

THE  
OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
**Gothic Architecture.**

THE RULES,  
LIST OF THE MEMBERS,  
AND  
CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY:  
WITH  
A LIST OF THE DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,  
AND  
RUBBINGS OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES,  
ADDED TO THE COLLECTION IN 1842.

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MDCCCXLIII.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
**Gothic Architecture:**  
LENT TERM,  
MDCCCXLIII.



OXFORD:  
PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

# PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, FEB. 8, 1843.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Venerable Henry E. Manning, M.A., Merton College,  
Archdeacon of Chichester.

Rev. J. Dodd, M.A., Queen's College, Vicar of Hampton  
Poyle, Oxon.

A. C. Mackenzie, Esq., St. John's College.

Captain Faber, Madras Engineers.

M. T. Blacker, Esq., Merton College.

R. G. Swayne, Esq., B.A., Wadham College.

James Collins, Esq., Balliol College.

## PRESENTS RECEIVED.

### Donors.

Drawing of an ancient Lectern in Crowle Church, near Worcester. By Harvey Eginton, Esq.	} F. Murray, Esq., Ch. Ch.
Rubbings of a Brass lately put down in Marlow Church, Bucks, to the memory of Lady Morris, and of the effigy of a Priest in the Roman Catho- lic Church at Birmingham. Executed by Messrs. Hardman	} F. Murray, Esq., Ch. Ch.
Rubbings of Brasses from Clothall and Yardley Churches, Hertfordshire	} Miss Howell.
Illustrations of Bishop West's Chapel, in Putney Church, Surrey	} J. G. Jackson, Esq.
The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architec- ture. By Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, fifth edition	} The Author.

A COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS AND LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF CATHEDRALS, &c., PRESENTED BY J. BUCKLER, Esq. :—

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|--|--|
| 1. South E. View of Balliol College.                                     | 29. St. Paul's Cath. N. W.               |
| 2. Design for New Front of ditto.  | 30. Salisbury Cath. S. W.                |
| 3. High Street, Oxford.  | 31. Lincoln Cath. S. W.                  |
| 4. N. Elevation of a Design for a new Church at Carfax, Oxford, in 1820. | 32. St. Mary, Southwell, N. W.           |
| 5. S. Elevation of Do.   | 33. Whitby Abbey.                        |
| 6. E. Elevation of Do.   | 34. Eton College.                        |
| 7. Ruins of Fonthill Abbey.  | 35. Beverley Minster, S. W.              |
| 8. Bristol Cathedral, N. E.  | 36. Llandaff Cath. S. W.                 |
| 9. Winchester Cathedral, S. E.   | 37. St. David's Cath. S. E.              |
| 10. Boston Steeple.  | 38. Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.       |
| 11. Chester Cathedral, S. W.   | 39. Southwell Minster, N. W.             |
| 12. Lichfield Cath. N. W.  | 40. Fountain's Abbey.                    |
| 13. Carlisle Cath. S. E.   | 41. St. Andrew's, Holborn.               |
| 14. Ely Cath. N. E.  | 42. St. Peter's in the E. Oxford.        |
| 15. Abbey, Shrewsbury, N. W.   | 43. West Front of Magd. College, Oxford. |
| 16. Shrewsbury Abbey Church.   | 44. Sherborne Abbey Church, S. E.        |
| 17. Exeter Cath. N. W.   | 45. Ditto.                               |
| 18. Durham Cath. N. W.   | 46. Peterborough' Cathedral, N. W.       |
| 19. Hereford Cath. N. E.   | 47. W. Front of Ch. Ch. Oxford.          |
| 20. Ripon Cath. S. W.  | 48. Queen's College, S. E. Oxford.       |
| 21. Rochester Cath. N. W.  | 49. Salisbury Cath. S. E.                |
| 22. Quadrangle, Magd. Coll. Oxford                                       | 50. Chichester Cath. N. E.               |
| 23. Winchester College.  | 51. Gloucester Cath. S. W.               |
| 24. New College Chapel, N. E.  | 52. Worcester Cath. N. W.                |
| 25. Westminster Abbey, N. E.   | 53. York Minster, S. E.                  |
| 26. Rievaulx Abbey.  | 54. Lichfield Cath. N. W.                |
| 27. Wells Cath. N. W.  | 55. Lichfield Cath. S. E.                |
| 28. York Cath. N. W.   | 56. Westminster Abbey, N. E.             |
|  | 57. Ely Cath. S. E.                      |

The Report of the Proceedings of the Society for Michaelmas Term, 1842, was laid on the table, with the following additions to the Library.

Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, large paper, 5 parts, folio.

Churches of Yorkshire, parts 1 to 4.

Moyen Age Monumentale, folio, livraisons 26 to 30.

A Paper was read by the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, on the Principles of Beauty, Harmony, and Proportion in Gothic Architecture, with reference to the theories of Mr. Warren and Mr. Billings. After a very interesting

essay, he concluded by strongly recommending the members of the Society to collect the *measurements* of Gothic Churches whenever they have an opportunity, as the test by which the truth of all theories must be tried; and in measuring not to forget the thickness of the walls, which is sometimes an important element in the calculation of proportions.

The Chairman also recommended the members to follow this advice without binding themselves to any particular theory; and suggested, that to make a rough ground plan of a Church and mark the measurements upon it, is the most convenient mode of proceeding to carry out this advice.

### MEETING, FEB. 22, 1843.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

#### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.A., of Christ Church, M.P. for Flintshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.A., of Christ Church, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, &c. &c.

Rev. G. Moberly, D.D., of Balliol College, Head Master of Winchester School.

Rev. Edward James, M.A., of Christ Church, Prebendary of Winchester.

G. R. Mackerness, Esq., Merton College.

Rev. E. T. Richards, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, of Farlington Rectory, near Havant, Hants.

Rev. E. C. Swainson, M.A., of Worcester College.

M. Buckle, Esq., Oriol College.

#### PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
The Temple Church; an account of its Restoration and Repairs. By William Burge, Esq.	The Author.
A Few Remarks on Pews. By J. W. Bowden, M.A.—	The Author.
View of the Abbey Gateway, &c. at Bury St. Edmund's. By L. N. Cottingham, Esq.	The Committee for its restoration.
Views of the Rectory Houses of Bressingham, Norfolk, and Wetheringsett, Suffolk. By S. S. Teulon, architect	Mr. Teulon.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, presented some pen and ink sketches of St. Cross Church, Milton, Northamptonshire, and gave some account of the Church, which is in the Decorated style. The lower part of the tower is square, the upper part octagonal and much smaller, from which rises a dwarf crocketed spire. At the east end of the south aisle is an elegant wheel window, set in a square, with the spandrels open and foliated. In the north aisle is a window of flamboyant character. The pillars of the nave are remarkably light and tall.

The Chairman called the attention of the members to the casts of some very beautiful Early English sculpture from Lincoln Cathedral, lately received, and pointed out some of the distinctions between this carving of the best period, and that of after ages, as well as modern imitations, in which the boldness and spirit of the early sculpture is generally frittered away and lost, by the too great minuteness of the carver, and that beautiful roundness of the edges which is observed in all the old work is also lost in modern imitation. He took the opportunity of mentioning Mr. Brathwaite's invention of carving in oak by means of iron moulds burnt in and then cleared with the chisel, the effect of which is in many cases so good that it is hardly possible to detect it from old work, and he thought this invention stood on very different ground from any sort of composition, as we here have the solid oak, only worked by a different process, which is much less expensive than if done entirely by hand. Several very good specimens were exhibited, lent by Mr. Theodore Jewitt for that purpose.

Mr. Sewell made some observations, differing from the Chairman's view, and pointing out that as under-cutting cannot be produced by this process, much of the beautiful effect of light and shade in the old work is necessarily lost. He mentioned that the Earl of Dunraven has had a great deal of very good oak-carving executed by the peasantry on



his estate in Ireland, whom he had trained and taught for the purpose under an efficient clerk of the works. He much preferred this method to the employment of machinery, and, as one advantage, pointed out the much greater variety of patterns that can be obtained by hand over any moulds.

The President of Trinity made a few observations in support of the Chairman's view, and thought that, provided the effect is the same, the process by which it was obtained is a matter of indifference, and nothing could well exceed the beautiful effect produced in some of the specimens exhibited.

The Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, presented the impression of a Brass from Stanford Dingley Church, in Berks, near Reading, with the following curious inscription:—

Subjacet hoc lapide Margret Dymley tumulata,  
 Quondam Willm̄i Dymley confux boctata  
 Armigeri Regis, modo v̄m̄ibus esca parata :  
 M̄. dñi, C quater, quater X, quater E, cadit illa  
 Romani festo, Jesus ergo sui memor esto.

Some difficulty arises in determining the date here given, from the fact of there being two SS. Romanus in the English Calendar before the Reformation, one commemorated on the 9th of August, the other on the 23rd of October. It seems most likely that the 9th of August is the day mentioned in the inscription, because there is evidently a connection in the writer's mind between the words "cadit illa Romani festo," and "Jesus ergo sui memor esto." As the service for the festival of the *name of Jesus* (August 7th) was repeated during the whole of the octave, and consequently on St. Romanus's day, the memory of Romanus would thus be associated from time to time with the name of our Lord. It does not therefore seem too much to suppose that the writer of the epitaph might connect the memory of a person who died on St. Romanus's day with that of Romanus, and the name of St. Romanus with that of our Lord, and then call on our Lord to remember the deceased, *on the ground*

of her having died on *St. Romanus's day*. The term "Armigeri regis" is explained by Lysons to mean an Esquire of the King's body, an office which seems to have been abolished in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and not revived by James the First.

The President of Trinity College observed, that the title was sometimes "Armiger corporis regis," and that it was of frequent occurrence in inscriptions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The President of Trinity also presented a ground plan of Garsington Church, which he had made in pursuance of the recommendation of the Chairman of the last meeting, and hoped others would follow the example.

The Chairman also wished to direct the attention of the Members to a work just added to the library, "The Churches of Lincolnshire, by S. Lewin, Architect," now publishing in monthly numbers at a very cheap rate, and containing a good deal of information which may be useful, that district being proverbially rich in Churches, especially of the Decorated style. Some very beautiful examples have already appeared in this work, and though it is not got up so well as might be wished, yet considering the smallness of the price it is very respectable. He also recommended "The Churches of Yorkshire" to their attention, and was glad to observe that another work of the same kind, "The Churches of Kent," is announced to appear shortly; he thought that all these undertakings should be encouraged, that they are a favourable sign of the attention which has been awakened to our country Churches, and that each person should study principally the Churches of his own neighbourhood. He also mentioned that some of Mr. Rickman's sketches of the tracery of windows have been etched by a Member of the Society, and are now published on single sheets, each containing from eight to twelve window-heads, and the series will be continued if these are found useful.

## MEETING, MARCH 8, 1843.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

## PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Five Lithographic Drawings of Churches, from designs by G. G. Scott, Esq. }	Mr. Scott.
Plaster Casts of a shield of Arms, &c., from St. Alban's Abbey }	M. Swabey, Esq., D.C.L. Christ Church.
An ornamented Cross Fleurée, executed in encaustic tiles by Messrs. Chamberlain and Co., of Worcester, from an ancient example in that cathedral }	F. Murray, Esq., Christ Church.
A view of Old Canterbury Gate, Christ Church, by Malchair }	Rev. Robert Wickham, M.A., Christ Church.
Working Drawings of a wooden Altar in the Early English style, from a design by J. M. Derick, Esq. }	Rev. E. C. Swainson, M.A., Worcester Coll.

## BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Blore's Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons ; 4to., 1826, large paper.

Gailhabaud's Engravings of Ancient and Modern Architecture ; 4to., Paris, 1842 ; parts 1 to 6.

Nichols' Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick ; 4to.

Professor Hussey called the attention of the meeting to the engraving of Canterbury Gate before it was rebuilt in the present form in 1778, as a scarce and valuable print, and gave some account of Mr. Malchair and his engravings of old buildings in Oxford.

The Rev. J. A. Hessey, of St. John's College, made some observations on the drawings of a wooden Altar, as affording a useful medium between the very elaborate and expensive stone Altars now in fashion and the plain wooden tables commonly used.

A Paper was read on the nature of Architectural Truth, and the necessity of attending to it—1st, in the adaptation of the external building to the character of its occupant; 2ndly, in conforming the general tone and style to the nature of its uses; 3rdly, in symbolizing abstract doctrines—a point in which great caution and discretion is required to prevent the intrusion of fanciful analogies; 4thly, in mechanical structure, that the materials may hang together in conformity with the great laws of gravitation and cohesion; 5thly, in consulting utility, in which respect the Gothic style possesses singular advantages over the Grecian; and 6thly, in preserving reality, that there may be no attempt to impose upon the eye.

The Chairman made some observations, reiterating the caution which had been given against carrying symbolical theories too far, and particularly against crippling the architect, by making him form his design in accordance with some preconceived fanciful theory.

The Master of University College made some observations chiefly upon that part of the Paper which related to the materials used in a building, pointing out the advantages of concrete, and the necessity of using lime hot, in rubble walls, to take advantage of the expansion and crystalization which takes place as it cools, in binding all the materials together. In the walls of our old churches this seems generally to have been attended to, though perhaps more from accident than design, the lime being usually burnt on the spot, as wanted. We sometimes find the mortar perished in parts of the same wall in which other parts are a solid rock, according as the lime was used hot or cold.

Professor Hussey observed, that in chalk districts flints either whole or broken were much used in rubble walls, and were a very good material.

## MEETING, MARCH 22nd, 1843.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

- Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College.  
 R. K. Cornish, Esq., Corpus Christi College.  
 O. Chambers, Esq., University College.  
 H. W. Beckwith, Esq., University College.  
 Robert Biddulph Phillips, Esq., Longworth, near Hereford.  
 Robert Hall, Esq., M.A., Ch. Ch., Dean's-yard, Westminster.  
 Mandeville Rodwell, Esq., Exeter College.  
 Rev. John Popham, Chilton.  
 Rev. S. Reay, M.A., Laudian Professor of Arabic, and Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library.  
 C. R. Conybeare, Esq., Christ Church.  
 Viscount Adare.  
 George Gilbert Scott, Esq., Architect.  
 Joseph W. Bramah, Esq., Brasenose College.  
 H. Merriman, Esq., Merton College.  
 C. Harris, Esq., Wadham College.  
 Rev. E. Wickham, M.A., New College.

## PRESENT RECEIVED.

Two Rubbings of Brasses from the Churches of } Thame and Ewelme	Donor. B. Bevan, Esq., Christ Church.
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## ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Histories of Noble British Families, with Biographical Notices of the most distinguished individuals in each, illustrated by their armorial bearings, portraits, seals, monuments, views of their mansions, &c. Folio. Parts I. and II.

A Paper was then read by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, "On the Progressive Development of the Several Styles of Architecture, and the Connection of each with the

Spirit of the Age in which it arose." Architecture, so far as we are concerned with it, resolves itself into three grand divisions, Grecian, Roman, and Gothic, the characteristics of which are severally the Entablature, the Round Arch, the Pointed Arch, each accompanied by certain mouldings and details peculiar to itself. At the introduction of each style an attempt was made to engraft it on the preceding one, forming a period of Transition. Grecian Architecture is like Grecian Literature, perfect in purity and elegance of *taste*, but still somewhat cold, while the Architecture and Compositions of the North are remarkable for a fervour of *feeling* sometimes verging on extravagance. The Roman Architecture, like its literature, is imitative, being originally an attempt to unite the arch and entablature; afterwards the latter was rejected, leaving a consistent system of pillars and round arches. This arose in the later days of the Empire, when perhaps more of originality was displayed than hitherto in the writings of Tacitus, and afterwards of Roman notions and customs in the works of the great jurisconsults. The style thus formed was thrown back by the incursions of the Northern tribes, but, being adopted by them, was gradually brought to perfection in the Norman style. This form of architecture was developed about the time of the struggle about investitures, when the Church must to our clerical architects have appeared to be suffering persecution; hence the massiveness and solidity of the style, seeming to set forth its everlastingness on earth. An attempt was made to carry out this idea in the Norman mouldings. To the Norman, after a transitional period, succeeded the Gothic, which is the architectural language of the chivalrous and religious feelings of the middle ages. As the solid Norman was the language of the Church considered as suffering, so the Gothic is a warning to the Church not to be corrupted by temporal prosperity, but to rise in everything upwards. Some reasons were brought to shew that the idea of Gothic Architecture

was probably taken, as was till lately the general opinion, from a forest of trees. The three Gothic styles have each their peculiar beauties; the Early English is perfect, although simple. The Geometrical Decorated is an attempt to fill up a space which is necessarily left between the heads of the lights and the arch with figures unconnected with the mullions, being a transition from the simple lights of the Early English to the complete Decorated and Perpendicular styles, where the tracery is formed by continuing the mullions and mullion arches in curved or straight lines. The Decorated window is the most beautiful in itself, but the Perpendicular seems to harmonize better with the Gothic principle. We ought to be attached to this style as more peculiarly our own; its best specimens retain the best features of Decorated with additional beauties of their own. The faults of later buildings in this style, especially the lowering of roofs and arches, are to be attributed partly to the worldly and less elevated spirit being introduced into the Church, and partly to the removal of the restraints which had been imposed on architectural taste by the privileged order of Freemasons. From the time of their dissolution, Perpendicular gradually degenerated, especially in the form of its arches, from the Early Tudor, which often retains a high degree of beauty, to the Debased form, which was supplanted by the revived Italian or Græco-Barbaric style. Some later buildings, however, exhibit a return to the elegance of a former period, especially the beautiful Chancel of Wadham College Chapel. The introduction of Græco-Barbaric Architecture is a part of the system of revived Heathenism which arose in Italy in the fifteenth and found its way to England in the sixteenth century. The productions of those who were infected with this spirit shew, however, that though they pretended to revive Grecian art and literature, they were as unable to appreciate either as they were those of our own ancestors. A better day is however

beginning, and in a few generations Græco-Barbaric Architecture may be a matter only of history, and the deal, white-wash, and plaster of the modern Early English may be also forgotten materials.

The Paper was illustrated by several pen and ink sketches, especially of window-heads from Churches in the counties of Stafford, Northampton, Leicester, Worcester, and Salop.

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While this sheet was in the hands of the printer, the following interesting communication has been received, and advantage is taken of this opportunity to place it in the hands of the members of the Society.

*Colabah, Bombay, Feb. 28th, 1843.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I sent you by the last Mail a Bombay Times Newspaper, containing a proposal to *build a Monumental Church for the use of the Military, to the memory of all those who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan*. There is also before the public another proposal to build simply a Monument—a Pillar—or some such pile of stone, in a conspicuous place. The first has met with much acceptance, and I am not without hopes, that the good sense of the public may prevail, and the proposal to build a Church be adopted.

My object in writing is to ask whether your Architectural Society would provide us with a plan. I would myself be answerable to the extent of ten pounds, to meet the expense.

It is an object to have it as conspicuous as possible. A noble spire would be very desirable. The site is admirably adapted for a Church, being open to the view of the whole of our magnificent harbour.

The style should be *Early English*, I think, and very plain in character; for we have no means here, without great expense, of executing any but the plainest work. The working plan should, for this reason, be very full, and detailing the exact proportions and measurement of all mouldings and groinings—the fewer the



better. It should be without galleries. The windows to the ground (to be filled with Venetians), to secure a perfect ventilation. The floor should be five feet from the surface of the ground; and it would be well if some opening could be made just under the gable to secure ventilation. It should be sufficient for six hundred, in open fixed benches, three feet at least apart, with a rail for a direction.

It is *proposed* that there should be compartments prepared in the wall around the Church, to contain the names of those to whom it is dedicated, who fell in the late campaigns; also a space in the front of the Church for an inscription, setting it forth as dedicated to the Lord God of Hosts, in memory of those who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan. If the cruciform could be adopted, and was thought *suitable*, it would allow of separate portions of the Church being set apart for the soldiers, their officers and their families, and the non-military residents. It should be as light and airy as possible. In Bombay we throw every thing open to the *sea breeze*, which alone renders the place bearable. I draw on the opposite side a rough map of the site. I imagine that £4,000 would be all that we could raise.

Should we not succeed, the plan would still be useful.

Will you excuse my troubling you on this subject? If we are able to build a new Church, I should like to see it worthy of our national religion.

I trust that your health is good, and that the old College is prospering.

Your much obliged,

GEORGE FIGOTT,

CHAPLAIN.

*To the Rev. Dr. Ingram, President  
of Trinity College.*

*Extract from the Bombay Times of March 29, 1843.*

“MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF ALL THOSE WHO PERISHED IN SCINDE AND AFFGHANISTAN DURING THE LATE CAMPAIGNS.”

“A proposal having been set on foot with the cordial concurrence of the Honourable the Governor, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to erect a Monument in Bombay to the Memory of the Officers of Her Majesty’s and the Honourable Company’s services, who fell in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns, a general meeting of the subscribers determined on adopting the following measures :—

“To open the subscription to the public.

“To extend the memorial to ALL those, officers and men, who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns.

“To erect, as a GENERAL Monument, a Church on Colabah, in which should be placed a *particular* Monument to perpetuate the names and services of individuals.

“It is hoped that the character and beneficial objects of the Monument which is contemplated, will commend it to the warm approbation of the public; combining, as it does, permanence and protection to a most appropriate memorial, and commemorating, in a sacred building, the names of those, who, many of them, were deprived of the rites of Christian burial.

“The proposed site (that of the present temporary building, which stands in need of immediate and extensive repair) has many advantages, being most conspicuously open to the view of every ship that enters the harbour, being within the lines of a European regiment, and adjacent to the depot of Queen’s troops, by whom it is used as a *military Church*. (It also affords accommodation to other residents of the island, the majority of whom are servants of the H. Company in the several services.)

“This noble Monument, at once National and Christian in its character, will keep constantly before their minds the estimation in which the services of their fallen comrades were held, and the full and deep sympathy which will ever follow, even to the grave, such devoted obedience as they displayed.”

OXFORD : PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

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**Gothic Architecture:**  
FOR EASTER AND TRINITY TERMS.  
MDCCCXLIII.



# PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, MAY 10, 1843.

The Rev. the President of Trinity College in the Chair.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

- J. D. B. Pollen, Esq., Corpus Christi College.  
Rev. J. C. Robertson, Cheddington, Bucks.  
C. F. Wyatt, Esq., Christ Church.  
C. Marley, Esq., Wadham College.  
A. Pott, Esq., Balliol College.

## PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Casts of two fine Monumental Effigies of the Fitzherbert family in Norbury Church, Shropshire. }	The Earl of Shrewsbury.
A model of a Poor's Box from Cawston Church, near Aylsham, Norfolk, date about 1480. }	Rev. E. J. Yates, Vicar of Aylsham.
An engraving of the new Church at Ampfield, Hampshire. }	W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne.
An engraving of Basingstoke Church, Hampshire. }	Rev. J. Blatch, Vicar.
Drawings of Shottesbrooke Church, near Maidenhead, Berkshire. }	W. Butterfield, Esq., Architect.
Drawings of various parts of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, previous to the alterations. }	R. Simpson, Esq., Oriol College.
Drawing of a Poppy-head in Cumnor Church, Berks, full size, shewing the emblems of the Crucifixion carved upon it. }	J. Cranston, Esq., Architect.
The second edition of "Anglican Church Architecture, with some remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture: to which is added, a short account of the principal Emblems used by the early Christians, and those appropriated to the Saints in the Calendar of the Anglican Church, by James Barr, Esq., Architect." }	The Author.
"Church Architecture considered in relation to the mind of the Church, in Two Addresses to the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, president." }	The Society.
Several new publications of the Cambridge Camden Society. }	The Society.

Designs were exhibited and approved for the restoration of the tower of Warkworth Church, near Banbury, by John M. Derick, Esq.

The Chairman mentioned that a communication has been received from "The Cologne Cathedral Building Society," requesting the assistance of the Oxford Society in making known their design of forming branch Societies in England for the purpose of assisting to raise the necessary funds for the completion of this magnificent work, according to the original design, which has been preserved, and is probably the most splendid architectural design that ever was made.

He also stated that an application has been received from the Rev. George Pigot, of Trinity College, Chaplain to the Hon. E.I.C. at Bombay, requesting the Oxford Society to furnish a design<sup>a</sup> for a Church to be erected on the island of Colabah, at the entrance of the harbour of Bombay, to serve as a "*Monument to the Memory of all those who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns,*" as set forth in the following circular:

"A proposal having been set on foot with the cordial concurrence of the Honourable the Governor, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to erect a Monument in Bombay to the Memory of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's services, who fell in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns—a general meeting of the subscribers determined on adopting the following measures:—

"To open the subscription to the public.

"To extend the memorial to ALL those, officers and men, who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns.

"To erect, as a GENERAL Monument, a Church on Colabah, in which should be placed a *particular* Monument to perpetuate the names and services of individuals.

<sup>a</sup> It has been subsequently arranged that this design shall be sent out under the joint sanction of the Oxford and Cambridge Societies, applications having been received by both.

“It is hoped that the character and beneficial objects of the monument which is contemplated, will commend it to the warm approbation of the public; combining, as it does, permanence and protection to a most appropriate memorial, and commemorating, in a sacred building, the names of those, who, many of them, were deprived of the rites of Christian burial.

“The proposed site (that of the present temporary building, which stands in need of immediate and extensive repair) has many advantages, being most conspicuously open to the view of every ship that enters the harbour, being within the lines of a European regiment, and adjacent to the depot of Queen’s troops, by whom it is used as a *military church*. (It also affords accommodation to other residents of the island, the majority of whom are servants of the H. Company in the several services.)

“This noble monument, at once National and Christian in its character, will keep constantly before their minds the estimation in which the services of their fallen comrades were held, and the full and deep sympathy which will ever follow, even to the grave, such devoted obedience as they displayed.”

A Paper was read by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, on Church Towers. These towers are a feature peculiar to Christian Architecture, and from mere belfries have come to be some of the greatest ornaments of a Church; the usual situation is the west end of an oblong and the centre of a cruciform Church. In cathedral and conventual Churches, the common arrangement of the three towers is perhaps the most dignified, as at York and Lichfield. Norman towers are mostly low and massy, but often richly ornamented in the style of the period. Castor, near Peterborough, is a very fine example. Early English towers were often crowned with spires, especially in the later specimens, but many were also without, as Harlestone, Northamptonshire. Little Houghton, in the same county, has a fine example of an Early English arcade. Decorated towers are usually ornamented with the peculiar features of the style; Canon’s

Ashby, Northants., is a very rich specimen ; Rothersthorp, in the same county, is an excellent example in this style of the saddle-back roof. Irthlingborough is a beautiful specimen of a Decorated steeple with an octagon lantern. It was built by John Pyel, about A.D. 1376. The Perpendicular towers about Northampton are mostly plain, but handsome. Cogenhoe is a bold and lofty specimen. Luffwick and Fotheringhay have octagonal lanterns, and Titchmarsh, near Oundle, is a noble example of an enriched tower. The neighbourhood of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, has some very good towers of this style, rather richer than those about Northampton, and there are some fine ones of very similar character in Staffordshire. Magnificent steeples of Perpendicular Architecture richly panelled, occur at St. Margaret's, Leicester, and Wolverhampton Collegiate Church. The tower of the little Chapel of St. Kenselm, near Hales Owen, is also a fine one of this kind. The pyramidal capping of the Romanesque towers is continued occasionally through all the Gothic styles, even when there is a rich battlement. The dome, as at Castle Ashby, is a late Perpendicular substitute. A promise was given to continue the subject with regard to spires. The paper was illustrated by pen and ink sketches of most of the towers referred to.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Freeman having pointed out some deficiencies as to dates and historical information in Mr. Petit's work, the Secretary suggested that this might be construed into a more general censure than was intended, and defended the general character and usefulness of Mr. Petit's work, as supplying much valuable information that was not previously accessible ; and thought that much credit was due to Mr. Petit for taking the pains to collect and give to the world, at great expense both of time and money, such a mass of materials for study as he has furnished us with. Mr. Freeman cordially acquiesced in the justice of these



remarks, though differing in opinion from Mr. Petit on many points.

Mr. Freeman having also mentioned Mr. A. W. Pugin's theory, that no Early English tower is complete without a spire, the Chairman remarked on the inaccuracy of this one-sided view; and Mr. Freeman confirmed the Chairman's remarks by observing that in one part of Northamptonshire nearly all the Churches have spires, and in another district of the same county nearly all of them have towers *without* spires.

The Secretary enquired whether this might not arise from their having belonged to different monasteries of two different orders of monks; for instance, one of Benedictines and the other of Cistercians? Mr. Freeman thought it more probable that one belonged to the Monks the other to the Secular Clergy.

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MEETING, MAY 24, 1842, 3

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

- Rev. C. Gaunt, Isfield, Uckfield.  
 Henry L. Styleman Le Strange, Esq., Christ Church:  
 Hunstanton Hall, Lynn, Norfolk.  
 G. G. Kennaway, Esq., Christ Church.  
 Rev. G. E. Howman, Rector of Barnsley, Gloucestershire.  
 Rev. B. Jowett, Balliol College.  
 S. T. Brandram, Esq., Wadham College.  
 Rev. C. A. Fowler, Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Drawings of Stained Glass in Ilington Church, Devon, and of a Doorway in Chittlehampton Church, Devon, and a rubbing of a Brass from same.	Rev. W. Grey, Magdalene Hall.
Drawings of Stalls in Beverley Minster, &c.	J. Clarke, Esq., Architect.
Drawings of Bench-ends in Steeple Aston Church, Oxfordshire, of a variety of patterns.	John Plowman, Esq., Architect.

Lithographic Prints of the proposed Restoration of Swindon Church, near Cheltenham.	} The President of Trinity College.	
An Engraving of St. Mary's Church, Taunton.		} Rev. T. Hugo, of Worcester College.
Six Models of Fonts.		} Mr. Hutt, of Cambridge.

The following Communications were read:—

A letter from the Rev. T. Graham Smyth, of Trinity College, stating that he is now in Oxford, authorized by the Cologne Architectural Society to receive subscriptions towards the completion of that Cathedral.

A letter from the Rev. F. Coster, of Carleton, St. John's, New Brunswick, acknowledging, on the part of the Church Society of New Brunswick, the assistance that has been rendered by the Oxford and Cambridge Societies.

The following letter from Joseph Clarke, Esq., Architect, on some peculiarities which he has noticed in the mode of jointing the stone-work in the tracery of the windows in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. It has been frequently observed, that lead was used in the joints by the old masons, but it has been generally supposed to be sheet lead cut to the mouldings; in this instance, however, it was evidently molten lead poured into grooves prepared to receive it, in the same manner as is now practised by plumbers for soldering iron railings.

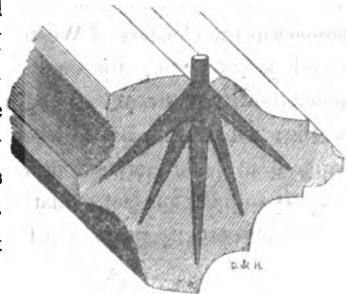
1, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, London,  
May 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR,

When I saw you in town the other day, I promised to send you an account of some peculiarities I had noticed in the joints of the *masonry* in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, which you thought would be interesting for our Society to know. It is generally understood that the old *masons* in almost all of the finer parts of their work, employed, where a particularly even bed was required, a medium of *lead* between each course of stone, which from its softness and not oxidating, became an excellent substitute for the purposes required; but I believe it is also supposed, except

perhaps by the few persons who have had the opportunity of inspecting the taking down of old buildings, that this layer was formed in all cases of sheet lead, and afterwards cut to the mouldings. In horizontal beds it must be so, but when employed in the tracery of windows, and in other parts where the joints are vertical or sloping, it does not appear always to have been the case; but that lead was used in a molten state, and which we at once see to have been far more effectual as a bed, likewise of greater strength, and as well preventing moisture getting within the joints, a serious consideration in frosty weather.

In the *east walk* of the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, in one of the openings where the tracery is partly destroyed, the lead remains perfect; and on one of the vertical surfaces in the head of the arch, are thick lines radiating from a point in the upper part of the stone, across the whole surface; the lead is full of small air chambers, which shews it to have been *cast*; and in other parts of the same opening are small projections of lead, about an inch high and perhaps half an inch thick; these appear near the upper edge of the stone, and corresponding in all cases with the point from whence the lines radiate. It is easy to conceive the tracery had been fixed on a wooden stage or centering, and the stones having first been deeply scored, clay had been used in the same way as plumbers now adopt for soldering iron railings, to receive the liquid metal, and to conduct it to the place required, which thus formed a perfect bond between each stone; the pieces remaining above the surface were such as remain in casting bullets, which, either from the difficulty of getting at, or the danger apprehended from the vibration in cutting off, were suffered to remain. I do not know if this rough sketch will at all assist my description. I believe lead has been occasionally used for stone joints in the present day, and is being so now in the new buildings of Lincoln's Inn. I am not aware of its application in tracery, but I think



in large windows of many lights it might prove of great service. If you think this notice worth bringing before the Society, it will afford me great pleasure in having been the humble means of attracting attention to this interesting fact.

I remain, dear Sir, most truly yours,

JOSEPH CLARKE.

J. H. PARKER, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary of Architectural Society.

Another communication was read by Mr. Addington, of Lincoln College, from the Rev. R. Jackson, of Wreay, Carlisle, respecting the tower of Newton Arlosh, in Cumberland, shewing some reasons for thinking these ruins likely to be Roman, and bringing evidence to prove that the Romans used battlements to their towers. The Chairman was acquainted with these ruins, and considered them as of very early character, but had not seen any proof of their being Roman. The situation and circumstances mentioned gave probability to it; but the fact could only be decided by an examination of the masonry of the ruins by competent judges; any person familiar with Roman masonry could have no hesitation in saying whether this was such or not.

The President of Trinity mentioned the receipt of a letter from A. W. Pugin, Esq., on the subject of Spires, alluded to at the last meeting. Mr. Pugin distinctly re-asserts as a matter not of theory but of fact, that *every* Early English and Decorated tower either had or was intended to have a spire upon it. The President still retained his own opinion that Mr. Pugin over-stated his case, and could not agree in the universality of his conclusion. Although *many* instances of spires being destroyed, or not completed as designed, are well known, it does not follow that *all* the hundreds of towers in these styles that we find without spires were designed to have them. The Principal of Brasenose was inclined to think Mr. Pugin likely to be right, and observed that in

those districts where there are no spires the towers are generally all Perpendicular. A good deal of discussion followed, and a hope was expressed that Mr. Pugin will communicate the grounds upon which he has arrived at this *general* conclusion.

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MEETING, JUNE 7, 1843.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.—HONORARY.

Albert Way, Esq., Director of the Society of Antiquaries.

ORDINARY.

The Venerable Archdeacon Brymer, Bath.

Matthew John Rhodes, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford, Stanmore Park, Middlesex.

Rev. C. A. Fowler, M.A., Oriel College, Walliscot, Pangbourne.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A large Print of the Abbey Gateway, Bury St. Edmund's.	L. N. Cottingham, Esq., Architect.
A book of Ecclesiastical Sketches from Churches in Gloucestershire.	J. E. Millard, Esq. Magdalene College.
Rubbings of several modern Brasses, in close imitation of the old style.	Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham.
Sketches of the ancient Timber Roof of Adel Church, Yorkshire, supposed to be Norman.	Rev. G. Lewthwaite, University College.
Rubbings of the Brasses of John Wyndham, Esq., 1572, and Florence his wife, from St. Decuman's Church, Somersetshire.	W. C. Trevelyan, Esq.

The Chairman mentioned that a subscription had been opened in aid of the fund for erecting a Church in the island of Colabah, in the harbour of Bombay, to the memory of all those who perished in the late wars of Scinde and Affghanistan, and that Messrs. Robinson, Parsons and Co., have

consented to receive any sums that may be collected in Oxford.

W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., exhibited to the meeting a number of drawings of very curious Windows, Fonts, &c., chiefly in Bretagne and Normandy; several of these Fonts have a smaller basin attached to them, and one has three basins. The President of Trinity suggested that these smaller basins were probably to hold the Chrism, or Holy Oil, for anointing the infants after they were baptized.

The Secretary read a short account of Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire, near Twyford, illustrated by the drawings presented by Mr. Butterfield. This Church is a very perfect specimen, on a small scale, of the Decorated style; cruciform, with the tower and spire arising from the intersection. It was erected in 1337, by Sir William Trussell, and is built of flint, with a remarkably small proportion of ashlar. It affords an excellent model for study, and might be imitated at the present day with advantage. The Society are about to publish engravings of it.

Mr. Addington, of Lincoln College, presented several rubbings of Brasses, and read an account of them; amongst them were that of Sir John d'Auberon, 1277, in Stoke d'Auberon Church, Surrey, the earliest Brass yet noticed, and several other curious specimens.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 27, 1843.  
AT WYATT'S ROOM, HIGH STREET.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

The Chairman, after a brief address on the objects of the Society, which are expressed in its title, "to promote the study of Gothic Architecture," with a view more especially to improve the taste and character of the ecclesiastical edifices of this country, read the report of the committee for the year.

REPORT.

"According to annual custom, it devolves upon me, on the part of the Committee, to lay before the Society a short account of its proceedings during the past year.

"This is the fourth occasion on which we have had the pleasure of assembling to commemorate the anniversary of our foundation, and nothing has occurred since we last met to check the cheering anticipations in which we then ventured to indulge, with regard to the progress and prospects of the Society. The number of its members continues to increase, and the interest evinced in its objects is unabated.

"Several plans for new Churches, and proposed alterations of old ones, have been submitted to the inspection of the Committee; and it is satisfactory to be able to state, that, with very few exceptions, they have met with their approval.

"Recently an application has been made to the Society for a design for a Church to be erected in the island of Colabah, near Bombay. It is now in preparation, under the superintendence of Mr. Derick<sup>b</sup>, and in the arrangement of the details the Society thankfully acknowledge the assistance

<sup>b</sup> This design is intended to be sent under the joint sanction of the Oxford and Cambridge Societies.

they have derived from the professional skill and local experience of Captain Faber of the Madras Engineers.

“The publications of the Society since the last meeting, are—

“1. The Working Plans of St. Giles’s Church in this city.

“2. The First Part of an Architectural Guide to the Neighbourhood of Oxford. For the materials of the latter work the Committee are indebted to the Rev. W. Grey, of Magdalene Hall, and to your Secretary, Mr. Parker.

“3. The Committee have also been induced to publish on separate sheets designs for those parts of Church furniture or decoration which they have been most frequently called upon to supply. Several sheets have been already published, containing designs for open seats, window tracery, reredos, &c., drawn on a scale sufficiently large to enable any careful artisan to execute them without further assistance. The designs are all taken from ancient models.

“This mode of publication the Committee have reason to believe has been found very useful, and it is their intention from time to time, as good examples are found, to continue to issue them.

“Two of the plates of this series, from Mr. Rickman’s drawings of the tracery of windows, were executed by Thomas Harper King, Esq., of Exeter College, who kindly presented them to the Society.

“The works in preparation are—

“1. Working Plans of Minster Lovel Church, near Witney; the drawings for which, by John Pritchard, Esq., architect, are nearly finished.

“2. Working Plans of the interesting Church at Shottesbrooke, for which the Society are indebted to the kindness of William Butterfield, Esq., architect. Some of the drawings are already engraved.

“3. The Second Part of the Architectural Guide to the



Neighbourhood of Oxford, which will comprehend the Deanery of Woodstock.

“In the preparation of this and of subsequent portions of the Guide, the Committee again invite the co-operation of our members. The care of collecting materials has hitherto almost exclusively devolved on Mr. Parker, whose other avocations are so pressing that the Committee would gladly see him relieved from a task which is discharged at the sacrifice of much valuable time and personal convenience.

“To advert to a subject not immediately connected with the Society’s labours, yet bearing closely upon them, the Committee have great pleasure in announcing to the Society that the copyright of Mr. Rickman’s Treatise on Gothic Architecture has been purchased by Mr. Parker. This work claims the gratitude of every lover of Gothic Architecture, as being the earliest, and perhaps the only systematic treatise on this subject in our language, and as having contributed in no small degree to its revival. However, there is no doubt that it is capable of improvements<sup>c</sup>, which, in the hands of its present proprietor, will not be overlooked. Mr. Parker is more particularly anxious to render it a more perfect guide-book to the Gothic antiquities of this country, and any suggestion or information to this end, which the members of our own or other Societies can contribute, will be gratefully received.

<sup>c</sup> The elementary portion is scarcely, perhaps, capable of improvement; but in the description of churches, in their respective counties, there is room for much additional information, and with the view of making this in some degree a topographical dictionary of all the old churches remaining in England, the assistance of members of this Society, and of the other Societies in connection with it, is earnestly requested in supplying Church notes of their respective neighbourhoods. It is proposed to arrange these in the order of Deaneries, which will be found at the end of the “Clergy List.” Almost any person at all conversant with the subject may complete a survey of the Deanery in which he resides, and thus render essential service. When a church is modern it should be mentioned as being so, and no more need be said about it. Old churches should be described as Norman or Early English, or Decorated or Perpendicular, or *mixed*; and the fine churches only require any more lengthened description, unless there are any peculiar features to be mentioned.

“Considerable additions have been made to the collection of casts of details during the year, particularly some very beautiful specimens from Lincoln Cathedral; and several valuable books have been added to the library of the Society—of which a catalogue is printed in the annual report, together with a list of Mr. Rickman’s drawings, which will be found very valuable, as pointing out where good examples are to be found of the various parts of churches in all the styles of Gothic Architecture. In conclusion, the Committee observe with pleasure the decided improvement in taste and design that is taking place and is still progressing; and as favourable instances, which have been completed during the year, would mention the restoration of the Temple Church in London, and the Monumental Cross in this City.”

A letter was then read by the Secretary addressed to the President of Trinity College, by Mr. A. W. Pugin on the subject of Spires, the object of which was to prove the truth of his assertion, that *every* tower in the Early English and Decorated styles of Gothic Architecture, was originally terminated by a spire, or designed to be so. He cited numerous examples in support of his views, and explained that by a spire he means a spiral termination of any kind, including a low pyramid, or even a gabled roof,—any roof that is not flat<sup>d</sup>.

A paper was then read by Mr. Freeman of Trinity College on Spires, with a particular reference to those of Northamptonshire. The spire seems to have originated in the low pyramidal capping of the Romanesque steeples, employed also frequently in the Gothic styles. There are several forms employed abroad which are rarely met with in this country, where the octagonal form is almost universal.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Pugin’s Letter will be found at the end of this Report.

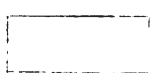
Mr. Pugin's theory of all Early and Decorated towers requiring the spire, is correct as to the ideal perfection of the style, but appears far from correct as a matter of fact. The spire is often met with earlier, but seems to have come into general use in the time of Edward I. of which date are most of the fine spires between Northampton and Peterborough. On the other hand, the same county offers several earlier Gothic towers without spires, some of them apparently with the original parapet. Spires may be generally divided into two kinds, the broach with or without pinnacles, used in the Early English and Early Decorated, and that furnished with a parapet, belonging to the later Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Of the former, Northamptonshire has many noble examples, as Ilchester, Wolverton, Rounds, the latter a good modern restoration on an ancient and magnificent tower. Christ Church Cathedral and Witney, Oxfordshire, are also very fine examples. The other form with a parapet, commonly embattled, is very frequent during the Decorated time; with the Perpendicular style, the embattled tower, a feature hardly inferior in beauty to the spire, became more common, but there are some fine spires of this period, especially about Birmingham. St. Michael's, Coventry, one of the most beautiful steeples in the world, is also of this style. An intermediate form is when the spire rises from a cluster of pinnacles, as the early Decorated steeple of St. Mary's. The taste for spires never became quite extinct, as we find them even with Italianized details. There are also some excellent restorations of Gothic spires in the seventeenth century, as the central one of Lichfield Minster, and that of Higham Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire. The paper was illustrated by several pen and ink sketches of the spires alluded to from Northamptonshire and other districts, and also by some etchings of Mr. Petit's, furnished by Mr. Parker.

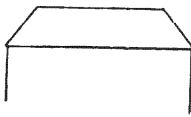
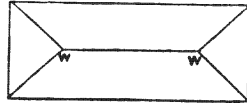
## PUGIN'S LETTER ON SPIRES.

Since I first wrote I have travelled through a great part of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire to re-examine the Churches in these counties, and every instance I have met with bears out my assertion. With this I send a regular statement respecting spires and towers, which will I trust prove interesting to the Society.

I must beg, in the first place, to draw your attention to the *use* and *intention* of spires. They may be considered under two heads, *natural* and *symbolical*. The natural use of a spire is a covering or roof to the tower (necessary for the suspension of bells); the symbolical, to make that roof an emblem of the Resurrection<sup>e</sup>, and to elevate the great symbol of our Redemption.

With regard to a spire, considered as a roof or covering, let us take a parallelogram. The most obvious mode of roofing it

 would be to establish two king-posts at W W, which, when viewed in elevation, would form a roof of this



shape. Instead of a parallelogram let us now take a square. We only want one king-post at S, and when viewed in elevation the roof would form



what is in fact a low spire. The Norman spires were in



many cases not more elevated than a roof of this shape, and were little more than coverings of a vertical form, but I am not acquainted with a single instance of a Norman tower with an *original flat roof*. Than Church, St. Michael de Vaucelles, St. Loup, Bayeux, have stone roofs, the last two of very high proportions; but the

<sup>e</sup> The vertical line illustrative of the great mystery of the resurrection is the very foundation of Christian Architecture; every feature tends upwards, and runs into pyramids and points, arches, roofs, vaulting, pinnacles, turrets, and last, not least, towers. When the vertical principle was lost, Christian Architecture soon declined, and four-centered arches, flat roofs, and square-topped towers, came in.

general method of covering towers in these early times was by timber spiral roofs, covered with lead. A very curious plan of Canterbury Cathedral, given in Hasted's Kent (the original of which was made by Eadwin, a monk, about 1130), shews all the turrets and towers terminated by low spires, one of which on the north side is yet standing.

All the Ecclesiastical buildings represented in the Bayeux tapestry, have *low spires*. On early seals the same is invariably found. There cannot exist a doubt as to the use of depressed spires in all towers and turrets of Ecclesiastical buildings<sup>f</sup> of Saxon and Norman times; but with the introduction of the Pointed arch and increased height, these spires shot up to a prodigious elevation, either constructed of stone, or timber covered with lead. I have subjoined a list, to shew that towers were invariably terminated in this manner till the decline of the Pointed style, when embattled towers with angle pinnacles were introduced, and, with the exception of the latter feature, partook more of the castellated than of the Ecclesiastical character; for battlements, strictly speaking, are of a military character. The Churches built during the *fine* time, had open or close parapets, or merely dripping eaves, but the battlemented Churches are late, and are an additional proof of the misapplication of detail in the Perpendicular style.

I am not acquainted with any example of a *very late* spire, and I certainly have never seen an instance of an early flat-topped tower. The absence of squinces in the angle of the masonry, does not by any means disprove the original termination by a spire; for these were very frequently constructed of timber which would not require the support of angle arches.

I cannot conceive how an architect of the Early or Decorated period could have designed a tower to be terminated without a

<sup>f</sup> The spiral top forms the great distinction between the towers of ecclesiastical and military buildings; the latter are always flat for the purpose of defence; hence on the Welsh borders, and in Cumberland, and on the Scottish border, the Church towers are flat, being used for castles, having rooms and fire-places in them, the only access to them being a small door from the interior of the Church, which could be strongly secured from the *interior of the tower*.

spire. Where could he place the cross? and in those times of mystical architecture, the cross, as surmounting the whole Church, would never have been omitted; indeed, after the general loss of spires, we find even on Late towers, in many places, a very miserable substitute for them in shape of a sort of central pinnacle, merely for the purpose of raising a cross.

On the continent, spires appear to have degenerated into steeples. Strasbourgh, Antwerp, and Mechlin (as designed), are of this description, and although captivating at first sight by their immense elevation and intricacy of detail, are by no means so satisfactory as regular spires. The consistency of the purpose as coverings to the towers being lost sight of, they become mere fanciful erections, and cannot be defended on principle. Strasbourgh itself is far more extraordinary and difficult of construction than beautiful; nearly 200 years elapsed between the commencement of the tower and the termination of the steeple, and there is no doubt that had the original design of Ervin de Steinbach been carried out, it would have been very superior to the present erection.

St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the old Bow steeple, Cheap-side, the High Church of Edinburgh, are instances of this substitution of fanciful design for the ancient spire, and all these, I need hardly remark, are of the fifteenth century.

I now beg to refer you to the accompanying list in support of what I have advanced, and in conclusion I am most anxious to draw your attention to an important point, viz., That in the present revival of ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture, *such styles only should be reproduced and followed as belong to the zenith of Christian design.* Why go back to the Normans, who were only Christian builders with debased Roman ideas; or descend to the Tudors, who were rapidly verging into extravagance, and who had already lost the soul of Christian design?

I have fully made up my mind never again to build a Church with four-centered arches and flattened roof; between the Early Lancet and the Rich Decorated of Edward III., we have the finest models, pure, mystical, and beautiful in design, with exquisite

execution, sculpture unsurpassed in classic antiquity,—I may say *unequaled*; and believe me, equilateral arches, high roofs, and tapering spires, all belong to the fine period, while flat roofs, flat arches, and square-topped towers, must be classed with the debased style of the latter times.

I have only to apologize for intruding on your valuable time by addressing you in the first instance; but the subject is one of so much importance, that I trust it will be a sufficient apology for the liberty.

#### NOTICES OF SPIRES AND TOWERS IN ENGLAND.

Salisbury—The Cathedral, a centre spire of stone, Decorated; the bell-tower on the north side had a spire of timber covered with lead, nearly 200 feet high, demolished in the time of Wyatt, Early English; St. Thomas' parish church, an embattled tower, Late Perpendicular; St. Edmund's parish church, an embattled tower, rebuilt in seventeenth century; St. Martin's parish church, a spire, Late Decorated.

Bath—The Abbey, a tower, Late Perpendicular; St. James and St. Michael, towers, both Late.

Birmingham—The parish church, a spire, Late Decorated.

Bridgenorth—The parish church, a tower, Late Perpendicular.

Bristol—St. Mary Redcliff, a spire, Decorated; St. Edwin's, a spire, fourteenth century; St. Nicholas, a spire, fourteenth century; St. John's, a spire, fourteenth century; cathedral, a tower, fifteenth century; St. Thomas' church, a tower, Perpendicular; Temple church, a tower, Perpendicular; St. Stephen's church<sup>§</sup>, a tower, Perpendicular.

Canterbury—South-west tower, embattled, Late Perpendicular; north-west tower, now rebuilt, but formerly had a *spire*, see Hollar's view in the Monasticon; centre tower, Perpendicular.

York—Western and central towers, all Perpendicular; the chapter-house, Decorated, has a roof almost like a spire in height.

<sup>§</sup> With this may be classed the towers of Taunton, Glastonbury parish church, and several churches of Somersetshire, which are of the same style and date, all Late.

Lincoln—The towers were formerly surmounted by three spires of timber, covered with lead, the centre one destroyed by a hurricane in the sixteenth century, the two western ones demolished in the present century; the chapter-house, *Early Lancet*, has a roof like that of York.

Beverley—Towers at west end, Perpendicular; the parish church, an embattled tower, Late Perpendicular.

Coventry—St. Michael and Trinity churches, both spires, Late Decorated; Bablake church, an embattled tower, Late Perpendicular.

Derby—All Saints, a tower, Perpendicular; St. Peter's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Alkmund's, all towers, very Late.

Ripon Minster—West end, two high leaded spires on Early English towers; centre tower, ditto, high timber spire, leaded, all demolished.

Peterborough—Early English tower, timber spire, demolished; on small towers, west end, two stone spires, Late Decorated.

Exeter—The embattling and upper story of towers, very Late Perpendicular; the towers of parochial churches, Late.

Gloucester—Centre tower, Perpendicular; church of St. Mary le Crypt, a tower, with pinnacles, Perpendicular; St. Nicholas, a spire, Late Decorated.

Southwell Minster—Two high timber spires on Norman towers, now demolished.

Hereford—A high timber spire or ante-tower, demolished; the parish churches of St. Peter's and All Saints', both high spires; St. Nicholas, an embattled tower, Late.

Old St. Paul's—A high timber spire covered with lead, burnt in the sixteenth century.

Lichfield Cathedral—Decorated, three spires of stone; St. Chad's parish church, Late Decorated, a stone spire.

Rochester—The centre tower of this Cathedral was formerly terminated by a wooden spire covered with lead. The present meagre embattled tower is not twenty years old.

Ipswich—All towers, and all Late.

Kingston-upon-Hull—A tower, Early Perpendicular.



- Howden, Lincolnshire—A tower, Early Perpendicular.
- Hedon—A tower, Early Perpendicular.
- Patrington—Decorated, a spire of Early Perpendicular.
- Leicester—St. Mary, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas, all spires; St. Margaret's, Late, a tower, embattled.
- Lynn Regis—St. Margaret's has two western towers, one Late, the other Decorated; the former was *originally embattled with pinnacles*; the Decorated had a very lofty spire of timber, which for uniformity was demolished during the last century, and the Decorated tower embattled like the Late one; St. Nicholas' chapel, Late Decorated, a high timber spire, now demolished.
- Northampton—St. Sepulchre's, Late Decorated, a fine spire; St. Giles', Late, tower embattled; tower of St. Peter's, embattled in the sixteenth century.
- Norwich—Parochial churches, chiefly towers, all Late; Cathedral, a spire, about 1370.
- Nottingham—St. Mary's, a tower, very Late Perpendicular; St. Peter's, Late Decorated, a spire.
- Oxford—Merton, Perpendicular, tower; St. Mary Magdalene, Late Perpendicular, tower; New College, Early Perpendicular, tower; St. Mary's, Decorated, spire; Christ Church, Early English, spire; Old All Saints', Late Decorated, spire. The upper part of the towers of many of the parochial churches at Oxford, were embattled in the early part of the sixteenth century.
- Lincolnshire—Grantham, Decorated, a spire; Brant Broughton, a spire, Decorated; Leadenham, Decorated, a spire; Fulbeck, Perpendicular, a tower; Claythorpe, Decorated, a spire; Sleaford, Early English, a spire; Lessingham, Decorated, a spire; Ewerby, Decorated, a spire; Tattershall, Late Perpendicular, a tower; Dorrington, Decorated, a spire; Swineshead, Decorated, a spire; Wigtoft, Early, a spire; Frampton, Early English, a spire; Sutterton, Late Decorated, a spire; Gosberton, Late Decorated, a spire; Spalding, Decorated, a spire; Moulton, Decorated, a spire; Surfleet, Decorated, a spire; Quadring, Decorated, a spire; Sutton, St. Mary's, Early Lancet, a high timber spire, covered with lead; Morton, Per-

pendicular, a tower; Haconby, Decorated, a spire; Dansby, Late, a tower, embattled; Rippingale, Late, a tower; Dowsby, a tower, Late; Billingham, Decorated, a spire; Horbling, Late Perpendicular, an embattled tower; Sempringham, Decorated, a spire; Wyberton, an embattled tower, Perpendicular.

These instances ought to prove that spires do not belong to *counties*, but to periods and styles. Every Early and Decorated tower in Lincolnshire has a spire, while these are interspersed with embattled towers, all Late. The only reason why some counties are more famous for spires than others, is simply because we find more churches of a particular date in those counties. In Surrey the spires were mostly of wood, covered with wooden shingles, some of which yet remain, but most have disappeared, owing to the perishable material. In Kent they had nothing but Rag-stone; hence the spires were mostly of wood, covered with lead; many were taken down when the towers were repaired in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and more within the last century<sup>1</sup>. Rochester Cathedral had a spire of timber covered with lead in my recollection. Minster spire, in the Isle of Thanet, is yet remaining. St. Clement's, Sandwich, was the same, in Leicestershire. The fact of spires depending on styles, and not locality, is equally remarkable. Kegworth, Late Decorated, a spire; Loughborough, Perpendicular, a tower embattled; Sileby, the same; Syston, the same (and all I believe by the same architect); Queniborough, Early Decorated, a spire; Gaddesby, ditto; Ashby Folville, a tower, Perpendicular; Kirkby, Decorated, a spire; Asfordby, ditto. Melton is most interesting in this respect; the tower is Early English up to a certain height; where there is actually a block projecting string, which was originally under the spire. The upper part of the tower was added in the *fifteenth century*. Now in this case either the spire was never completed,

<sup>1</sup> Most of the towers of the Kentish churches were rebuilt, or the upper part re-constructed about this period; we not unfrequently find Late towers with ancient naves. In a curious map of the Isle of Thanet engraved in the Monasticon, the churches of St. Peter's, St. Lawrence's, and many others now embattled are represented with high spires, of timber. Minster church, partly Norman and partly Early Lancet, still retains its original timber spire.

or taken down at that period, and the tower raised. Nether Broughton and Over Broughton have both late towers of Perpendicular work. A little further on we have Bingham, an Early English tower with a spire; Bottesford, Decorated, with a high spire; and Babury, also Decorated, with a high spire. At Stamford, St. Mary's, Decorated, spire; All Saints, Early Perpendicular, a spire; St. Martin's and St. John's, Late, towers. Louth, very Early Perpendicular, is terminated with a high spire; also Whittlesea in Cambridgeshire.

### SOME SPIRES IN NORMANDY.

Abbaye de Jumieges—Two at the western end, timber, very Early; one on the entrance of St. Peter's church, timber, thirteenth century.

Abbaye de St. Wandrille—One in the centre tower, of immense height, stone, thirteenth century.

Lillebonne parish church—One of stone, early part of the thirteenth century.

Harfleur parish church—One of stone, early part of the fifteenth century.

Granville parish church—One centre tower, timber, very Early.

Abbaye de Montevilliers—West end stone, twelfth century; one centre tower, timber, twelfth century.

Abbaye de St. Georges de Bocherville—Two at the west end, stone, early part of the thirteenth century; one on the centre tower, timber, very Early.

Rouen Cathedral—1. Spire over the centre tower, stone, eleventh century; 2. Spire over the centre tower, timber, burnt in the thirteenth century; 3. A steeple over the centre tower, timber, burnt in the sixteenth century. The two western towers are very Late, and are without spires.

St. Maclon—One centre tower, stone, destroyed by a storm, fifteenth century.

Evereux Cathedral—One centre tower, timber.

Bayeux—West end, two spires, stone, twelfth century.

Coutances—West end, two spires, stone, twelfth century.

Caen—Abbaye of St. Etienne—Two at the west end, stone, twelfth century ; St. Pierre parish church—One at the west end, stone, fourteenth century ; St. Sauveur parish church—One at the west end, stone, fourteenth century ; St. Etienne parish church—timber, fourteenth century ; St. Jean—constructed for a spire, but not built, owing to a settlement, thirteenth century.

### SOME REMARKABLE SPIRES IN FRANCE AND THE CONTINENT.

Chartres—One at the west end, very fine, stone, twelfth century ; one at the west end, open and not so good, stone, fifteenth century.

Abbaye de St. Denis—At the west end, stone, twelfth century.

Abbaye de St. Germain at Paris—Three ; two at the west end and one in the centre ; timber, twelfth century ; the centre and one at the west end now demolished.

Abbey of St. Victor—A stone spire at the west end, twelfth century ; one in the centre of timber, fourteenth century.

Beauvais Cathedral—A stone spire in the centre, fourteenth century ; one over the Sainte Chapellé, Paris, a high spire of timber, thirteenth century.

Cologne—Two high spires were designed for the Cathedral.

Fribourg—a high spire at the west end ; Gelnhausen, three spires ; St. Elizabeth, at Marburgh—two stone spires, west end, a timber one in centre ; Limburgh—a high spire in centre ; St. Lawrence, Nuremberg, two spires, west end ; Notre Dame, Bruges—a high spire on one side.

I believe fully that the spire entered equally into the design of the foreign Christian architects during the Early and Decorated period as it did into those of England. Nay, more, I do not remember to have seen a tower that was finished with a square top ; the late ones on the continent were finished with open lanterns and arch-work, more like Boston, so that the spiral outline was in some measure preserved.

It is of course impossible to notice in this account a hundredth part of the examples that may be cited in support of my position, but it is impossible to examine the towers now existing, with strict attention, without perceiving that embattled towers were substituted for spires in the Late Perpendicular Churches; while every *complete* tower of the earlier date is terminated by a spire. The *spire went down with the roof*, and flat roofs and embattled towers are invariably found together. Counties which are celebrated for spires, are full of Early and Decorated Churches of stone construction; while in those counties where few spires are found, the towers are either Late or have been altered at a late period. The finest Churches of Norfolk are mostly Early Perpendicular, those in Suffolk the same. Huge towers, with flint and panel-work, fine of the style, but not comparable to the earlier designs. Often the lower part of a tower, as at Huntingdon, is Decorated, and the upper part rebuilt in the fifteenth or sixteenth century with a square embattled top.

In conclusion, if any tower can be pointed out to me (which I have not seen) as complete of the Decorated or early period without a spire, I will at the earliest opportunity proceed to examine the same, and make a report upon it.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

✠ A. W. PUGIN.

*To the Very Rev. the President of Trinity College.*



# PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 1, 1843.

The Rev. J. B. Maude, M.A., Queen's College, in the Chair.

### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

W. P. Hale, Esq., Christ Church.

G. T. Clark, Esq., Claybrook Hall, Lutterworth.

E. Dobson, Esq., Architect, 2, Brunswick Place, Barnsbury Road, Islington.

### PRESENTS RECEIVED.

#### Donors.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Suffolk  | } | Rev. R. M. White,<br>Magdalene College.    |
| Rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Norfolk ;<br>one of which has the heart, a sign that the person<br>commemorated had made a vow, and was enabled<br>to perform it; the other two are somewhat rare<br>specimens of the chalice and wafer.   |   | J. E. Millard, Esq.,<br>Magdalene College. |
| Two specimens of Altar linen : the patterns of which<br>are a great improvement on any thing that has<br>been done before.  | } | Mr. French,<br>Bolton le Moors.            |
| Rubbings of three fine Brasses of the Andrewe<br>family, from Charwelton Church, Northampton-<br>shire; also one from Ashby S. Ledgers, in the<br>same county; and one of Richard Adams, from<br>East Malling, in Kent, on which he is called<br>"praebendarius magne misse in Monasterio de<br>West Mawlyng," which was an abbey of Bene-<br>dictine Nuns. |   | Mr. Freeman,<br>Trinity College.           |

Mr. Freeman made some remarks on Mr. Pugin's theory of spires, with reference to his paper read at the last annual meeting. He stated, that the inspection of many Churches since that time had slightly modified some of his views therein expressed, (the spire seeming to have been in-

roduced abroad earlier than he had been aware of, or than is the case in England,) but that his conviction of the inaccuracy of Mr. Pugin's opinion was more strengthened than ever. According to Mr. Pugin, spires are a peculiarity not of districts, but of epochs; whereas in the district about Maidstone the Early and Decorated towers have usually spires, either in the common or in Mr. Pugin's sense of the word; whilst the towers of the same date in the western part of Northamptonshire are generally without them, and the north-east part of the same county is famous for beautiful spires of the same period; and no satisfactory reason can be given why they should have been preserved in one district, and universally destroyed, or omitted when designed, in another. In many Early and Decorated towers the original parapet remains, either plain, with or without pinnacles, or pierced. Sometimes they have gables, sometimes a battlement has been plainly added, as is the case too with many Romanesque towers, though that it supplanted a spire, even in his peculiar use of the word, is a gratuitous assumption of Mr. Pugin's. In later Decorated towers the battlement sometimes seems to be original.

Some omissions and misrepresentations of Mr. Pugin's were also commented upon, as the fact that Salisbury Cathedral was originally built without a spire, and his assertion that the noble spire of St. Michael's, Coventry, is Decorated, whereas it is Perpendicular, commenced in 1432<sup>a</sup>. Mr. Pugin, it must be remembered, considers the Perpendicular a debased style, implying want of faith, &c. in William of Wykeham and others who used it; and this tower and spire is one of its fairest specimens. At all events his feelings are not to be envied, who can gaze on the great tower of Canterbury without the deepest admiration, or can see more of the vertical and Gothic principle in the low capping of some  
a. Vide Mr. Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, p. 212. New Edition.



church towers about Oxford and elsewhere, than in the forest of pinnacles which crowns the matchless campanile of Magdalene College.

Mr. Freeman concluded by giving in a list of Early and Decorated towers, with and without spires, in several districts, remarking that, as many of them were visited some time back, before his attention was particularly drawn to the subject, there might be some errors in it, but that it contained many undoubted examples clearly opposed to Mr. Pugin's theory. At the same time he allowed its correctness as to the ideal perfection of the style, which certainly requires a spire, though as a matter of fact it is no more universal than vaulting and clustered pillars, which are equally essential to the same ideal perfection.

The Rev. John Slatter, of Lincoln College, observed, that it is said to have been a canon of the Cistercian order to have no spires on their churches, as a mark of humility, and also that they had no bells; and mentioned several instances in confirmation of this, where towers were added to churches belonging to this order, at the period of the Dissolution, to receive the bells purchased from the ruined houses of other orders. He considered this as an argument in favour of Mr. Pugin's view, so far as the *general* practice of the age is admitted, by the fact of such a rule being adopted for the sake of distinction, but it is of course decisive against the *universality* of the practice, which is the only point in dispute between Mr. Pugin and those members of the Society who have interested themselves in the question.

The Secretary observed, that the plan which this Society originally prescribed for itself, and has steadily kept in view, is to collect facts and proceed by induction, leaving principles or theories to be drawn from them afterwards, whilst most writers on Gothic Architecture seem to have gone on the opposite principle. With reference to Mr. Pugin's assertion, we find a number of Early English and Decorated towers

existing without spires, and generally without any appearance of ever having had them; many have original parapets, and many others have saddle-back roofs, the gables of which are evidently original, though these are less common in England than in Normandy. In the district around Caen they are particularly abundant, and it is not unusual to find within sight of each other a saddle-back roof on one tower and a spire on another, which on examination prove to be very nearly of the same age. We must therefore conclude, that in the ordinary use of the word spire Mr. Pugin's assertion is not borne out by facts. With regard to the supposed rule of the Cistercian order, he doubted whether existing examples generally agreed with it, but considered it an interesting subject for investigation, and that the Society would be indebted to any of its members who would carry on the investigation, and furnish them with facts either in support or in refutation of this, or indeed of any other popular theory. The thanks of the Society are due both to Mr. Pugin and Mr. Freeman for the lists of towers and spires which they have furnished, and he trusted the example would not be lost upon other members, as accurate lists of good specimens of almost any part of a church, distinguishing the styles, are often of great practical use.

MR. FREEMAN'S LIST OF EARLY ENGLISH AND  
DECORATED TOWERS AND SPIRES.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Lichfield Cathedral*—Three spires added, according to Mr. Rickman.  
*St. Chad's*, Lichfield—Tower, embattled.

*Castle Church*, near Stafford—Tower, embattled.

*Brewod*—Spire and pinnacles.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Wymington*—Low crocketed spire.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Birmingham*—Tall spire, with pinnacles.

*Marstoke Priory*, 1336—Tower in ruins, appears to have had gables on each face, like Sompting.

## KENT.

(*Spires of Wood or Tiles*)

*Thurnham*—Low quadrangular spire.

*Debbling*—Romanesque capping.

*East Farleigh*—Octagonal spire.

*Linton*—Tall octagonal spire.

*Loade*—Low octagonal spire.

*Dilton*—Plain parapet, without spire.

*Widringbury*—Low octagonal spire.

*Nettlestead*—Romanesque capping.

*Halling*—Quadrangular spire.

*Teon, Malling*—New spire.

*Yalding*—Plain parapet, without spire.

*Haston*—Low quadrangular spire.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Peterborough Cathedral*—West front has two spires, one an addition; west tower had a very late bulbous spire, destroyed; central tower Decorated, embattled, without spire: the apsidal turrets have spires.

*Castor*—Octagonal spire on Norman tower.

*Warmington*—Broach.

*Polebrook*—Broach.

*Barnwell*—Broach.

*Irthlingborough*—Octagon lantern, with lead capping, of spiral form, but too small and low to be called a genuine spire.

*Finedon*—Spire and battlement.

*Denford*—Spire and pinnacles.

*Brixworth*—Broach and pinnacles.

*Kelmarsh*—Broach.

*Guiseboro*—Broach (said to be 17th century, restoration.)

*Creaton*—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

*Cotesbrook*—Battlement and pinnacles added.

*Bozeat*—Broach.

*Higham Ferrers*—Spire and pinnacles (17th century, restoration.)

*Chelreston*—Battlement added.

*Ringstead*—Broach.

*Round*—Restored broach.

*Wollaston*—Broach and pinnacles.

*Eschester*—Very lofty broach.

*Wellingboro*—Broach and pinnacles.

*Mears Ashby*—Battlement and pinnacles added.

*Sywell*—Battlement and pinnacles added. (This is scarcely clear of Norman.)

*St. Sepulchre's*, Northampton—Spire and battlement.

*St. Peter's*—Romanesque capping, battlement added, according to Mr. Pugin.

*Great Billing*—Spire removed.

*Pitsford*—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

*Kislingbury*—Battlement, pinnacles and low spire.

*Harpole*—Very low gable, Romanesque capping and pinnacles.

*Spratton*—Spire and battlement.

*Duston*—Romanesque capping, battlement and pinnacles.

*Dallington*—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

*Heyford*—Plain parapet.

*Brampton*—Battlement.

*Bugbrook*—Battlement, pinnacles and low spire.

*Harleston*—Plain parapet and pinnacles; cornice some way below.

*Brington*—Battlement.

*Ravensthorpe*—Battlement and pinnacles.

*Byfield*—Octagon turrets and spire.

*Aston le Walls*—Plain parapet, scarcely clear of Norman.

*Eydon*—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

*Gretworth*—Battlement.

*Sulgrave*—Battlement.

\* Mr. Pugin says this church has a spire. I can only suppose that he has mistaken the dedication, as St. Michael's, in the same city, has a spire, as had the old church of St. Mary.

*Fawsley*—Plain parapet.  
*Everdon*—Plain parapet and pinnacles  
*Litchborough*—Embattled.  
*Dodford*—Pinnacles and dubious Romanesque capping of lead, with windows in it.  
*Charwelton*—Embattled.  
*Farthingstone*—Embattled curiously.  
*Newnham*—Spire and battlement.  
*Hellidon*—Battlement and pinnacles.  
*Barby*—Plain parapet, corbel-table beneath.  
*Kilsby*—Battlement and low spire.  
*Welton*—Plain parapet and pinnacles; corbels beneath.  
*Milton*—Octagon and low crocketed spire.  
*Wootton*—Battlement and pinnacles.  
*Rothersthorpe*—Saddle-back roof.  
*Brayfield*—Battlement and pinnacles.  
*Piddington*—Very extraordinary spire.  
*Hardingstone*—Parapet and pinnacles.  
*Cold Higham*—Saddle-back roof.  
*Green's Norton*—Spire and battlement.  
*Morton Pinkney*—Battlement and Romanesque capping.  
*Canons Ashby*—Battlement, and pinnacles restored or added.

*Maidford*—Saddle-back roof.  
*Thorpe Mandeville*—Pinnacles and saddle-back roof.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Fletton*—Broach.

*Standground*—Broach.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*St. Martin's*, Leicester—Battlement and lofty crocketed spire.

*St. Nicholas*—A Romanesque tower, with decorated parapet and pinnacles.

*Gaddesby*—Broach.

*Barrow*—Battlement and pinnacles added.

## JERSEY.

*Grouville*, *St. Clement's*, *St. Peter's*, *St. Ouen's*, *St. John's*, *Trinity*—Not clear of Romanesque, with quadrangular stone spires.

*St. Mary's*—Hardly clear of Romanesque, oct. spire and pinnacles.

*St. Martin's*—Early English oct. spire.

*St. Helier's*—Decorated tower (1841), open parapet.

*St. Brelade's*—Saddle-back, transition Norman.

*St. Saviour's*—Flamboyant tower.

# PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 15, 1843.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. C. Walters, M.A., Magdalene Hall: Bramdean, near Alresford, Hants.

R. J. Hayne, Esq., Exeter College.

Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., Pusey Furze, Berks.

Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D., Ch. Ch., Dean of Wells.

W. Laurence, Esq., Worcester College.

Rev. George Hill, M.A., St. Edmund Hall: Shrivenham, Berks.

E. Walford, Esq., Bakiol College.

W. H. Merriman, Esq., Brasenose College.

Rev. T. W. Allies, M.A., Wadham College: Launton, near Bicester.

## PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A Working Drawing of the bell-gable at St. Margaret's Hospital, Glastonbury.	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.
Views of ancient wooden Churches, in Norway.	J. L. Patterson, Esq., Trinity.
Drawings of capping mouldings of ancient pews.	Joseph Clarke, Esq., Architect.
View of the interior of the Chapel at Luton, by A. Shaw. This Chapel has just been destroyed by the fire at Luton, it was one of the richest pieces of wood-work in England.	President of Trinity.
Design for rebuilding the Church of Braunston, Northamptonshire, by R. C. Hussey, Esq.	Rev. A. B. Clough.
Annual Report of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 1842, 43.	By that Society.
Two Rubbings of Brasses from Alton Church, Hants.	Rev. E. James.
Thirteen Rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Norfolk.	Herbert Wilson, Esq., Exeter College.

Letters were read from the Rev. G. Pigott, Chaplain to the Honourable East India Company, at Bombay, to the

President of Trinity College, and from the Bishop of Bombay to Mr. Pigott, on the subject of the Church to be erected on the island of Colabah, to commemorate those who fell in the late campaigns in Afghanistan and Scinde.

*To the Rev. the President of Trinity College, Oxford.*

MY DEAR SIR,

Our Committee have directed me to return you their very sincere thanks for the zealous aid and co-operation which you have individually afforded their design, and request you will consent to become the medium of conveying to the Architectural Society their grateful acknowledgments for the kind readiness with which they have acceded to their request to be furnished with plans and working drawings, and for the earnestness with which they set themselves to advocate the cause. It has been very gratifying to find the proposal has been so cordially received, and so liberally supported; and if it might be permitted them, the Committee would avail themselves of the same opportunity to thank those members of the Society, and other residents in Oxford, who have supported the cause. I learn from Mr. Farish that every thing in England gives promise of a very handsome sum being raised, and so also in India our subscriptions continue to increase steadily: and now there is no doubt of the design being carried out, many are coming forward who anticipated difficulties in execution, and therefore held back altogether. We have much cause for thankfulness, and motives for increased exertion. The amount of subscriptions is now 18,000 reals. I have sent you regularly newspapers, containing lists of subscriptions. We are very anxiously looking for the next mail, which we expect will bring the answer of the Court of Directors to the strong recommendation of this Government that they should aid the cause by a grant: we know they are favourable to the proposal, and anticipate something handsome from them.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

August 26, 1843.

GEORGE PIGOTT.

*Poonah, Sept. 26, 1843.*

MY DEAR SIR,

In consequence of the loss of the mail by the *Memnon*, I have much pleasure in repeating that the proposed Church at Colabah, to commemorate those of our army who fell in the late campaigns in Afghanistan and Scinde, has my warmest support, and I shall indeed be thankful to see a suitable building erected for the purpose.

In framing the design, it will be important to take care that sufficient

open space is allowed for the accommodation of the Protestants of one of Her Majesty's regiments. That the windows may be so constructed as to exclude the glare as much as possible, and it must be recollected that it will generally be necessary to have nearly all the windows open during the time of public worship. The Church should be wide open; so as to admit the sea breeze from south to north-west. Care should be taken to have doors on the sides, to admit of soldiers easily getting out of the Church. I would suggest whether it would not be preferable to give up the idea of a middle aisle, and have two side ones: by this arrangement the troops will be more immediately before the clergyman. Care should be taken to provide for complete ventilation. It will be desirable to have at least one porch, and on the north side, for the protection from the sun of ladies and others on getting out of their carriages. Moulding in this country, especially on the outside of a building, soon falls down; I would therefore recommend as little as possible, so as not to spoil the appearance of a handsome building. The porch, or porches, if there be more than one, should be sufficiently spacious to admit of a carriage driving under it.

I have thrown the above hints hastily together, as relating to points of importance to us in India. It will be well to recollect in framing the design, that it will be necessary to have punkahs in the Church.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

T. BOMBAY.

To the Rev. G. PIGOTT, Secretary to the fund for erecting the Church on Colabah, to commemorate those who have fallen in Afghanistan and Scinde.

The Master of University College stated that Mr. Derick's drawings for this Church had been submitted to the Committee and approved, and were now in the room for the inspection of Members. Great care had been used to adapt the design to the climate of Bombay, in compliance with the suggestions of the Bishop, and with the kind assistance of Captain Faber of the Madras Engineers, whose local experience had been of great service. He thought that Mr. Derick had shewn considerable skill by the manner in which he had carried out this object, without injuring the Church-like effect, or departing from the purity of Gothic Architecture. The plan is cruciform, surrounded on all sides by a cloister masking the lower windows and protecting them from the sun, and enabling them to receive the

sea breeze at all seasons; the western porch is large enough for carriages to drive under it, so that persons may enter the Church without being once exposed to the direct rays of the sun. There is a crypt under the Church, and an air-chamber in the roof, connected with the central tower and spire, so as to ensure a continual current of air.

Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, presented a series of lithographs, illustrative of a peculiar style of wood architecture of very ancient date, to the Society. They consist of exterior and interior views, ground plans, etc., of three Churches, at Hitterdal, Urnes, and Borgund, in Norway. Mr. Patterson proceeded to read a translation of the following remarks, published with the lithographs, by Professor Dahl, of Dresden.

“It is probably seldom that architecture in wood has reached a pitch of development beyond such as necessity has dictated, and attained to a higher degree of beauty and decoration, and yet more rarely that the monuments of such a style have remained to us from a remote period of antiquity. Hence it is that some of the Churches of my own country, Norway, which are of very great antiquity, deserve some attention: the most remarkable of them appearing to me the more urgently to require to be made known by means of a publication, because the spirit of alteration and renovation is even now at work upon them and threatens them with no remote destruction. Many even that I saw still standing in 1824, I found pulled down and replaced by ordinary wooden buildings at my return in 1834.

The style of this northern wood architecture seems a combination of several originals. The element of Latin Christian architecture is not easily to be mistaken in various members, I would instance the squared abacuses of the capitals. In other ornamental details the designs seem to point to some yet older northern patterns; from which it appears that the ancient Scandinavians had not only a poetry but also an architecture of their own: hence also we may form some conjectures as to the appearance of the ancient wooden palaces of their earliest kings, or earls, unless this style be indeed a copy of some oriental pattern. In the plans, however, and general dispositions of these Churches, Byzantine ideas may be traced, which is to be accounted for sufficiently by the passages of the Wäringers through Russia, to and from Constantinople. These various styles are to be made out as much by the materials of parts of the buildings, viz., brick and rubble, as by the different details which



distinguish them: nor do these features appear only in the ecclesiastical buildings of these districts, but they are to be traced, particularly in the more remote districts, in the common dwelling houses, in the furniture, and even in the costume of the inhabitants; I allude more particularly to the extraordinary entangled appearance of the carved work on the door posts, and to the forms of ornament on the shafts and capitals of columns. I think this style is one quite unique and peculiar to the remote north, for though we have certain knowledge that many of the early Churches of Germany were built of wood, we cannot trace nor ascertain their resemblance to these. The greater number, indeed, of these Churches have suffered more or less alteration from their original forms, by the ravages of time, by repairs, or by enlargements. But still in the more remote districts the little care which was taken for these so called improvements has contributed somewhat to the preservation of their ancient character. Many of these Churches were merely annexed or affiliated to others, and Divine Service was perhaps but occasionally performed in them; their preservation also was sometimes dependant on the community at large, and sometimes on individuals, who considered themselves their possessors: hence nothing but what was absolutely necessary was done to them, and often the only care bestowed on them was the smearing tar over the timbers, a measure, however, which was of the greatest use in preserving the wood from decay. In repairing these also the principal forms were retained, occasionally, partly from ignorance of any other, and partly from habit, or even some superstitious feeling respecting them. I have frequently myself seen entirely new buildings on which the old timbers with their carvings were nailed: also in repairing or altering the interior of ancient Churches, portions of the original decorations which had been previously removed were again fastened on to the new parts. During the Reformation, when, and under the Danish government, Church property was seized upon, and Church revenues diminished, these Churches frequently became the property of private individuals; subsequently they changed owners, and there are instances of whole Churches, with Altars, bells, and Church furniture included, having been sold for thirty Norwegian thalers, by auction, and even then they were bought from a religious feeling of respect more than from any hope of gaining by them. In England there are a few very ancient wooden Churches in existence, but neither the plan nor the details of them resemble those of the Norwegian Churches. Perhaps the nearest approach to them might have been found among the country Churches (of the interior of Russia, which were still in existence in the seventeenth century, when Oleasius visited them, and of which, although destitute of architectural knowledge, he had views taken; but still in these we may conclude that differences in Church and other arrangements would prevent an entire similarity. The Russian Churches are

built like ordinary log huts, the timbers lying horizontally, while in the Norwegian Churches they are all perpendicular.

Although the Church at Urnes is not so singular in appearance as those of Borgund and Hitterdal, and although it has moreover lost its original form in some measure by recent additions, it is nevertheless worthy of attention from the number of fragments of the original building which yet remain, both in the interior and exterior. From these indeed it is clearly to be seen that the whole Church was once decorated; similarly with the one shaft and timbers which remain. From this I am led to conclude that these Churches were generally not only ornamented in this manner at the doors and door posts, but also over the whole exterior, and that these are all that is left by repeated renewals and patchings with ordinary timber. Interiorly also it has suffered much from repairs and alterations, which date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Still the pillars and their capitals have been preserved and, with the general plan of the building, certainly point to a Byzantine original. The designs on the capitals remind me of the initial forms and ornaments to be found in the well known bible of Charles the Bald (which is of the ninth century), and of the same style of ornaments which abound in Greek manuscripts of the same period. It appears to have been a generally acknowledged principle in the early part of the middle ages to admit the most complete variety and irregularity of detail, this being observable both in the round and pointed styles. In accordance with this we find, even in these Churches, that the mouldings and slender door-shafts do not exactly correspond in size. I should hardly think that this was the result either of carelessness or of the want of better materials. The former hypothesis would be quite at variance with the remarkable solidity and conscientious exactitude of completion displayed in the buildings of these times, as well wooden as those of stone. It is possible that the Wäringers, as they must have been, in their frequent passages through Greece and other southern countries, new buildings in which the fragments of ancient edifices had been more or less congruously adapted, may have afterwards copied such adaptations in their own style. But I am more inclined to trace these irregularities, in the mode they seem to have had of preserving and adapting carvings and other relics of yet more ancient buildings, a custom even now prevailing. All these Churches are somewhat dark, the light being admitted by windows placed very near, and even in the slope of the roof. From a few remains of glass which I found in the windows at Borgund I should say, the windows were once filled with stained glass, but I should not date this earlier than the beginning of the seventeenth, or perhaps the end of the sixteenth century, as it is painted in shades of grey, which is peculiar to that period. The darkness is further increased by the number of exteriorly added blind stores

and chambers built for those who came from a distance to attend Divine Service, which do not by any means add to the beauty of the Churches. From this circumstance of the glass, and from others, this Church has evidently been a great deal repaired at that time. The people of that district however assert that it is of very high antiquity, and mention the year 1073 as that in which it was commenced. The name of S. Lawrence, and date 1663, is on the single bell of the Church. On the occasion of an unfortunate accidental fire which took place during Divine Service, some fifteen years since, and by which many lives were lost, a general order was given for the alteration of the Church doors, which had been originally made to open inwards, enjoining that they should be made to open outwards; this order, which was as hasty as it was disastrous in its results, gave occasion to the most barbarous defacement and destruction of the principal monuments of this style. The smaller doorways, as having been kept shut and never used, are occasionally to be found in their pristine condition. The treatment which these remains have experienced will excite less surprise when I mention that they are not regarded with any degree of interest by the upper classes in Norway; indeed it was only among the people that I found an almost touching attachment to these ancient remains, as well as to sundry national customs and national costume. Thus, in the present day even, brides at their betrothals wear, after the manner of the Greek Church, silver gilt crowns and other ornaments, the designs and patterns of these bearing a great resemblance to the details of these Churches. Such ornaments were formerly the property of the Church, and were lent on the occasion of marriages and betrothals. Subsequently becoming the property of individuals they gradually lost their first peculiar character. Originally they even had Byzantine coins, solidi of the later empire and the like, attached to them.

Professor Dahl concludes with the assurance that although in the present publication he has confined himself to the mention of three Churches, there are many more remains of this peculiar style of architecture worthy of attention, as well as many buildings of stone, which he pronounces worthy of a separate and more extended publication. Mr. Patterson said, he was led to conclude, from several expressions used by the Professor, that he would point to a period antecedent to the introduction of Christianity into Norway, as that in which these buildings for the most part rose. This would throw them back into the tenth century at the latest, as Olaf the

saint, the first Christian king of Norway, received the crown of martyrdom at the hands of his pagan subjects, in the year 994. Mr. Parker is of opinion that these Churches are probably of the twelfth century, nor does the frequent occurrence in them of representations of the persons and symbols of the ancient Norwegian mythology, such as of the good and evil spirit, &c., appear to offer any real difficulty, as the meaning of them might easily be lost, while the forms themselves might be retained and reproduced merely for the sake of effect, or from imitation of what had been usual at an earlier period. Again, much of the fretwork and designs is very similar to that with which we are familiar, as characteristics of the late highly Decorated Norman; for instance, the fretwork on the capitals of the pillars in St. Peter's Church, Northampton, at Christ Church Cathedral in this city, and at Iffley Church. In the portal of the Church of Borgund, a strange mixture of the emblems of the ancient mythology of the country with the ornaments and designs not unfrequently found in the late Byzantine style, is to be observed. The general plan of these buildings seems decidedly Christian; in all, chancel and nave, in Hitterdal and Borgund a decided apse; and in all, nave aisles are to be seen. In the Churches of Borgund and Urnes, there is barrel-vaulting in the nave; in that of Hitterdal, however, a flat panelled ceiling, such as that of Peterborough Cathedral Church, and other Norman Churches; like them also it has had painted ornaments in the panels of the chancel ceiling. The interior of the Church at Hitterdal is a good deal disfigured by galleries, and the like modern improvements, but the pillars are not much hidden and are worthy of attention; some for the decidedly oriental character of their capitals (which have been called Indo-Byzantine), and one for the position of a sort of capital with a square abacus, about half way up the shaft. Perhaps the fact of wood being the material of which these Churches are constructed, would lead one to ascribe

a very late date to them, the wood retaining its consistency so much as it does, but the purity of the air in Norway, which certainly exceeds that of most climates, would prevent us from concluding against their antiquity on this account; to which it is to be added that the whole of the exterior carvings have been coated with some preparation or varnish, the nature of which has never been discovered although it has been submitted to chemical analysis. It is to be remarked that several of these Churches were built without any tower, turret, or bell-gable, and that a subsequent separate erection has been made for them, corresponding to the Byzantine and Italian campaniles.

The size of much of the timber employed is worthy of notice, as it calls attention to a natural phenomenon of these latitudes. From the quantity of timber of large size thus used it is not to be supposed that it could be other than the growth of that soil, and yet at the present day and for years past no timber of this kind, viz., larch, at all approaching to it in size, is to be found in Norway. Hence it is to be concluded that such vegetation has by some cause failed, and accordingly we find it asserted, and experience certainly bears out the assertion, that the cold of these latitudes is yearly on the increase, and that this increase is destructive of all vegetation, even the hardy reindeer moss yielding to the influence of the cold.

Mr. Patterson, in conclusion, remarked that he had presented these lithographs to the Society in the idea and hope that they might afford some useful hints for the erection of similar Churches in countries where the same materials and no others were readily to be found. He alluded more particularly to Newfoundland and to New Zealand.

The Chairman observed that these examples of ancient wooden Churches are of great importance, at the present time, and, rude, mutilated, and patched, as they are, there is still much in them worthy the attention of a clever architect,

who might from the materials and ideas here furnished, supply a great desideratum for many of our colonies, as Mr. Patterson had justly observed, and he would add to those he had mentioned, the West Indies, and the Canadas. He trusted that the subject would not be suffered to drop, but that some competent architect would come forward and carry out the idea. We have here all the elements of a really fine Church, great loftiness, sufficient length, divided into Nave, Transept, and Chancel; and breadth, divided into Nave and aisles, with a clerestory over! and roofs we know may be made as ornamental of timber as of stone. Wooden shingles as a covering for the roof are also found to be as effectual a protection, and nearly as durable, as any other covering.

The Master of University College observed that the sculpture was of a decidedly Runic character, and pointed out some Runic crosses remaining in Cumberland which correspond exactly with it.

The Rev. John Slatter, of Lincoln College, also referred to some other instances in confirmation of this. He took the opportunity of mentioning to those members of the Society who are not acquainted with those parts of the country, that there are many wooden Churches remaining in Cheshire and Lancashire, as well as in Essex.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 29, 1848.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

G. Pearson, Esq., Worcester College.

T. P. Thirkill, Esq., Brasenose College.

H. N. Barton, Esq., Pembroke College.

Rev. G. Pigott, M.A., Trinity College, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, Bombay.

Rev. R. B. Robinson, M.A., Queen's College.

H. Wilson, Esq., Exeter College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Donors.

A chart of British Architecture, by Dr. Barrington	The Publisher.
The Monastic Rutas of Yorkshire, Part I.	Mr. R. Suttter, York.
Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Part VIII.	Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Drawings of the Spire and Chancel-arch of Bitton Church, Gloucestershire	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.

The Rector of Exeter College read a paper on the history and origin of Rural Deaneries in England, and on some of the duties of the office of Rural Dean, with especial reference to the Deanery of Woodstock, of which an account is about to be published by the Society in their "Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford." He shewed that the office of Rural Dean was in use in England in the eleventh century, and in the Christian Church as early as the sixth century; that the probable origin of the name was, that this officer originally presided over ten parishes, although in the subsequent increase of parishes, and the union of two or three Deaneries into one, this origin has been almost forgotten. One great use of the office at the present day, is, to prevent further mischief being done to our Churches: and as no alteration can be made without the consent of the Ordinary, the Rural Dean may, by an appeal to him, prevent the introduction of galleries, the conversion of open benches into close pews, the removal of screens &c.; but that for the restoration of our Churches to a decent state

where the mischief has been already perpetrated, he must rely rather on persuasion, repeated admonitions, and appeals to the better feelings of the parties interested, than on the expensive processes of ecclesiastical law. In his own Deanery, great credit is due to the incumbent and parishioners of Steeple Aston, for the very beautiful restoration of their Church; which he referred to also as a successful instance of the introduction of open benches throughout the Church. The manner in which it has been effected was also very creditable to Mr. Plowman, the architect. Much credit is also due to the incumbent of Cassington, for his zealous efforts to effect the same object, though he had been but ill seconded in general by the parishioners. For the most part, the Churches in this Deanery are not in a satisfactory state, and the general poverty of the endowments presents a great obstacle to the attempt to restore them, and makes it almost hopeless to expect that we shall live to see them in such a state as we could wish.

The Churches in this Deanery are not generally what would be called fine Churches, although perhaps Kidlington, Handborough, and Stanton Harcourt, might deserve that distinction; but almost all of them are ancient, and possess features of interest, and are worthy the attention of the architectural student.

The Secretary then read a description of the supposed Anglo-Saxon Church of Corhampton, Hants, communicated by the Rev. C. Walters, M.A.; and illustrated by plans, details, and elevations, drawn by Mr. Alfred Vaughan Walters; with an introductory essay on the supposed Saxon style, which he supported with the usual arguments and extracts from Bentham. Corhampton Church is a very good specimen of this class of buildings, having the long and short work very clearly developed; the pilaster-strips of stone projecting from the surface, as if in imitation of timber-work; singular rude impost; bases of unusual form, unlike Norman; and a curious consecration cross, similar



to that at Warnford, which appears there to have been preserved from the original Church built by Wilfred.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, read some extracts from Godwin's *Lives of the Bishops*, mentioning Churches in the Saxon times in such a manner as to shew they were evidently of wood:—

*Pitmanus or Piman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, A.D. 651, "first built a Church for his see in the island, all of timber, and covered it with reede."* Edbert, Bishop of the same see, who succeeded St. Cuthbert, about 688, "covered his Cathedrall church with lead; not onely the rooffe (which before was thatched with reede) but the walles also<sup>o</sup>." Robert Lozing, consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1079; "built his Church of Hereford anew, following the platforme of the Church of Aken or Aquisgrave." (Aix-la-Chapelle.)

A witness to the great meanness of the Saxon Cathedrals, and the improvements brought in by even the very first and rudest Norman style, may be seen in the Life of St. Wulstan of Worcester, p. 360 of the same work. Their small size might also appear from its being said that when Bishop Mauritius began the building of St. Paul's in 1087, "he laid the foundation of so huge a plot, as all men thought it would never be finished<sup>d</sup>." He thought, however, that although the Saxon buildings were usually of wood, yet in Northamptonshire, from the abundance of stone, they used that material in preference, and inquired whether Brixworth was not acknowledged to be prior to the Conquest.

The Principal of Brasenose observed, that the Churches of Northamptonshire are not generally built of the stone of the country, but of stone brought from some distance, such as Ketton. He had been one of a party who had carefully examined Brixworth Church, and although they found some Roman materials, the Church had evidently been reconstructed, and there did not appear any decided character in the building itself to shew that this reconstruction had been made prior to the Norman times; he did not give this as his own opinion, so much as that of

<sup>a</sup> Godwin, p. 496. <sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* 496. <sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* 372. <sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 149. ed. 1601.

others, much better able to judge from their greater experience and opportunities of observation.

The Secretary read some extracts, to shew that the Saxon buildings were of wood, even in cases where we should have naturally expected them to use stone, if any where; as at Shrewsbury, the Church built by Siward, the cousin of Edward the Confessor, which is expressly mentioned by Orderic Vital, whose father commenced a stone Church on the site in 1082; he also mentioned instances to shew that nearly all the features usually said to be characteristic of the Saxon style, are to be found in Norman work, and often much later; long and short work is used in the jambs of windows &c., occasionally at all periods, from Norman, as at Syston, Lincolnshire, to late Perpendicular, as at Copstock, Suffolk, and Eyzey, near Cricklade, Wilts; and even in modern buildings the same mode of construction is sometimes used. The triangular-headed openings are found in Norman work, at Norwich, Hadiscoe, Norfolk, and Herringfleet, Suffolk; in Early English work, at Blackland, Wilts, and Hereford Cathedral; in Perpendicular work, at Goodnestone, near Wingham, Kent. The absence of buttresses is no peculiar feature; many Churches of all the styles are without buttresses. The peculiarity of the balustre in windows is overturned by Tewkesbury and St. Alban's. Mr. Sidney Smirke after a very careful examination of the masonry of Westminster Hall, the work of William Rufus, observes, that if we find masonry of so rude a character in the principal hall of the Royal Palace, we may safely assume that at this period good and experienced masons were wanting\*. He did not mean to assert that there are no Saxon remains, but that the features said to be characteristic of a Saxon style are not to be relied on.

Mr. James Park Harrison, of Christ Church, made some observations in support of the Saxon theory, and relied much on the construction, which in the best specimens of that style is rather that of carpenters than of masons.

\* See *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi.