

MEMOIRS  
OF  
GOTHIC CHURCHES.

READ BEFORE THE OXFORD SOCIETY,  
FOR PROMOTING  
THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

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No. II.

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FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Bought by H. A. L.  
Oxford Jan 1842

3/-

A. Gordon,







N. W. VIEW OF THE CHURCH, FOTHERINGHAM

**SOME REMARKS**  
**UPON THE**  
**CHURCH OF FOTHERINGHAY,**  
**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**





**SOME REMARKS**  
**UPON THE**  
**CHURCH OF FOTHERINGHAY,**  
**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,**  
**READ AT A MEETING OF THE**  
**OXFORD SOCIETY**  
**FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF**  
**GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,**  
**FEBRUARY 25, 1841.**  
**WITH THE**  
**ORIGINAL CONTRACT FOR BUILDING IT,**  
**EXTRACTED FROM DUGDALE'S MONASTICON.**

**OXFORD:**  
**JOHN HENRY PARKER,**  
**MDCCCXLI.**



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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**T**HE Contract for building the Church of Fotheringhay is one of the few original documents of this kind that have been preserved to us from the middle ages, and has long been known to afford much curious and interesting information; but no attempt has hitherto been made to explain and illustrate it throughout from the building itself, which is the object of the present publication. The Contract applies to the Nave, Aisle and Tower only, the Chancel having been built a few years before, and serving as the model for the remainder of the building, with some slight variations mentioned in the Contract. This Chancel was destroyed at the Reformation, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the present Church consists of exactly that portion so minutely described in the Contract,

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

with the exception of the present east wall, which formed part of the older work, and serves to shew what the variations were.

The short account of the Church and Castle prefixed to the Contract, seemed necessary to give it more general interest, and to render some parts of it more intelligible; it consists almost entirely of extracts from Archdeacon Bonney's *Historic Notices of Fotheringhay*, published about twenty years since; a valuable work less generally known than it deserves to be, which contains a store of interesting information not here touched upon, relating to the heraldry and antiquities of the place and neighbourhood, and to which the present publication may be considered as a supplement.

## LIST OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

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### PLATE 1.

VIEW of the Church from the North West, shewing more particularly the Tower and the Porch.

### PLATE 2.

The Pulpit, (see p. 7.) and the Font; it will be observed that the original small canopy of the pulpit is in a great degree preserved under the larger one placed upon it in the 17th century.

### PLATE 3.

View of the Interior looking West, shewing the Western arch, door and window, the vaulting of the Tower, the position of the Font, and the form of the roof.

### PLATE 4.

The West door, (p. 27.) and the Room over the Porch, with a Piscina, shewing that there was formerly an altar here and a window opening into the Church, now plastered up.

### PLATE 5.

A Compartment of the north side, shewing the windows of the aisle (p. 22) and clerestory (p. 24).

## PLATE 6.

Sections of the mouldings of the head and jamb of the West door, (p. 27.) and of the capital and base of the shaft.

## PLATE 7.

Sections of the heads of four windows from different parts of the Church, shewing the variations between them with the same general character.

## PLATE 8.

Sections of various details, that of the Pier is of remarkably early character for the date.

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SOME REMARKS  
ON THE  
CHURCH OF FOTHERINGHAY,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

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**T**HE Church of Fotheringhay<sup>a</sup>, in Northamptonshire, is situated on a gentle eminence on the banks of the sluggish river Nen, and being in the midst of a level country, forms on approaching it a conspicuous and commanding object, when seen at a few miles distance. On a nearer view, however, there is a heaviness in its outline, and a want of grace and proportion in its parts, which render its exterior by no means pleasing. This probably arises, in part, from its having been curtailed of its chancel, and thus having the balance of the tower and body destroyed. The

<sup>a</sup> The chief part of this information is extracted from Archdeacon Bonney's *Historic Notices of Fotheringhay, Oundle*. 1821, to which the references apply.

interior, however, amply compensates for any defect in the exterior; it is lofty and spacious, the arches and piers well proportioned, the tower arches have great elevation and elegance of proportion, and the details of the whole are particularly good. But independently of this, from the historical association connected with the name of Fotheringhay, this church must always have considerable interest. There is also another circumstance almost peculiar to this church, which is, that the original contract for building the part of the church now remaining is still preserved, and furnishes much curious information to the architect and antiquary; and to illustrate this contract is the chief object of this paper. In order, however, to understand it clearly, it will be necessary to go back a little into the history of both the church and castle, as they are so intimately connected.

The estate was granted by William I. to his niece Judith, wife of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, who was beheaded for a conspiracy, and after his death the king again granted it to Maud, the daughter of Waltheof, who married Simon de St. Liz, a Norman nobleman. St. Liz erected a castle here at the close of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century, but dying, his widow married David, king of Scotland, and the castle of Fotheringhay passed consequently into his family, and



descended successively to his son, Henry, earl of Huntingdon, and grandsons, Malcolm and William, kings of Scotland, in which family it continued till the reign of Henry III., when John le Scot, earl of Huntingdon, dying without issue, they descended to his two nieces, Christian, wife of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, and Devorguilla, wife of John de Balliol, and founder of Balliol college, Oxford. Both moieties having afterwards reverted to the crown, were granted by Edward I. to his nephew, John de Britain, earl of Richmond, which grant was confirmed by Edward II. He dying, the estate was granted by the crown to Mary de St. Paul, his granddaughter, who married Audemare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, who being killed in a tournament on the day of their marriage, she spent the remainder of her life in the exercise of religion. She founded the abbey of Denney, near Ely, and Pembroke hall in the university of Cambridge.

Upon the death of the countess of Pembroke, the castle and lordship reverted to the crown, and was by Edward III. granted to his fifth son, Edmund of Langley, afterwards created earl of Cambridge and duke of York, then a minor, during whose minority it fell into decay, and on his taking possession, he found it necessary to rebuild the greater part of it, particularly the Keep, the ground-plan of which he formed in the shape of a fetterlock, the

favourite cognizance of his family. He also projected a college at Fotheringhay, and in pursuance of this design he is supposed to have built a large and magnificent choir adjoining the ancient parish church, which, from the mark of the roof still to be seen on the interior of the east wall of the present church, appears to have been of small dimensions; he does not appear to have made any further progress with the college, but after his death his son Edward, duke of York, in the thirteenth year of Henry IV. 1412, obtained a charter for its endowment. "Six acres of land, below the precinct of the duke, between the castle and the vicarage house, were allotted for the site of the building. The king settled upon it the alien priory of Newent, in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, a cell to the abbey of Cormeilles; and the priory of Avebury in Wiltshire, a cell to the abbey of St. George de Boscherville, in Normandy. For which priories there was a saving clause in the act afterwards passed at Leicester, in the second of Henry V. At the same time, the vicarage was taken from the convent of De la Pre, and annexed to the mastership. Thus the college was founded and endowed, and a society placed in it, consisting of a master, eight clerks, and thirteen choristers, who had a common seal. It was denominated the college of the blessed Virgin and all Saints of Fotheringhay."

“The duke of York, finding the endowment insufficient, and wishing to rebuild the nave of the church upon the same plan as the choir, ‘which was large and magnificent,’ in the third of Henry V. 1415, obtained the royal license for the more ample endowment of this foundation. For this purpose the king, by patent, entailed upon him and his heirs, large possessions in the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, Hertford, Northampton, Lincoln and York, to be held of the king in capite <sup>b</sup>.”

The death of the duke at Agincourt before the end of the year, put a stop to further proceedings: he did not live to see even the foundation laid. He was succeeded by his nephew, Richard, duke of York, who carried his uncle’s designs into execution, and on the 24th of September, 1435, he signed by commission a contract with William Horwood, freemason of Fotheringhay, for the rebuilding the parish church on a scale and in a style exactly corresponding to those of the choir.

The college and cloisters are mentioned in this contract, and a porch is contracted to be made to connect the new building with the cloisters <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Bonney’s Historic Notices of Fotheringhay, pp. 36, 37.

<sup>c</sup> Richard, duke of York, in 1432, obtained an annual pension of £5, to be expended in bringing it to perfection. He was killed in the battle of Wakefield, and buried at Pontefract:

Edward IV. seems to have given new windows of stained glass to these cloisters, the subjects of which were taken from the Eclogue of Theodulus, "De Miraculis Veteris Testamenti et de Fabulis a Poetis inventis." The windows both of the cloisters and the college were ornamented with numerous shields of arms, an account of which, with engravings, may be found in archdeacon Bonney's Historical Account of Fotheringhay. Edward likewise "gave it a new charter, three hundred acres of land, and various privileges and liberties. In the next year he granted four acres of land, with a kiln for burning lime, in the lordship of Wood Newton. Soon after he gave the manor of Beckeford in Worcestershire, with many other lands in several counties: and in his sixth year, he added to these donations, eighty-six acres of land in the forest of Rockingham <sup>d</sup>."

"In 1486, king Edward IV. erected on the north side of the high altar, over the graves of his father, Richard, duke of York, and his brother, Edmund, earl of Rutland, a handsome shrine; which Leland describes as 'a pratie chapelle,' and Camden, as 'a magnificent monument <sup>e</sup>.'"

his body was afterwards removed with that of his uncle, and buried at Fotheringhay with great pomp, on the 22d of July, 1466.

<sup>d</sup> Bonney's Hist. p. 38, 39.

<sup>e</sup> Ib. p. 42. The widow of duke Richard, Cecily Nevill,

“ In 1534, John Russel, master of the college, with Thomas Birde, chantor, and eleven fellows, professed, under their seal, obedience to the king, and acknowledged him supreme head of the Church of England. Russel appears to have been the last master. Five years subsequent to this event, the society surrendered the college and its liberties to the crown. And still the collegiate body was not dissolved; for in the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII., six years after this, some exchanges were allowed it, in Great Wilbraham church and manor in Cambridgeshire, and Hemingford Abbot in the county of Huntingdon, in consideration of the manor of Anebury in Wiltshire. It seems to have continued till the time of Edward VI. In the first year of that reign, the rectories of Coddicote and Tring in Hertfordshire were given to the master and fellows, in exchange for the manor of Newent. At the same time Laurence Saunders is said to have been divinity lecturer in the college. He was after-

duchess of York, who died in 1495, also directed her body to be buried by the side of her husband. She was the mother of Edward IV. and of Richard III. It is probable that the beautiful pulpit still remaining in the church, (though somewhat mutilated,) was presented by Edward IV., as his arms and supporters are carved upon it. These were carefully cleaned and restored a few years since by Archdeacon Bonney, whose zeal in antiquarian researches is deserving of the gratitude of this society. (M.)

wards brought to the stake at Coventry, where he suffered on the fifth of February, 1555. He resigned his situation in the college in 1553, on his being collated by archbishop Cranmer to the rectory of All-hallows, Bread Street, London. The resignation of his lectureship in the college marks the time when it was dismembered; for in that year the site of the college, and property belonging to it, were granted by king Edward VI. to Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

“The choir—an appendage to the collegiate, and not to the parochial establishment—was then dismantled, and its furniture sold to various purchasers. Some of the stalls still remain, in the neighbouring church of Hemington; on which are the following devices:—A falcon within a fetterlock, a boar, a rose, a feather issuing from a ducal coronet, a helmet surmounted by a coronet of the same form as the last, and a grotesque figure of a man. This, supported by tradition, is sufficient evidence of their having belonged to this collegiate church. It is probable that they were purchased by sir Edward Montague, who resided at Hemington. His grandson, Edward lord Montague of Boughton, rebuilt the church at that village in 1666. There are also twelve stalls in the church at Tansor, an adjoining parish, which are decorated with the rose, the fetterlock, and a knot. These are also said to have been in

the choir at Fotheringhay, and may with equal propriety be considered part of its ancient furniture<sup>f</sup>." This accounts for the part of the church built by Will. Horwood now only remaining.

"The progress of the ruin was more gradual than has been represented; for part of the choir was standing in the time of Elizabeth, and the glass was in the windows of the college hall and cloister, when Dugdale visited the spot in 1641<sup>g</sup>."

"When queen Elizabeth came to Fotheringhay in one of her progresses, she observed the graves of her ancestors, the dukes of York, neglected amongst the ruins of the choir. She therefore ordered that their bodies should be removed into the present church, and deposited on each side the communion table; giving directions, at the same time, to her treasurer, that monuments should be erected to their memory<sup>h</sup>."

<sup>f</sup> Ib. p. 66, 67.

<sup>g</sup> Ib. p. 43.

<sup>h</sup> Ib. p. 25. "But," says Camden, (Gough's edit. vol. ii. p. 166,) who was living at this period, "such was the avarice of the persons that had the care of them, that they are thought by no means worthy of such princes, sons of kings, and progenitors of kings of England."

These monuments are now standing one on each side of the communion table. They are exactly alike, in the style of that age, consisting only of a frieze charged with falcons and fetterlocks, supported by four fluted Corinthian pillars; in the

The castle, upon the death of Richard, duke of York, descended to his son, afterwards Edward IV., his mother Cicely, duchess of York, continuing to reside here during the greater part of her widowhood. Richard III. was born here.

“ After the death of Edward IV. it continued in the crown, and was declared by act of parliament in the first of Henry VII., part of the royal possessions. He settled it upon his queen, Elizabeth of York. Henry VIII. gave it in dower to Catherine of Arfagon, who seems to have been attached to the castle. Leland records, that ‘ she did great costs of refreshing it.’ He describes it as being at that time ‘ a castle fair, and meatly strong, with very good lodgings in it, defended by double ditches, with a very ancient and strong keep<sup>1</sup>.’ ”

Mary, queen of Scots, was committed to Fotheringhay castle the latter end of the summer of 1586, tried on the 14th of October the same year, and executed on the 8th of February, 1587.

During the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth it passed over without notice, and was probably uninhabited; but in the first of James I. it was

middle of an ornamented square compartment the shield of arms, and on the base, the same devices as on the frieze, and the inscription in Roman capitals almost effaced.

<sup>1</sup> Bonny's Hist. p. 27.



granted to Charles lord Mountjoy, afterward earl of Devonshire, sir Edward Blount, knt., and Josh. Earth, esq., who afterward conveyed it to the earl's natural son Mountjoy created earl of Newport.

“ On the third of April, 1625, the last year of king James, the castle was surveyed, and is thus described:—‘ The castle is very strong, built of stone, and moated about with a double moat. The river Nen on the south side serves for the outer moat, and the mill-brook on the east side between the little park and the castle yard, called the old orchard or garden, serves for the outer moat on that side; between which mill-brook and the castle there has been a great pond, landed up, on the east side of the castle. The gate and forepart of the house fronts the north, and as soon as you are past the drawbridge; at the gate there is a pair of stairs, leading up to some fair lodgings, and up higher to the wardrobe, and so on to the fetterlock on the top of the mount, on the north-west corner of the castle; which is built round of eight or sixteen square (octagonal), with chambers lower and upper ones round about, but somewhat decayed, and so are the leads on the top; in the very midst of the round yard in the same there has been a well, now landed up. When you come down again, and go towards the hall, which is wonderful spacious, there is a goodly and fair

court, within the midst of the castle. On the left hand is the chapel, goodly lodgings, the great dining room, and a large room at this present well garnished with pictures. Near the hall is the buttery and kitchen; and at the other end of the kitchen a yard, convenient for wood and such purposes, with large brewhouses and bakehouses, and houses convenient for offices. From the gate going out of that yard, there is another yard half-encompassing the castle, going round-about to the first gate, and a great barn in the west side of the said yard. A gatehouse and another ruinous house in the east corner of the same.' The great barn and part adjoining are now tenanted by a farmer. On the east side of what is at present the dwelling house, is a Gothic door-way, the only fragment of original architecture on the premises.

“Soon after this survey the castle seems to have been consigned to ruin; for sir Robert Cotton, who lived at that time, purchased the hall in which the queen of Scots was beheaded, and removed it to Connington in Huntingdonshire. Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, supposes that sir Robert Cotton purchased only the interior of the room—the wainscot, &c., and not the room itself. The writer of these notices differs in opinion from that learned antiquary, and thinks that the arches and columns in the lower

part of Connington castle, are those which divided the hall at Fotheringhay into three aisles; an arrangement adopted in many of the castle halls of large dimensions. Such is the case in the ancient hall of Oakham castle, and such was undoubtedly the form of the bishop's hall at Lincoln. But whether so or not in the present instance, the sale of any part of it marks the time when the castle was first dismantled. The stone of other parts was purchased by Robert Kirkham, esq., in order to build a chapel in his house at Fineshade, in this neighbourhood; and the last remains of it were destroyed in the middle of the eighteenth century, for the purpose of repairing the navigation of the Nen. Thus removed by degrees, it escaped the notice of the antiquary, who probably had recorded its destruction, had it been less gradual. The tale of its having been destroyed by order of James, on account of its having been the scene of his mother's suffering, is clearly disproved; and must be left to those only who are fond of seeing events clothed in the language of fiction<sup>k</sup>."

The only remains of the castle now existing are the mounds and a large mass of masonry, a part of the walls which has rolled down from its place and lies near to the bank of the river.

<sup>k</sup> *Ib.* p. 29—31.

“The village, as in the time of Leland, ‘is but of one street, all of stone building,’ and exhibits little of its former character. It is seven hundred and twenty yards in length, and contains forty houses; exclusive of three farm houses on different parts of the estate. The number of inhabitants is about three hundred.

“At the eastern end of the street are two houses nearly opposite each other, called the old and new inns. The former has long been converted into small tenements for the use of the poorer parishioners, and has nothing remarkable in its appearance. The latter is the remains of a more substantial and handsome edifice; a survey of which was taken in the twenty-first year of James I. 1624, and is thus transmitted: ‘To the Castle belongeth a large house built with stone, with two fair courts and a back part with barns and stables, standing at the east end of the town, called the new Inn; containing a hall, a parlour, a kitchen, divers other chambers, fair stables, barns, and outhouses.’

“The front of this building, injured as it is by time, preserves its original form, and affords a specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century. The entrance is under a Gothic arch, decorated with roses and armorial bearings. Above the entrance is a window, ornamented in a similar manner. On the left of this window is a

shield, bearing France and England, quarterly, for Edward IV.; on the right, the same, impaling a saltire, (Nevile of Raby,) for Richard duke of York and his duchess Cicely: on the right of the gateway is Mortimer, for the countess of Cambridge, mother of Richard duke of York; and on the left, Castile and Leon, for Isabel, wife of Edmund of Langley, the younger daughter of Peter king of Castile and Leon, and mother of the earl of Cambridge. These represent four generations in succession; and we may fairly infer that this edifice was erected by king Edward IV.

“The galleries, mentioned by former writers, ‘as running round the inner court,’ have been removed; and no part of the interior affords any thing to attract attention. It forms at present three sides of a quadrangle. The greater part of it is converted into barns and granaries, and the rest is still inhabited.”

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THE architecture of the church offers some peculiarities; some of the mouldings, particularly the string course, the dripstone mouldings, and the section of the piers having more of a Decorated than a Perpendicular character; but this may be accounted for by the present church being copied from the choir built by Edmund of Langley, in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

The general appearance of the church however is late; there is a squareness and somewhat of clumsiness in its general form which is far from pleasing. The windows in the square part of the tower and the west window are ill proportioned. The lantern is good, but there is a feebleness in the pinnacles and buttresses.

The church inside measures from east to west 80 feet, and from north to south 59 feet; exterior length 87 feet, breadth 68 feet.

Height of the nave .....	41 ft. ....
..... tower to the top of the octagon .....	103 ft. 4 in.
..... aisles top of battlements	27 ft. ....
..... windows of the aisles.....	17 ft. ....
..... pier arches .....	18 ft. 9 in.
Width of west door .....	16 ft. 3 in.
..... west window .....	20 ft. ....
..... north porch, exterior .....	24 ft. ....

The wall which now forms the east end of the church, was originally the west end of the choir: there is a window in this, now blocked up, which was originally exterior to the choir: there is another in the south aisle, now blocked up. There is also the side of a window remaining on the exterior at the west end, and from this the section is taken, the mouldings of the window in the west end of the north aisle are exactly the same, and seem to have been copied from this.

**CONTRACT**  
**FOR BUILDING A BODY AND STEEPLE**  
**TO**  
**FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH,**  
**13<sup>TH</sup> OF HENRY VI.**  
**1485.**

**C**



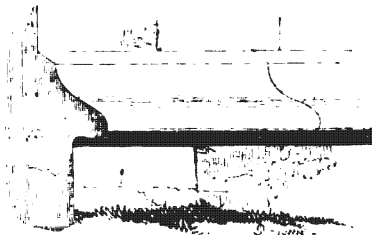


CONTRACT FOR  
FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH.

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**T**HIS Endenture maad bitwix Will. Wolston  
sqwier, Thomas Pecham clerke, commissaris  
for the hy and myghty prince, and my right re-  
dowthid lord, the duc of Yorke on the too part; and  
Will. Horwod free-mason, dwellyng in Fodringhey  
on the tother part; wytnessith, that the same Will.  
Horwod hath granthid and undretaken, and by  
thise same has indentid, graunts and undertakes  
to mak up a new body of a Kirk joyning to the  
Quire of the College of Fodringhey, of the same  
hight and brede that the said Quire is of; and in  
lenght iiii<sup>xx</sup> fete fro the said Quere donward  
withyn the Walles, a metyerd of England ac-  
counthid alwey for iij fete. And in this Covenant

the said Will. Horwod shal also wel make all the ground-werk of the said body, and take hit and void hit at his own cost, as latlay hit suffisantly as hit ought to be by oversight of Maisters of the same Craft, which stuff suffisantly ordeigned for him at my seide Lord's cost, as longeth to such a werke. And to the said body he shall make two Isles, and tak the ground . . . . hem in wise aforesaid, both the Isles according to heght and brede to the Isles of the saide Quere, and in height to the body aforesaid; the ground of the same body and Isles to be maad within the ende [erthe?] under the ground-table-stones<sup>a</sup> with rough stone; and fro

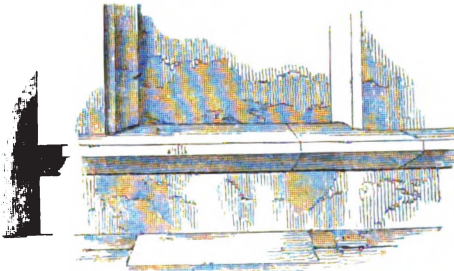


GROUND-TABLE-STONE.

the ground-table-stone bo . . . . . ments; and alle the remanent of the said body and Isles unto the full hight of the said Quire with clene hewen Asshler altogedir in the outer side unto the full hight of the said Quire; and all the inner side

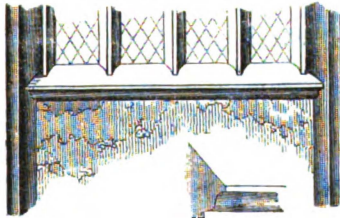
<sup>a</sup> Ground table stones. The basement mouldings on the exterior. The cut is from the north aisle. The mouldings on the tower vary a little from this.

of rough stone, except the bench-table-stones<sup>b</sup>,



BENCH-TABLE-STONE

the soles<sup>c</sup> of the Windows, the Pillars and



WINDOW SOLE.



PENDANT

Chapetrels<sup>d</sup> that the Arches and Pendants<sup>e</sup> shall rest upon, which shall be altogether of Freestone, wrought truly and dewly as hit ought to be.

<sup>b</sup> Bench table stones. A kind of stone bench running all round the interior, which in the window recesses forms good seats.

<sup>c</sup> Soles of the windows. Window sills.

<sup>d</sup> Chapetrels. The capitals of the slender shafts which the pendants rest upon.

<sup>e</sup> Pendant. The upright timbers or springers on which the roof rests. These at Fotheringhay are but of inferior workmanship.

And in eche Isle shal be Wyndows of Freestone, accordyng in all poynts unto the Wyndows of the said Quire, sawf they shal no bowtels<sup>f</sup> haf at all. And in the West end of aither of the said Isles, he shal mak a Wyndow of four lights, according altogedir to the Wyndows of the said Isles. And til aither Isle shall be a sperware enbattailement<sup>g</sup> of freestoon through out, and both the ends enbattailed butting upon the Stepill. And aither of the said Isles shal have six mighty Botrass<sup>h</sup> of Fre-stone, clen-hewyn; and every Botrass<sup>h</sup> fynisht with a fynial<sup>i</sup>,



<sup>f</sup> Bowtel. This word designates the slender round mouldings or shafts, such as we see on the West Door of Fotheringhay. This is clearly proved by the words of the contract, which expressly states, that the windows shall resemble those of the choir in every thing BOWTEL except that they shall have no "bowtels." A part of one of the old windows is still remaining on that part which joined the cloisters, and on the jamb of this is a slender shaft running up, but on those of the present windows there is none, its place being supplied with a narrow plain fillet.

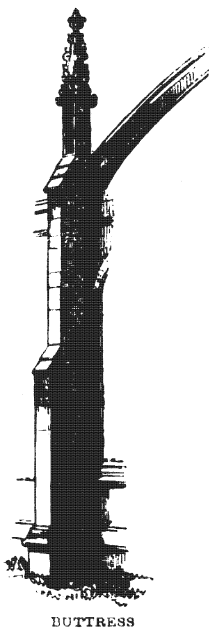
<sup>g</sup> Sperware embattailement. This is evidently an error in transcription; the word should be 'square,' which agrees exactly with the battlement. The error has most likely arisen from the word being spelt 'sqware.' See p. 24.

<sup>h</sup> Six mighty botrass<sup>h</sup>. There are six including the one on the old east wall. They scarcely convey the present idea of 'mighty,' the dimensions of the lower portion being only 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

<sup>i</sup> Fynial. Pinnacle.

according in all points to the fynials of the said Qwere, safe only that the botrasse of the body shalbe more large, more strong and mighty than the botrasse of the said Qwere.

And the Cler-story<sup>k</sup>, both withyn and without, shal be made of clene Asheler, growndid upon ten mighty Pillars<sup>l</sup>, with four respounds<sup>m</sup>; that ys to say, two above joyning to the Quere, and two benethe joyning to the end of the sayd bodye. And to the two respownds of the sayd Quere shal be two perpeyn-walls<sup>n</sup> joyning of Free-stone, clen wrought; that is to say, oon on aither side of the myddel Qwere dore<sup>o</sup>; and in either wall three lyghts and lavatoris<sup>p</sup> in aither side of the wall,



<sup>k</sup> Clerestory. Four of the windows have four lights each, but that above the perpeyn wall has only three.

<sup>l</sup> Ten mighty pillars. This includes the respounds, as there are on each side three pillars and two respounds.

<sup>m</sup> Respounds. Half pillars which connect the arches with the perpeyn wall.

<sup>n</sup> Perpeyn wall. A wall wrought on both faces, connecting the respounds with the wall of the church.

<sup>o</sup> Quere dore. Chancel arch.

<sup>p</sup> Lavatories and auters. None remaining.

which shall serve for four Auters, that is to say, oon on aither side of the myddel dore of the said Qwere, and oon on either side of the said isles.

And in eche of the said Isles shal be five Arches<sup>q</sup> abof the Stepill, and abof every Arche a wyndow, and every wyndow of four lyghts, according in all points to the wyndows of the clere-story of the said Qwere. And either of the said Isles shall have six mighty Arches<sup>r</sup> butting on aither side to the clere-story, and two mighty Arches<sup>s</sup> butting on aither side to the said Stepull, according to the Arches of the said Qwere, both yn table-stones and crestis, with a sqware embattailment therupon.



RESOUND & PERPEYN WALL.

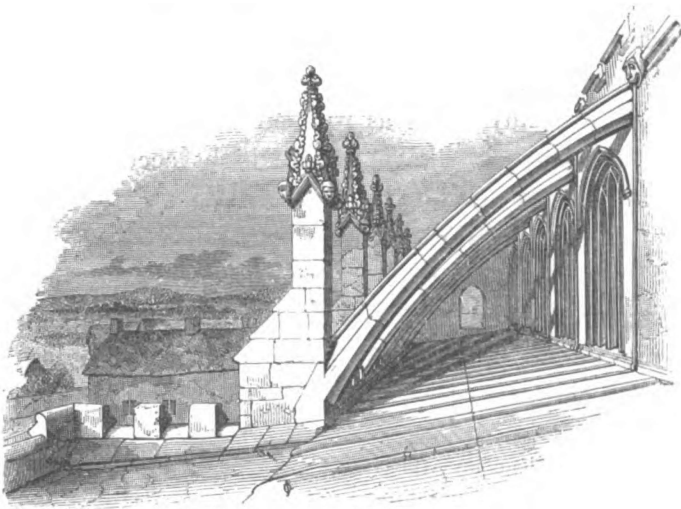
And in the North side of the Chirche the said Will. Horwode shall make a Porche<sup>s</sup>; the owter

<sup>q</sup> Five arches abof the stepil. In the building there are but four.

<sup>r</sup> Mighty arches, tablestones, crests. These arches or flying buttresses connect the clerestory with the buttresses of the aisle. They are merely formed of one stone in height, and have no embattlement on them. This seems to be a deviation from the contract.

<sup>s</sup> North porch. This consists of the porch itself, which

side of clene Assheler, the inner side of rough stone, conteining in length xij fete, and in brede as the botrasse of the said body wol



FLYING BUTTRESSES.

soeffre; and in hight according to the Isle of the same side, which (with) resonable lights in aither side, and with a sqware embatallment above.

had a window on the east now blocked up, and a small room to the west, out of which the staircase or vice ascends. This is said to have been the choristers' vestry. Over these is another room for the use of a priest (or sacrist), which has had three windows, one to the north, which is the only one now remaining open, one looking *into* the body of the church, and one to the east, which has doubtless had an altar, as the piscina and bracket are still remaining.

And in the South side to the Cloystre-ward † another Porche<sup>u</sup> joyning to the Dore of the said Cloystre, beryng widenesse as the botrasse wol soeffre, and in hight betwixt the Chirch and the said . . . . . Dore, with a Dore yn the west side of the said Porche to the Town-ward; and in aither side so many lights as will suffice; and a sqware enbattailment above, and in hight according to the place where hit is set.

And in the West end of the said body shall be a Stepyll<sup>x</sup> standyng . . . . . the Chirche upon three strong and mighty Arches vawthid with stoon; the which Steepil shall haf in lenght iiij<sup>xx</sup> fete after the mete-yard, three feet to the yard, above

† The college lay a little to the south-east of the present church, and the ancient road from the town was from the west.

<sup>u</sup> South porch. This is entirely gone; but the arches which formed the communication with it are still remaining, though blocked up.

<sup>x</sup> Strong and mighty arch, vauthid with stone. Stepyll. One of the arches on which the steeple or tower stands, is shewn in the view of the 'interior,' in which is likewise shewn the vaulting, which is fan-tracery with a circular aperture in the centre, for the convenience of drawing up the bells, &c. The corbels from which the tracery springs are supported by angels with shields. On one of the corbels is a date, which archdeacon Bonney reads 1457, which, if correct, would give a period of twenty-two years after the signing of the contract; the inscription is however very obscure and difficult to decipher. The circle and the upper panels of the tracery are ornamented with what are called 'Tudor flowers.'



the ground table stones, and xx fote square withyn the walls, the walles beryng six fote thicknesse abof the said groundtable stones. And to the hight of the said body hit shall be square with two mighty botresses joyning there-to, oon in aither side of a large Dore<sup>y</sup>, which shall be in the West end of the same Stepill.

And when the said Stepill cometh to the hight of the said bay (body?) then hit shall be chaungid and turnyd in viij panes<sup>z</sup>, and at every Scouchon a boutrasse fynysht with finial, according to the fynials of the said Qwere and Body; the said Chapell (steeple?) embattailled with a square embattailment large; and abof the Dore of the said Stepill a wyndow<sup>a</sup> rysing in hight al so high as

<sup>y</sup> West door. This, which was probably copied from the older building, is ornamented with bowtels. See engraving and sections.

<sup>z</sup> Eight panes, scoucheon, clerestorial windows. The steeple does not well agree with the description in the contract. The tower is carried up square, two stories above the body, and then 'chaunged' into an octagon ('*eight panes*'), with a buttress and finial at each angle ('*scoucheon*'); it has eight windows of three lights each ('*clerestorial windows*'); but the tower has three floors, one above the body of the church, one below the large windows, and one at the base of the octagon. It has therefore only eight clerestorial windows above the upper flore, and not '*abof either flore.*' The square part of the tower has only a plain parapet without battlements. The turrets at the corners are not mentioned in the contract.

<sup>a</sup> West window. The stipulations of the contract have here been complied with to the very letter, and have conse-

the gret Arche of the Stepill, and in brede as the body will issue. And in the said stepil shall be two flores, and abof either flore viij clerestorial windows set yn the myddes of the walle, eche window of three lights, and alle the owter side of the Stepill side of clen wroght Fre-stone, and the inner of rough ston. And in the said stepill shall be a Vlce towrnyng <sup>b</sup>, servyng till the said Body, Isles and Qwere, both beneth and abof, with alle mannere other werke necessary that longyth to such a Body, Isles, Stepill and Porches, also well nought comprehendit in this Endenture as comprehendit and expressyd.

And of all the werke that in thise same Endenture is devised and rehersyd, my said Lord of Yorke shall fynde the carriage and stuffe ; that ys to say, Stone, Lyme, Sonde, Ropes, Boltes, Ladderis, Tymbre, Scaffolds, Gynnes, and all manere of Stuffe that longeth to the said werke, for the which werke, well, truly and duly to be made and fynisht in wyse as it ys afore devised and declaryd, the sayd Will. Horwode shall haf of my said lord ccc<sup>li</sup>

quently produced a window much too broad for its height, and which, from its inelegant shape, detracts considerably from the beauty of the interior.

<sup>b</sup> Vlce, a misprint for vice. A spiral staircase. It arises from the south-west angle of the porch to the leads ; from thence up the north-west angle of the tower to the second floor, and from thence up the south-west angle to the lantern.

Sterlingues; of the which summe he shall be payd in wise as hit shall be declaryd hereafter; that ys to say, when he hath takyn his ground of the sayd Kirke, Isles, Botrassse, Porches and Stepill, hewyn and set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto wythyn and without, as hit ought to be well and duly made, then he shal haf vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. And when the said Will. Horwode hath set oo fote abof the ground-table-stone, also well throughout, the outer side as the inner side of all the said werke, then he shall haf payment of an c<sup>li</sup> Sterling; and so for every fote of the seid werke, aftir that hit be fully wrought and set as hit ought to be, and as yt is afore devysed, till hit come to the full hight of the highest of the fynials and batayllment of the seyd body, hewyng, setting and reysing . . . of the Steple, aftyr hit be passyd the highest of the embattailment of the sayd body, he shall but xxx<sup>s</sup> sterlingues till hit be fully endyd and performyd, in wise as hit is afore devysed.

And when alle the werk abof written, rehersyd and devysed is fully fynisht, as hit ought to be, and as hit is above accordyd and devysed betwix the seid Commissaris and the sayd William: then the seyd Will. Horwode shall haf full payment of the sayd ccc<sup>li</sup> sterling, if any be due or left unpaid thereof until hym: And during all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set

mo nor fewer Free-Masons, Rogh Setters, ne Leyes thereupon, but as such as shall be ordeigned to haf the governance and ofersight of the said werke undre my lord of Yorke well ordeign him and assigne him for to haf.

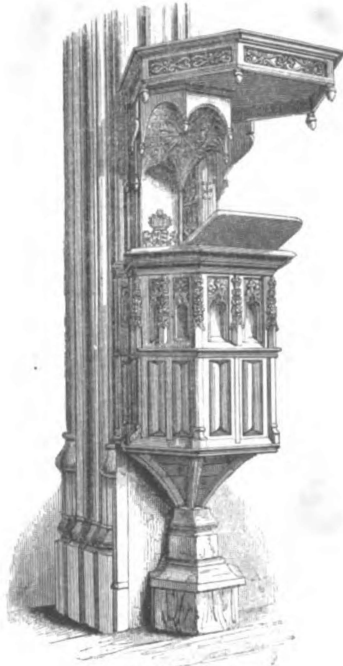
And yf so be that the seyde Will. Horwode mak nought full payment of all or any of his Workmen, then the Clerke of the Werke shall pay him in his presence, and stoppe als mykyll in the said Will. Horwode hand, as the payment that shall be dewe unto the Workemen comyth to.

And duryng all the seyde Werke, the Setters shall be chosyn and takyn by such as shall haf the governance and oversight of the sayde Werke by my seide Lord; they to be payed by the hand of the said Will. Horwode, in forme and manner abofwriten and devysed. And yf so be that the sayde Will. Horwode wol complayn and say at any time, that the two sayde Setters, or any of hem, be nought profitable ne suffisant Workemen for my Lordys avayle; then by oversight of Master-Masons of the Countre they shall be demyd; and yf they be found faulty or unable, then they shall be chawnght, and other takyn and chosen in, by such as shall haf the governance of the sayde Werke by my said lordys ordenance and commandement.

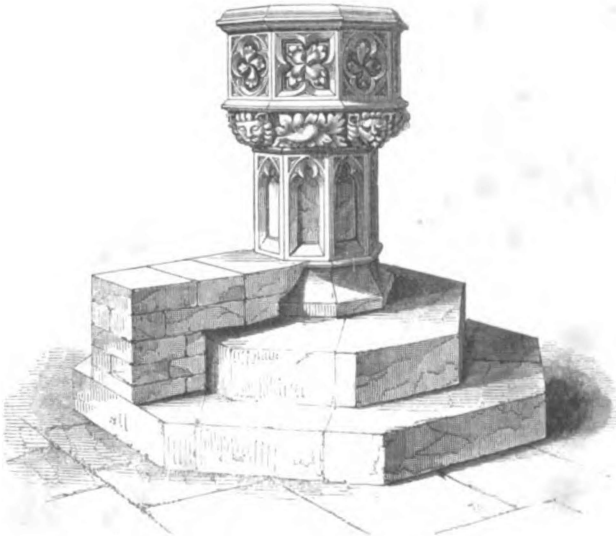
And yf hit so be that the sayde Will. Horwode make nought full end of the sayde Werke withyn terme reasonable, which shall be lymit him in

certain by my said Lord, or by his Counseil, in forme and mannere as is aforewritten and devysed in thise same Endentures, then he shall yelde his to Prison at my lordys wyll, and all his movable goods and heritages at my said Lordys disposition and ordenance. In wytnes, &c. the sayd Commissaries, as the sayd Will. Horwode to these present Eudentures haf sett their sealles enterchangeably, &c. the xxivth day of Septembre, the yere of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the Sixt, after the conquest of England, xiiij. [13th year of Henry VI.]





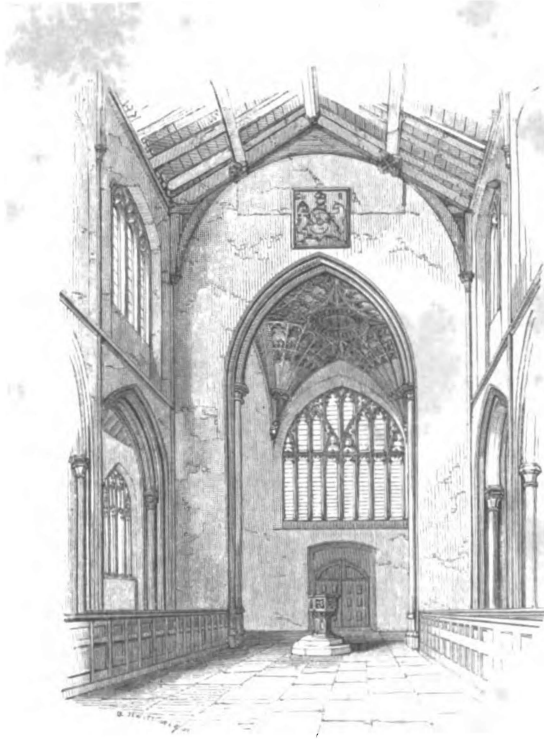
PULPIT



FONT.







INTERIOR. LOOKING WEST. FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH.



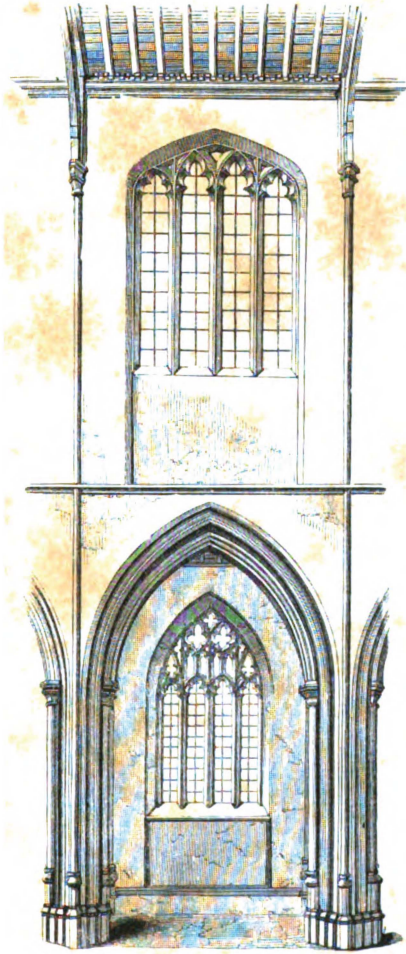


ROOM OVER THE PORCH.



WEST DOOR.

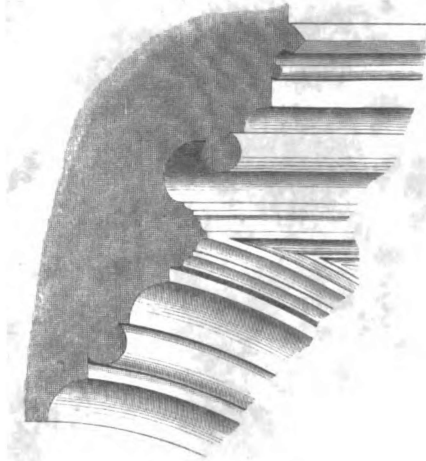




COMPARTMENT, NORTH SIDE.



SECTIONS OF THE WEST DOOR.



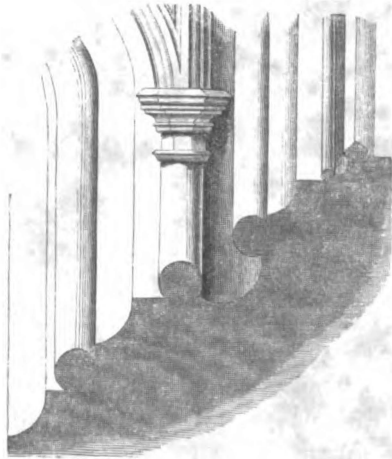
HEAD OF DOOR.



CAPITAL OF SHAFT.



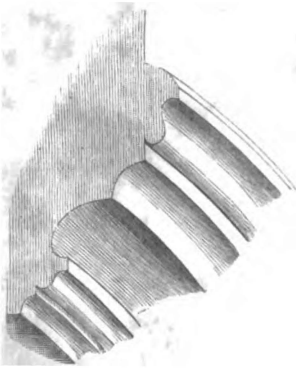
BASE OF SHAFT.



DOOR JAMB.







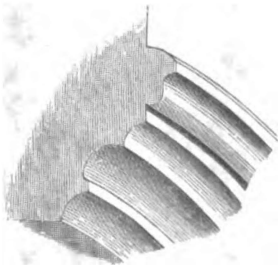
WEST WINDOW.



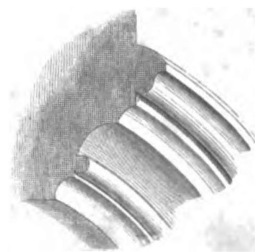
WINDOW, CLERESTORY.



MULLION OF WEST WINDOW.

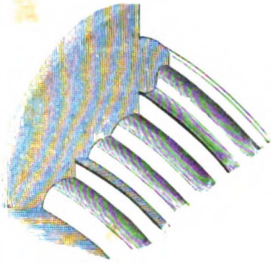


WINDOW, NORTH AISLE.

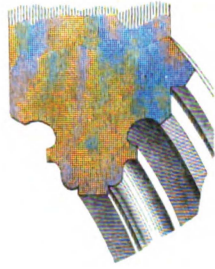


WINDOW, WEST END OF NORTH AISLE.





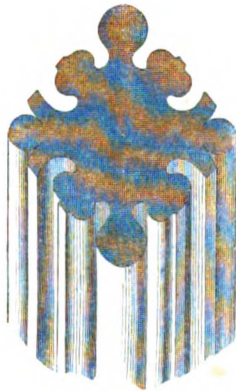
WINDOW, WEST END OF SOUTH AISLE.



PORCH.



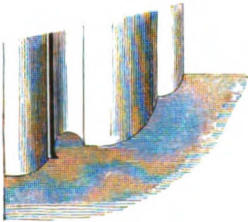
CAPITAL OF PIER.



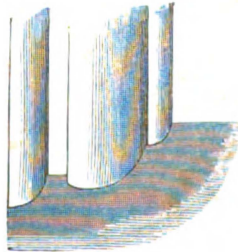
PIER.



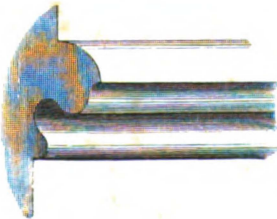
CHAPITREL



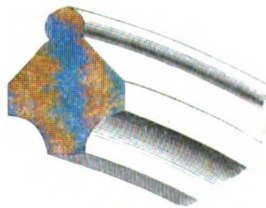
WINDOW JAMB FROM THE PART OF THE OLD BUILDING.



WINDOW JAMB, NORTH AISLE.



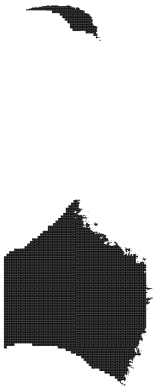
STRING COURSE.



FLYING BUTTRESS







Cid

12







