. On the other hand, the banded columns usually belong to a much later period, and the singular rounded buttresses at the

NORMAN. 19

west end have not at all the appearance of Early Norman work. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. v. p. 179, and vol. ii. p. 13.

Style—Norman, richly ornamented.

Arcade, vol. iii. pl. i. Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii. Corbel Table, vol. iii. pl. xxiii.

1112. Exeter Cathedral enlarged by Bishop Warewest.

The Towers are supposed to be of this date. Godwin, p. 317.

Style—Norman.

1114—1123. Castor Church, Northamptonshire.
Inscription on a stone over the south door of the chancel.

XV KL MAI. DEDICATIO HUI ECCLE—A.D. MCXXIII.

This church is rich Norman work; ornaments, the square billet, hatched and scolloped. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. v.

Base, vol. iii. pl. viii. Corbel Tables, vol. iii. pl. xxiii.

1117—1143. Peterborough Cathedral, choir; foundation laid in 1117 by John de Sais, (or Seez,) and the plan of the whole formed by him: consecrated in 1143. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 351; from an ancient register of Peterb. Mon. MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Style—Good Norman, not very early. Tracery of south aisle, vol. iii. pl. xxxv.

1119. "He (Roger, bishop of Salisbury) was a prelate of a great mind, and spared no expense towards completing his designs, especially in buildings, which may be seen in other places, but more particularly at Salisbury and at Malmesbury; for there he erected extensive edifices at vast cost and with surpassing beauty, the courses of stone being so correctly laid that the joint deceives the eye, and leads it to imagine that the whole wall is composed of a single block."—William of Malmsbury, p. 504.

1121. "Apud Radingum (Reading) monachi ordinem inceperunt observare Monasticum, et ecclesia constructa est."—Matth. Paris, p. 69.

Part of the massive walls of this church are standing, and the foundations may be traced: they are built of flints, but so solid as to resist the effects alike of time and violence; they are of Norman character. 1121—1130. St. James's Tower at Bury St. Edmund's; built by Radulphus and Heræus, the Sacrists, at the same time that abbot Anselm built St. James's Church: others suppose it to be part of the work of abbot Baldwin, who rebuilt the abbey church, which was reconsecrated in 1095. This is a gateway tower of the abbey, but called St. James's Tower.—See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 84.

Style—Norman, early, the billet the prevailing ornament; most of the capitals are of the plain cushion shape, but some are sculptured.

Gateway Tower, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Capital, vol. iii. pl. xv.

1122—1145. Norwich Cathedral; the nave with its aisles: said by Blomefield to have been built by Bishop Everard in continuation of the plan of his predecessor, and it is in the same style. See 1107.

Style—Norman.

Arches, vol. iii. pl. iv. and v.

1131. Canterbury Cathedral dedicated. "The yeare 1130, Christ Church in Canterbury, that had lately beene new built by Lanfranke, soone after fell downe, (a great part of it at least, and was quickly repaired by the industry of Eardulf the prior,) was now, I know not by what chaunce, all burnt and consumed with fire. This Archbishop (Corbell) found meanes to repair it, and in Rogation weeke the year following did dedicate the same wonderful solemnly, in the presence of the king, the queene, David king of Scottes, and a great number of the nobility of both realmes."—Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, 4to. p. 39.

From the short time occupied in these repairs it may fairly be inferred that the injuries were only partial.

Style-Rich Norman.

Arcades, vol. iii. pl. i.

1131—1213. Dunstable Priory Church, Bedfordshire, founded by Henry I., and dedicated by St. Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, in 1213. The work seems to have been carried on for a great part of this long period. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. p. 8.

Style-Part Norman, rich and late; part Early English and Transition.

1132. Cathedral of Cefalu, in the island of Sicily: commenced by king Roger in 1132; but it is stated by Mr. Gally Knight, (p. 223,) that "portions of the upper part appear never to have been entirely finished: the work was probably long in progress, and perhaps discontinued for some years in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in the island."

Style—A curious mixture of Norman, Roman, Greek, Saracenic, and Byzantine: the arches are pointed of the Saracenic form, resting on Grecian columns and capitals, apparently taken from the ruins of some Grecian temple. The west front has a Norman doorway, and on the upper part two Norman arcades, one intersecting, the other not; in front of this has been introduced, evidently at a subsequent period, a sort of portico of three arches, the centre one round, the two side ones pointed; these rest on Grecian columns, and correspond with the pillars and arches of the nave. The cloister has pointed arches on coupled columns of mixed character, corresponding to our Transition Norman. See the plates to Knight's Normans in Sicily, and Del Duomo di Monreale, &c. per Domenico lo Faso Pietrasanta Duca di Sarradifalco, folio, Palermo, 1838.

1132—1143. Capella Palatina, in the palace of Palermo, Sicily: commenced by king Roger, consecrated 28th April, 1140. An inscription in the mosaics has the date of 1143.

Style—Transition Norman, with a good deal of Saracenic; it presents the same curious mixture with the other buildings of this island. Mr. Gally Knight has endeavoured to trace the origin of Gothic Architecture to this mixture; and the Norman architects may have borrowed some ideas and some ornaments from their intercourse with the Saracens and Byzantine Greeks; but the buildings of Sicily have nothing of Gothic Architecture about them excepting the accidental use of the pointed arch, which appears to have been used in Saracenic buildings before this period. See Knight's Normans in Sicily, and Del Duomo di Monreale.

1133. St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, London, founded by Rahere at this date. See Stow's Survey of London.

Style—Norman; pointed arches occur, but in a situation where necessity or manifest convenience appears to have dictated them.

1135. "Tandem cadaver Regis in Angliam allatum, in diebus Natalitiis, apud *Radingum*, in ecclesia, quam ipse fun-

daverat, regaliter est sepultum, præsentibus archiepiscopis, episcopis, et magnatibus regni."—Matth. Paris, p. 74.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF HENRY I.

Tower, Little Saxham Church, Suffolk, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii. Doorway, Essendine Church, Rutlandshire, vol. iii. pl. xxx. See Blore's History of Rutland.

Abacus, Easton, Hants, near Winchester, vol. i. pl. i.
Steetley Chapel, Derbyshire. See Rickman, p. 149.
Capital, vol. ii. pl. xxii.
Door, vol. ii. pl. xxxvi.





1135—1154. Stephen.

1136. St. Cross Church, near Winchester; founded by Stephen de Blois. Milner's History of Winchester.

Style—Rich Norman; part is of later date.

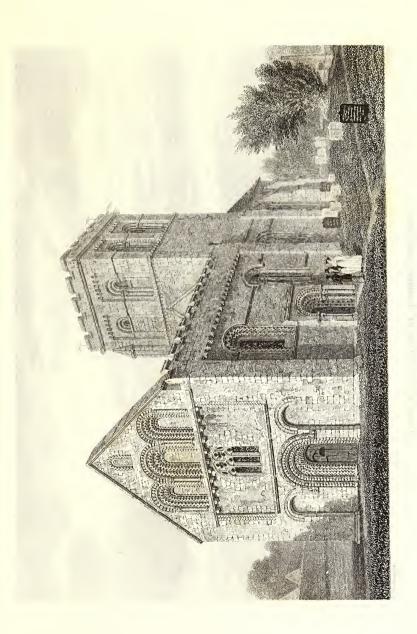
Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii. Triforium, vol. ii. pl. lxxxviii.

Arch, vol. ii. pl. v.

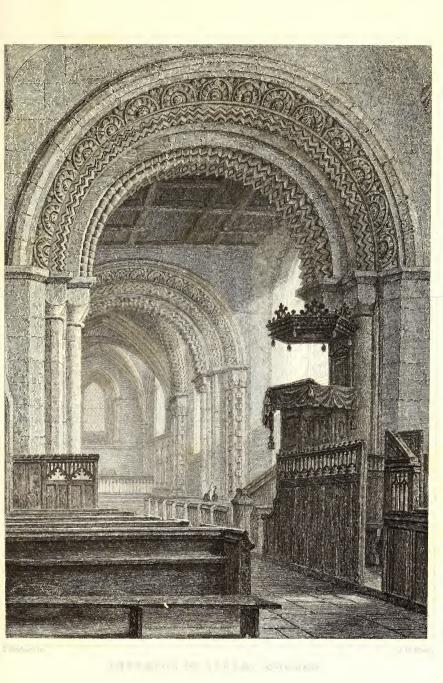
1135—1148. Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. pl. 10.

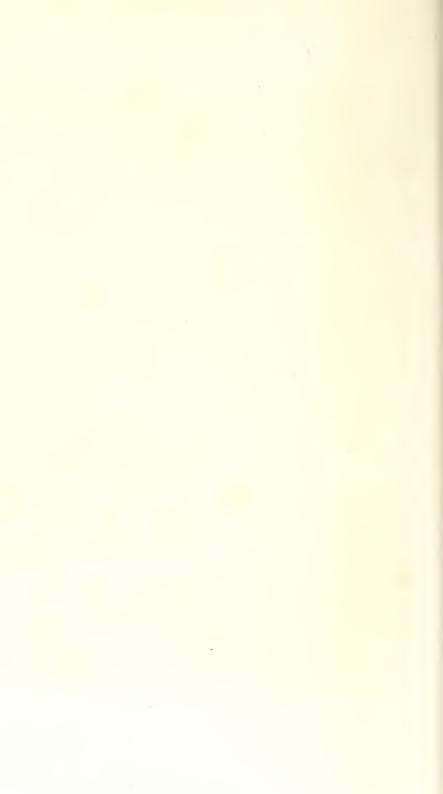
Style—Rich Norman. Arcades, vol. iii. pl. i. and iii.

1151. "Illo anno obiit Matildis uxor Regis Stephani, die inventionis Sanctæ Crucis apud Haingeam, castellum comitis Alberici de Ver, et in abbatia de *Feversham*, quam Rex Stephanus fundaverat, traditur sepulturæ."—Matth. Paris, p. 84.









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THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF STEPHEN.

Iffley Church, Oxfordshire.

The age of this church has been much disputed, but the style is *late* Norman, and very rich; the sagittarius, or mounted archer, the heraldic badge of Stephen, is used as an ornament, and may be considered as evidence that the church was built in his reign. The advowson was given to the monastery of Kenilworth by Juliana de S. Remigio, in the reign of Henry II. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Font, vol. ii. pl. xliii. Tracery of Vaulting, vol. iii. pl. xxxv. Corbel Table, vol. iii. pl. xxiii. Door, vol. ii. pl. xxxvi.

Arch, Avington Church, Berkshire, vol. iii. pl. vii.

"This is a very curious and fine Norman church, with a rich arch between nave and chancel, which seems to have failed at an early period, and been lately drawn much too depressed, and looking like two arches, which appearance it has not really."—See Rickman, p. 126.

Font, Brideskirk, Cumberland, vol. iii. pl. xxxvii.

Abacus, Jew's House, Lincoln, vol. ii. pl. i.

Font, Wansford Church, Northamptonshire, vol.iii. pl.xxxiv.

Font, East Meon Church, Hants, vol. iii. pl. xxxiv.

Pillar, Pittington Church, Durham, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiii.

Arch, Elkstone Church, Gloucestershire, vol. iii. pl. vii. See Rickman, p. 170.

Arcade, St. Ethelbert's Tower, Canterbury, vol. iii. pl. iii.

Arcade, Castle Rising Church, Norfolk, vol. iii. pl. iii.

Font, Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire, vol. iii. pl. xxxiv.

Door, Wolston Church, Warwickshire, vol. ii. pl. xxxvi.

Tower, Almondsbury Church, Gloucestershire, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Font, St. Michael's Church, Southampton, vol. iii. pl. xxxiv. Church of St. Loup, Bayeux, Normandy.

Style—Norman, richly ornamented, not very early in the style. See Pugin's Normandy.







FLANTA-GENISTA



ANJOU.

1154—1399. House of Plantagenet.



HEAD OF HENRY II.



ELEANOR OF GUIENNE

From their Monuments at Fontevraud.

1154—1189. HENRY II.

1155—1177. Peterborough Cathedral, Transepts; the work continued by abbot Waterville. See 1117.

Style—Good Norman, not very late in style; corresponding exactly with the choir.

1157. Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy, rebuilt by Bishop Philip de Harcourt after the destruction of the former church in the general conflagration of the city.

Style—Norman, late and rich work: the arches of the nave of this date. See Pugin's and Cotman's Normandy.

1157—1211. St. George de Boscherville, Normandy, chapter-house, built by abbot Vticor, who became abbot in 1157, and died in 1211: the rich western doorway is also probably his work.

Style—Transition Norman.

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1165—1191. Oakham Castle, Rutland, built by Walcheline de Ferrers. Camden's Brit. Rutl.

Style—Transition from Norman to Early English; one of the capitals has the tooth ornament. See Mr. Twopeny's etchings, plate i.

1171. Crypt of York Cathedral. Archbishop Roger. See Godwin, p. 460.

Style-Late rich Norman; vault has round ribs.

1172. Church of St. Bernard de Chiaravalle, near Ancona, Italy; built at this period, as appears from an inscription in it.

"ANNO DOMI EDIFICATA MCLXXII."

Style—Transition Norman.

See D'Agincourt Histoire de l'Art par les Monuments, folio, vol. i. plates xxxvi. and xlii.

1174. Tower of Pisa in Italy, built by Borromeo and William of Inspruck. Artaud, Italie, p. 134.
Style—Norman.

1174—1182. Cathedral of Monreale, at Palermo, Sicily. Founded by William II. King of Sicily, in 1174, consecrated by Pope Lucius III. in 1182, and described by him on his return to Rome as a work unrivalled since the days of the ancients.

Style—Transition Norman, with a mixture of Saracenic, richly ornamented with mosaics, corresponding strikingly with the cathedral of Cefalu. Del Duomo di Monreale per lo Duca di Serradifalco, Palermo, 1838, folio.

1174—1189. Nave of Ely Cathedral finished by bishop Rydall. Godwin, p. 202.

Style—Late Norman, very light for that style.

1175—1184. Choir of Canterbury Cathedral, begun by William of Sens and finished by William the Englishman.

Style-Late Norman and Transition.

Compartments, vol. iii. pl. xviii. Arcades, vol. iii. pl. i. Arches, vol. iii. pl. iv. and vi.

Buttress, vol. iii. pl. xiii.

Bosses, vol. iii. pl. viii.

Compartments, vol. iii. pl. xviii. Crypt, eastern part, vol. iii. pl. xxix.

Crypt, Arch, vol. iii. pl. v. Crypt, Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii.

Crypt, Capital, vol. iii. pl. xv.

Capital, vol. iii. pl. xvi.

1175—1193. Peterborough Cathedral, nave.

Style—Good Norman, corresponding very nearly with the choir and transepts, and evidently a continuation of the original plan. The billet moulding discontinued. See 1117 and 1155.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. ix.

1180—1200. Southwick, near Canterbury.

"John de Gisons grants to the church and canons of St. Mary of Suthewyke, a place to erect a chapel in honour of the glorious martyr, St. Thomas of Canterbury, on his land called *Sudeweda*, in the island of Portsea, containing thirteen perches in length and twelve in width."—fol. 47.

It appears from several other deeds that this John de Gisons was contemporary with Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, 1189—1204. He must have also been contemporary with Richard, bishop of Winchester, 1173—1189.

Charter of *Richard*, bishop of Winchester, addressed to Godfrey, prior of Southwick, in which, among other things, he confirms to the priory the chapel of St. Thomas the martyr, which they had begun to build, with the consent and advice of the said bishop, in their parish of Portsea—no date.

The above bishop was Richard Tocline, elected May 1, 1173, and died in 1189.

MSS. penes John Thistlethwaite, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hampshire. Style—Early English, early in the style, with semicircular arches.

1180. Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, consecrated. See Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Transition Norman.

Arcade, vol. ii. pl. ix. Arc
Pinnacle, vol. ii. pl. lxxi. Rib.
Windows, vol. ii. pl. xcv. Cap

Arch, vol. ii. pl. v. Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii. Capital, vol. ii. pl. xxii.

1180—1197. Durham Cathedral. Galilee. Built by bishop Pudsey. Godwin, p. 512.

Style—Transition Norman.

circa 1180—1200. Romsey Church, Hampshire.

A great part of this church is of Transition character, but parts are quite Early English.

Apse, vol. ii. pl. ii. Base, vol. ii. pl. xii.

Two arches, vol. iii. pl. iv. Corbel Table, vol. ii. pl. xxviii.

Five Capitals, vol. iii. pl. xv. Window, vol. ii. pl. xcv.

Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

circa 1180—1200. Glastonbury Abbey, Somersetshire. chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, &c.

These very interesting ruins are of Transition character, with a good deal of Early English work. See Vetusta Monumenta, vol. iv.

Arcade, vol. iii. pl. iii. Buttress, vol. ii. pl. xvi. Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii. Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lviii. Turret, vol. ii. pl. lxxxix.

1183—1205. Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy, choir; built by Henry de Beaumont, bishop of Bayeux, (an Englishman); he died in 1205, and was buried in the choir.

Style-Early Pointed.

1185. Temple Church, London, dedicated. Stow's Survey of London, p. 752. edit. 1618.

The round church is Transition work.

1186—1232. Church of Doberan in Mecklenburg, Germany. Style—Transition and Early English. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1187—1198. Chichester Cathedral. "Soffridus the Second succeeded. In his time, to witte, October 19, 1187, the cathedral church, together with the whole city, was once more consumed with casual fire. The church and his own palace he both reedified in very good sort."—Godwin, p. 385.

Style-Norman. Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME $\qquad \qquad \text{OF HENRY II.}$

St. Peter's Church, Oxford; choir, with crypt, and part of nave.

We have no record of the date of this church, but on comparing the groined roof with the work of William of Sens at Canterbury, the resemblance is so striking that there can be no doubt this is nearly of the same age; the plan of the vaulting is the same, and here also the pointed arch is used for the arch rib.

Style—Norman, richly ornamented:

Arcade, vol. iii. pl. i. Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i.

Spire-turret, vol. iii. pl. General view of Crypt, vol. ii. pl. xxxii.

Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv. Columns, vol. iii. pl. xxii.

Corbel Table, vol. iii. pl. xxiii. Base, vol. ii. pl. xii.

Bristol, Abbey Gate House. "Robert, surnamed Fitz-Harding,......founded the monastery of St. Augustine, neere unto the said city, in the yeere 1148......This foundation was afterwards confirmed and augmented by King Henry the Second, who greatly favoured the author of the same."—Godwin, p. 411.

Style—Norman, late and rich, with additions of a subsequent period.

Capital, vol. iii. pl. xv.

Malmsbury Abbey Church, Wiltshire.

Mr. Britton is disposed to assign this building to the time of Henry I., but in the absence of any direct testimony, the pointed arches must be considered as conclusive against such a supposition. The pillars and arches are massive, but the character of the mouldings and ornaments is *late* Norman.

Style—Transition.

Triforium, vol. ii. pl. lxxxviii. Arches, vol. ii. pl. v. and vol. Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii. iii. pl. v. and vi. Dripstone terminations, vol. ii. pl. xxxix. Arcade, vol. iii. pl. iii.

Spire, Rochester Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.* Sedilia, Wellingore, Lincolnshire, vol. ii. pl. lxxxi.

Buttress, St. Mary's Church, Leicester, vol. ii. pl. xvi.

Font, Avebury Church, Wiltshire, vol. iii. pl. xxxiv.

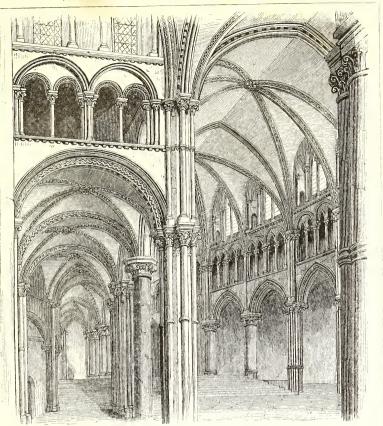
Doorway and Window, Barfreston Church, Kent, vol. iii. pl. xxx, and vol. ii. pl. civ.

Windows, Castle Hedingham Church, Essex, vol. iii. pl. xxxix. and vol. ii. pl. xciv.

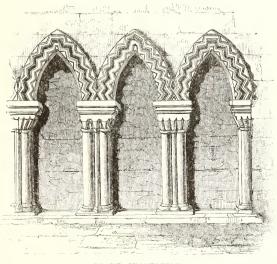
Arcade, Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, vol. iii. pl. iii.

Arch, Fairford Church, Berkshire, vol. iii. pl. v.

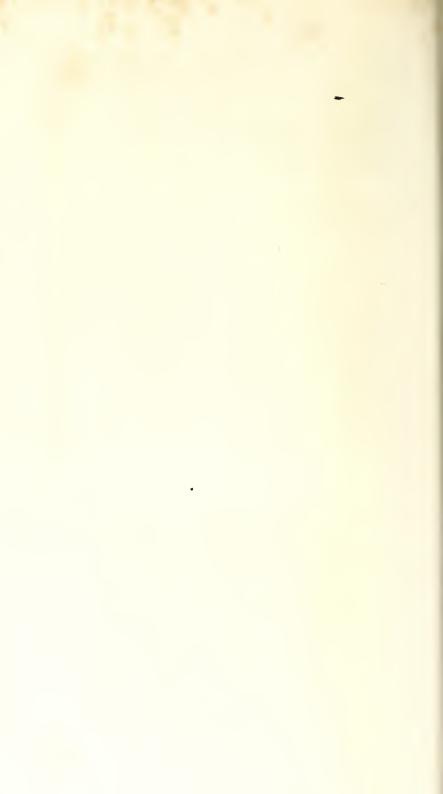
Arcade, St. John's Church, Devizes, vol. ii. pl. ix.



CHOIR OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



ARCADE, STONELEIGH



Porch, Sherborne Church, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. lxxiv.
Doorway, St. Ebbe's Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xxxvii.
Spire, Bishop's Cleeve Church, Gloucestershire, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

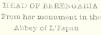
Arch, Hollywell Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. vii.
Pillar, Islip Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiii.
Brackets, Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire, vol. iii. pl. xii.
Abacus, New Romney Church, Kent, vol. iii. pl. i.
Bosses, St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge, vol. iii. pl. ii.
Bosses, St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge, vol. iii. pl. iii.
Arcade, Wenlock Priory, Shropshire, vol. iii. pl. iii.
Font, Bremhill Church, Wiltshire, vol. iii. pl. xxxiv.
Arcade, St. John's Church, Devizes, vol. iii. pl. iii.
Doorway, Jews' House, Lincoln, vol. iii. pl. xxxi.
Pillar, Appleton Church, Berkshire, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiii.





From his monument at Font-vraud





1189—1199. Richard I. Cœur de Lion.

1190—1200. St. Giles's Church, Oxford, built by St. Hugh, bishop of Lincoln. See Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

The tower probably of this date.

Style—Transition.

Window, vol. ii. pl. ciii.

1190—1210. Cloisters of St. Paul's, without the walls, at Rome. An inscription on the cornice records the erection at this date.

Style—Romanesque, arches round headed: it is richly ornamented with mosaics, all of Roman pattern. See D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monuments, folio, vol. i. plates xxxii. and xxxiii.

1193—1214. Abbey of Altenburgh, Germany.
Style—Early Pointed. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1195—1205. Winchester Lady-Chapel, built by De Lucy, Milner's History of Winchester.

Style-Early English.

Stringcourse, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

Base, vol. iii. pl. ix.

1195—1214. St. Alban's Abbey, western arches of nave and west porch; recorded as the work of abbot John de Cella.

Style—Early English, early in the style.

1195—1250. Glasgow Cathedral, commenced by bishop Joceline, who was consecrated in 1175, completed by bishop Bondington, who was consecrated in 1233. Bishop Joceline's tomb in the crypt is evidence of that part having been completed by him.

Style—Early English, very pure, bold, and good. See "Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details and Views of the Cathedral of Glasgow, by J. Collie, Architect." London, 1835.

1195—1250. Lincoln Cathedral, nave and transepts; commenced by bishop Hugh, who gave the design and began the work; completed by bishop Grosteste.

"His church of Lincolne he (Saint Hugh) caused to be all new built from the foundation, a great and memorable worke, and not possible to be performed by him without infinite helpe.He died at London in 1200......his body was presently conveyed to Lincolne......and buried in the body of the east part of the church above the high aulter."—Godwin, p. 237.

Style—Early English; very beautiful work with a good deal of ornament. Base, vol. iii. pl. viii. Arch, vol. iii. pl. vi. Arcade, vol. iii. pl. i.

1200. Norwich Cathedral. "This man (John of Oxford) finished the church which Herbert (being prevented by death) had left unperfected......In his time the cathedrall church was again defaced with fire in the second years of king John."—Godwin, p. 344.

Style-Norman.

Base, vol. iii. pl. viii.

NORMAN. 31



HEAD OF KING JOHN. From his monument in Worcester Cathedral,



ISABELLA OF ANGOULEME.
From her monument at
Fontevraud,



1199—1216. Јонк.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN, OR ABOUT THE YEAR 1200.

Arcade, Connington Church, Huntingdonshire, vol. iii. pl. i. Ornamented moulding, Cuddesden Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. lviii.

Arcade and Window, St. James's Church, Bristol, vol. iii. pl. iii. and pl. xxxix.

Arch, St. Mary's Church, Devizes, vol. iii. pl. v.

Arch, Walsoken Church, Norfolk, vol. iii. pl. vi.

Corbel Table, Adel Church, Yorkshire, vol. iii. pl. xxiii.

Piscina and Window, Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge, vol. ii. pl. lxxii. and pl. xcvi.

Piscina, Hexham Church, Northumberland, vol. ii. pl. lxxii.

Piscina, Egham Church, Surrey, vol. ii. pl. lxxii.

Font, Binsey Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. xlii.

Font, Bodmin Church, Cornwall, vol. iii. pl. xxxiv.

Window, Pythagoras' School, Cambridge, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

circa 1200 Cathedral of Limburg, Germany.

"Judging from the style of its architecture, we may fix the close of the twelfth, and the early part of the thirteenth century, as the period to which it belongs." Moller's Memorials, translated by Leeds, p. 115.

Style—A very fine specimen of Transition.

1200—1215. Galilee of Ely Cathedral, built by bishop Eustachius.

"The galiley at the west end of the cathedrall church was of his building."—Godwin, p. 207.

Style—Early English; lancet and trefoil headed windows.

1200—1220. Canterbury Cathedral, south-east transept; supposed to be of this date.

Style—Early English.

Capital, vol. iii. pl. xvi.

1200—1250. Rouen Cathedral, Normandy, nave and transept.

Style—Early pointed; clustered shafts; caps have stiff leaf foliage.
This Cathedral was burnt down in 1200, and partly rebuilt in the early part of the thirteenth century.

1202. Monument of Alanus, abbot of Tewkesbury.

Style—Early English; trefoiled arch.

1202—1218. Choir and other parts of Worcester Cathedral.
Style—Early English. Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

1202—1233. Heisterbach, Germany. Style—Transition. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1206—1231. Bayeux, Normandy, Chapel of the Hotel Dieu; built by Robert d'Abléges, bishop of Bayeux.

A very elegant specimen of the Early Pointed style, with lanced windows and groined roof.

1208. St. Quirin at Neuss, Germany.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early Pointed character. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1210. Zinzig, on the Rhine.

Style—Transition, approaching the Early Pointed style. See Boisserée.

1212. St. Gereon at Cologne, central tower and cupola. Style—Transition, with more of the Early Pointed style. See Boisserée.



HEAD OF HENRY III.

From his monument in Westminster Abbey.

1216-1272. HENRY III.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. BEING ALL IN THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.

Window, Ingworth Church, Norfolk, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Arch, Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, vol. iii. pl. iv.

St. Giles's Church, Oxford, nave and aisles.

Window, vol. ii. pl. xcvii. Font, vol. ii. pl. xliii. Pillar, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiii.

Piscina, vol. ii. pl. lxxii. Porch, vol. ii. pl. lxxv.

Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Arch in Lady-Chapel, vol. ii. pl. iv. Chapter House, Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i. Boss, vol. ii. pl. xxxviii.

Tower and Spire, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Arcade and Moulding, Haddenham Church, Bucks, vol. ii. pl. x. and lvii.

Arcade, Canterbury Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. ii.

Arch, Chichester Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. vi.

Corbel Table, Portsmouth Church, vol. ii. pl. xxviii.

Front, Barnack Church, Northamptonshire, vol.iii. pl. xxxiv. Beverley Minster, Yorkshire.

Window, vol. ii. pl. xevii. Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv. Basement Mouldings, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

Capital and Base, Stockbury; Kent, vol. ii. pl. xxii. and xii. Font, Lostwithiel Church, Cornwall, vol. iii. pl. xxiv.

Arch, Abbaye aux Hommes, Caen, Normandy, vol. iii. pl.iv. Tower, Cootub Minar, near Delhi, India, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii. 1216—1239. Wells Cathedral, west front, nave, and western part of choir, and the chapel in the bishop's palace, built by bishop Joceline, who was buried in the choir in 1242. It was dedicated in 1239.

"Moreover in building he bestowed inestimable summes of money. He built a stately chappell in his palace at Welles, and another at Owky, as also many other edifices in the same houses: and lastly, the church of Welles itselfe being now ready to fall to the ground, notwithstanding the great cost bestowed upon it by bishop Robert: he pulled down the greater part of it, to witte, all the west ende, and built it a new from the very foundation, and hallowed or dedicated it October 23, 1239. Having continued in this bishopricke 37 yeeres, he died at last November 19, 1242, and was buried in the middle of the quier that he had built, under a marble tombe, of late yeeres monstreously defaced." Godwin, p. 297.

Style—Early English, very much enriched with carved work and figures, remarkable for their excellent workmanship and elegance of design.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv. Bosses, vol. iii. pl. xi. Base, vol. iii. pl. ix. Bracket, vol. iii. pl. xii.

Corbel, vol. ii. pl. xxvii.

1218—1258. Salisbury Cathedral; commenced by bishop Poore in 1218, who died in 1237, and was buried in the choir: completed by bishop Bridport, and consecrated in 1258.

Style—Early English.

Arcades, vol. iii. pl. ii.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. vi.

Bosses, vol. iii. pl. viii.

Basement Mouldings, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

Boss, vol. iii. pl. x.

Bracket, vol. iii. pl. xii.

Buttresses, vol. iii. pl. xiii.

Flying Buttress, vol. iii. pl. xiv.

Capitals, vol. ii. pl. xxii. and vol. iii. pl. xvi.

Compartments, vol. iii. pl. xix.

Corbel Table, vol. iii. pl. xxiii.

Crockets, vol. iii. pl. xxiv.

Crosses on Gables, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Doors, vol. ii. pl. xxxvii. and vol. iii. pl. xxi.

Finials, vol. iii. pl. xxxii.

Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

Ornamented Moulding to old organ screen, vol. ii. pl. lviii.

Parapet, vol. ii. pl. lxx.

Pillar, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiv.

Piscina, vol. ii. pl. lxxii.

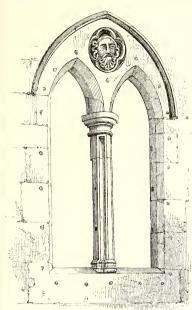
Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii.

Vault, vol. ii. pl. xcii.

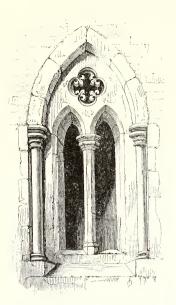
Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

1219. Church of the Apostles at Cologne, the vaulting. Style—Transition. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

EARLY ENGLISH.







COTTERSTOCK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



GREAT HASELEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.



1219. Church of St. Leonard at Francfort on the Maine.

"The ground on which this church is built is said to have been given to the city by the emperor Frederic the Second, in the year 1219, in order to erect, as the document of this donation has it, a chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. George, whose figures are seen in the field of the arched gateway." Moller's Denkmäler, pl. xi.

Style—Transition. This doorway is round headed, the capitals and ornaments partake of the early Gothic character.

1220. Rommersdorf, on the Rhine.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early Pointed character. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1220—1272. Freiburg Minster, in the Breisgan, Germany.

"It was in the early part of the thirteenth century that the nave was begun to be built, it was terminated in 1272." Moller by Leeds, p. 142.

Style—Early Pointed. The windows have foliated circles in their heads.

1220—1288. Amiens Cathedral, founded by bishop Evrard. The architects were Robert de Lusarches, Thomas and Regnault de Cormint. A monumental brass to the memory of the last named, with an inscription recording these facts, was lately discovered, and is now preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Amiens.

Style—Early Gothic, and part Decorated, with geometrical tracery.

1221. Westminster Abbey commenced: continued 1245—1270. "Sabbatho autem in vigilia Pentecostes, inceptum est novum opus Capellæ Beatæ Virginis apud Westmonasterium; Rege Henrico existente fundatore, et primum lapidem operis in fundamento ponente."—Matth. Paris, p. 310.

Style—Early English, very rich, and rather late in the style.

Tracery of Roof, vol. iii. pl. xxxv. Arch, vol. ii. pl. vii.

Base, vol. iii. pl. viii. Flying Buttress, vol. iii. pl. xiv.

Vault, vol. ii. pl. xciii.

Painted Chamber, Westminster, Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

1221. Sion Church at Cologne.

Style—Transition, more of Early Gothic, windows *foiled* circles or ovals. See Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

1226—1267. Lisieux Church, Normandy.

The church was burnt in 1226, and bishop Fulco was buried in the choir in 1267. See Knight's Tour, p. 52.

Style-Early Gothic.

1227—1250. South Transept of York, built by archbishop Walter Gray. See Britton's York Cathedral; Appendix of Documents from the Chapter Archives, p. 79.

Style-Good pure Early English.

Capital, vol. iii. pl. xvi.

circa 1230. Church of Paul's Cray, Kent.

Door, vol. ii. pl. xxxvii. Base, vol. ii. pl. xii. Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i. Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

1232—1250. Ketton Church, Rutland.

"Hugh de Wells, bishop of Lincoln, by his deed dated the 5th of August, in the 23rd year of his consecration, 16 Hen. III. (1232), granted a release of 20 days' penance to all those who should contribute any thing to the building or reparation of the church of the blessed Mary at Ketton, at that time ruinous." Blore's Hist. of Rutl. p. 183, from W. Reg. Linc.

Style—Early English, with a curious mixture of Norman forms and details, (Rickman, 4th edit. p. 231.) It is therefore probable that parts of the old church were retained when this rebuilding or reparation took place.

Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lviii.

1235. Cloister of the Monastery of St. Scholastica, at Subiaco, near Rome, built in the time of the abbot Landi, as appears from an inscription in the cornice. D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monuments, folio, pl. xxix.

Style—Romanesque: arches round headed.

1235—1241. Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire.
Style—Early English: triple lancet windows.

On a brass plate in Ashbourne Church.

ANNO AB INCARNACIONE DM MCCXLI VIII KL' MAII DEDICATA EST HEC ECCIA ET HOC ALTARE CONSECRATVM IN HO NORE SCI OSWALDI REGIS ET MARTI RIS A VENERABILI PATRE DOMINO HVGONE DE PATISHVL COVENTRENSIS EPISCOPO.

Hugh de Pateshull was consecrated bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, July 1, 1240, and died Dec. 8, 1241.



be Chapter House



1235—1283. Church of St. Elisabeth at Marburg, Germany.

"The landgravine Elisabeth, who died in 1227 at Otranto during a crusade.... was solemnly canonized at Perugia on the 27th of May 1235. On the 12th of August in the same year, her brother-in-law, the landgrave Conrad, laid the foundation stone of the church dedicated to her at Marburg."—See Moller's Denkmäler.

Style—Early Gothic, corresponding to our Early English. Moller considers this as the very earliest building in Germany in which this style is consistently maintained.

1235—1260? St. Alban's Abbey, choir; supposed to be built by abbot John de Hertford between these dates.

Style—Early English, rather late in the style, and Transition to Decorated; windows of three lights plain under one arch. See Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey Church.

Base, vol. ii. pl. xii.

1236—1253. Ely Cathedral, Presbytery, built by bishop Norwold.

"This man is much commended for his house keeping and liberality unto the poore, which may well seeme strange, considering the infinite deale of money spent by him in building of his church and houses. The presbytery of the cathedrall church he raised from the very foundation, and built a steeple of wood toward the Galilee at the west end of the church. This noble worke he finished in seventeene yeares, with the charge of 5350l. 18s. 8d. and the seventeene daie of September, 1253, he dedicated it in the presence of the king, and his sonne prince Edward, &c. &c." Godwin, p. 208.

Style—Early English.

Windows, vol. iii. pl. xxxix. and vol. ii. pl. xcvii.

1237. Monument of bishop Poore in Salisbury Cathedral. Style—Early English; arch obtusely pointed, with three pediments, each enclosing pointed trefoil arches.

1238. Peterborough Cathedral, church rededicated 1238. The west front probably about this date.

Style-Good Early English.

Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix. Crosses on Gables, vol. iii. pl. xxvii. Corbel Table, vol. iii. pl. xxiii.

1239. Rochester Cathedral, Choir, built by prior William de Hoo. Hasted's Kent, folio, vol. ii. p. 23.

Style—Pure Early English.

1240. Temple Church, London, rededicated. Stow's Survey of London, p. 754.

The addition is pure Early English. Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii.

1242—1280. Durham Cathedral: nine altars built by bishop Poore and prior Melsonby.

Style-Early English.

1244. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Sandwich, Kent, founded by sir Henry de Sandwich. See Hasted's Kent, vol. x. p. 185, et seq.

The chapel has very beautiful Early English work.

1245—1256. Evreux Cathedral, Normandy, upper part of nave, choir, aisles and chapels; built by bishop Radulfus II. who was buried in the nave in 1256. Gallia Christiana, tom. xi.

Style-Early Pointed.

1245—1257. La Sainte Chapelle, Paris, built by Pierre de Montereau, who died in 1266, and was buried in the chapel, with an inscription on his tomb recording his works.

Style—Early Pointed; windows have foliated circles.

1246. Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Glastonbury, rebuilt by Michael, abbot of Glastonbury. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 773.

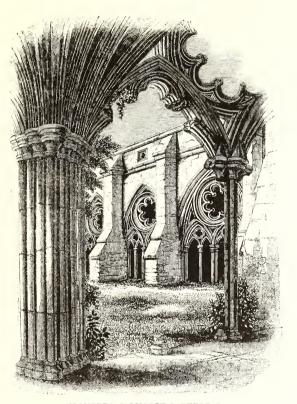
Bell Turret, or Bell Gable, vol. ii. pl. lxxxix.

1247. Monument of bishop Bingham in Salisbury Cathedral.

He died in this year, but the monument may be a few years later; it is Early English, but late in the style; has an elegant ogee canopy with small figures of angels in the place of crockets, terminated by a good bold finial: the inner arch of this canopy is foliated with a peculiar sort of engrailed work which occurs occasionally in other examples, as in the sedilia of Haseley Church, Oxfordshire. This canopy also has a hollow moulding filled with the ball flower ornament.

Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lviii.

1248—1264. Wells Cathedral, lady chapel, built by bishop



CLOISTERS, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.



Bitton, who died in 1264 and was buried in it. Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, p. 298.

Style-Early English.

Bosses, vol. iii. pl. xi.

Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i. Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lvii. Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii. Bracket, vol. iii. pl. xii.

Dripstone Terminations, St. Benet's, Lincoln, vol. ii. pl. xxxix.

Tower and Spire, Welford Church, Gloucestershire, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Moulding, Rolvenden, Kent, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

Buttress, Pottern Church, Wiltshire, vol. ii. pl. xvi.

Bracket, Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, vol. iii. pl. xii.

Buttress, Hartlepool, Durham, vol. ii. pl. xvi.

Window, St. Augustine's Church, Canterbury, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Window, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. xcvi.

Doorway, Lichfield Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. xxxii.

Chimney, Abingdon Abbey, Berkshire, vol. ii. pl. xxiv.

Spire Mullion and Window, Witney Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. lxiii. and pl. liii.

Cross on Gable, Trinity Church, Cambridge, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Sedilia, St. Martin's Church, Leicester, vol. ii. pl. lxxxi.

Warmington Church, Northamptonshire.

Capitals, vol. ii. pl. xxiii. Corbel Table, vol. ii. pl. xxviii. Windows, vol. ii. pl. xcvi. and vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Lincoln Cathedral.

Buttresses, vol. iii. pl. xiii. Window, vol. ii. pl. xcvi. Arcade, vol. iii. pl. ii.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. vi. Cross on Gable, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Triforium, vol. ii. pl. lxxxviii.

Moulding, Shere Church, Surrey, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

Window, St. Leonard's, Stamford, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Arch of North Aisle, St. Peter's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. vi.

Stringcourse, Romsey Church, Hampshire, vol. ii. pl. lvii.

Bracket, Chepstow Castle, vol. iii. pl. xii.

Cross on Gable, Horsted Church, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Door, St. Thomas's Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xxxvii.

Tracery, Melrose Abbey, vol. iii. pl. xxxv.

Pinnacle, Bampton Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. lxxi.

Ornamented Moulding, St. Cross, Hants, vol. ii. pl. lviii.

Ornamented Moulding, Winchester Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. lviii.

1250—1260. York Minster, north transept, built by John de Romayne, treasurer of the church. Britton, p. 30.

Style—Rich late Early English; foliated circles in spandrils of triforium.

1255. Chapter-House of York Cathedral, supposed to be built by Walter Gray.

Style—Rich late Early English, with foliated circles in the heads of the windows.

Two Capitals, vol. ii. pl. xxii.

Window, vol. ii. pl. civ. Tracery of Roof, vol. iii. pl. xxxvi.

1255. Monument of archbishop Walter Gray.
Style—Rich Early English.

1258. Salisbury Cathedral, completed and dedicated Sept. 30, 1258, by bishop Bridport. Godwin, p. 278.

Style—Pure Early English; foliated circles in heads of windows of chapter-house and cloisters.

Corbel Table, vol. ii. pl. xxviii. Finial, vol. iii. pl. xxxiii.

1278—1288. Norwich Cathedral, partly rebuilt by bishop Middleton.

"He reedified the church being so destroyed and prophaned in the time of bishop Roger, and hallowed the same in the presence of the king and many of his nobles." Godwin, p. 347.

Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix. Cross on Gable, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

1254. Monument of bishop Grosteste, Lincoln Cathedral. Style—Early English, ornamented with shafts, having stiff-leaf capitals, and the panels ornamented with quatrefoils.

1257. Monument of Four Children of King Henry III. in Westminster Abbey. See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

Style—Early English; the recess has an obtusepointed arch, with a pointed trefoil arch within, and under this a segmental arch. The tomb itself is covered with mosaic work.

1259. Tonbridge Castle, Kent.

Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 44 Henry III. obtained license to embattle his mansion at Tonbridge. Hasted, 8vo. vol. v. p. 288; folio, vol. ii. p. 325.

Style—Gateway, very fine late Early English.

1262—1317. Church of St. Catherine at Oppenheim, near Worms, Germany: built at this period, according to a manuscript chronicle quoted and referred to by Moller.

Style—Early Decorated with geometrical tracery. Moller's Denkmäler, plates xxxi. to xxxvii.

1264. Wells Cathedral, east end and lady chapel, completed by bishop Bitton, who was buried in the lady chapel.

Style—Transition from Early English to Decorated; tracery of windows diamond shaped foliated.

Pillar, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiv. Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lx.

1268. Monument of bishop Aquablanca, or Egueblank, Hereford Cathedral. See Godwin, p. 376.

Style—Early English; canopy very rich; foliated circles in head.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE END OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.

CAEN. Church of St. Peter.

Style—Early Pointed, rather late in the style, and richly ornamented. For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

Caen. Remains of the Ducal Palace.

Style--Early Pointed; some valuable specimens of domestic work. For engravings see Pugin and Cotman.

Fireplaces and Chimney, Aydon Castle, Northumberland, vol. ii. pl. xl. xli. and xxiv.

Tower and Spire, St. Mary's Church, Stamford, Lincolnshire, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Pulpit, Beaulieu, Hants, vol. ii. pl. lxxvi.

Arcade, Stone Church, Kent, vol. ii. pl. x.

Arcades, Beverley Minster, vol. iii. pl. ii.

Boss, Warmington, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. pl. xiii.



EEAD OF EDWARD I.
From his Coins



ELEANOR OF CASTILE,
From monument, Westminster Abbey.



1272—1307. EDWARD I.

1272—1280. Monument of Henry III. in Westminster Abbey. See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

Rich mosaic work, and copper diapered and enamelled; it is attributed to Cavallini, and bears evident marks of being the work of some Italian or Grecian artist.

1272. Peterborough Cathedral, lady chapel on north side of choir, built by William Parys the prior, now destroyed, only two arches and windows belonging to it remain.

Style—Early English, rather late; windows have foliated circles.

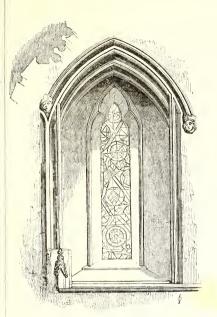
1274—1292. Acton Burnell Castle, Shropshire, built by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells. Godwin, p. 299.

Style—Transition from Early English to Decorated: a good specimen of the fortified mansions of that period.

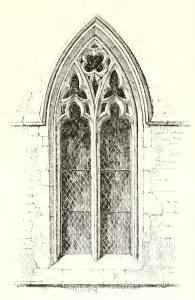
1275—1278. St. Ethelbert's Gate-house, Norwich, built immediately after the riots, according to the royal patent granted to the Prior.

Style—Early Decorated; geometrical tracery.

TRANSITION FROM EARLY ENGLISH TO DECORATED.



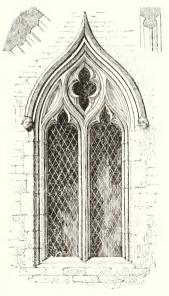
STANTON ST. JOHN, OXFORDSHIRE



GREAT HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE



BROUGHTON CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE



CHACOMBE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



1275—1278. Norwich Cathedral, extensive repairs after the riots, windows inserted, and church reconsecrated by bishop Middleton on Advent Sunday, 1278. See Britton, p. 24.

These windows are Early Decorated with geometrical tracery.

Doorway, School House, vol. iii. pl. xxxi. Finial, vol. iii. pl. xxxiii.

Tracery, vol. iii. pl. xxxv.

1277—1449. Strasburgh Cathedral and Tower.

The foundation of the tower was laid in 1277 by Erwin de Steinbach, as recorded on an inscription; he died in 1318: the work was continued by his son for twenty years after his death, and completed by John Hulz of Cologne, who died in 1449. César Daly Revue de l'Architecture, vol. i. col. 195.

Style-Decorated and Flamboyant.

1277. Choir of Merton College Chapel, Oxford, built by the founder, Walter de Merton, who was drowned in crossing a river in that year.

Style—Transition from Early English to Decorated; the heads of the windows are filled with geometrical tracery, but the mouldings have a good deal of Early English character. The work bears evident marks of having been suddenly suspended before the roof was completed: the side windows are filled with stained glass, on which the castle of Eleanor of Castile is continually repeated; a kneeling figure with a label from his mouth having the inscription "Henricus de Mamesfeld" is also frequently repeated, and the glass is stated by Wood to have been given by a Fellow of the College of that name in the year 1283. The two heads which terminate the label of the east window agree with the usual representations of Edward I. and Walter de Merton, and if not intended for portraits, the costume shews them to be of that age.

Cross on Gable, vol. iii. pl. xxvii. Stringcourse, vol. ii. pl. lix. Window, vol. ii. pl. xcviii. Corbel, vol. ii. pl. xxvii. Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i. Mullion, vol. ii. pl. lxiii. Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lix.

1277. Notre-Dame at Paris. The foundation of the south front laid in that year by Jean de Chelles, and recorded on an inscription. See César Daly Revue de l'Architecture, vol. i. col. 194, and Le Moyen Age Monumentale.

Style—Early Pointed; foliated circles in head.

1278. Campo Santo at Pisa, built from the designs of John of Pisa. Artaud, Italie, p. 135.

Style—Decorated; geometrical tracery; arches segmental.

1279—1291. Choir of Exeter Cathedral, commenced by bishop Quivil. Fabric Rolls of Exeter quoted by Britton, p. 87.

Style—Decorated; geometrical tracery in windows.

circa 1280. Kemble, Wilts. William de Colerne, abbot of Malmsbury "ecclesiam circumquaque fecit emendari, et cancellum ejusdem cum gabulo fecit de novo construi. Fecit etiam ibidem magnam portam de novo construi." William de Colerne spent "in expensis pro ecclesia de Kemele 60 marcas." He also spent "in expensis pro ecclesia de Piritone (Purton, Wilts,) 60 marcas."....." Fecit etiam cancellum de Credewelle ex toto renovari." Acts of William de Colerne, abbot of Malmsbury, MS. penes sir Thomas Phillipps, bart.

Style—The chancel is modern, but there is a good deal of Early English work in the church. The porch is a good specimen of late Early English, having deep mouldings, shafts detached, and a niche with a projecting trefoil canopy.

1280—1300. Rouen Cathedral, Choir. Some buildings belonging to the canons of this cathedral were taken down in 1280 for the purpose of adding to (or rebuilding) the choir. Gilbert, Description historique de la Cathédrale de Rouen, p. 20. For engravings see Cotman and Pugin.

Style—Early Pointed; pillars plain round with richly sculptured caps; triforium arcade has caps with stiff-leaf foliage.

1281. Allington Castle, Kent.

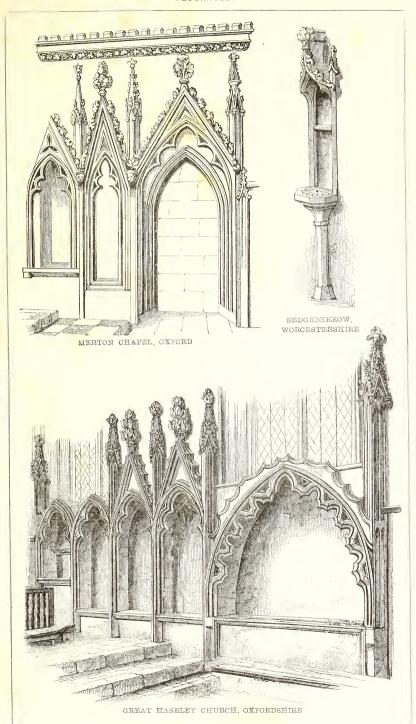
"Next year he (sir Stephen de Penchester) obtained the King's license to erect a castle here, and to fortify or embattle it; by which it should seem that he either rebuilt the castle here, or that it was before some small building or fort, not esteemed of sufficient size to be called a castle. In the twenty-eighth year of Henry VIII.'s reign, he (sir Thomas Wyatt) served the office of sheriff of this county, and afterwards built a fair seat adjoining the castle." Hasted, folio, vol. ii. pp. 182, 183.

Style—Much good Early English work; and very late Perpendicular.



BUTTANA COLLEGE PART PROSETE AND ADELLED ADELLED TO THE STANK







1287. Cathedral of Upsal in Sweden.

Estienne de Bonœil set out from Paris in this year, accompanied by ten companions and ten bachelors, to build a cathedral at Upsal. César Daly Revue de l'Architecture, vol. i. col. 196, from the Régistres de la Prévôté de Paris.

Style—Early Decorated.

1289—1337. Higham-Ferrars Church, Northamptonshire, built by Laurence de St. Mauro. Cole's History of Higham-Ferrars.

Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxxii.

1290. Monument of Queen Eleanor in Westminster Abbey. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Decorated; Geometrical; canopies pyramidal with bold crockets, finials, &c. of marked character; inner arch pointed trefoil, with a foliated circle over it.

1291—1330. Nave of York Minster, commenced by archbishop Romane in 1291, who "with his owne hands laide the first stone of the great body of the church upon the south side of the same." Godwin, p. 470. Completed by archbishop Melton in 1330.

Style—Early Decorated; windows have geometrical tracery.

Bosses, vol. iii. pl. x.

Crockets, vol. iii. pl. xxiv.

Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxxii.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. vi.

Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lx.

Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i.

1292. Waltham Cross, Essex, to the memory of queen Eleanor, vol. iii. pl. xxv.

Style—Early Decorated geometrical.

1292. Monument of archbishop Peckham in Canterbury Cathedral. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Decorated, early, of Geometrical character, with the four-leaved flower in the mouldings.

1292—1302. Chapter-house of Wells Cathedral, built in the time of bishop William de Marchia.

"In this man's time the chapter-house was built by the contribution

of well disposed people; a stately and sumptuous worke." Godwin, p. 300.

Style—Early Decorated; windows have geometrical tracery; the ball-flower ornament very abundant.

Tracery, vol. iii. pl. xxxv. Bases, vol. iii. pl. ix. Brackets, vol. iii. pl. xii.

1292—1310. Choir of Exeter Cathedral, the work continued by bishops Bitton and Stapeldon: the windows glazed in 1317—1320. Fabric Rolls of Exeter as quoted by Britton.

Style—Decorated; tracery ramified, but early.

Compartment, vol. iii. pl. xix.

1296. Monument of Robert Vere, fifth earl of Oxford, at Earl's Colne, Essex. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Decorated, sides richly ornamented with sculptured figures in niches, surmounted by a cornice and battlement.

1296. Monument of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Early Decorated, with very bold and good canopies, pyramidal, crocketed, with foliated arches within.

1297—1302. Norwich Cathedral: Cloisters commenced by bishop Walpole, as is recorded in an inscription. See Britton, p. 24.

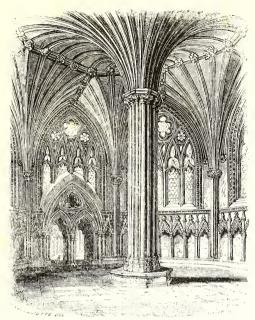
The earliest windows are decorated with geometrical tracery. Capital, vol. iii. pl. xvi.

1302—1320. Rouen Cathedral, Lady Chapel. The Lady Chapel was pulled down in 1302 for the purpose of rebuilding it on a larger scale. Pommeraye, Histoire de l'Eglise Metropolitaine de Rouen; quoted by Knight, p. 29.

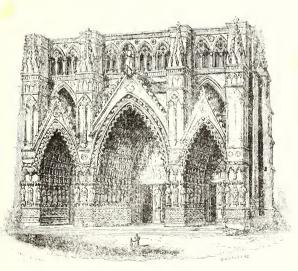
Style—Early Decorated; windows have geometrical tracery.

1303. Peterborough, Gate-house to abbey, now to bishop's palace, built by abbot Godfrey de Croyland. Dugdale, vol. i. p. 358.

Style—Decorated, but rather early in the style. Several windows in the cathedral correspond exactly with this in the mouldings.



CHAPTER HOUSE, WELLS CATHEDRAL



AMIENS CATHEDRAL



1304. Chapter-house at Canterbury repaired, and Organ Screen erected, by Henry de Eastria. Britton, pp. 38, 51.

Style—Decorated.

Arcade, vol. iii. pl. ii.

Capital, vol. iii. pl. xvi.

Bases, vol. iii. pl. viii.

Crockets, vol. iii. pl. xxiv.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF EDWARD I.

Tower and Spire of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Pinnacle, vol. ii. pl. lxxi.

Ornamented Moulding from Pinnacle, vol. ii. pl. lx.

Window, vol. ii. pl. ciii. Mullion, vol. ii. pl. lxiii.

Parapet, vol. ii. pl. lxx. Cornice, vol. ii. pl. xxix.

Moulding, Magdalene Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lix. From arch of original east window, lately destroyed.

Ornamented Moulding, Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. lx.

Circular Window, with Geometrical Tracery, bishop of Winchester's Palace, Southwark, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Window, Alnwick Castle, vol. ii. pl. cv.

Circular Window, St. Nicholas' Church, Guildford, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Window and Moulding, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, vol. ii. pl. xcviii. and lix.

Ornamented Moulding, Little Maplestead Church, Essex, vol. ii. pl. lx.

Ornamented Moulding and Door, Southwell Minster, Nottinghamshire, vol. ii. pl. lx. and xxxvii.

Piscina, Helmsley Church, Yorkshire, vol. ii. pl. lxxii.

Rib, Gloucester Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii.

Dripstone Termination, Headington Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. xxxix.

Monument of Edith Astley, Hillmorton Church, Warwickshire, vol. ii. pl. lxiv.

Niche, St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, vol. ii. pl. lxvii.

Arch and Piscina, Marcham Church, Berks, vol. ii. pl. vii. and lxxii.

Window, Margam Abbey, Glamorganshire, vol. ii. pl. civ. Screen, Northfleet Church, Kent, vol. ii. p. lxxix.

Cross on Gable, St. Mary's Church, Gloucester, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Capital, Sandhurst Church, Kent, vol. ii. pl. xxiii.

Chimney, Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. xxiv.

Window, Stanton St. John's Church, Oxon, vol. ii. pl. xevii.

Base, Winchester Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. ix.

Arch, Beverley Minster, vol. ii. pl. vii.

Window, Broughton Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. xeviii. Piscina, Burford Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. lxxii.



HEAD OF EDWARD II.

1 rom his monument in Gloucester Cathedral.

1302-1326. EDWARD II.

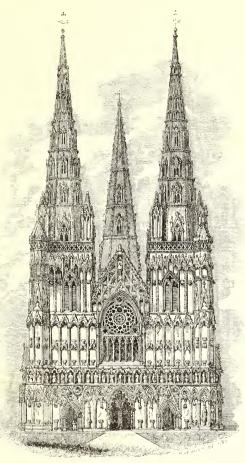
1307—1332. Choir of Bristol Cathedral, built by abbot Knowle. See Britton, p. 48.

Style—Decorated; tracery in wavy lines, ramified.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv.

1308. Monument of Aymer de Valence, carl of Pembroke, in Westminster Abbey. Engraved in Blore's Monuments. Style—Early Decorated, with rich pyramidal canopy, and pinnacles.

1308—1326. St. Alban's Abbey, Lady Chapel, built by abbot Hugo de Eversden, but much altered by abbot Wheat-



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL



hamstead in the reign of Henry VI. See Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey Church.

Style-Decorated: flowing tracery.

Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i. Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lx. Window, vol. ii. pl. xcix.

1310—1321. Lichfield Cathedral, Lady Chapel, built by bishop Langton.

"Unto his church of Lichfield he was a wonderfull great benefactor. He laid the first foundation of the lady chappell there, and at his death left order with his executors for the full finishing of it. He died at London, November 16, 1321, and was buried in the lady chappell which he built." Godwin, p. 262.

Style—Decorated.

Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxxii. Window, vol. ii. pl. xxxix. Arcade, vol. ii. pl. x.

1317. Chapel of All Saints in the Cathedral at Mayence, built by archbishop Peter von Stein. Moller, pl. xliv.

Style—Early Decorated, with geometrical tracery.

1318—1329. South Aisle of Nave, Gloucester Cathedral, said to have been built by abbot Thokey. Britton, p. 20.

Style—Decorated; tracery ramified; the mouldings very rich, covered with the ball flower ornament.

Buttress, vol. iii. pl. xiii.

Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii.

1319—1440. St. Ouen, at Rouen.

The monumental brass of Alexander de Berneval and his pupil, each represented with the compasses in his hand, records him as master mason of this church, and that he died in 1440. César Daly Revue de l'Architecture, vol. i. col. 195.

Style—Decorated, with Flamboyant additions; one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of Gothic Architecture in existence.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv.

1321—1336. Ely Cathedral. Lantern built by bishop Hotham.

"In his time the steeple in a night fell down upon the quier, making a most horrible and fearfull noise. This steeple (now called the Lanterne) he reedified and built it in such order as now we see it; a peece of worke both for coste and workmanship singular. It stoode him in 2406l. 16s. 11d. The new building also of the Presbytery (not so fully finished by Hugh

Northwould but that somewhat might seeme to be wanting) he perfited in every point, bestowing upon the same the summe of 2034*l*. 12s. 8d. ob. farthing, as a writing yet to be seen on the north wall of the said Presbytery, witnesseth." Godwin, p. 212.

Style-Decorated.

1325. Wells Cathedral. Bishop Drokensford.

"In his time, on the second of the kalends of February, 1325, an indulgence of forty days was granted to the contributors to the new works of this church." Britton, p. 38. See also Godwin, p. 301.

Style—Decorated.

Window, vol. ii. pl. xcix. Tracery, vol. iii. pl. xxxv.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF EDWARD II.

Chancel of Grantham Church, Lincolnshire.

Cornice, vol. ii. pl. xxix. Basement, vol. ii. pl. lix. Window, vol. ii. pl. xcix.

Window, Berkeley Church, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. pl. civ.

Window, Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. xcix.

Window, Kidlington Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. xcviii

Window, Worsted, Norfolk, vol. ii. pl. c.

Window, Little St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, vol. ii. pl. c.

Window, Newgate, York, vol. ii. pl. cii.

Buttress, Beverley Minster, Yorkshire, vol. iii. pl. xiii.

Flying Buttress, Caythorpe Ch., Lincolnsh., vol. ii. pl. xviii.

Buttress, Louth Church, vol. iii. pl. xiii.

Capital, Norwich School House, vol. iii. pl. xvi.

Mullion and Ornamented Moulding, Oxford Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. lxiii. and lx.

Mullion, Tewkesbury Church, vol. ii. pl. lxiii.

Stringcourse, Sedgebarrow, Worcestershire, vol. ii. pl. lix.

Basement, Leadenham Church, Herefordshire, vol. ii. pl. lix.

Moulding, Chapel, Southwark, vol. ii. pl. lix.

Moulding of Door, Witney Church, Oxon, vol. ii. pl. lix.

Finial, Lavenham Church, Sussex, vol. iii. pl. xxxiii.

Monument of Stapleton, Exeter Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. lxiv. Gable, George Inn, Salisbury, vol. ii. pl. xlv.

Hip-knob, Northborough, vol. ii. pl. xlviii.

Fireplace, Edlingham Castle, Northumberland, vol. ii. pl. xli.

Market Cross, Salisbury, vol. iii. pl. xxvi.





HEADS OF EDWARD III, AND QUEEN PHILIPPA From their monuments in Westminster Abbev.



EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE From Canterbury Cathedral,



ARMS OF EDWARD III,

1326—1377. Edward III.

1327—1331. Meopham Church, Kent.

"Simon de Meopham, archbishop of Canterbury, 1327—1331, is said to have rebuilt this church, having been born in the parish: it was repaired by Archbishop Courtney, 1381—1396." Hasted, 8vo. vol. xii. p. 383; folio, vol. iv. pp. 716, 724.

Style—Early Decorated, rather too early for the date mentioned, but he may have built it before he was archbishop. A great part of the church is Perpendicular.

1330—1350. St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, built by Edward III. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1348. For engravings see the account of St. Stephen's Chapel by Topham and Carter.

Style—Decorated.

Boss, vol. iii. pl. x.

1331. Monument of sir James Douglas, in the Church of Douglas. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style-Decorated, with elegant ogee canopy and pinnacles, crocketed, &c.

1331—1350. Nave of Exeter Cathedral, built by bishop Grandison. Fabric Rolls, quoted by Britton, p. 93.

Style—Decorated.

1334. Monument of Edward II. in Gloucester Cathedral. Style—Decorated; very rich light and elegant canopy.

1336—1349. Ely Cathedral, Lady Chapel, built by bishop Mountacute.

"He began the building of that beautiful Lady Chappell on the north side of the church, and bestowed an infinite deale of mony upon the same, but could not finish it, being prevented by death. John de Wisbich, a monke of Ely, (as I remember,) continued that worke, and much deale by the contribution of well disposed people ended it at last. It is said, that in digging thereabout he found a pot of treasure which served to pay the worke mens wages a great while." Godwin, p. 213.

1336. South Aisle of St. Aldate's Church, Oxford.

"John Docklington, several times mayor of this city, and Fishmonger, for the health of his soul did, to the honour of the Virgin and All Saints, institute a perpetual chantry, 9 Edward III., in a chapel of his own building, on the south side of this church." A. Wood ap. Peshall, p. 146, from the register of Hen. Burwesh, bp. of Lincoln, in Arch. Eccl. Linc.

This corresponds with the south aisle of Magdalene Church: two heads, supposed to be Edward II. and his queen, are used as brackets, and the costume of these corresponds with other heads used as terminations to the labels of the windows.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery. Brackets, vol. ii. pl. xiv.

1337. South Aisle of St. Mary Magdalene Church, Oxford. It is mentioned in a deed of the date of 1337 as the new chapel of our Lady. See Ingram's Memorials of Oxford. Wood says that the chapel "was renewed by king Edward III. in the eleventh year of his reign." Peshall, p. 224.

Style—Decorated; windows have flowing tracery.

Parapet, vol. ii. pl. lxx.

Window, vol. ii. pl. c.

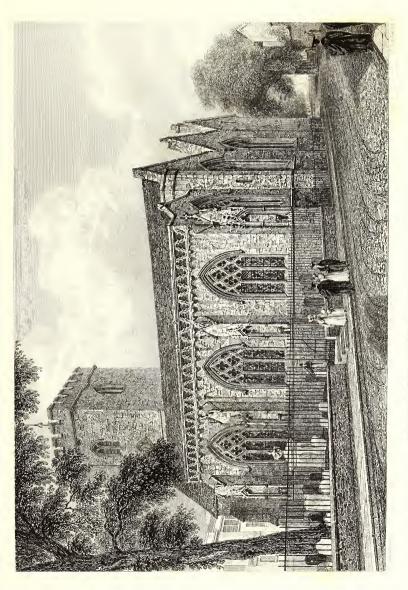
Buttress, vol. ii. pl. xvii.

Font, vol. ii. pl. xliii.

1338. Great West Window of York Minster glazed.

The particulars of the contract with Robert, a glazier at that date, are given in Torre's MSS. Britton, Appendix, p. 81.

Style—Decorated, flowing Tracery.





1341—1374. Durham Cathedral, west window: the work of prior Forcer, or Fossor.

"The making the great west window, consisting of seven lights, and three others in the north side of the nave of the church, and two on the north side of the choir, were owing to his procurement." Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 230.

Style—Decorated.

1342—1396. St. Alban's Abbey. St. Cuthbert's Screen, the work of abbot Thomas de la Mare, who new paved the nave with tiles, of which a few still remain, and adorned the church more richly than any of his predecessors. He was buried before the steps of the altar, and a splendid brass laid down to his memory, which is still preserved, though removed from its place, and now built up against a blank wall in the Presbytery. Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey.

Style—Decorated, late, and Transition to Perpendicular; very rich and beautiful work.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

Spire, Salisbury Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.*

Flying Buttress, vol. ii. pl. xxiii. Pinnacle, vol. ii. pl. lxxi.

Arch in Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, vol. iii. pl. vi.

Window, St. Giles's Church, Northampton, vol. iii. p. xxxix.

Window, Ashby Folville, Leicestershire, vol. ii. pl. cii.

Window, Monastery, Batalha, Portugal, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Window, St. Pierre, Caen, Normandy, vol. ii. pl. c.

Window, Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. pl. cvi.

Window, St. Thomas's, Sandwich, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Window, Bishop's Palace, St. David's, vol. ii. pl. civ.

Window, Marcham Church, Berks, vol. ii. pl. cii.

Window, Dorchester Church, Oxon, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Tower and Spire, Bloxham Church, Oxon, vol. iii. pl. xxxvii.

Turret, St. Mary's, Beverley, vol. ii. pl. lxxxix.

Buttress, Gadsby, Leicestershire, vol. ii. pl. xvii.

Bracket, Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, vol. ii. pl. xiv.

Bracket, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. pl. xiv.

Corbel, Northmoor, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. xxvii.

Pillar, and Porch, St. Michael's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiv. and lxxv.

Porch, Warblington, Hants, vol. ii. pl. lxxiv.

Sedilia, Willsborough, Kent, vol. ii. pl. lxxxii.

Altar, St. Peter's, Evesham, vol. ii. pl. ii.

Moulding, Window, Bristol, vol. ii. pl. lix.

Mullion, St. Michael's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxiii.

Monument of a Priest, Beverley Minster, vol. ii. pl. lxv.

Gable at Salisbury, vol. ii. pl. xlv.

Hip-knob, Barn, Bath Hampton, vol. ii. pl. xlviii.

Cross on Gable, Lincoln Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Cross in Churchyard, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, vol. iii. pl. xxv.

Market Cross, Cheddar, Somerset, vol. iii. pl. xxvi.

Chimney, Northborough, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. pl. xxv.

Chimney, Exton, Northumberland, vol. ii. pl. xxiv.

1352. Monument of Haymo de Hethe, bishop of Rochester, in Rochester Cathedral.

Style—Decorated, with elegant canopy; foliage, large and spreading oak leaves.

1343. Monument of Thomas Charlton, bishop of Hereford, in Hereford Cathedral.

Style—Decorated, with bold pyramidal canopy.

1344. Monument of sir O. Ingham, Ingham Church, Norfolk, vol. ii. pl. lxiv.

1349. Windows, Merton College Library, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xcvii. and cii.

1354. Monument of Lady Elizabeth de Montacute, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

The chapel in which it is situated, commonly called the Latin chapel, from the Latin prayers being read there, is supposed to have been built by her. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. i.

Style—Decorated.

Mullion, vol. ii. pl. lxiii. Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lx.

1356. Monument of Bartholomew, lord Burghersh, in Lincoln Cathedral.

Style—Decorated, with a fine canopy.

1361. Spire, Norwich Cathedral.

The spire was blown down in this year, and rebuilt by bishop Percy soon afterwards. Blomefield's Norfolk.

Style-Early Perpendicular.

1361—1405. Choir of York Minster, commenced by archbishop Thoresby in 1361, completed by archbishop Scroope.

"In the 10 yeere after his translation, he began to build anew the quier of his cathedrall church, laying the first stone himself July 29. He bestowed great cost in beautifying the ladye chapell with images and pictures of excellent workmanship; and removing the bodies of divers of his predecessors that lay buried else where about the church, caused them to be entombed in the said chappell in very seemly manner, leaving a place for himself in the middle thereof, where dying, November 6, 1373, at Thorp, he was soon after solemnly interred." Godwin, p. 474.

Style—Perpendicular, good and rich. Bosses, vol. ii. pl. xiii.

1367. Monument of sir William Delapole, in Trinity Church, Hull. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular; the ogee canopy, with its crockets and finial, and mouldings filled with small flowers of four leaves, is almost Decorated, while the surface is panelled; the buttresses and battlement are of Perpendicular character.

1369. Monument of Lewis Charlton, bishop of Hereford, in his cathedral. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular, with square topped canopy, retaining some mixture of Decorated work.

1369. Monument of Philippa, queen of Edward III., in Westminster Abbey. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Decorated, late in the style, with a flat testoon over it.

1370. Monument of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in St. Mary's Chapel, Warwick. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Early Perpendicular.

1370—1394. Nave of Winchester Cathedral. William of Wykeham.

"Beside the charge of these two worthy foundations, he built all the body of his church of Winchester from the quier westward, excepting only a little begun by bishop Edington." Godwin, p. 187.

1371—1379. Chapel of St. Nicholas, at Lynn, Norfolk.

A papal bull for rebuilding this chapel is stated by Parkin, p. 595, to have been granted in the mayoralty of Jeffrey Talb, who was mayor in 1371, and in 1379 another bull was received to authorize the baptizing of infants in this chapel. The heads of Edward III. and Philippa, and their armorial supporters, are used as ornaments. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 70.

Style—Perpendicular, but early, with some mixture of Decorated.

1372. Monument of Nicholas, lord Cantilupe, in Lincoln Cathedral. Engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular, with a mixture of Decorated work, especially in the foliage.

1373—1395. St. Michael's Church, Coventry.

"This stately monument of private munificence was erected at the sole charges of two brothers, Adam and William Botnor: it was twenty-one years in building, and cost each year 100l." Bloxam's Introduction.

Style—Perpendicular, early in the style. The spire was an addition, commenced in 1432.

1376. Monument of Edward the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Early Perpendicular, with a flat testoon over it: hollow moulding has square ornaments in it.

1377. Monument of Robert Fitzhaimon, in Tewkesbury Church, Gloucestershire. Engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

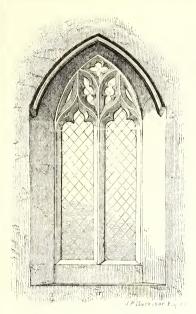
Style—Perpendicular, with the Tudor flower.

1380. A column in the south aisle of Rapsley Church, Lincolnshire, has this inscription on it:

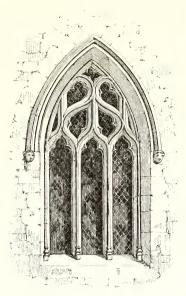
Esta coluna facta ad fm Sti Michis anno Dni Mo. C.C.C... L. XXX et nome factoris Thomas Little de Corby.

The details of this column are Decorated, but it is inserted under an Early English Arch.

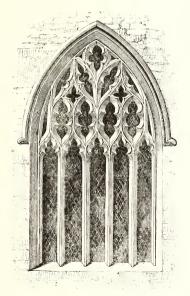
TRANSITION FROM DECORATED TO PERFENDICULAR.



BEDDINGTON, SURREY,



RYE, SUSSEX,



KING'S SUTTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, near OXFORD





From Wesrminster Abbev.



ARMS OF RICHARD II.



From Westminster Abbey.



BADGES OF RICHARD II.



White Hart

Sun behind a Cloud,

1377-1399. RICHARD II.

1377. Monument of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular, but early in the style; canopy has panelled parapet surmounted by row of Tudor-flower ornaments.

1377—1478. Cathedral of Ulm, Germany.

"The citizens of Ulm built this church (which is not exceeded in size by any church in Germany) entirely at their own expense; they expressly forbade the collection of contributions from foreign princes or cities, neither did they require any remission of taxes, or any indulgence from the pope. A fine example of what good will and public spirit may effect!" Moller, pl. lvii. lviii. Style-Decorated and Flamboyant.

1379—1386. New College Chapel, Oxford, built by William of Wykeham, "laying the first stone of the same himself, March 5, 1379, and dedicating it unto the honor of God and the blessed virgin Mary. Being finished, the first warden and fellowes all together took possession of it April 14, 1386, at three of the clocke in the morning." Godwin, p. 186.

> Mullion, vol. ii. pl. lxiii. Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxi. Corbel, vol. ii. pl. xxvii. Cornice, vol. ii. pl. xxix.

Niche, vol. ii. pl. lxvii. Window, vol. ii. pl. ci. Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii. Crozier, vol. ii. pl. xxxii. circa 1380. Caen, Church of St. Michael, Vaucelles.
Style—Decorated. See Pugin's Antiquities.

circa 1380. Window, King's Sutton Church, Northampton-shire, vol. ii. pl. ciii.

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

1380—1401. Campden Church, Gloucestershire, rebuilt by William Greville, woolstapler, who is buried in the chancel, where there is a fine brass representing him and his wife.

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

1381. Monument of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, in his cathedral. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular, with panelling, and segmental arch foliated; numerous hollow mouldings enriched with square ornaments.

1381—1396. Saltwood Castle, Kent, enlarged by archbishop Courtney. Hasted, vol. viii. pp. 219—222.

The gateway has his arms and is early Perpendicular.

1385. Chancel of Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire.

Style—Perpendicular. Said to be built by William of Wykeham.
Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxii.

1387. Brass of wardens Bloxham and Whitton, in Merton Chapel, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xv.

1387—1393. Winchester College, built by William of Wykeham. Godwin, p. 186.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

1390—1392. East Window of Exeter Cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Brantingham. Britton, p. 95, from the Fabric Rolls.

Style—Early Perpendicular.

1391. Canterbury Cathedral. The nave, cloisters, and part of the chapter house, are ascribed to Thomas Chillenden, who was prior from 1391 to 1411, assisted by archbishops Courtney and Arundel.

The name of Chillenden is on the great western window, which was probably constructed by him. The arms of archbishops Courtney and Arundel are also in some parts of the stone work. Britton, p. 38. See also Godwin, pp. 110, 111; and Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. i. pp. 61, 62.

Style—Perpendicular.

Arch, vol. iii. pl. vi. Flying Buttress, vol. iii. pl. xiv.

Bases, vol. iii. pl. viii. Tracery of chapter house, vol. iii. pl. xxxvii.

1394. Monument of sir John Hawkwood, in Sible Hedingham Church, Essex.

Style—Perpendicular, with ogee canopy, crockets, and finials, and panelled work.

1395. Maidstone Church and College, Kent, built by archbishop Courtney. Hasted, 8vo. vol. iv. 'pp. 309, 317; folio, vol. ii. p. 214.

"At Maidstone, 'the archbishop (Courtney) pulled down the old work first built by archbishop Boniface, his predecessor, for an hospital, and having built it after a more modern and stately manner, he converted it into a college of secular priests; and in the codicil to his last will, he gave all the residue of his goods, after his debts and legacies were paid, according to the disposition of his executors, towards the building of this collegiate church." Hasted, folio, vol. iv. p. 724.

Style-Good Perpendicular.

1397—1399. Westminster Hall. The walls repaired and cased, and the present roof put on under Richard II.

Style—Perpendicular; a very remarkable specimen. Mullion, vol. ii. pl. lxiii.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPROSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF RICHARD II.

Bracket, Wooton Church, Huntingdonshire, vol. iii. pl. xii. Buttress, Bromham Church, Wilts, vol. iii. pl. xiii. Capital, St. Mary's Church, Beverley, vol. ii. pl. xxiii. Capital, Norwich Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. xvi. Door, Marcham Church, Berkshire, vol. ii. pl. xxxviii. Finial, Winchester Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. xxxiii.

Font, St. Aldate's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xliv.
Niche, St. Michael's Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxvii.
Piscina, Lincoln Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. lxxii.
Poppies, Christ Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxxiii.
Tower and Spire, Boston Church, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

1399—1460. House of Lancaster.





ARMS AND BADGE OF JOHN OF GHENT,









Queen of Henry IV,

1399—1412. HENRY IV.

1404. Monument of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, in his cathedral. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

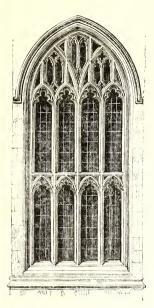
Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1405. Choir of York Cathedral, completed by archbishop Scroope.

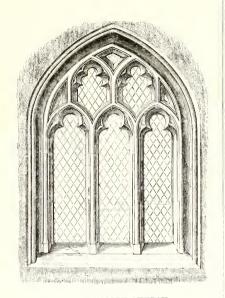
"He was executed on Whitsunday, being June 8, 1405, and buried in the east part of the new works of his church of Yorke." Godwin, p. 478. Style—Perpendicular, good and rich work.

Brackets, vol. iii. pl. xii.

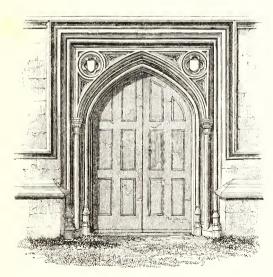
PERPENDICULAR.



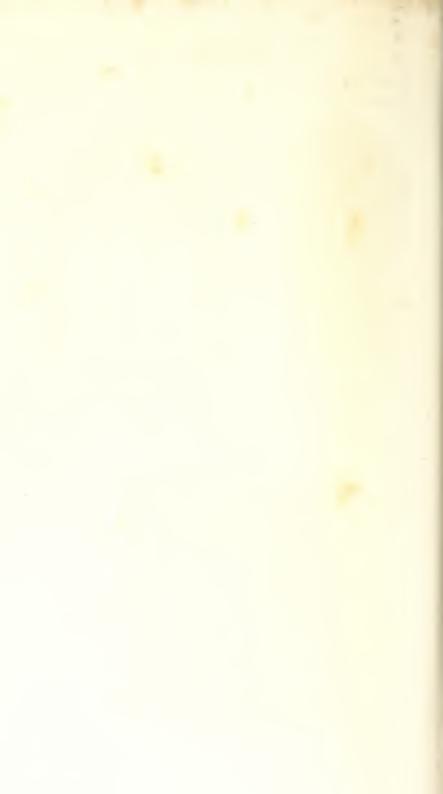
NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD,



GREAT HASELEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.



DOOR OF FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH.



1408. Monument of John Gower in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style-Perpendicular.

1411. Little Chart Church, Kent.

John Darell bought Calehill in this parish in 12 Hen. IV. beautified and glazed the north part of the church. The eastern part of the north aisle was parted off by a screen and formed a chapel, which was the burial place of the family from this period for two or three centuries. The steeple is said to have been built by sir John Darell in the reign of Henry VII. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. vol. vii. pp. 458, 461, 462; fol., vol. iv. pp. 224—226.

Style—The north aisle is *good* Perpendicular, and so is the stained glass in it. The steeple is *late* Perpendicular.





BADGE OF HENRY V.
Antelope, Beacon, and Swan

1412—1422. Henry V.

1412. Monument of king Henry IV. in Canterbury Cathedral. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular, with flat testoon, surmounted by a prominent row of the Tudor-flower.

1412. Catterick Church, Yorkshire.

The contract made in that year for building this church has been preserved and printed by Mr. Raine.

Style—Perpendicular.

1415. Monument of Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, in Arundel Church. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular.

1420—1437. West Front and South Porch of Gloucester Cathedral, built by abbot Morwent.

Style—Perpendicular.

1420—1440. Ceiling of Choir and Windows of Aisles, St. Alban's Abbey, built by abbot John de Wheathamstead, as recorded in a contemporary inscription.

Style-Perpendicular.

1422. College at Higham-Ferrars, Northamptonshire, founded by archbishop Chichelé.

The chapel and several parts of the domestic buildings remain. See Spencer's Life of Chichelé. Style—Perpendicular.

1422—1461. Rouen. Fontaine de la Sainte-Croix. Style—Flamboyant. For engravings see Pugin's Antiquities.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF HENRY V.

Font, St. Martin's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xliv. Parapet, St. Peter's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxx.



HEAD OF HENRY VI. From his Great Seal.





1422—1460. Henry VI.

1424. Merton College Chapel, Oxford, transepts and tower.

"A re-dedication is recorded to have taken place in 1424 in honour of St. John the Baptist." Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. i. p. 23.

Style—Perpendicular.

Niche, vol. ii. pl. lxvii.

Mullion, vol. ii. pl. lxiii.

Cross on Gable, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Dripstone termination, vol. ii. pl. xxxix.

1430. Norwich Cathedral, cloisters completed by bishop Alnwyk.

Style of all the later parts—Perpendicular.



MORREGOX COLLEGE CERURERL ELLER POMETER EL

Published Dec 15 1833, by J.H.Parker, Oxford, C.T.H., Flect Street, & J.L.e Keux, Harrison discorring



1431. Part of Balliol College Library, Oxford, built by Dr. Thomas Chace, master of the college.

Style—Perpendicular; a good specimen of domestic work.

1435. Fotheringhay Church, Northamptonshire.

The contract entered into in this year for building the nave, aisles, and tower, to correspond with the chancel previously erected in 1415, has been preserved and printed in Dugdale's Monasticon.

Style—Perpendicular.

Tower and Spire, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

1436. St. Bernard's College, Oxford, (now St. John's,) founded by archbishop Chichelé.

The gateway tower, and some other parts of the first quadrangle, are supposed to be of this period. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Perpendicular. The entrance gateway is very peculiar, the shafts standing out beyond the face of the wall.

1437—1442. All Souls' College, Oxford, founded by archbishop Chichelé.

The foundation stone was laid by the founder in February, 1437, and the chapel was consecrated in 1442. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Perpendicular.

Miserere, vol. ii. pl. lxxxi.

Poppies, vol. ii. pl. lxxiii.

Niche, vol. ii. pl. lxvii.

1438—1498. Peterborough Cathedral; chapels at east end, called of the three altars.

Style—Perpendicular, rich and late in style, with fan tracery roofs, &c.

1439. Monument of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick. Engraved in Blore's Monuments, where the contract for its erection is also printed.

Style—Perpendicular.

1440. Monument of a warrior in Meriden Church, Warwickshire, vol. ii. pl. lxv.

1443—1445. Chancel of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, built by Walter Lyhert, or Hart, then provost of Oriel College, afterwards bishop of Norwich: he died in 1472, and the date of 1470 is sometimes given to this work, which some suppose

him to have built after he became bishop. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

Sedilia, vol. ii. pl. lxxxii. Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxii.

1445—1500. Divinity School, Oxford, built by subscription.

One of the principal benefactors was the good duke Humphrey of Gloucester, who also built the public library over it, afterwards enlarged by sir Thomas Bodley. The ground was obtained so early as 1427, but the work does not appear to have been begun before 1445; and the works were afterwards delayed by the workmen being called away under a mandate from the king for the works then in progress at Windsor. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford. See also A. D. 1461.

Style—Perpendicular; very rich fan tracery in the roof with pendants.

Pendant, vol. ii. pl. xiii. Rib, vol. ii. pl. lxxvii. Buttress, vol. ii. pl. xvii.

1446. Monument of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, in St. Alban's Abbey Church. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular; very rich panelling.
Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxii.

1446—1490. Roslyn Chapel, Scotland, commenced by William St. Clair, earl of Orkney, in 1446, but not completed in his lifetime: he died in 1479. His successors made some additions to the building.

Style—Perpendicular, with very rich and elaborate ornament; a very curious specimen. Flying Buttress, vol. iii. pl. xiv.

1447. Dean Nevil's Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral.

Bracket, vol. iii. pl. xii.

1450. Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

The contract entered into in this year for the fitting up this chapel in accordance with the will of the founder, is preserved and printed in Blore's Monuments, &c.

Style—Perpendicular.

1452—1521. Mont St. Michel, Normandy, choir of the church. Histoire de Mont de St. Michel par l'Abbé Desroches. Knight's Tour, p. 155.

Style-Flamboyant.

1454—1457. Gloucester Cathedral, tower, built by abbot Seabroke, the finishing of which he committed to Robert Tully, one of the monks, afterwards bishop of St. David's.

"The fact is still perpetuated in the following lines within the choir, over the great arch,

Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum Tullii hac ex onere Seabroke abbate jubente.

The name, motto, and arms of this abbot are still remaining in many of the bricks which formed the old pavement of the choir." Dugdale, vol. i. p. 536.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1457—1472. Gloucester Cathedral, cloister, choir, and lady chapel, built by abbot Hauley.

"Claustrum illud magnificum et chorus una cum sacello illo spatioso deiparæ virgini dedicato, a Ricardo Haulaus hic etiam abbate fundato; navi ecclesiæ adjunguntur." Memoriale Ecclesiæ Cath. Glouc. Compendiarium, ex codicibus MS. penes Dec. Eccl. Cath. Glouc. excerptum. Dugdale, vol. i. p. 564.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling. Fan tracery of vault to cloisters, vol. ii. pl. xciii.

1458. Northleach Church, Gloucestershire. The roof was raised by John Fortey, clothier, who died in 1458. The "south chapel," and perhaps porch, built by William Bicknell in 1489.

Style—Perpendicular.

1460. St. Alban's Abbey. Sepulchral Chapel of abbot Wheathamstead.

Style—Perpendicular.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF HENRY VI.

Arch, King's College Gateway, Cambridge, vol. iii. pl. vi. Buttress, St. Lawrence, Evesham, vol. ii. pl. xvii.

Flying Buttress, St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle, vol. iii. pl. xiv.

Flying Buttress, Sherborne, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. xviii.

Bosses, Lecturer's Room, Windsor, vol. iii. pl. xi.

Bracket, York Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. xiv.

Corbel, Balliol College, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xxvii. Crocket, St. George's, Windsor, vol. iii, pl. xxiv. Cross on Gable, Tewkesbury Abbey Church, vol.iii. pl. xxvii. Cross in churchyard, St. Denis, near Paris, vol. iii. pl. xxv. Credence, St. Cross, vol. ii. pl. xxx. Doorway, Horn Church, Essex, vol. iii. pl. xxxi. Dripstone termination, Chippenham, vol. ii. pl. xxxix. Fireplace, Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. xli. Lavatory, Salisbury, vol. ii. pl. xxx. Ornamented Moulding, Wells Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. lxii. Mullion, Lincoln Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. lxiii. Miserere, St. Margaret's, Leicester, vol. ii. pl. lxxxv. Parapet, St. Peter's, Dorchester, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. pl. lxx. Parapet, Sherborne, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. lxxiv. Parapet, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. lxx. Porch, St. Peter's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxxv. Roof, Godshill Church, Isle of Wight, vol. ii. pl. lxxviii. Scutcheon, Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, vol. ii. pl. lxxx. Screen, St. Mary's, Leicester, vol. ii. pl. lxxix. Tower, Sancton Church, Yorkshire, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii. Window, Huish Episcopi, Somerset, vol. ii. pl. ci. Window, Worcester Cathedral, vol. iii. pl. xxxix. Window, St. Peter's, Dorchester, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. pl. ciii.

BADGES OF THE HOUSE OF YORK,



Falcon and Fetterlock.



White Rose in Sofeuil.



Plume of Feathers.

1461—1485. House of York.





EDWARD IV. from his Great Seal.

1460—1483. EDWARD IV.

1461—1481. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, built by Edward IV.

"King Edward IV., (whose inclination to and kindness for this place was extraordinary,) finding upon survey that the former foundations and walls of the chapel of St. George were in his time very much decayed and consumed, and esteeming the fabrick not large or stately enough, designed to build one more noble and excellent; to this purpose he constituted Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury, master and surveyor of the work.

..... With what diligence and sedulity, and how well the bishop performed this office and employment, appears from the testimony given him by the king, in the preamble of the patent, by which he shortly after constituted him chancellor of the garter: 'That out of meer love towards the order, he had given himself the leisure daily to attend the advancement and progress of this goodly fabrick.'" Pote's History of Windsor Castle, p. 50.

Boss, vol. iii. pl. xi. Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxxi. Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv. Tracery, vol. iii. pl. xxxvii. Finial, vol. iii. pl. xxxvi.

1461—1490. Ashford Church, Kent.

"The church was re-edified by sir John Fogge, knt. in the reign of Edward IV., who built the present beautiful and costly tower of it from the ground; and out of gratitude for the favours he had received from that king, founded, with his license, and in his name, in the beginning of his reign, a college or choir, which he ordained should consist of one master or prebendary, as head, being the vicar of this church for the time being, two fit chaplains, and two secular clerks, who should celebrate divine service in this church..... The founder, by his will proved in 1490, anno 12 Henry VII., took care towards the repair of this church, for which he had intended and done so much, by devising a legacy in trust for that purpose." Hasted's Kent, folio, vol. iv. p. 264; 8vo. vol. vii. p. 542.

Style-Perpendicular.

1463—1480. Norwich Cathedral; roof of nave, and screen, built by bishop Lyhart. Godwin, p. 354.

Style—Perpendicular.

1465. Bishop Beckington's Chantry in Wells Cathedral.

Cornice, vol. ii. pl. xxix.

1465—1491. Choir of the Church of Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, built by Thomas Balsall, D.D., dean of the collegiate church. Dugdale's Warwickshire. For engravings see Neale's Views of Churches.

Style-Good Perpendicular.

1470. Crosby Hall, London, built by sir John Crosby, who obtained a lease of the ground in 1466, and died in 1475.

Style—Perpendicular: a fine open timber roof.

Arches, vol. iii. pl. iv. and vi. Bracket, vol. iii. pl. xii.

1470—1524. Lady Chapel of Winchester Cathedral, built by priors Hunton and Silkstede.

1471. Brass of Warden Sever, Merton Chapel, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xv.

1471—1513. Freiburg Minster, Germany, choir. Moller's Denkmäler.

Style - Flamboyant.

1472—1498. Lady Chapel, Gloucester, continued and completed by abbot Farley. Dugdale, vol. i. p. 536.

Style—Perpendicular.

1475—1480. Magdalene College, Oxford, built by bishop Waynflete.

The contracts between the founder and his master mason, William Orchyerde, are still preserved in the college archives. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Perpendicular.

Doorway, vol. ii. pl. xxxviii.

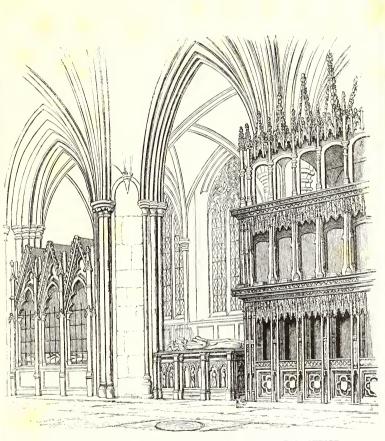
Window, vol. ii. pl. cii.

Pulpit, vol. ii. pl. lxxvi.

Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxi.

1476. Egerton Church, Kent.

"This steeple of Egerton seems to have been finished about the year 1476; for John Sherock of Egerton, by his will proved that year, gave to



SHRINE OF ST, FRIDESWIDE, CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, OXFORD,



the glazing of the new window of this steeple, and to the pavement of it, 5s. In both aisles are memorials for the Husseys. It is said that the steeples of this church, Little Chart, and Charing, were built by one man, sir John Darell, of Calehill, in the reign of Henry VII. He might be a considerable benefactor and promoter of the work, but the wills in the Prerog. Off. Cant. shew that the continued different benefactions of others were so necessary for the carrying it on, that the building of them went on by slow degrees for many years for want of a sufficient fund to complete them." Hasted, folio, vol. iii. p. 222; 8vo. vol. vii. p. 453.

1476—1484. St. Alban's Abbey, altar screen, the work of abbot Wallingford, or more probably Wheathamstead, whose arms are on it.

Style—Perpendicular, very rich. Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxii.

1479. Charing Church, Kent.

"This tower was begun to be built of stone (for it was before of wood) at the latter end of king Edward IV.'s reign, as appears by the several legacies to the rebuilding of it, in the wills of the Prerog. Off. Cant., from 1479 to 1545, about which time only it seems to have been finished." Hasted's Kent, folio, vol. iii. p. 218; 8vo. vol. vii. p. 445.

Style—Late Perpendicular; upper part very inferior, as though poverty-stricken.

1480. Shrine of St. Frideswide, Oxford Cathedral. See Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxii.

1480—1492. Norwich Cathedral: roof of choir and upper windows, built by bishop Goldwell. Dugdale, vol. iv. p. 2.

Style—Perpendicular.



ARMS OF EDWARD V,

These arms and supporters are used also in the latter part of the reign of Edward IV,

1483. Edward V.





ARMS OF RICHARD III.



BADGE OF RICHARD III.

1483-1485. RICHARD III.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE TIME OF RICHARD III.

Moulding, Winterborn Whitchurch, vol. ii. pl. lxii.

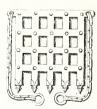
Scutcheon and Capital, Ryarsh, Kent, vol. ii. pl. lxxx, and vol. iii. pl. xvi.

Arch, Sherborne, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. vi.

Gable, king Richard's house, Leicester, vol. ii. pl. xlvi.



Tudor Rose



BADGES OF THE TUDOR FAMILY

Portcullis,



Hawthorn



leuwde lie



Red Rose en Soleil,



Pomegranate,

1485—1603. House of Tudor.



HEAD OF HENRY VII



ELIZABETH OF YORK Queen of Henry VII.



ARMS OF HENRY VII.

1485-1509. Henry VII.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII.

Roodloft, Charlton on Otmoor, Oxon, vol. ii. pl. lxxvi.

Mouldings, Eltham Palace, Kent, vol. ii. pl. lxi. and xlv.

Boss, Merton College, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xiii.

Door, All Souls' College, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xxxviii.

Moulding, St. Peter's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxi.

Moulding, Christ Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxi.

Moulding, St. Mary Overee, Southwark, vol. ii. pl. lxi.

1485—1507. Rouen Cathedral, south west tower built by archbishop Robert de Croix-Mare. Gilbert, Description Historique de Rouen, p. 27.

Style-Flamboyant. For engravings see Pugin and Cotman.

1486. Monument of abp. Kempe, Canterbury Cathedral.
Style—Perpendicular. Crocket, vol. iii. pl. xxiv.

1486. In the south porch of Ropsley Church, Lincolnshire, is this inscription:

A.º Dní M.º C.C.C.º LXXXVI.º ista porta fa fuit.

This porch is Perpendicular.

1488. Nave and aisles of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, built by public subscription.

The arms of the principal benefactors, including king Henry VII. and most of the bishops, as well as the chief nobility of the period, were emblazoned in the church, and a list of them has been preserved by Wood, ap. Peshall, pp. 63—66: no less than eighty-one different shields are enumerated. "The architect was sir Reginald Bray, then high steward of the university: the arms of John Russel, bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of all England, and first perpetual chancellor of this university, are still to be seen in the spandrils of the doorway under the great west window." Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Perpendicular, good, but rather late.

Window, vol. ii. pl. ci.

Base, vol. ii. pl. xii.

Arch, vol. ii. pl. vi.

Mouldings, vol. ii. pl. lxi.

Bracket, vol. ii. pl. xiv.

Pillar, vol. ii. pl. lxxxiv.

1490—1500. Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, built by Dr. John Alcocke, bishop of Ely. Dyer's Hist. of Camb.

Style—Late Perpendicular; walls covered with panelling.

Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lxi.

1490—1500. Bishop Alcocke's Chapel, Ely Cathedral.

"He lyeth buried in a chappell of his owne building, on the north side of the Presbytery, where is to be seene a very goodly and sumptuous tombe, erected in memory of him." Godwin, p. 222.

Style—Perpendicular; late and very rich.

1492—1505. Magdalene College Tower, Oxford.

The first stone was laid on the 9th of August, 1492, by Dr. Mayew, then president, and the college accounts shew that sums of money were constantly expended upon it until 1505. Wolsey, afterwards the celebrated cardinal, was bursar in 1498, and tradition has given him the credit of the design: it originally stood alone, detached from the other buildings, which have subsequently been attached to it.

Style—Perpendicular.

1493—1499. Rouen. Palais de Justice. For engravings see Pugin and Cotman.

Style—Flamboyant; a beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of this age.

1500. Monument of archbishop Morton in Canterbury Cathedral. Gough's Sepul. Mon., vol. ii. p. 342, pl. cxx.

Style—Perpendicular; arch semicircular.

1500—1503. Hall or Manor House, and Chapel of Athelampstead, (corruptly Admeston,) Dorsetshire, built by sir William Martin, who died in 1503 and is buried in the chapel, which is of the same age with the hall adjoining. Hutchins' Dorset.

Style—Late Perpendicular; a good specimen of the domestic work of the period.

Roof of Hall, vol. ii. pl. lxxviii.

1500—1539. Bath Abbey Church, commenced by bishop King, and the works not completed when the dissolution took place in 1539. Godwin, p. 308.

Style—Perpendicular, of very late character, and clumsy work.

1501—1515. Louth Church, Lincolnshire.

The parish accompts for building this church have been printed in the Archæologia, vol. x, and reprinted in Britton's Antiquities, vol. iv. pp. 1—7, with engravings.

Style—Perpendicular, of late character.

Flying Buttresses, vol. ii. pl. xviii. and vol. iii. pl. xiv.

1502—1520. Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster.

The will of that monarch, in 1509, contains minute directions for the completion of the building.

Style—Perpendicular, late in the style, and very richly ornamented with panelling, &c.

Pendant, vol. ii. pl. xiii. Flying Buttress, vol. iii. pl. xiv. Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv. Finial, vol. iii. pl. xxxiii.

Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. pl. lx. Abacus, vol. ii. pl. i.

1504. Monument of Arthur, prince of Wales, in Worcester Cathedral. Wild's Worcester Cathedral, p. 24, pl. x.

Style—Perpendicular; open screen work.

1505. Piddleton Church, Dorsetshire, completed at this date as stated on an inscription in the church.

Style—Perpendicular; good for the period.
Base, vol. ii. pl. xii. Capital, vol. ii. pl. xxiii.

1505. Gateway of the close, Wells.

Cornice, vol. ii. pl. xxix.

1507. St. Neot's Church, Huntingdonshire.
Style—Perpendicular; a very regular and perfect specimen.
Tower and Spire, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

1507—1508. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, groined roof of choir.

John Hylmer and William Vertue freemasons, agreed by indenture dated June 5, 1507, to construct that part of the vaulting for 700l. and to complete it by Christmas, 1508: it appears, however, that part of the works were not completed in 1519, when a subscription was entered into to defray the expense.

Style—Perpendicular; late fan tracery.

1508—1515. Stone Roof of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, built by Henry VII. and his executors, with the battlements, turrets, finials, &c.

The indentures for the different parts of the work are preserved in the college, and printed in Britton's Antiquities, vol. i. pp. 27—36, with several engravings.

Cross on Gable, vol. iii. pl. xxvii.

Style-Perpendicular, late, but very rich.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME
OF HENRY VII.

Arch, Norwich Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. vii.

Window, Christ Church, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. cii.

Doorway, Tattershall Church, vol. iii. pl. xxxi.

Capital, Upway, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. pl. xxiii.

Hip-knob and Window, Wolveton Hall, Dorset, vol. ii. pl. xlviii. and cv.

Window, Aylsham Church, Norfolk, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

Pinnacle, St. Stephen's, Bristol, vol. ii. pl. lxxi.

Mullion, Burford Church, Oxon, vol. ii. pl. lxiii.

Panel, Colchester, vol. ii. pl. lxix.

Arch, gateway in house, Lincoln, vol. iii. pl. iv.

Market Cross, Malmsbury, vol. iii. pl. xxvi.

Screen before the Cour des Libraires, Rouen Cathedral.

Style—Flamboyant, with much of Perpendicular character. See Pugin's Antiquities.

Lavenham Church, Suffolk, erected principally in this reign by the families of De Vere, earl of Oxford, and Spring, the latter opulent clothiers of the town, who intermarried with the family of De Vere. The armorial cognizances of both families abound in all parts of the building, and there are several inscriptions stating when particular portions were built.

Style—Perpendicular, very rich and good, but rather late. For engravings see Neale's views of Churches, vol. ii.

Trinity Church, Melford, Suffolk, built in this reign by the family of Clopton.

For engravings of this church, and an interesting account of it, written by the rector of the church in 1688, see Neale's Churches, vol. ii.

 $Style — Good\ Perpendicular\ ;\ a\ very\ fine\ specimen.$

Rouen. Hotel de Bourgtheroulde.

Style—Flamboyant. For engravings see Pugin's Antiquities.

Rouen. L'Abbaye St. Amand.

Style—Flamboyant. For engravings see Pugin's Antiquities.

Chateau Fontaine le Henri, near Caen.

Style—Flamboyant. See Pugin's Antiquities.



1509—1547. HENRY VIII.

1509—1530. Rouen Cathedral, western facade, commenced by Cardinal d'Amboise in 1509, completed in 1530. Gilbert, Description Historique, p. 28.

Style—Flamboyant.

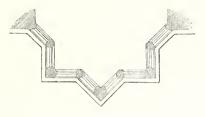
1511—1522. Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, built by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham.

The work was commenced in 1511, as appears from an inscription over the entrance gate, and left incomplete at his death in 1522, in which state it still remains: the walls are for the most part in a perfect state, but without a roof, which appears never to have been put on. It is a fine specimen of the baronial mansions of that age, built for magnificent display rather than for defence.

Chimney, vol. ii. pl. xxv.



WINDOW, THORNBURY CASTLE.
Plan of the upper window.



WINDOW, THORNBURY CASTLE,
Plan of the lower window

Thornbury Church, Gloucestershire, probably of the same age as the Castle adjoining.

Style-Late Perpendicular.

Parapet, vol. ii. pl. lxx.

1512. Oxford, Brasen-nose college, hall, and gateway tower, built by bishop Smyth and sir R. Sutton.

Style—Late Perpendicular; surface covered with panelling.

1513—1533. Tower of the Abbey and Chapel on the south side of All Saints' Church, Evesham, built by Clement Lichfield, the last abbot of Evesham.

"He was elected in 1513, and resigned in 1533, died in 1546, and was buried in this chapel which he had built. On the fretted ceiling are his initials on an escutcheon." For engravings see Neale's Views of Churches.

1516. Monument of Henry VII. in his chapel at Westminster. Cottingham's Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Style—Late Perpendicular; altar tomb surrounded by a bronze screen.

1517. Quadrangle of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, built by bishop Fox. The buildings of this college remain nearly in their original state. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

A room over the entrance gateway, originally the president's chamber, is particularly worthy of attention, still retaining the wainscoting and very rich plaster ceiling and cornice of the time of Elizabeth.

1519. Great Ponton, or Paunton, Church, Lincolnshire. completed at the expense of Anthony Ellys, Esq., who lies interred in the north aisle of the chancel. Turnor's History of Grantham, p. 127.

"Paunton Church has a very large fair tower steeple, strong, and very well lay'd; built, as the inhabitants have received it by tradition, by one Ellys, merchant of the staple at Calais; who, as they also report, built Basingthorpe Hall, Swinshead Hall, Holland; and the Hall at Paunton." Sanderson's MSS. ap. Turnor.

"Mr. Ellys, the builder, is reported to have sent his wife a cask inscribed 'Calais Sand,' without any further mention of its contents: at his return to Paunton, he asked what she had done with it, and found she had put it in the cellar; he then acquainted her that it contained the bulk of his riches; with which (being issueless) they mutually agreed to build a church, in thanksgiving to God for having prospered them in trade. The arms of Ellys, and the motto, Thynke and Thanke God for All, are carved in various parts of the tower." Ibid. p. 127.

Style—Good Perpendicular, though very late.

1520. Compton Winyate House, Warwickshire, built by sir William Compton, who was keeper of Fulbroke Castle, which being demolished, many of the materials were appropriated to this new building.

"About the eleventh of Henry VIII. he obtained license from that monarch to impark certain grounds there enclosed, with about two thousand acres in Compton superior and Compton inferior, for the use of himself and his heirs for ever." For an engraving and description see Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 104.

This splendid mansion is in fine preservation, and affords an excellent specimen of the style of that age. "Over the arch of the entrance porch are the royal arms of England, beneath a crown, supported by a greyhound and griffin, and on each side is a rose and crown in panels." (These are the arms of Henry VII. but were also used by Henry VIII. during part of his reign.) The chimney shafts are variously ornamented, and the gables have good Barge boards.

- 1520. Crozier of archbishop Warham, Canterbury Cathedral, vol. ii. pl. xxxii.
- 1520. Dripstone termination, Marston Church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. pl. xxxix.
 - 1520. Market Cross, Glastonbury, vol. iii. pl. xxvi.
 - 1521. Chapel of Balliol College, Oxford.
- Style—Perpendicular, very late, but good of its kind; some good stained glass remains.
- 1522. Monument of J. Noble, St. Aldate's, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxv.
- 1522. Monument of sir John Spencer, at Brington, Northamptonshire.

 Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

 Style—Late Perpendicular or Tudor.
 - 1523. Layer Marney Hall, Essex.
- "The present mansion appears to have been built by sir Henry Marney, who was captain of the guard to Henry VIII., made knight of the garter, lord privy seal, 14th Henry VIII., and in the same year was created lord Marney." Salmon's History of Essex, folio, p. 448.

A good specimen of the mansions of this period.

- Chimney, vol. ii. pl. xxv. Dripstone termination, vol. ii. pl. xxxix. Panel, vol. ii. pl. lxix.
- 1524. St. Alban's Abbey. Sepulchral chapel of abbot Ramryge.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

- 1529. Hall of Christ Church, Oxford, built by cardinal Wolsey.
- Style—A very good specimen of late Perpendicular work, particularly the roof.

 Pendant, vol. ii. pl. xiii.
- 1532. Monument of archbishop Warham in Canterbury Cathedral. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Perpendicular, late and rich, but still good.

1534. Whiston Church, Northamptonshire, built by Anthony Catesby, esq., lord of the manor, Isabel his wife, and John their son.

Style—Perpendicular; a small but very perfect specimen of the Tudor style.

1536. Monument of sir R. Minor, Duffield Church, Derby, vol. ii. pl. lxvi.

1540. Porch of the Church of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
On the cornice is this inscription:

Grate pro animabus Johannis Notingham et Ksabelle uxoris sux.

For an engraving of this porch see Britton's Archit. Antiq. vol. iii. p. 91.

1541. Monumental Chapel of Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, at Christ Church, Hants, erected in her lifetime, probably some years before her death, at this date. Engraved in Blore's Monuments.

Style—Late Perpendicular, or Tudor, a rich and beautiful specimen of the style.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE OF THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE.

Monument of Wade, St. Michael's Church, Coventry, vol. ii. pl. lxvi.

Monument of sir T. Pope, Trinity College Chapel, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxvi.

Chimney, Tonbridge School, Kent, vol. ii. pl. xxv.

Hip-knob, Shrewsbury, vol. ii. pl. xlviii.

Gables, Star Hotel Coach Office, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. xlvi.

Hip-knob, Castle Inn, Cambridge, vol. ii. pl. xlviii.

Pargetting, Bishop King's House, Oxford, vol. ii. pl. lxviii.

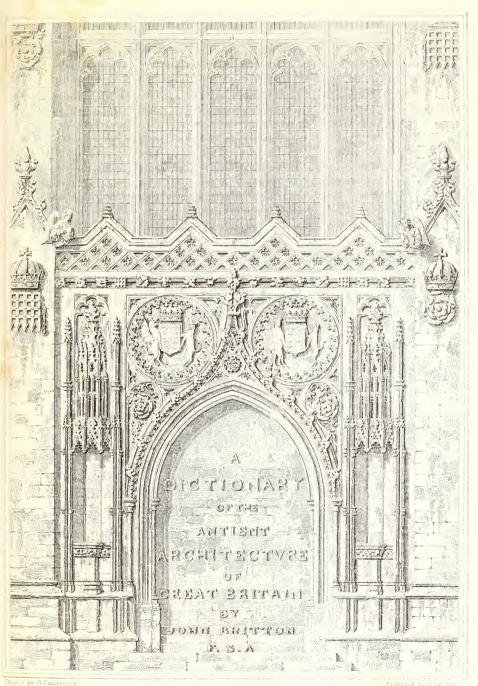




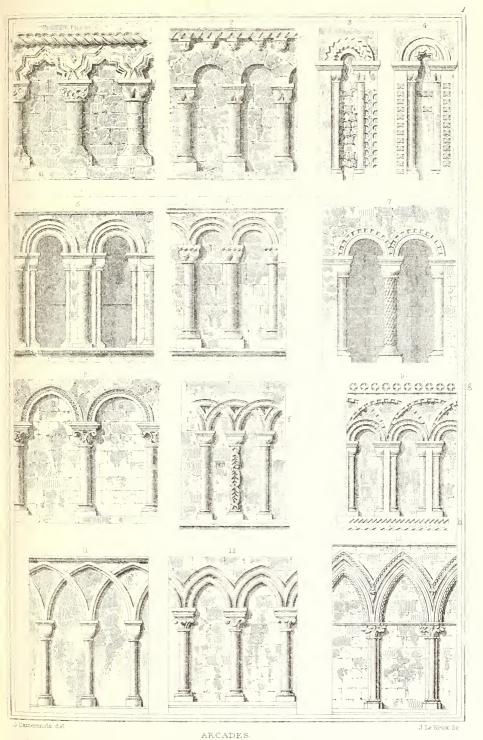
PLATE I.—ARCADES.

Norman	1. Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk, 1135—1148. ^a
	2. St. Peter's Church, Northampton; exterior wall of elerestory, <i>circa</i> 1110.
••••••	3 and 4. Canterbury Cathedral, exterior of St. Anselm's tower, 1106—1114. ^b
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5. Norwich Cathedral, open gallery in the interior of the tower, 1096—1119.
•••••	6. Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.
••••••	7. Norwich Cathedral, clerestory, east side of north transept, 1096—1119.
Transition	-
	9. St. Peter's Church, Oxford, exterior of chancel, <i>circa</i> 1180.
Norman	10. Canterbury Cathedral, exterior of St. Anselm's tower, 1106—1114. b
Transition	11. Connington Church, Huntingdonshire font, circa 1200.
	12. Canterbury Cathedral, north-east transept, 1175—1184.
•••••	13. Lincoln Cathedral, chapter house, circa 1200.

a Miscalled Castle Rising on the plate.

b The historical evidence that St. Anselm's Tower at Canterbury was really part of the work of Prior Conrad, under that prelate, appears too strong to be controverted, otherwise the style would appear to belong to a date considerably later; 1150 or 1160 seems more probable.





LCastle Ris & Chu: -Norfolk. Z.Northampton-S! Peters Cha: 3,4. Cant & Cant & Anselms Tower 5. Norw! Cath. Tew?

Statte has the English and Cath. Rectampton Stretces Chair 3.4. Cantiff and Vanceling Tower 5. Norwich Cath. Rectampton Cath. Rectampton Cath. Stretces Chair 10.1 anterbury Cath. Part of the Font-Commignen Childrenged Stretch Rectampton Childrenged Cath. Rectampton Childrenged Cath. Rectampton Childrenged Cath. Rectampton Childrenged Cath. Rectampton Cath. Rect



PLATE IL—ARCADES.

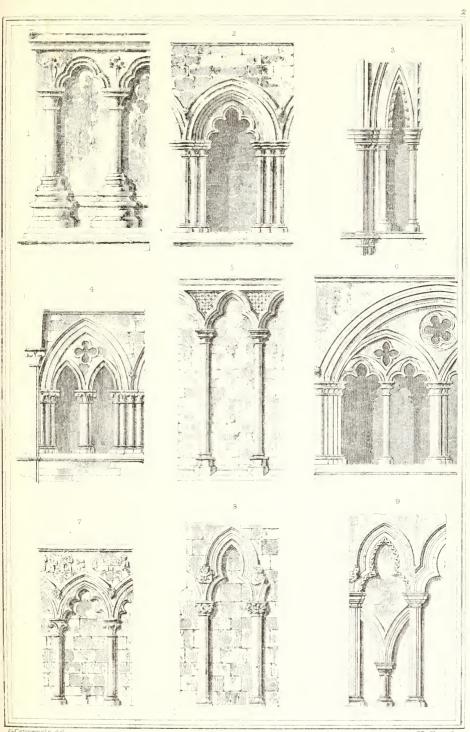
EARLY ENGLISH	1. Canterbury Cathedral, tomb of Archbishop Theobald in Trinity Chapel, circa 1200. ^a
•••••	2. Salisbury Cathedral, triforium of the choir, 1218—1258.
•••••	3. Beverley Minster, clerestory of nave, circa 1260. b
	4. Lincoln Cathedral, triforium of nave, 1195—1256.
Decorated	5. Canterbury Cathedral, chapter house, 1304.
EARLY ENGLISH	6. Salisbury Cathedral, triforium of nave, 1218—1158.
	7. Salisbury Cathedral, chapter house, circa 1260.
•••••	8. Beverley Minster, aisle of nave, <i>circa</i> 1250.
	9. Beverley Minster, triforium of nave,

^a The Archbishop died in 1161, and this tomb is said to have been erected to his memory soon afterwards: the style however will hardly allow it to be considered earlier than 1200.

b The numerous mouldings of the caps, and the use of the ball-flower ornament in a hollow moulding up the sides of the arch, shew this specimen to be fast approaching to the decorated style, and justify the date here assigned to it.

^c Called by an error in the plate the clerestory.





ARCADES.

J. Le Keux.Sc



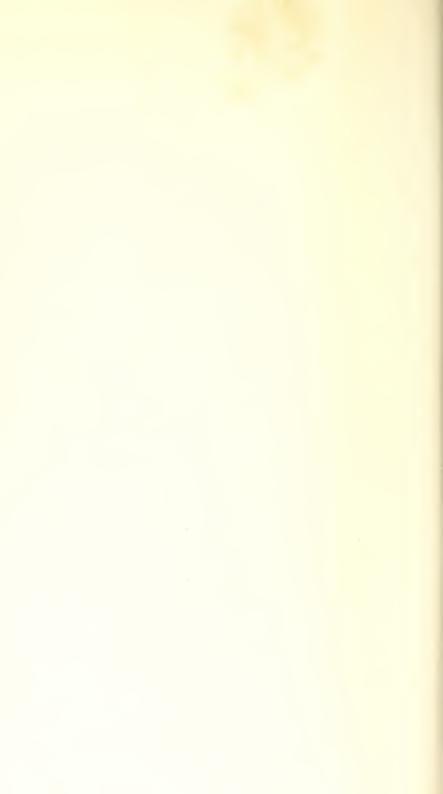
PLATE III.—ARCADES.

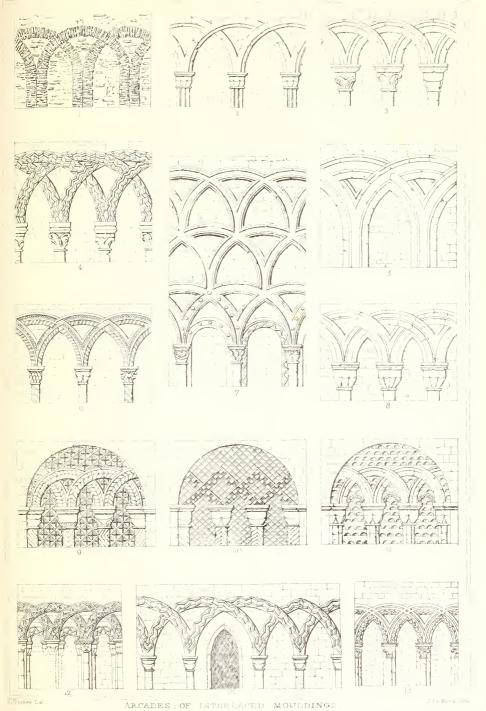
INTERLACED MOULDINGS.

Norman	1. St. Botolph's Priory Church, Colchester,
	Essex, 1103—1116. a
•••••	2. Malmsbury Abbey Church, Wiltshire, west end, <i>circa</i> 1140.
	3. Norwich Cathedral, wall behind the altar, circa 1140.
	4. St. John's Church, Devizes, wall of belfry, circa 1180.
•••••	5. Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.
	6. Bristol Cathedral, chapter house, circa 1180.
	7. Wenlock Priory, Shropshire, chapter room, circa 1180.
	8. Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, west part of church, <i>circa</i> 1160.
	9, 10, 11. St. Ethelbert's Tower, in St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, 1150.
	12. Castle-Rising Church, Norfolk, 1150.
Transition	13. St. James's Church, Bristol, circa 1200.
	14. Glastonbury Abbey, north side of St.
	Joseph's Chapel, circa 1200.

^a This arcade "is formed in a plain, rude manner, with thin bricks, apparently of Roman manufacture, the wall behind which consists of brick and rubble."—Britton. It may however have been rebuilt in the twelfth century.

b "That tower, now destroyed, was a very interesting specimen of the luxuriant adornment which the architects employed, even on the exterior of their buildings, at the end of the eleventh century."—Britton. See Carter's Ancient Architecture, Vol. 1. Pl.xxx. where this tower is illustrated.





The Pri: Chu; -2 Malmisbury Ab). Chu; -2 March Barroll, Cath. 4 St. Johns. Chu; et Devizes, 5. Cartle Acre Pri & Bristol (axh; 7. Worlde's Price Wa Abb. 9.10.11. St. Augustine's Chu; Canterbury, 12. Castle Rising Chu; -12 2 James Chu, Bristol. 14. St. Josephs Chup: Chap: Chap. Laterbury.



PLATE IV.—ARCHES.

Supposed Saxon	1. Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire, circa 670. ^a
Norman	2. Norwich Cathedral, nave, 1122—1145.
•••••	3. Canterbury Cathedral, crypt of Lanfranc, 1073—1086.
•••••	4. Winchester Cathedral, south transept, 1079—1093.
	5. Gloucester Cathedral, crypt, 1089—1106.
Transition	6. Romsey Church, Hampshire, clerestory of nave, circa 1180.b
	7. Bristol Cathedral, vestibule to the chapter house, <i>circa</i> 1180.
EARLY ENGLISH	8. Beverley Minster, Yorkshire, doorway in north transept, <i>circa</i> 1200.
•••••	9. Abbaye aux Hommes, Caen, Normandy, circa 1200.
	10. Romsey Church, Hampshire, doorway north side of nave, circa 1200.
	11. Wells Cathedral, nave, 1239.c

^a This is the date assigned by Mr. Bloxam to this building, after a careful examination of all the particulars that are known respecting its history. Other antiquaries consider the buildings of this class called Saxon, to be really built, subsequently to the Norman Conquest, of materials perhaps taken in part from some Roman remains.

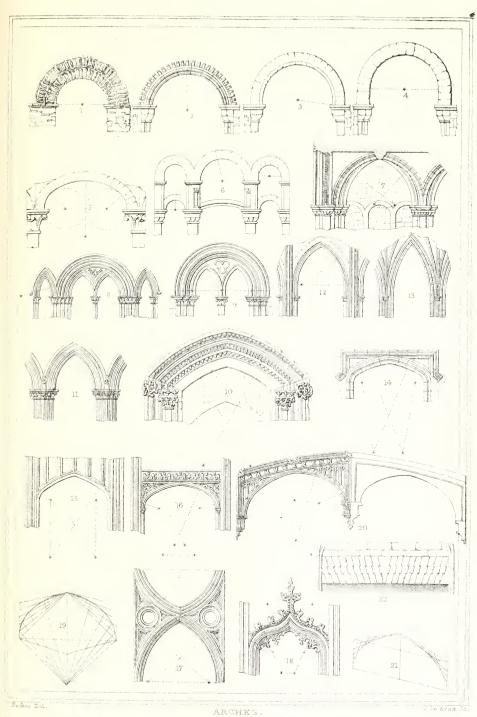
^b A great part of this church is evidently of Transition character. For one of the windows see Vol. 11. Plate xcv.

^c The nave of Wells Cathedral was built by bishop Joceline in the reign of Henry III. This rebuilding was completed and dedicated anew on the 23rd of October, 1239.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Decorated 12. Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, Nor
mandy, nave, 1319—1350.
Perpendicular 14. Lincoln Gateway, in the Chancellor's
house, circa 1500.
1461—1481.
minster, 1503—1512.
EARLY ENGLISH 17. Wells Cathedral, under the central
tower, $circa\ 1250$.
Perpendicular 18. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, "over a
niche raised by Bishop Beauchamp,
1480.
19. Diagram of an obtuse pointed arch.
over fireplace, circa 1220.

d The rebuilding of the choir of the Bristol Cathedral is recorded to have been commenced by abbot Knowle, who was appointed in 1306, and is supposed to have been completed by his successor, Snow, who died in 1341. This arch is remarkable from the circumstance of the mouldings being continued to the ground, without the intervention of a capital.



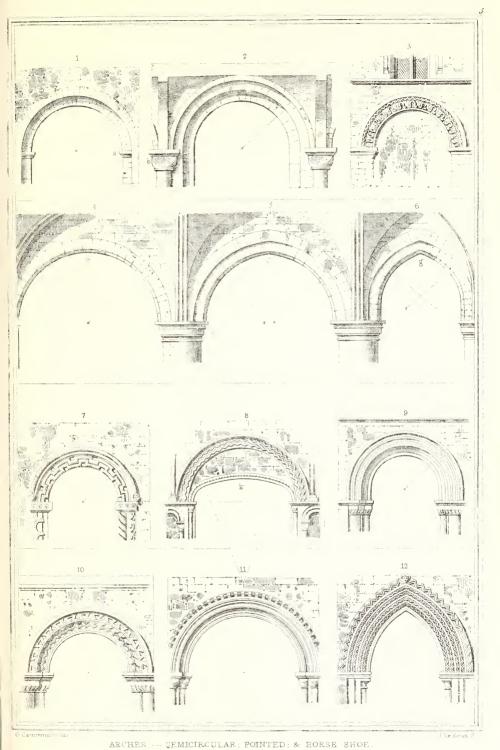
with Charles Northin Table 3. Can orbury Courtings. 14. Whichester Cather 5. Gionecater Cath. Sept. 19. 10. Property Sept. 17215 Edward Cather 5. Gionecater Cath. Sept. 19. 10. Property Sept. 10. Property Sept. 19. Propert



PLATE V.—ARCHES.

- Norman.... 1. St. Alban's Abbey Church, transept, 1077— 1115. 2. Canterbury Cathedral, crypt of Lanfranc, 1073-1080. 3. Malmsbury Abbey Church, Wiltshire, doorway, circa 1140. a 4, 5, 6. Canterbury Cathedral, crypt of William of Sens. 1175—1184. 7. Fairford Church, Berkshire, doorway, circa 1160. 8. Castle Acre Priory Church, 1135—1148.b 9. Peterborough Cathedral, nave, 1177-1193. 10. Creuilly Church, Normandy, circa 1060. 11. Norwich Cathedral, nave, 1122—1145. Transition. 12. St. Mary's Church, Devizes, Wiltshire, porch, circa 1200.
- a There seems good ground to suppose that the earliest parts of this building are the work of Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, 1107—1142, but there are additions and alterations of various periods, so that it is difficult to affix a date to any particular portion.
- ^b This is called by Mr. Britton a *double* arch; and he observes that it resembles many door-ways in the churches of Normandy. It may also be frequently met with in England, as at Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire: it generally indicates that the work is rather late Norman.
- ^c This arch is slightly horse-shoed, generally a mark of Transition, or of very late Norman.





1. St. Albans Abb. Chu. S. Tran. 2. Camerbury Cath. Crypt. 3. Malmsbury. Abb. Ch. 4.5.6. Canterbury Cath. Crypt. E. Bud.

7. Furtford Chur: 8 Castle Acre Priory, 9. Peterboro Cath: 10. Church at Creufly, Norm 11. Norwich Cath! 12. Forch of St Marys Chu. Devizes.



PLATE VI.—ARCHES.

Transition	1. Walsoken Church, Norfolk, circa 1200.
••••••	2. Malmsbury Abbey Church, Wiltshire, circa 1180. ^a
	3. Canterbury Cathedral, choir, 1175—1184.
••••••	4. Canterbury Cathedral, south-east transept, 1175—1184.
EARLY ENGLISH	5. Salisbury Cathedral, nave, 1218—1258. b
	6. Lincoln Cathedral, nave, 1195—1256.
Decorated	7. York Cathedral, nave, 1291—1330.d
EARLY ENGLISH	8. Chichester Cathedral, choir, circa 1230. c
DECORATED	9. Westminster Abbey, cloisters, circa 1350.
Perpendicular	10. Canterbury Cathedral, nave, 1391—1411.f
•••••	11. King's College, Cambridge, gateway, circa 1450. g
	12. Crosby Hall, London, circa 1470.

a See note Plate v.

b Salisbury Cathedral was built by Bp. Poore, between 1218 and 1258.

^c The nave of Lincoln Cathedral was rebuilt between 1195 and 1256 by Bishops Hugh and Grosteste.

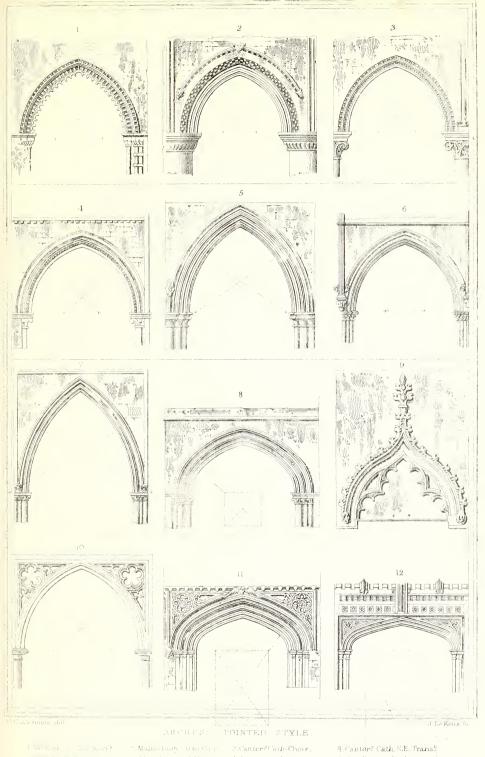
d The nave of York was commenced in 1291 and completed in 1330.

e The choir of Chichester Cathedral was erected by Bishop Neville about 1230.

f The nave of Canterbury Cathedral was erected by Prior Chillenden, assisted by Archbishops Courtney and Arundel, between 1391 and 1411.

g This part of King's College was built in the reign of Henry VI.





8. Chieffester Cath: IZ.Cros.ly Hall.



PLATE VII.a

- Norman... 1. Elkstone Church, Gloucestershire, circa 1150.
 - 2. Avington Church, Berkshire, circa 1150.
- ^a These two curious specimens were evidently not originally built in this form, but a settlement in the work, probably soon after their erection, brought them to their present irregular shape.



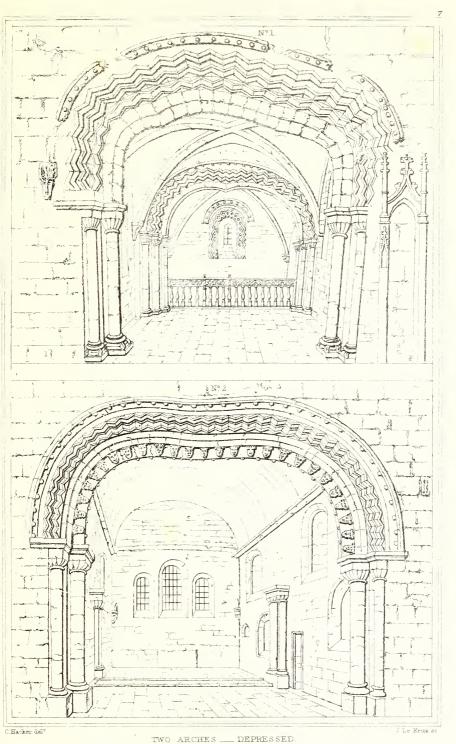




PLATE VIII.—BASES.

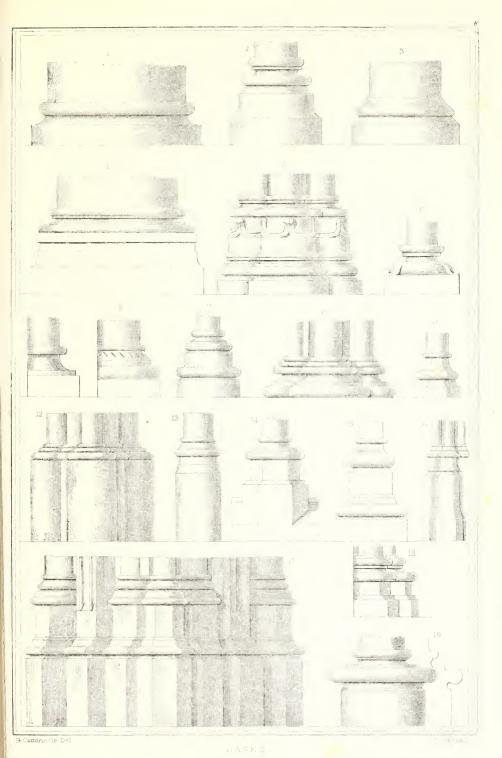
Norman	1, 2, and 4, Canterbury Cathedral,	1175—
	1184. a	
	3. Winchester Cathedral, crypt,	1093.b
Transition	5, 6. Canterbury Cathedral, sou	th-east
	transept, 1184. c	
Norman	7. Durham Cathedral, 1093—110	4.
*** **********	8. Castor Church, Northampton, 1	223.
EARLY ENGLISH	9, 10. Salisbury Cathedral, west	front,
	1250.	
	11, 12. Westminster Abbey, 1250.	
•••••	13. Norwich Cathedral, circa 1200.	
Decorated	14. Canterbury Cathedral, areade in c	chapter
	house, 1304.	_
Perpendicular	15, 16, 17. Canterbury Cathedral,	nave,
	&c., 1391—1411.	
Decorated	18. Canterbury Chapter house, 130	4.
EARLY ENGLISH	19. Lincoln Cathedral, circa 1230.	

a These are from part of the work of Gulielmus Senonensis.

b The age of this crypt has been much disputed, but there appears little reason to doubt that it is part of the edifice commenced from the foundation by Bishop Walkelyn in 1079, completed in 1093, and dedicated on St. Swithen's day in that year.

^c The character of these two bases appears rather later than the date assigned, but this part of the Cathedral was built by William the Englishman, and is said to have been completed in that year.





1.2.4.5 5 14 15.10. Canterbury Carl. C.W.neresan Cosi Crypt. 7 Derham Care Structus Car. 9.10. Salisbury Carl. W.heno. We see Cath! Nave. To by Chapellous and emecha code med. I.12.Westmuster Art. Chu, la Noreich Cost.



PLATE IX.—BASES.

Early English	1, 2.	Wells C	athedral, lac	ly chapel	, 1264.
DECORATED	3, 4.	Wells	Cathedral,	chapter	house,
		1292-1	303.		
EARLY ENGLISH	5. W	ells Cath	edral, nave,	1239.	
Decorated	6. W	inchester	Cathedra	l, lady	chapel,
		circa 130	0.		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7, 8.	Wells C	athedral, cry	pt under	chapter
		house, 19	292—1303.		
	9. V	Vincheste	r Cathedral	, east en	d, circa
		1200.			



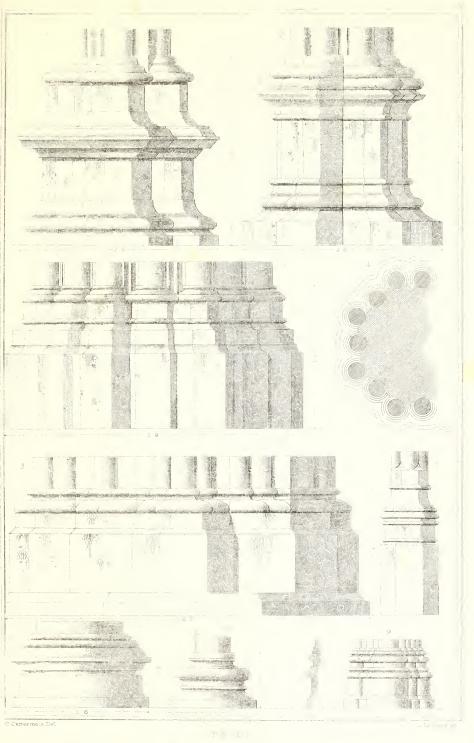




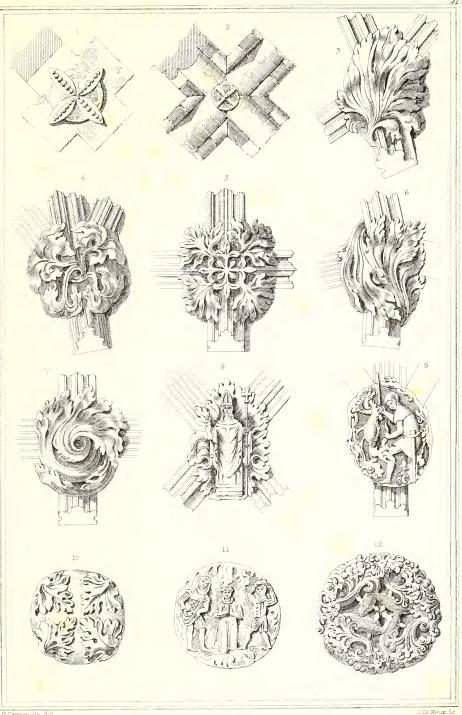
PLATE X.—BOSSES.

LATE NORMAN	1, 2. St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge,
	circa 1180.
Decorated	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. York Cathedral, choir,
	1361—1405.
	9. York Cathedral, nave, 1291—1330.
	10. York Cathedral, chapter house, 1291—
	1330.
	11. St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster,
	1330—1348.ª
EARLY ENGLISH.	12. Salisbury Cathedral, entrance to the

chapter house, circa 1250.

a The subject of the sculpture on this boss is evidently the stoning of St. Stephen.





BOSSES. & RIB_MOULDINGS.



PLATE XI.—BOSSES.

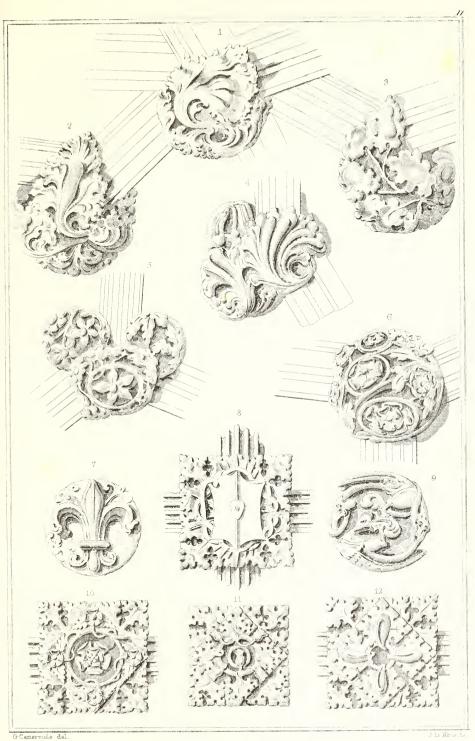
EARLY ENGLISH	1, 2, 3, 6. Wells Cathedral lady chapel,
	1248—1264. ^a
	7. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, nave,
	1461—1481.
	4, 5. Wells Cathedral, south aisle of choir,
	1214—1239.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9. Wells Cathedral, south transept,1214—
	1239.
Perpendicular	8, 10, 11, 12. Windsor, a lecturer's room,
	eirea 1450 c

^a Built by Bishop Bitton, who died in 1264, and was buried "in novâ capellâ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis."

b The work of Bishop Joceline de Welles, commenced about 1214, and consecrated in 1239. He died in 1242, and was buried in the choir.

c A room in one of the prebendal houses at Windsor.





BOSSES & RIB MUULDINGS.

12.3.6, Wetts Cathedral, La: Cha: Z.Windser, St Geo: Cha: Nave. 4.6, D? S Aile o. Choir. 9, Wetts Cath! S.Tran: 8,10,1,12, Windsor, a Lecturers Room.



PLATE XII.—BRACKETS.

Transition	1. Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire, circa 1180.					
EARLY ENGLISH	2, 3. St. Mary Overee Church, Southwark,					
	circa 1250.					
Decorated	4, 5. Wells Cathedral, crypt under chapter					
	house, 1293—1302.					
EARLY ENGLISH	6. Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, circa 1250.					
Perpendicular	7, 8. York Cathedral, lady chapel, 1405. a					
*******	9. Wooton Church, Huntingdonshire, circa					
	1410. b					
	10. Canterbury Cathedral, Dean Nevil's					
	chapel, 1447.°					
EARLY ENGLISH	11. Chepstow Castle, circa 1250.					
•••••	12. Salisbury Cathedral, entrance to chapter					
	house, 1250.					
Decorated	13, 14. Wells Cathedral, nave, 1214—					

1239.d
Perpendicular... 15. Crosby Hall, London, circa 1470.

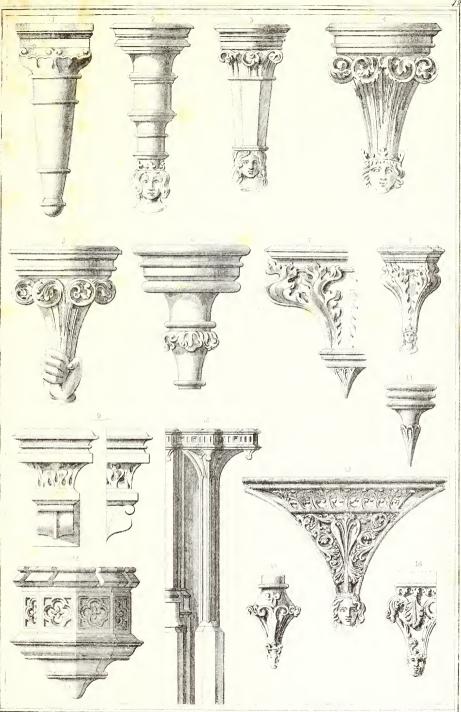
^a The contract for glazing the great eastern window is dated August 10th, 1405.

^b The peculiar Corbel supporting this Bracket is called *a Mask*, and is more frequently used in the fourteenth century than at a later period.

^c This ought rather to be called a *Pedestal* than a Bracket.

^d These two support vaulting shafts, and would therefore be more correctly called *Corbels* than Brackets.





BRACKETS

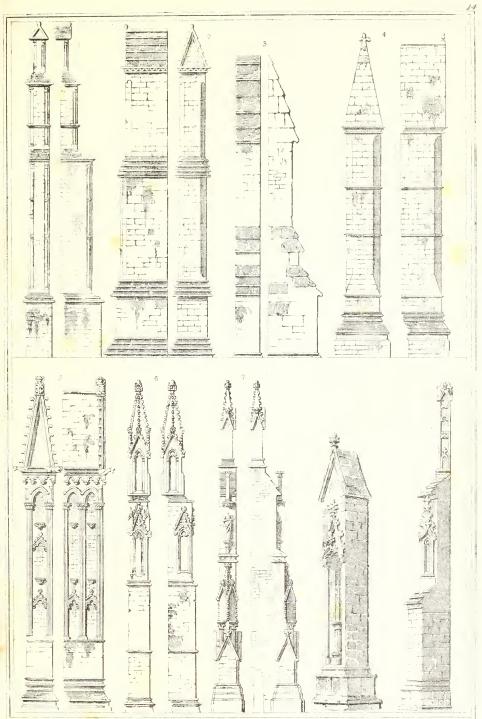
1. Buildwas Abb Chu 2.3. St Mary Overy's Ch. Southwark. 4.5. Wells Cath Crypt under Chap Hou: 6.Laycock Abb: Wilts. 7.8.Lady Chap: York Cath: J. Wooton Ch: Hums: 10. Peans Ina: Cant: Cath: 11. Chepstow Castle. 12. Salisb? Cath! Entrance to Cha: Hor 13.14 Well: Cath! 15 Crosby Hall London



PLATE XIII.—BUTTRESSES.

Early English	1. Canterbury Cathedral, east end, 1184—
	1200.
***************************************	2. Salisbury Cathedral, nave, 1218—1258.
•••••	3. Salisbury Cathedral, cloisters, 1250.
••••	4. Lincoln Cathedral, nave, circa 1250.
•••••	5. Lincoln Cathedral, east end, circa 1260.
Decorated	6. Beverley Minster, nave, circa 1320.
***************************************	7. Gloucester Cathedral, nave, 1318—1329.
•••••	8. Louth Church, east end, circa 1320.
Perpendicular	9. Bromham Church, Wiltshire, circa 1400.





1. Canter? Cash: E End. 4. Lincol: Fath!- Nave

7 Gloucester Cati 'Nave

BUTTRESSES.

8. Louth Chat F 1914.

2. Salisb. (Cath: Nave. 5. Lincoln Cath: ". bud.

3.1.º Cloisters

6. Poverlev Minister Maco

S. bremham Chu: Wiles



PLATE XIV.—BUTTRESSES.

FLYING BUTTRESSES, OR ARCH BUTTRESSES.

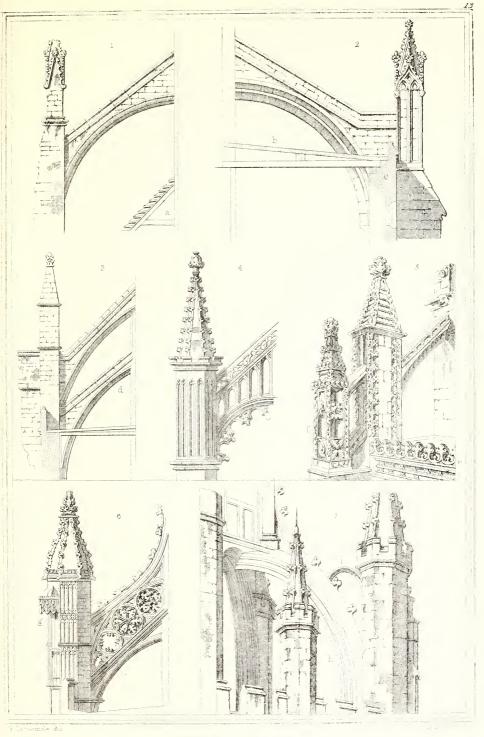
EARLY ENGLISH	1. Salisbury Cathedral, south transept,
	1250.
Perpendicular	2. Canterbury Cathedral, nave, 1391—
	1411. ^a
EARLY ENGLISH	3. Westminster Abbey, nave, 1250. b
Perpendicular	4. Louth Church, Lincolnsh. 1502—1512.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5. Rosslyn Chapel, Edinb., 1446—1479.
	6. Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westmin-
	ster, 1500—1520.
************	7. Tower of St. Michael's Church, New-
	castle, circa 1450.°

^{a This is part of the work of Archbishop Courtney—b. roof of aisle;—c. section of wall and parapet.}

b This is a *double* flying buttress, which is unusual—d. the lower arch.

c Erroneously called St. Mary's on the plate—h. the arch, or flying buttress;—i. "a small curved rib or stay, the utility of which is not easily accounted for."





FUT INDESES _= CIN Y'S



PLATE XV.—CAPITALS.

Norman	1.	Canterbury Cathedral, crypt under						
		choir, 1073—1080. a						
Transition	2.	Canterbury Cathedral, crypt under						
		Trinity Chapel, 1184—1200.b						
	3.	Bristol, Abbey gate house, $circa$ 1180. $^{\circ}$						
Norman	4,	5, 6, 7, 8. Romsey Abbey Church,						
Hants, circa 1160.								
	9.	Bury St. Edmund's, tower, 1121—1130.						
Transition	10.	Canterbury Cathedral, choir, 1175—						
		1184.						
EARLY ENGLISH	11.	Romsey Abbey Church, Hants, circa						
		1220						

- ^a See Crypts—Plate XXIX. There appears to be reason to believe this crypt a part of the original work of Lanfranc, as there is no mention of its ever having been rebuilt; but many persons consider that when Conrad rebuilt the choir in 1106—1114, he also rebuilt the crypt under it.
- b Trinity Chapel, with the crypt under it, is part of the work of William the Englishman in continuation of that of William of Sens, but the work seems to have been continued for many years, and this chapel was dedicated in 1220.
- ^c The age of this building has been much disputed; Mr. Britton puts it down at 1140, but no one who has examined this building can doubt that it is late Norman and Transition work, with a superstructure of the fifteenth century: the use of the tooth ornament shewn in the plate proves that it must have been *very late* in the Norman style.





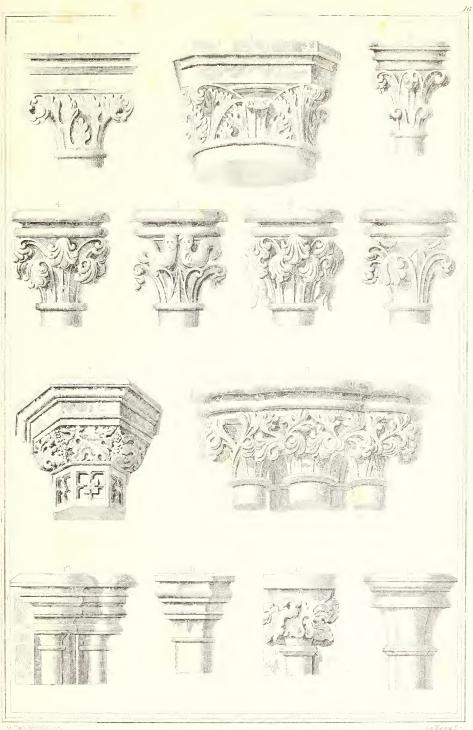
CAPITALS.



PLATE XVI.—CAPITALS.

- 1, 2. Canterbury Cathedral, choir, 1175— Transition..... 1184. 3. Canterbury Cathedral, south-east tran-EARLY ENGLISH... sept, 1200-1220. 4, 5, 6, 7. Salisbury Cathedral, chapter house, 1250—1260. Perpendicular... 8. Winchester Cathedral, lady chapel, 1470—1524.a 9. York Cathedral, south transept, 1227 Early English... -1250.b Decorated...... 10. Norwich Cathedral, cloisters, 1297.c Perpendicular... 11. Norwich Cathedral, cloisters, 1400.c Decorated...... 12. Norwich School-house, circa 1320. 1304.d
- a This is part of the work of Priors Hunton and Silkstede, 1470—1524, the rebus of the name of each of these priors is to be found sculptured in different parts of this chapel: the N in a tun or barrel, and a horse or steed with a skein of silk; the former in the spandrels of a doorway, the latter on the bosses of the roof, to the vaulting shaft of which this capital belongs.
 - b This is said by mistake on the plate to be from the choir.
- c The cloisters of Norwich were commenced in 1297, and not completed until 1430. No. 10 belongs to the earliest part, and No. 11 nearly to the latest.
- ^d The Chapter House of Canterbury was repaired in 1304 by Henry de Eastria.





CAPITALS.

1.2.3.13. There, the claim of 5.6.7 half-herry Carn Chapeller 8 White Carl 9 York (Shouthern terrorder of Love), the lawden for older of



PLATE XVII.—DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

GROUND PLAN.

Extreme Length, 507 feet outside, 476 inside. Extreme Breadth, 194 feet outside, 170 inside.

A	Galilee, or Great Western Porch, divided into five aisles by four rows of pillars, three in each row.
В	Vestibule, or space at the west end, called also the Atrium, or Narthex, and supposed by some
C C	under these seems to have formed part of the
D D	Atrium, or Parvise. Nave, length 203 feet; breadth between the pillars 37 feet; height 70 feet.
ЕЕ	
F	North Transept; length 170 feet.
G	South Transept; breadth 59 feet.
H	Central Tower; height 210 feet.
I I	Eastern Aisle of Transept.
K	Choir; length 93 feet from organ screen to altar
	steps; breadth, with aisles, 79 feet; heihgt 70 feet.
L	The High Altar.
	Aisles of the Choir.
N	Modern Vestry.

O O O ... The Chapel of the Nine Altars, or Lady Chapel.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

P	An Apartment called by Mr. Carter the Parlour.c
Q	The Chapter House.d
RRRR	The Cloisters; length interior 145 feet, breadth
	the same.
S	Remains of a Laver, or Conduit.
ТТТ	Small rooms, suppposed by Carter to be cells or
	prisons for "offending monks."
U	Passage from the Cloisters to the Deanery.
W	Hall of the Deanery.
X X X	Buildings of the Priory.
Y	Crypt of the private Chapel.
ZZZZ.	Basement of the Refectory.
a	Great Kitchen of the Monastery.

Rooms under the large Dormitory. Prebendal houses, gardens, &c.

Kitchen Offices.

b b.....

c d e f g h

ikkk...

c Said by Carter to be the place where "merchants used to sell their "wares."

d The original and fine Norman Chapter House was wantonly destroyed by Mr. Wyatt and the officers of the cathedral in 1800, and a modern room built on its site. Mr. Carter remonstrated strongly against this destruction, but in vain.—See Gentlemen's Magazine, 1801.

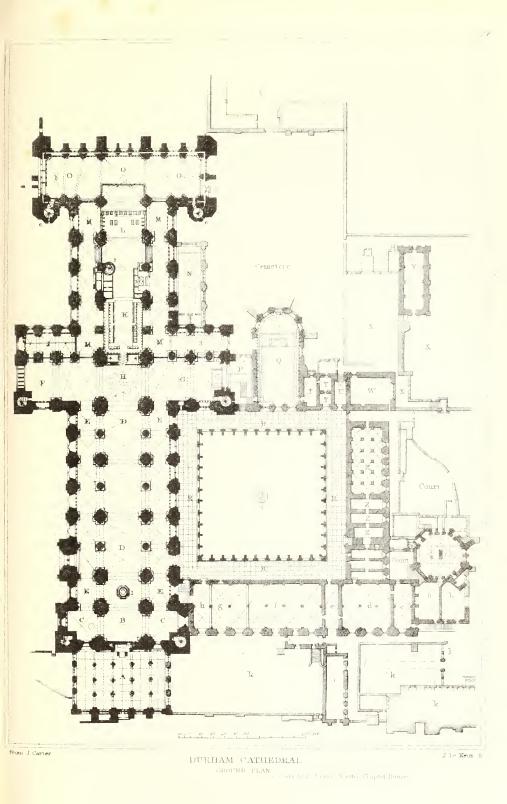




PLATE XVIII.—COMPARTMENTS.

Norman.... Durham Cathedral, nave; A. exterior, B. interior, 1094—1129.^a

Transition. Canterbury Cathedral; C. interior of small transept; D. exterior of Trinity Chapel, 1115—1184.b

a The three first stones of this Cathedral were laid with great ceremony in 1093 or 1094, by Bishop William de Carileph, Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Turgot the Prior, a man of great learning and fame, and eventually Bishop of St. Andrews. Before the death of Flambard in 1129, the nave with its aisles was finished up to its vault or roof. The original wooden roof of the nave was removed and the present groining of stone substituted in its stead by Thomas Melsonby, who was Prior from 1233 to 1244, and who evinced considerable taste in associating the architecture of his period with that of a century before his time.—Raine's Guide to Durham Cathedral, 12mo. 1833.

b In 1174 this church was partly destroyed by fire, of which a particular account is given by Gervase, who witnessed it. To renovate the edifice both French and English architects were consulted, and the plan of William of Sens (Senonensis) being most approved, he was entrusted with the work. He began the new parts in 1175; his improvements were interrupted in 1178 by his falling from a scaffold fifty feet high. William Anglus or the Englishman was appointed to succeed him, and he proceeded to raise the vault to the north and south parts of the transept, and completed the east end of the choir, Trinity chapel, and the round tower, called Becket's crown, from its foundation. This work he is said to have completed in 1184. In 1220 the chapel and altar, which had been consecrated to the Holy Trinity, were dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, whose relics were removed thither.



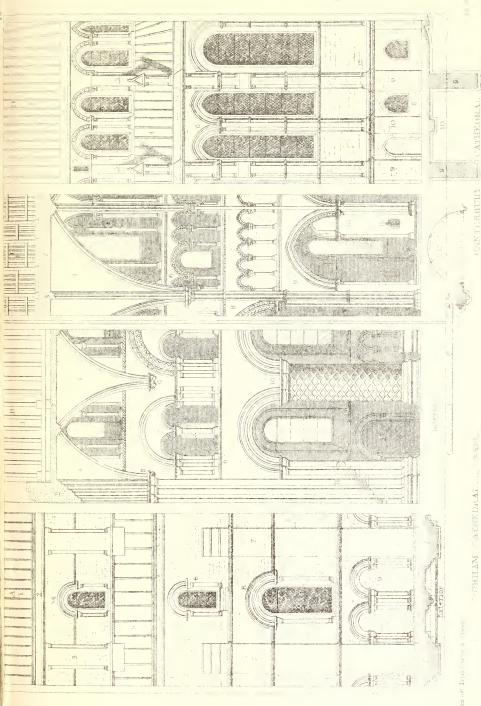




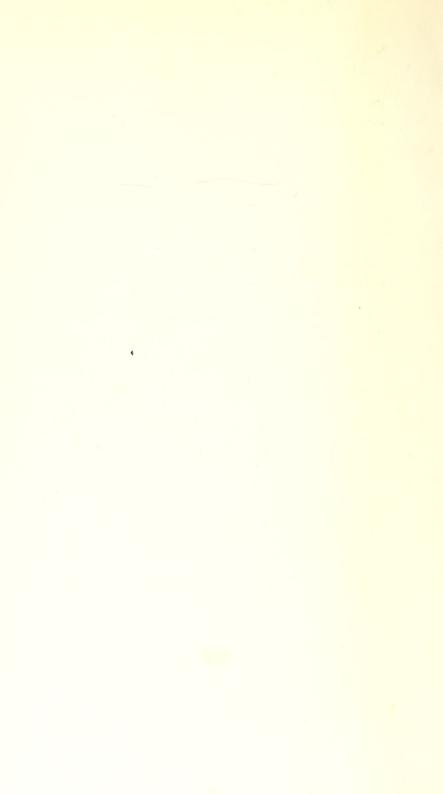
PLATE XIX.—COMPARTMENTS.

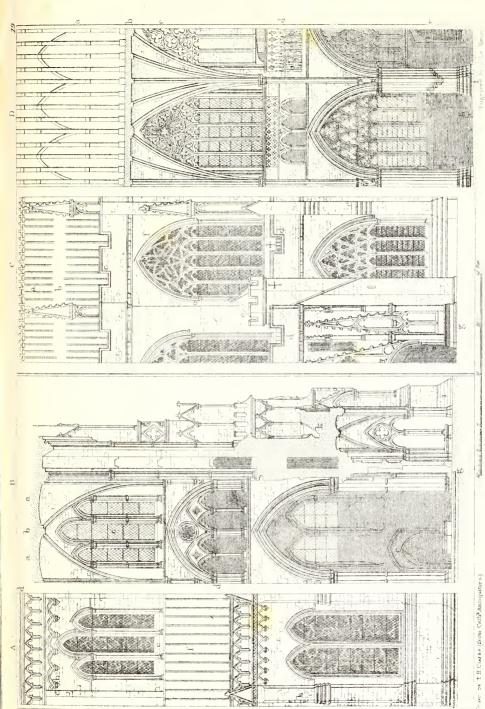
Early English... Salisbury Cathedral, nave: A. exterior, B. interior, 1250.^a

Exeter Cathedral, nave: C. exterior, D. interior, 1300.^b

^a The foundation of this Cathedral was laid, in 1218, by Bishop Poore; the first celebration of divine service took place in 1225: the full dedication took place in 1258 under Bishop Bridport.

b The alteration of this Cathedral from the Norman style to that in which it now remains, was commenced in 1280 by Bishop Quivil, who is said to have given the design for the whole; and although the work was not completed until long after his death, the original plan was faithfully carried into effect. The fabric rolls of the Cathedral at this period are extant, and shew the gradual progress of the work. The nave was completed about 1350, but the compartment here represented was erected about 1290.





CATHEDRAL CHURCHES: ___ COMPARTMENTS

SALLSBURY. NAVF.

C Exterior ... D. Interior EXETER ... NAVE

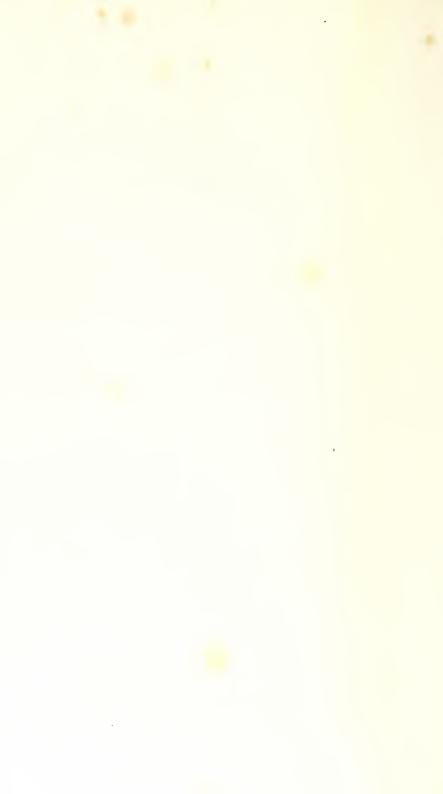


PLATE XX.—CHAPTER HOUSES.

GROUND PLANS OF TWELVE.

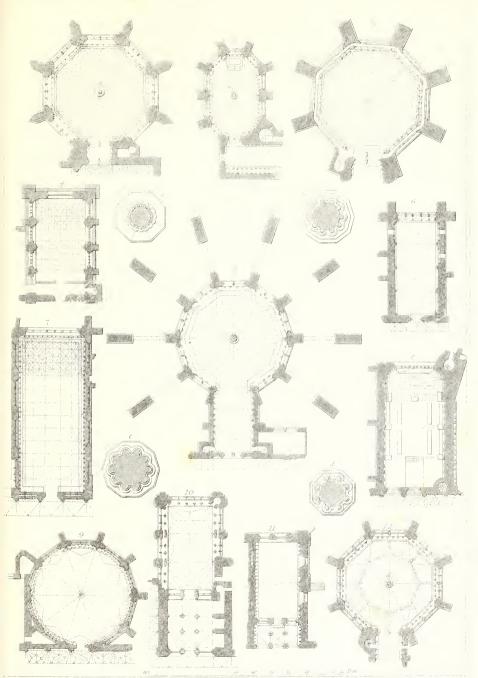
		Le	ngth.	Bre	adth.	
		exterior. feet.	interior. feet.			Height. feet.
1294—1302	1. Wells, ^a	. 65	55	55	65	42
1224—1238	2. Lichfield, b	. 54	45	36	28	• • •
1255	3. York, ^c	. 70	57	70	57	
1224—1244	4. Exeter, d	. 62	55	38	28	50
circa 1200	5. Lincoln, e	. 70	62	70	62	42
circa 1220	6. Oxford, f	. 64	54	34	24	• • •

- ^a Built by bishop De la March about 1300; it has a crypt under it connected with the north aisle of the choir by an arched passage; it is a very elegant design, and beautiful piece of work, in the Early Decorated style.
- ^b Said to have been erected by bishop Stavenby about 1224, and a very interesting specimen of the Early English style.
- ^c The vaulting is carried across the building in a single span of 47 feet. For view of its tracery see Plate xxxviii—style early English. A figure in the window over the entrance corresponds with the representation of archbishop Walter Grey on his tomb: he died in 1255. The arms of several of his contemporaries are painted on some of the other windows.
- d This building is satisfactorily referred to the prelacy of bishop Bruere, who presided at Exeter from 1224 to 1244: the lower part is of this date, and is good Early English; the upper part is Perpendicular, rebuilt in 1427: it has a very beautiful timber roof.
- e Early English—built by bishop Hugh of Burgundy about the year
- f Called by mistake on the plate *Durham*. This is a very beautiful specimen of the Early English style; it is much to be regretted that it is divided into two rooms by a brick wall, supposed to have been built in the time of Cromwell, for the purpose of making a more comfortable dining room to one of the Canon's houses, with an entrance to the cellar in the outer part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

			Length.		Breadth.		
			feet.	interior. feet.	exterior. feet.		Height. feet.
circa 1260	7.	Canterbury, g.	. 99	87	45	35	52
1088—1095	8.	Gloucester, h .	. 77	68	44	35	•••
<i>circa</i> 1150	9.	Worcester, i.	. 65	55	65	55	
circa~1220	10.	Chester,k	5 8	50	36	26	36
1142—1148	11.	Bristol, 1	53	43	36	25	26
1250—1262	12.	Salisbury, m	58	53	58	53	52

- g The oldest part is said to be of the time of archbishop Boniface, about 1260, but it was repaired in 1304, and again in the fifteenth century, when the upper part was rebuilt.
- h The original design and workmanship may be safely assigned to abbot Serlo; but the east end and the vaulted ceiling are the work of abbot Foliot, completed in 1242.
- i This is a very singular and interesting apartment, and perhaps the earliest instance of a vaulted roof of this kind resting upon a central pillar; the style is pure Norman, and the work is attributed to bishop John de Pagham in the time of Stephen: it has windows inserted in the fifteenth century. This room is now fitted up as a library.
- k Ascribed to Randal de Blundeville, who was made Earl of Chester in 1181 and died in 1232. The style is good Early English.
- ¹ Supposed to be of the age of Robert Fitzharding; it is good and rich Norman, the walls covered with arcades, some of them interesting, the roof groined, ribs ornamented with the zig-zag and other Norman ornaments.
- ^m Attributed to bishop Bridport, who died in 1262; it is very beautiful Early English work, rather later in style than the rest of the cathedral.



Drawn by T H Clarke

License in the Line Co.

CHAPTER EFORSES, GROTLID PLANS OF 12. VZ

1 Wells _ 2 Lichfield _ 3 York _ 4 Exeter _ 5 Lincoln 6 Unitary

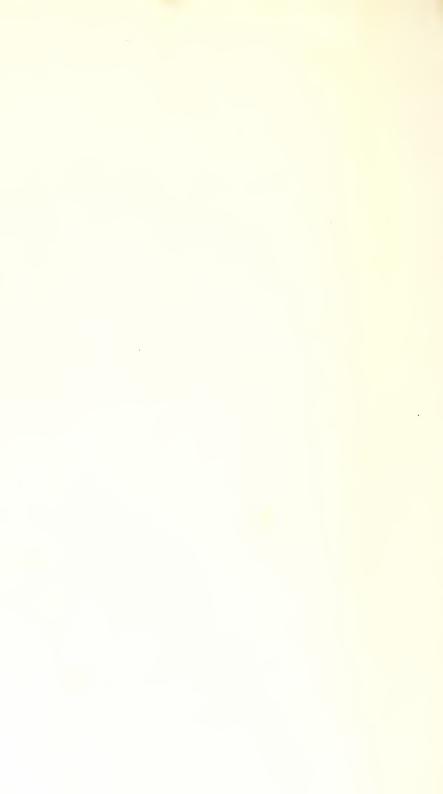
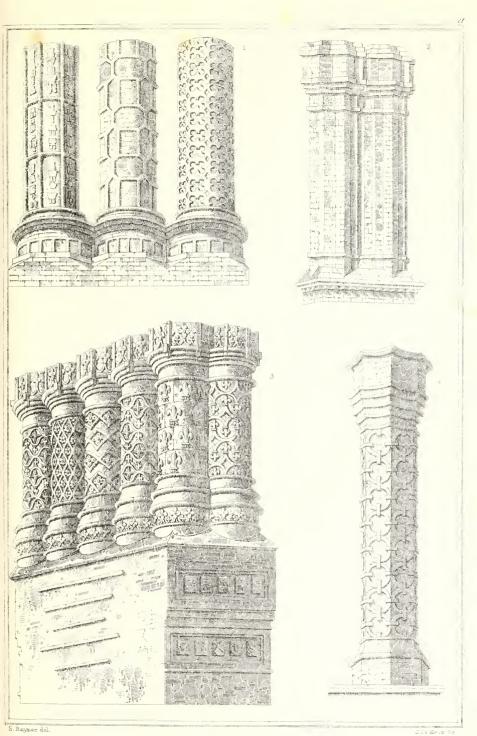


PLATE XXI.—CHIMNEY SHAFTS.

- 1. Badnell Hall, Suffolk, circa 1500.
- 2. East Basham Hall, Suffolk, circa 1520.
- 3. Barton, Isle of Wight, 1490.
- 4. Clare, Suffolk, circa 1520.





CHIMNEY SHAFTS.

2. Barton. Isle of Wight.

4. Clare Strifolk.



PLATE XXII.—COLUMNS.

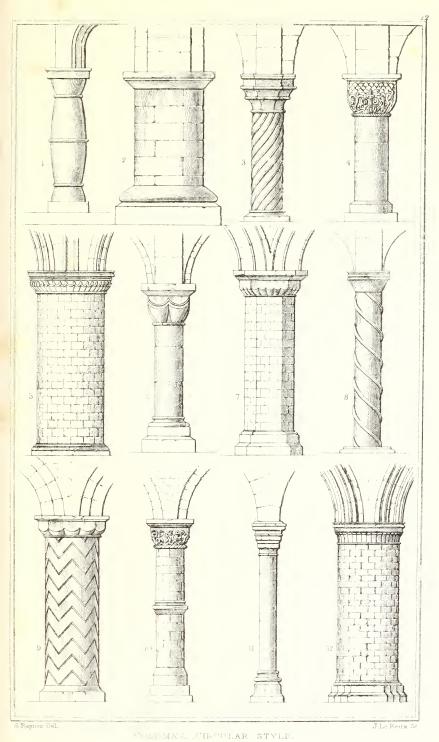
- ^a This is supposed to be Saxon work, but it must be confessed that the Balustre here represented bears a very strong resemblance to those in the turrets of Tewkesbury Abbey Church, which is undoubted Norman work, and not very early.
- b Part of the work of bishop Walkelyn, between 1079 and 1093; the oldest parts of the present fabric are attributed to this period, and on strong evidence: the transept bears evident marks of the repairs and rebuilding caused by the fall of the tower, recorded by William of Malmsbury to have taken place in 1107.
- ^c This singular column is attached to the older part of the work, but it is so different from all the other columns in that part, and its capital so closely resembles the later work, there can be no doubt it belongs to that period.
- ^d Although these two columns are somewhat different, the work is of the same age, and the base of No. 6 is evidently *late* Norman work.
- ^e The arches springing from these massive columns are pointed, but have round headed arcades over them, evidently Transition work; the mouldings are also late.
- f Bentham, Milner and Lysons all consider this as Saxon work of the seventh century, but there is nothing in its character, as compared with other buildings, to give any authority for such a conjecture; on the contrary, the lozenge moulding with which the arch is ornamented is generally found in late Norman work.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Norman	8.	Repton Church, Derbyshire, crypt, circa 1160.5
	9.	Waltham Abbey Church, circa 1120.h
	10.	St. Peter's Church, Northampton, circa 1110.
	11.	Canterbury Cathedral, crypt, 1175—1184.
	12.	St. Cross' Church, near Winchester, circa 1150.k

g This crypt is supposed, by Mr. Bloxam, and some other eminent antiquaries, to be Saxon work of a very early date, but the style agrees rather with *late* Norman, especially the form of the cap and mouldings of the abacus.

- h Carter gives the date of 1062 to this building, and supposes it to be the church built by Harold, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent at that time.
 - i This church is a beautiful specimen of very rich Norman.
- k The age of St. Cross has been much disputed; it was founded in 1135, but the work was evidently continued for nearly a century.



LEarls Bart 5. Chee Flever. 2. Winchester Cath! Crypt. 2. H. Carterbury Cath: Crypt. 4.6 Siretes Clin. Crypt. 3. Malhasbury Able Chee - Z. Convented ChaeEly. 8. Reptor Chic Crypt. D. Withiam And Chee - RecCine of St. Peter North Co. (2. Chic C. St. Cross.)



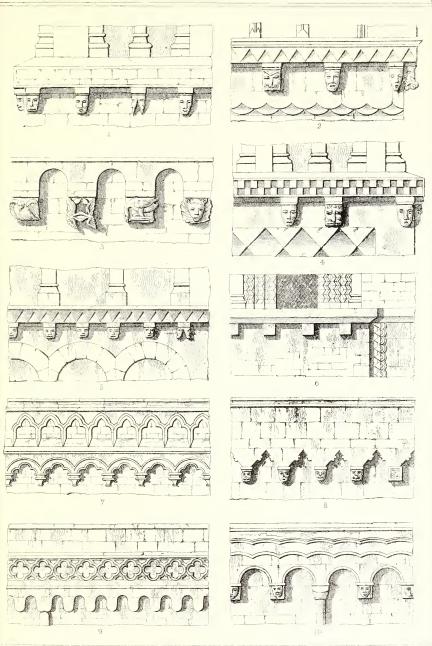
PLATE XXIII.—CORBEL TABLES.

Norman	1, 2, and 4. Castor Church, Northamp
	tonshire, 1123. ^a
••• •••••	3. St. Peter's Church, Oxford, circa 1180.
	5. St. Peter's Church, Northampton, circo
	1110.
	6. Iffley Church, Oxfordshire, circa 1150.
EARLY ENGLISH.	7. Salisbury Cathedral, 1250.
	8. Adel Church, Yorkshire, circa 1200.
	9. Peterborough Cathedral, 1238.
	10. Ketton Church, Rutlandshire, 1150. b

^a An inscription on stone records the dedication in the year 1123.

b Parts of this church were built in 1232, and are in the Early English style, but this belongs to the Norman part of the building.





Harber Del

CORBEL TABLES

J.LeKeux Sc

1.2.4. Castor Chu: North! 3.8 Beters Chu: Oxford, 5.8! Peter's Chu. North! 6.1ffley Chu. Oxford!
7. Salisbury Cath! 8.Adel Chu Yorkshire, 9.Peterl spc Cath! 10 Reuton Chu: Northampton Shire.



PLATE XXIV.—CROCKETS.

EARLY ENGLISH.	1, 2. Salisbury Cathedral, 1240.
PERPENDICULAR.	3. Canterbury Cathedral, monument of
	Archbishop Kempe, 1486.
Decorated	4, 5, 6. York Cathedral, west door, 1320.
	7 and 9. Canterbury Cathedral, organ
	screen, 1304.
EARLY ENGLISH.	8. Salisbury Cathedral, monument of Bishop
	Bingham, 1246.
	10, 11. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, circa
	1250.







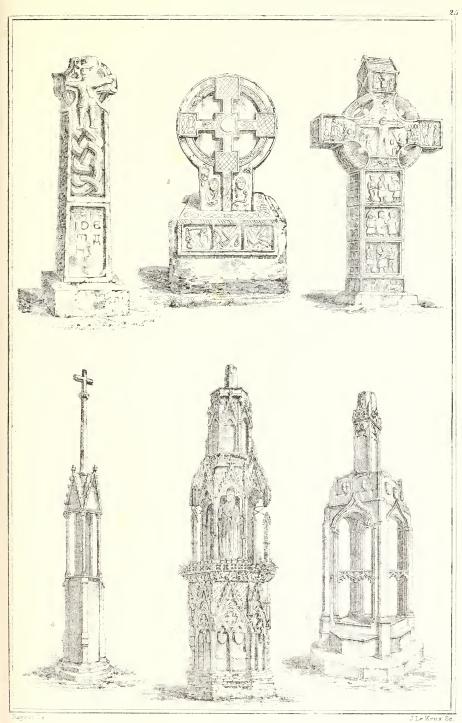
PLATE XXV.

CROSSES IN CHURCHYARDS, &c.

NORMAN !	. 1. Lanherne, Cornwall.		
**************	2. Margam, South Wales. ^a		
	3. St. Patrick's, County of Louth, Ireland.		
Perpendicular.	4. St. Denis, near Paris, circa 1450.		
Decorated	5. Waltham, Essex, (to Queen Eleanor,)		
	1292.		
	6. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, circa 1350.		

^a These belong to a class of which the age is much disputed, and it is not easy to decide. Modern antiquaries are generally inclined to consider them as of the twelfth century.





l Lanherne Cornwall. 4. Near J. Denis, France.

CROSSES.

2 Margam South Wales. 3.St Patricks Coof Louth. 5. Waltham. Efsex. 6. From Acton. Gloucestershire.



PLATE XXVI.—CROSSES IN MARKETS.

Perpendicular	1.	Cheddar, Somersetshire, circa 1520.
************	2.	Glastonbury, Somersetshire, circa 1520.
************	3.	Malmsbury, Wiltshire, circa 1500.
Decorated	4.	Salisbury, Wiltshire, circa 1320.



ಣ



3 Mahmsbury, Wiltshire. 4. Salisbury, D.

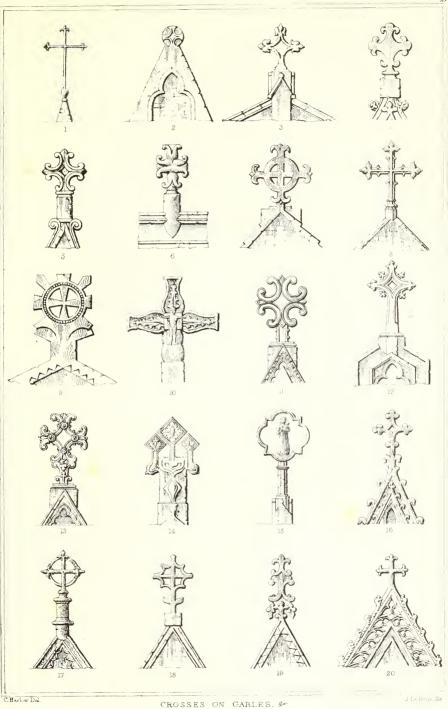
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PLATE XXVII.—CROSSES IN GABLES, &c.

EARLY ENGLISH	1. Gloucester Cathedral, circa 1250.
	2. Horsted Church, circa 1250.
	3. Trinity Church, Cambridge, circa 1250.
	4, 5, 6. Salisbury Cathedral, circa 1250.
Decorated	7. Merton College Chapel, Oxford, choir, 1277.
Perpendicular	8. Merton College Chapel, Oxford, north transept, 1420.
Norman	9, 10. Than Church, Normandy, circa 1150.
Early English	11 and 13. Peterborough Cathedral, 1238.
Perpendicular	12. King's College Chapel, Cambridge,
	1508—1530.
	14. Tewkesbury Abbey Church, circa 1450.
Decorated	15. St. Mary's Church, Gloucester, 1301.
EARLY ENGLISH	16. Lincoln Cathedral, circa 1250.
	17. Salisbury Cathedral, circa 1250.
	18. Norwich Cathedral, circa 1250.
	19. Lincoln Cathedral, circa 1250.
Decorated	20. Lincoln Cathedral, circa 1350.





1. Gloucester Cath: 2. Hor. 7. 8. Merton Coll: Oxford. 9.10. T 14. Tewkesbury Abb:Chu. 15. St 1

2. Horsted Church. 9.10. Than Chu; Normandy. 15. St Marys Chu: Gloster. 3.Trin? Chu: Camb? 11.13. Peterboro Cath! 16.19.20. Lincoln Cath! 4.5.6 17. Salisbury Cath. 12. King's Coll: Chap, Camb. 18. Norwich Cathedral.



PLATE XXVIII.

CRYPTS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

GROUND PLAN.—Total Length 286 feet.

Staircases from the north and south transepts of crypt

Piers between the nave and aisles.

	to the church.
4	Stairs to the exterior of the building on the north
	side.
5	Niche or Recess in the wall near these stairs.
6	Semicircular Recess for an altar.
7	Chapel, said to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary,
	under the usual situation of the high altar.
8	Aisle round the chapel, within the original apse.
9	Tomb in a recess on south side.
10	Entrance to a dark chapel or cell on south side.
11,11	Piers of modern masonry to support the floor above.

south aisle.

14..... Window in south transept.

12.....

13.....

- 15..... Recessed altar on east side of south transept.
- 16, 17.. Staircases in old towers north and south of original apse.

Doorway to a dark chapel or cell on north side.

Tomb of Archbishop Morton, between the piers of

- 18, 19. Aisle of crypt under Trinity chapel.
- 20, 20. Massive Piers at the original termination of the church, now between the two crypts.
- A B.... Stairs from church to crypt at west end.
- C..... Nave of the original crypt, 163 feet in length.
- D E.... Aisles of the original crypt, 83 feet 6 inches in width across nave and aisles within the walls.
- F..... North transept.
- G..... South transept.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

HIK.. Cells or chapels north and south of original east end.

L..... Entrance or passage between the two crypts.

M N O Nave and Aisles of eastern crypt, 66 feet 6 inches wide in widest part.

P...... Vaulted room under Becket's crown.

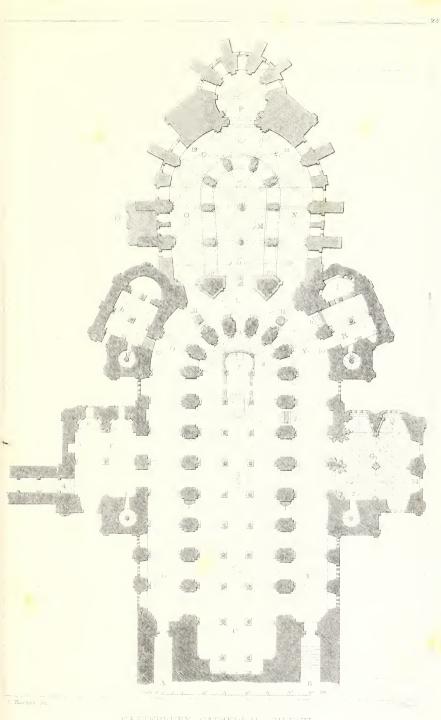
Q...... Foundation of a chapel on north side.

The Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral is said to be "the largest, the finest, and the most interesting in England." The age of the older parts (which are distinctly marked on the plan by being a darker colour than the rest, and B in Plate xxix.) has been much disputed. Many persons still consider this Crypt as the original work of Lanfranc, others as the work of priors Ernulph and Conrad, 1106—1114, under archbishop Anselm, who is said to have expended nearly the whole of his revenues in rebuilding his Cathedral. Considering that the choir had been so recently erected by Lanfranc, (about 1080,) it may seem singular that Anselm should have destroyed and rebuilt it; but the historians of the Church attest the fact, and Gervase, who minutely describes the "glorious choir of Conrad," lived too near the time to be likely to be mistaken as to a fact of this nature. It is probable that his object was to enlarge the Church, which made it necessary to pull down the original structure. It is, however, by no means clear that the Crypt was rebuilt along with the superstructure.

The eastern part of the Crypt, (marked on the plan by a lighter tint, and A in Plate XXIX.) extending under those parts of the Church, the choir and Becket's crown, which are known to have been built by William of Sens and his successor, between 1175 and 1184, are so evidently part of the same work, that there can be no doubt they are of the same age.

The difference between these two crypts will be very clearly seen by reference to Plate xxix, and they may serve as a useful guide to the distinctive character of early and late Norman work. The latter being the earliest instance that has hitherto been authenticated in this country of the transition to the Pointed style.

It will be observed that the groining and section of the pillars in the South Transept (marked G on the plan) is quite different from the rest of the Crypt, while all the rest is of the comparatively plain and massive Norman style, this transept is of rich Decorated work; this is in consequence of Edward the Black Prince having founded a Chantry Chapel here, which he endowed with the manor of Vauxhall, near London. Among the ornaments at the intersection of the ribs is a shield with the arms of the founder, who died at Canterbury in 1376.



CARTERLITY CATHEDRAL HITCH



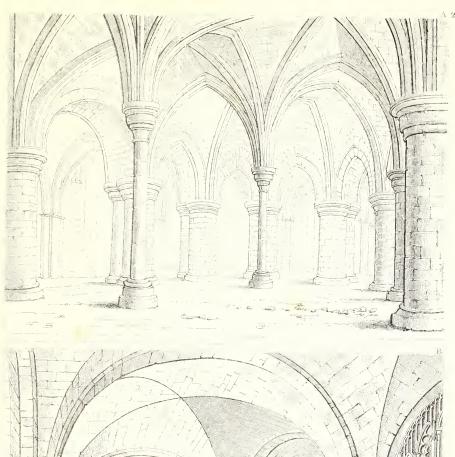
PLATE XXIX.

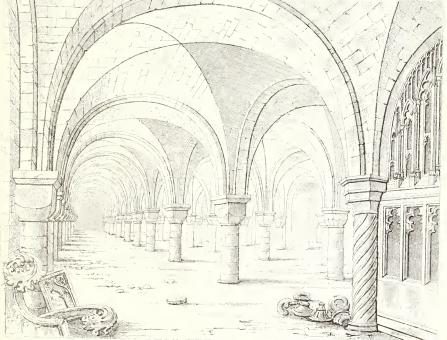
CRYPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

A	View of the	Eastern part, 1175—1184.
В	View of the	Western part, 1073—1080.

a Some persons consider this to be part of the work of Conrad, 1106—1114.—See Pl. xv.







Cliffcher del from Stretcher by G Cotton

The Kenx fe

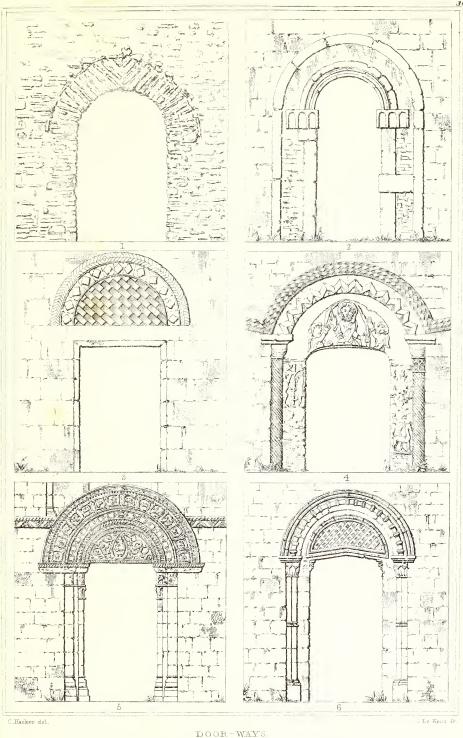


PLATE XXX.—DOORWAYS.

1.	Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire,
	supposed 670. ^a
2.	Earl's Barton Church, Northampton-
	shire.
3.	Norwich Cathedral, 1096—1119. ^b
4.	Essendine Church, Rutlandshire, circa
	1120.
5.	Barfreston Church, Kent, circa 1160.
6.	Ely Conventual Church, circa 1160.
	 2. 3. 4. 5.

a See Plate iv. fig. 1.

b Part of the work of bishop Herbert de Lozinga between 1096 and 1119.



1. Brixworth Church: 4. Essendine Church:

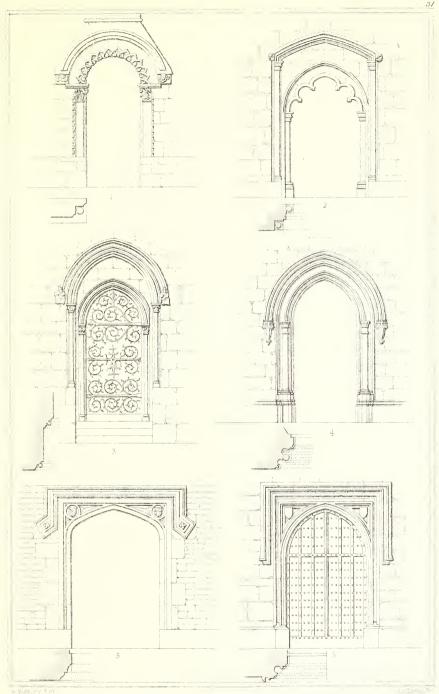
2. Earls Barton North? 3 Norwich Cathedral 5. Bartrerton Church: 6 Ely Conventual Chu-



PLATE XXXI.—DOORWAYS.

NORMAN	1.	Jews' House, Lincoln, circa 1180.
EARLY ENGLISH	2.	Salisbury Cathedral, 1250.
Decorated	3.	Norwich School House, circa 1300.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	4.	St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 1480.
Perpendicular	5.	Tattershal Church, circa 1500.
	6.	Horn Church, Essex, circa 1450.





L.Jows House, Lincoln. Z. Sulisbury Carl Ind. 4.St Ceorge's Thep. Windson. L. Den John Courth.



PLATE XXXII.—DOORWAYS.

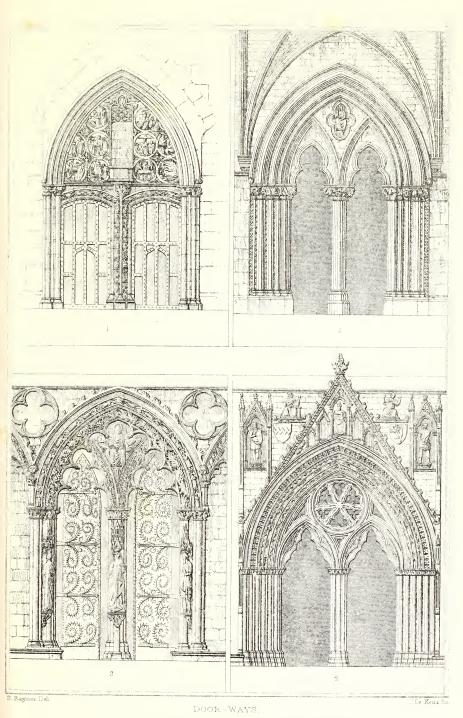
Decorated...... 1. Higham Ferrars Church, Northampton-

shire, 1289—1337. ^a						
EARLY ENGLISH	2.	Lichfield	Cathedral,	chapter-house,		
		1250.				
Decorated	3.	Lichfield	Cathedral, we	est end, 1310.		
************	4.	York Cath	edral, west en	d,1291—1330. ^b		

a Built by Lawrence de St. Mauro between 1289 and 1037.

^b The foundation of the nave of York Cathedral was laid in 1291 by bishop John de Romayne, and the work was completed in about forty years.





i Higham Ferrers Chu: North? 3.Lichfield Cath! West End.

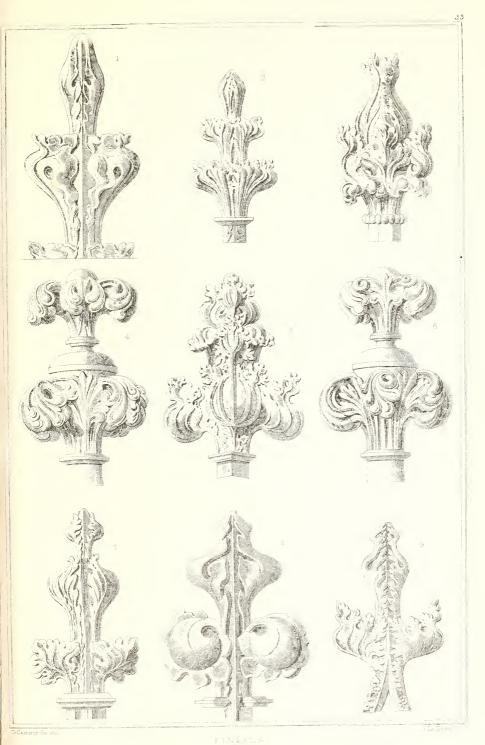
2. Chapter Pouse, Lieur's Cath!
4 York Cath! W. End.



PLATE XXXIII.—FINIALS.

DECORATED	1, 2. Lavennam Unuren, Sussex, circa
	1320.
	3. Norwich Cathedral, cloisters, 1300.
EARLY ENGLISH.	4. and 6. Bishop Bridport's Monument,
	Salisbury Cathedral, 1246.
	5. Bishop Bingham's Monument, Salisbury
	Cathedral, 1262.
Perpendicular.	7. Henry the Seventh's Chapel, West-
	minster, 1500.
	8. Winchester Cathedral, 1390.
	9. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, niche to
	Bishop Beauchamp, 1481.





Lievenham Chur Suffex.

3. Cles vo., Courter Cail.

4. G. Gaich: Cont BY bridgers Mont. 5 to BY to the wish Mills. 7. Henry L. Capt Cont. Co. A. Wirelesser Cail. 9. Stock: Cont. Wirth on Nicola with branches of



PLATE XXXIV.—FONTS.

Norman	1.	East Meon Church, Hampshire, circa 1150. a
	2.	Avebury Church, Wiltshire, circa 1160.
	3.	St. Michael's Church, Southampton, circa
		1150.
Transition	4.	Bodmin Church, Cornwall, circa 1200.
	5.	Bremhill Church, Wiltshire, circa 1180.
EARLY ENGLISH.	6.	Lostwithiel Church, Cornwall, circa
		1180.
Norman	7.	Wansford Church, Northamptonshire,
		circa 1150.b
EARLY ENGLISH.	8.	Barneck Church, Northamptonshire,
		circa 1230.
Norman	9.	Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire, circa
		1150 ^b .
***************************************	10.	Bridekirk Church, Cumberland, circa

^a This Font bears so close a resemblance to that in Winchester Cathedral, that they have been supposed to be the work of the same hand.

1150.c

b These two are of lead on stone bases; the pilars supporting No. 7. appear to be original, but the base of No. 9 is of the 15th century.

c This celebrated Font is mentioned by Camden in his Britannia, and is described by bishop Littleton in the second volume of the Archæologia. On one side is an inscription in Runic and Saxon characters, which Hickes, bishop Littleton, and many other antiquaries, read as commemorating the conversion of Ekard, a Danish general, and several of his countrymen. Mr. Hamper, in vol. XIX. of the Archæologia, gives a very different interpretation, by stating that it means,

" Richard he me wrought;

And to this forme me diligently brought."

See Robinson's History of Baptism, 4to. 1790.





4. Bodmin Thu: 8.Barneck Chu: D?



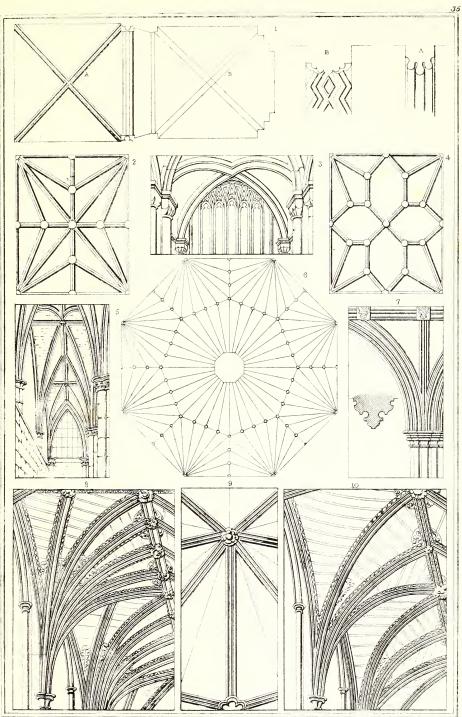
PLATE XXXV.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

A EARLY ENGLISH.	1. Iffley Church, Oxfordshire, two
A Early English. B Norman	compartments, 1150—1200. a
Decerated	2. Norwich Cathedral, cloisters, circa
	1300. ^b
Norman	3. Peterborough Cathedral, south
	aisle, 1140.¢
Decorated	4. Wells Cathedral, aisle of the choir,
	$1325.^{ m d}$
EARLY ENGLISH	5. Melrose Abbey, circa 1260.
Decorated	6. Wells Cathedral, chapter-house,
	1292—1303.
***************************************	7. Norwich Cathedral, cloisters, circa
	1300. ^b
EARLY ENGLISH	8, 9, 10. Westminster Abbey, 1245
	—1270.

- a These two compartments are at the east end of Iffley Church; the one marked B is part of the original structure, and is Late Norman work, as is shewn by the section of the rib B; the other is an addition a few years later: it is not clear whether the original plan was ever completed and this compartment added on subsequently, or the plan changed during the progress of the work, but it is evidently of later character than the rest, and the section of the rib A is clearly Early English. The windows of this part are lancet shaped.
- b This Cloister was commenced in 1297, but not completed until 1430. The plan however was formed at the commencement and generally followed out, although a progressive change in the details may be traced.
- ^c The foundation of this Cathedral was laid in 1117, and the nave was consecrated in 1143. The window is evidently an insertion of much later date.
- ^d We have no precise account when this portion of Wells Cathedral was built, but in 1325 an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who contributed to the *new work* then in progress, which is supposed to refer to this part.





G.Cartannole del.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CELLINGS.

Le Keux.fc

1.Iffley Chu. Oxfordshire: 2.Norwich Cath: Cloisters. 3.Peterborough Cath: S.Aile.
4.Wells Cath:Aile of the Chair. 5.Melrose Abbry Chu. 6.Wells Cathedral. Chapter House.
7.Norwich Cath: Cloisters. 8.9.10.Westminster Abbry Chu.



PLATE XXXVI.

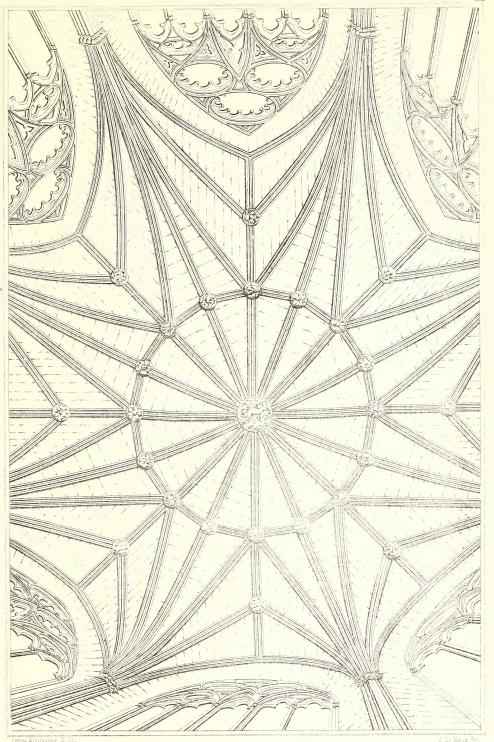
TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILING.

Early English... York Cathedral, chapter-house, 1255.a

^a This roof is represented as seen in a mirror. The date of the erection of this magnificent building cannot be accurately ascertained from any records now remaining. It is generally ascribed to archbishop Walter Grey, as a figure in the window over the entrance corresponds with the representation of that prelate on his tomb; and the arms of several of his contemporaries are painted in some of the other windows. The style corresponds with this age, Early English rather late in the style, with foliated circles in the head of the windows.

"The vaulted roof is of wood, and was until lately adorned with paintings and gilding; some large panels are yet preserved that were taken from it at the repair: it is now plastered and coloured like stone. The piers and windows have also been washed of a plain stone colour. The stalls and entrance are suffered to retain the faded indications of their ancient splendour."





SteJames H.R.

• TRACERY OF VAULTED CELLING.

• Chapter House ... York Cashein 1

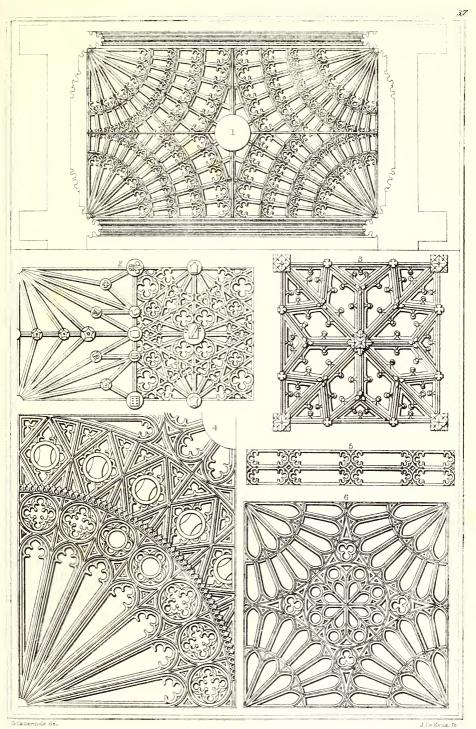


PLATE XXXVII.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILING.

ERPENDICULAR	1. King's College Chapel, Cambridge,
	1443—1500.
	2, 4, 5. St. George's Chapel, Windsor,
	1481—1508.
	3. Chapter-House, Canterbury Cathedral,
	1411.
	6. Dean's Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral,
	1447





TRACERY OF VAULTED CIELINGS.

Kings Colli Chap: Cambridge.
 4.5. St George's Chap: Windsor.
 Chapter House, Canterbury Cath: 6. Dean's Chap: D?



PLATE XXXVIII.—TOWERS AND SPIERS.

	1. Round Tower, Ireland.					
	2. Round Tower at Bhaugulpore, India.					
	3. The Cootub Minar, near Delhi, sup-					
	posed to be built circa 1220.					
Roman	4. Tower in Dover Castle, Kent, circa					
	400.a					
Saxon	5. Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire,					
	supposed circa 670.b					
Norman	6. Little Saxam Church, Suffolk, circa					
	1120.					
	7. Bury St. Edmund's, Gateway Tower,					
	1121.					
Saxon	8. Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonsh.,					
	supposed circa 800.					
EARLY ENGLISH	9. Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, circa					
A STATE OF THE STA	1220.°					
	10. Welford Church, Gloucestershire, circa					
	1250.					
•••••	11. St. Mary's Church, Stamford, Lincoln-					
	shire, circa 1260.					
Decorated	12. Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, circa					
$1950.^{d}$						

a "This tower is constructed with Roman bricks, and is supposed to have been built by the Romans during their domination in Britain:" the upper part is evidently an addition of much later date.

b See Mr. Bloxam's account of this church, (vol. 1. article Saxon.) The upper part, with the spire, was added about 1280.

c This is a very early spire built upon a Norman tower.

d The height of this elegant tower is 195 feet; there is a tradition that it was built by Cardinal Wolsey, but it appears to be evidently the work of an earlier age.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Decorated	13.	St. Mary's	Church, O	xford, circa	1300.e
	14.	Freyburg	Minster,	Germany,	circa
		1350.			
Perpendicular	15.	Sancton Ch	urch, Yorl	kshire, <i>circa</i>	1450.
	16.	Fotheringha	ay Church	, Northampt	onsh.,
		143414	40.f		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17.	St. Noet's	Church,	Huntingdor	shire,
		1507.			
	18.	Boston Chui	rch, Lincol	Inshire, circa	1400.

e Respecting the age of this tower and spire, see vol. 11. p. 14.

f The contract for building this church, including the tower, is preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon.

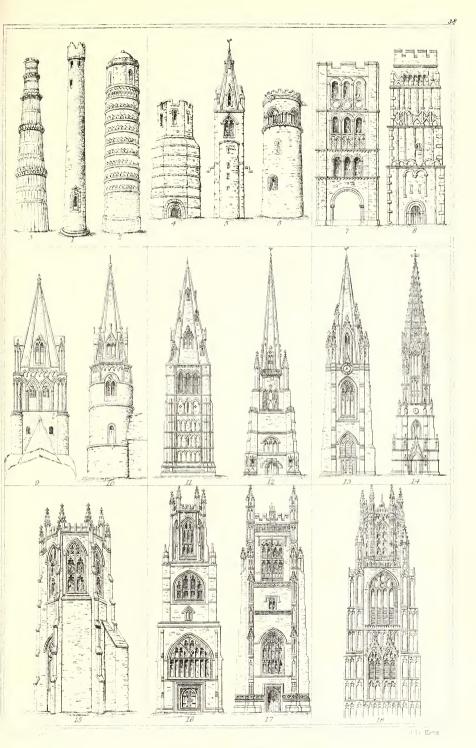
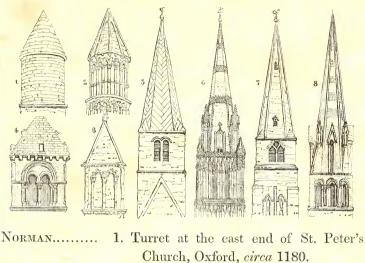




PLATE XXXVIII.*—SPIRES.



- - 2. Rochester Cathedral, turret from south angle of west front, circa 1180.
 - 3. Bishop's Cleeve Church, Gloucestersh., pinnacle, west end, circa 1180.
 - 4. Than Church, near Caen, Normandy, circa 1150, a
 - 5. Almondsbury Church, Gloucestershire, the tower, circa 1150.b
- Decorated..... 6. Salisbury Cathedral, central spire, 1350.c
- EARLY ENGLISH. 7. St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, c.1250.
 - 8. Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy, c. 1220.
- ^a This is the earliest approach to a spire at present known; the three former examples are merely pinnacles, or pyramidal terminations of turrets, but this tower is fourteen feet wide.
- ^b The tower is Norman, but the spire is of wooden shingles, evidently of much later date.
 - ^c The spire was added to the original work in the fourteenth century.

Nos. 5 and 7 are called Broaches, from the manner in which the spire is placed upon the tower, without a parapet; this is a provincial term, but a very useful one.

Early English 22. Salisbury Cathedral, west front, 1250.
Decorated 23. St. Nicholas Church, Guildford, circa 1280.
Transition 27. St. James's Church, Bristol, 1200.
Early English 28. Norwich Cathedral, circa 1250.
Decorated 29. Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire, circa
1350.
Early English 30. Romsey Church, Hampshire, circa 1200.
EARLY ENGLISH 31. Worcester Cathedral, choir, 1250 and 1450.a
Perpendicular
Early English 32. Ely Cathedral, circa 1260.
Perpendicular 33. Worcester Cathedral, north aisle, 1450.
Decorated 35. St. Giles's Church, Northampton, circa 1350.b

MULLIONS.

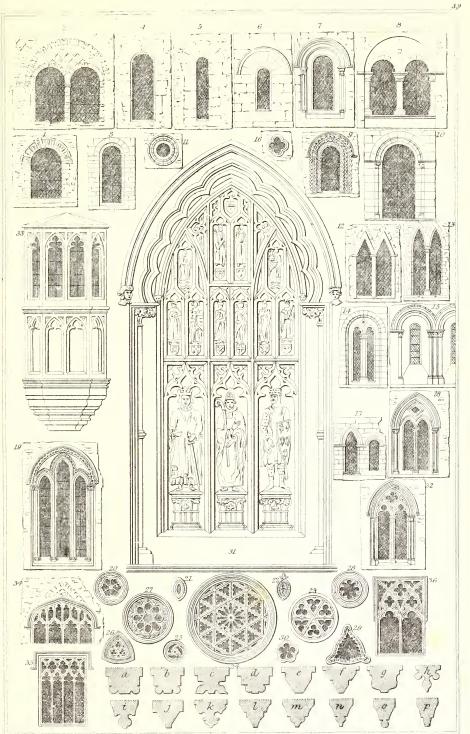
NORMAN.—a, b, 1150.

EARLY ENGLISH.—c, 1200. d, 1250. e, 1250. f, 1250.

DECORATED.—g, 1300. h, 1350. i, 1300. j, 1300. k, 1350.

Perpendicular.—l, 1450. m, 1450. n. 1450. o. 1550. p. 1550.

- ^a The arch and jambs of this window, with the elegant shafts and foliation, are of the thirteenth century, while the mullions and tracery are inserted in the fifteenth.
- b These two windows, although square headed, evidently belong to the fourteenth century: square headed windows of the Decorated style are frequently met with, they are easily distinguished by thier mouldings and tracery.



R.Thompson del.

J.Le Kenx fc



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