



Thomas Bayly

Wearsthorpe Vicarage



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Parish Churches;

BRING

PERSPECTIVE VIEWS

OF

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

LONDON :

WILLIAM STEVENS, PRINTER, BELL YARD,

TEMPLE BAR.

Parish Churches;

BEING

PERSPECTIVE VIEWS

OF

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES :

ACCOMPANIED BY

PLANS DRAWN TO A UNIFORM SCALE,

AND

LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.



BY

RAPHAEL AND J. ARTHUR BRANDON,

Architects,

AUTHORS OF "ANALYSIS OF GOTHICK ARCHITECTURE,"

"OPEN TIMBER ROOFS OF THE MIDDLE AGES,"

ETC. ETC.



LONDON :

GEORGE BELL, 186, FLEET STREET.

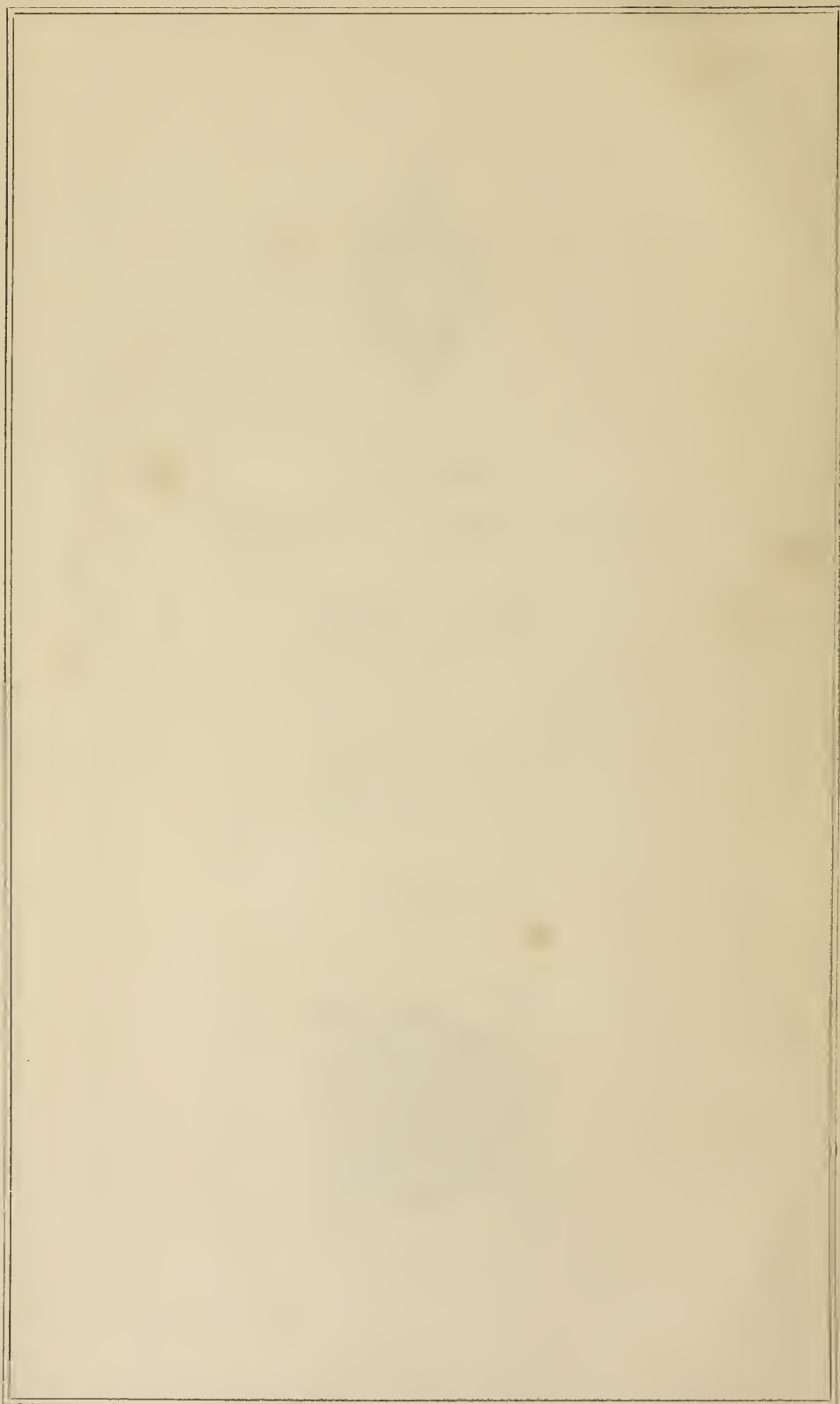
MDCCCXLVIII.

THIS Work, by Raphael Brandon, and
J. Arthur Brandon, Architects, was origi-
nally published in Twelve Parts : of these,
Part I. appeared March, 1846, and Part XI.
November 1st, 1847. J. Arthur Brandon,
after a few days' illness, departed this life,
December 11th, 1847, in the 26th year of
his age.



THIS VOLUME,
PROJECTED, COMMENCED, AND ALMOST COMPLETED
BY
TWO BROTHERS,
Is Dedicated
TO
THE BELOVED MEMORY OF
ONE BROTHER,
BY
THE SURVIVOR.





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DONNINGTON	Lincolnshire	South West	53

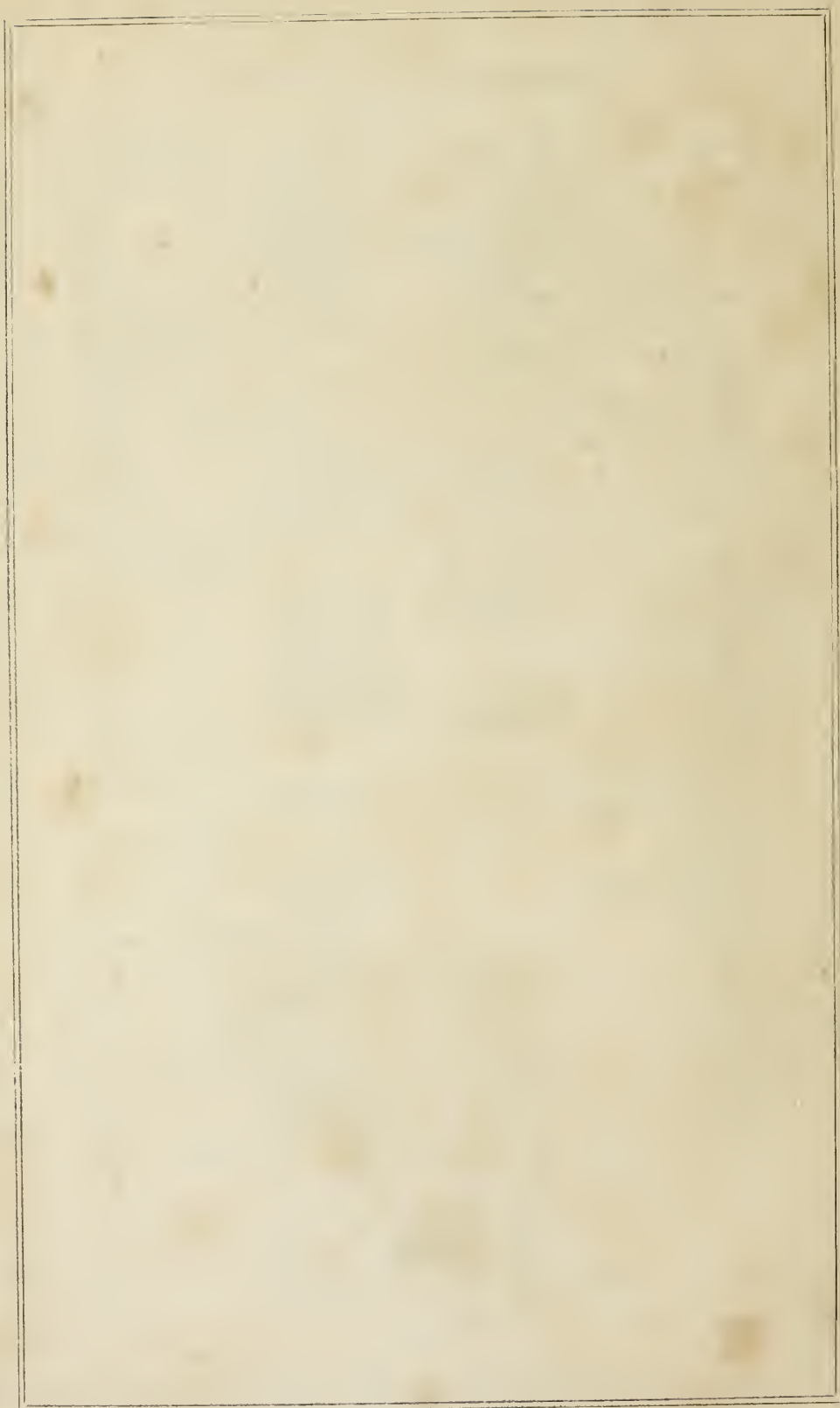
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CHURCHES.

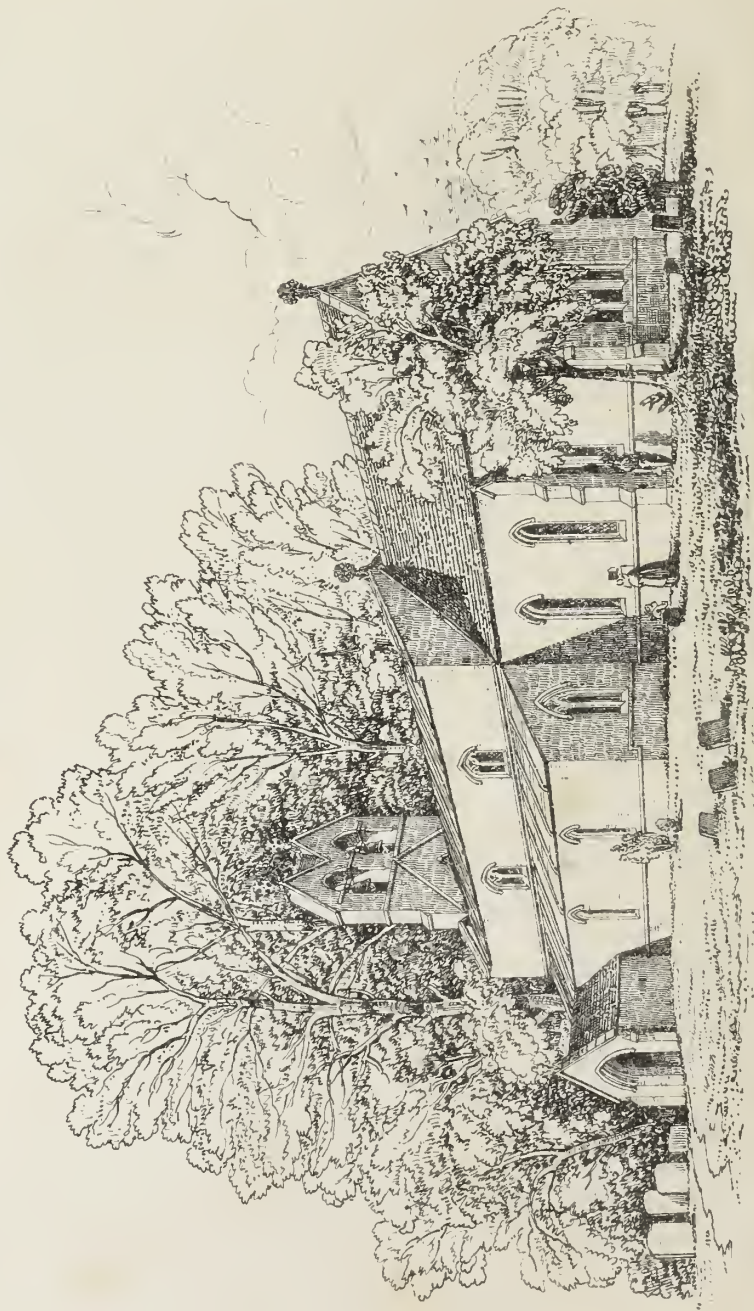
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CHURCHES.

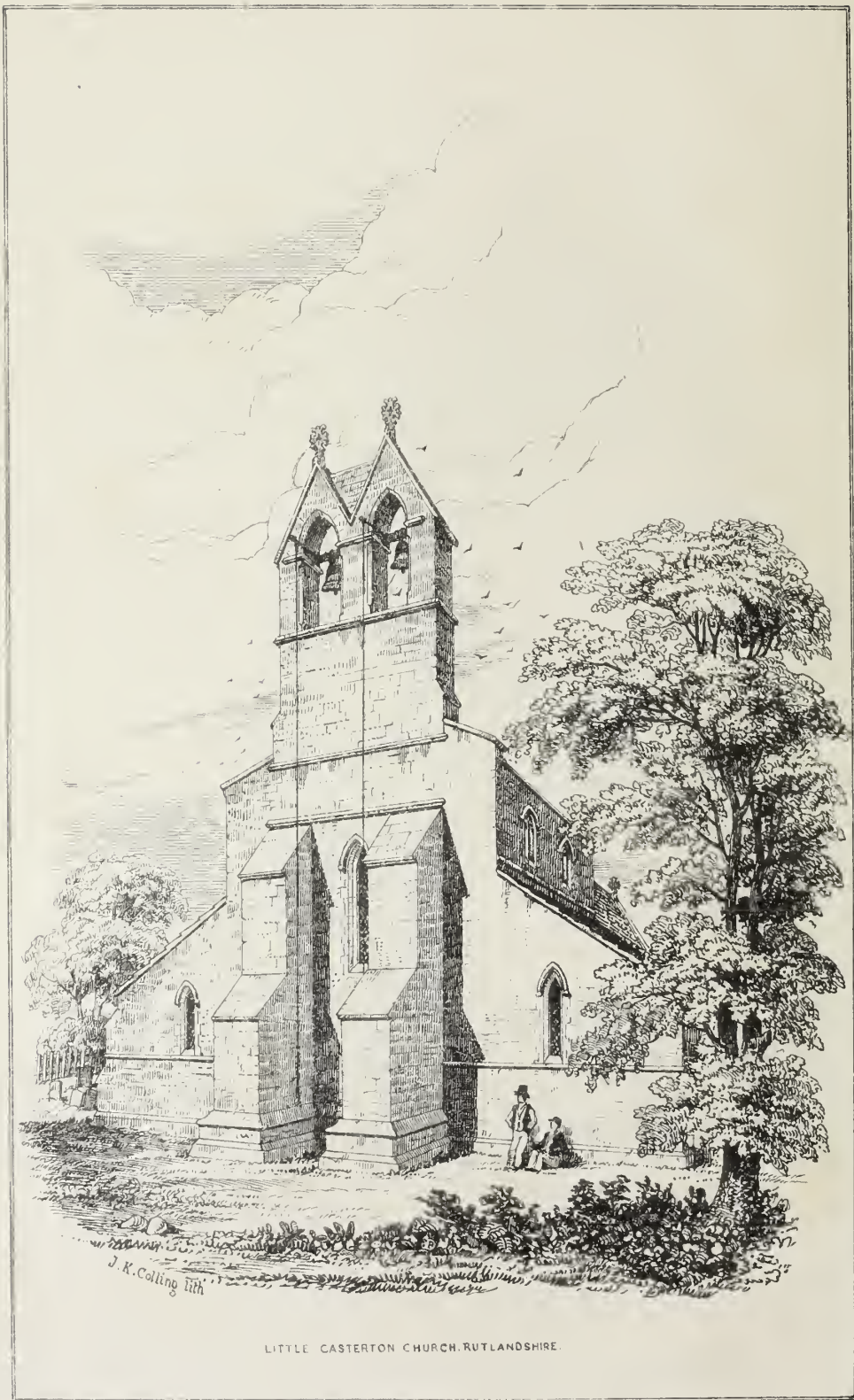
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DITTO	South East	<i>ib.</i>
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WARMINGTON	Northamptonshire	South West	17
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LITTLE CASTERTON CHURCH, RUTLANDSHIRE



LITTLE CASTERTON CHURCH, RUTLANDSHIRE.

Little Casterton Church, Rutlandshire.



This Church appears to have been rebuilt in the Early English style: that one existed here previously is unquestionable, as the nave-piers and arches are of Norman character.

With the exception of the clear-story, which is Perpendicular, this Structure is a simple yet admirable model for a small Parish Church.

The effect of the west end with its belfry is much injured by the addition of the clear-story, but as originally designed, it must have formed a very beautiful specimen of the most appropriate arrangement for so small a Church.*

In the south wall of the Chancel is a very good piscina of Decorated character; and immediately beneath it, on the floor, is another formed by a large four-leaved flower with holes in the centre for the drain.

A piscina in this position is very unusual, and in the present instance it probably dates back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, if it be not cotemporary with the nave-piers and arches.

On the Chancel floor is a very excellent (though unfortunately rather mutilated) brass of a Knight and his Lady; the Knight bearing the collar of S. S.

* The crosses which terminate the gables are all similar, and will be found illustrated in the Analysis of Gothick Architecture, (Section I. Early English, Plate 16.)

The lower part of the rood-screen still remains, and exhibits some very good carving.

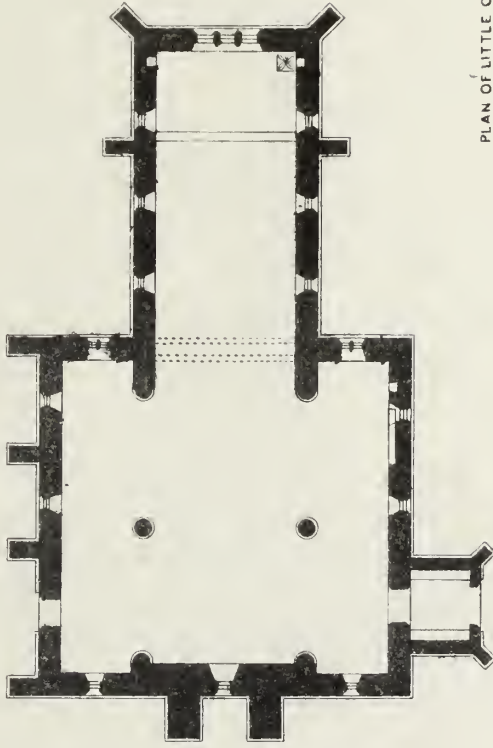
In the south wall of the south aisle is an interesting sepulchral recess containing a cross on a coped stone of Early English character: there is also a piscina in this wall.

This Church will afford accommodation for about 200 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

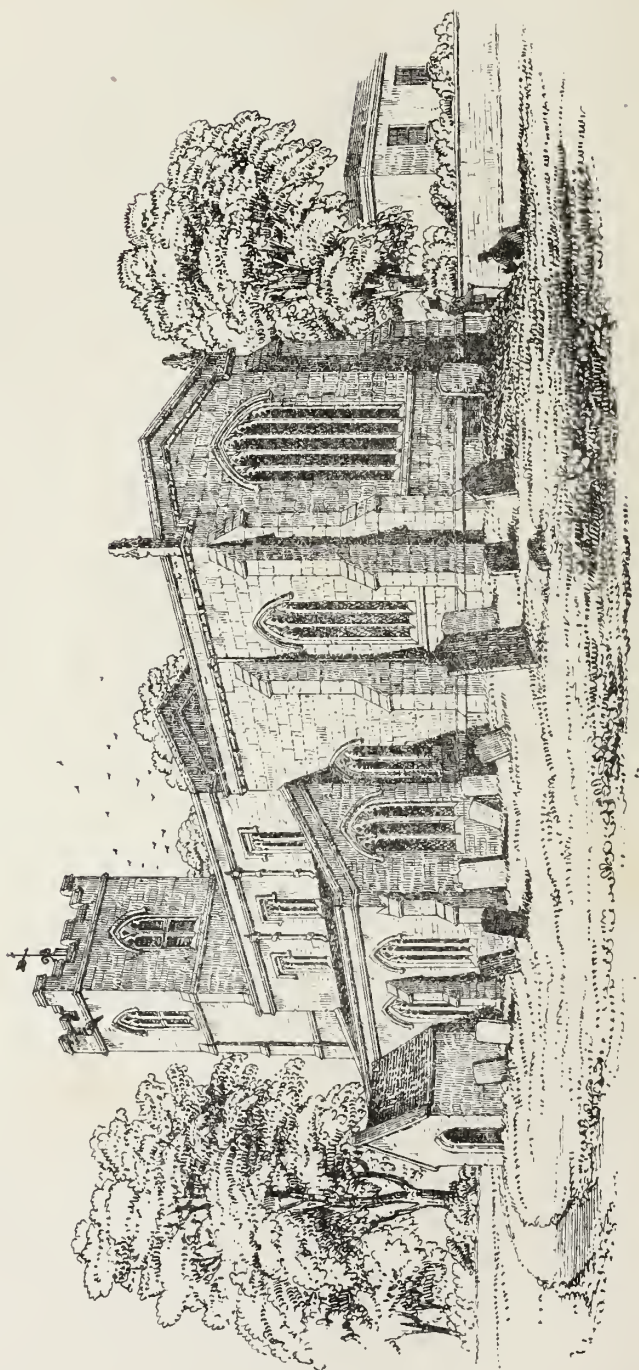
	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	32 0
Width of Chancel	14 8
Length of Nave	31 6
Width of Nave	15 4
Length of North Aisle	32 0
Width of North Aisle	7 7
Length of South Aisle	32 0
Width of South Aisle	7 9





PLAN OF LITTLE CASTERTON CHURCH,
RUTLANDSHIRE.

SCALE OF 60 FEET



AYSTON CHURCH, RUTLANDSHIRE.

Avston Church,

Rutlandshire.



With the exception of parts of the tower, and two windows, which are Decorated, this Church is of the Perpendicular style externally, though in the interior there are evidences of a much earlier origin, which exhibit themselves in the Semi-Norman piers and arches of the nave, the arches on the north side are circular, and those on the south segmental pointed.

The Church is built entirely of dressed stone, and is beautifully situated amidst magnificent trees.

The Chancel which is very regular in its composition, is rather more ornamented than the rest of the Edifice, having an enriched string-course running all round it under the parapet, and two crocketed pinnacles at the north-east and south-east angles. It is lighted by a five-light window at the east end, and by a three-light and a two-light window on the north and south sides; the sills of the westernmost windows, north and south, being lower than the others.

The Chancel arch is supported on corbels, the upper parts of which alone remain. The ascent to the rood-loft, now destroyed, was on the north.

There are remains of excellent stained glass in some of the windows.

The tower contains three bells; the staircase to the belfry is at the south-west angle.

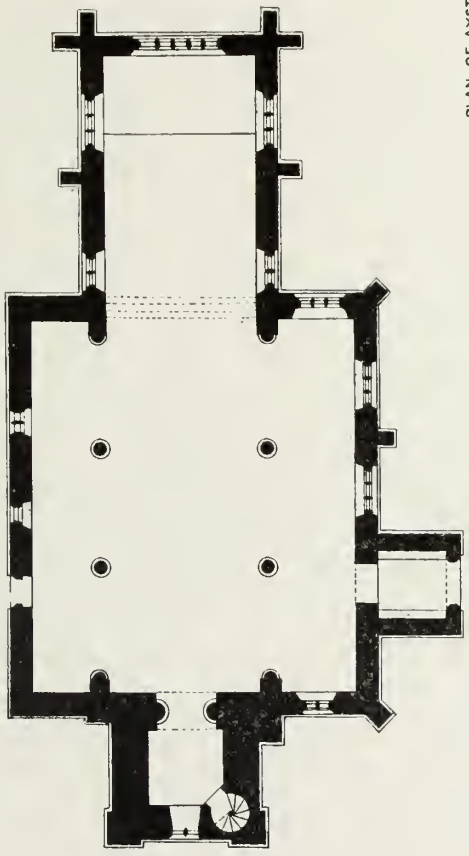
In the Church-yard, near the south aisle, is a monumental slab, on which are carved the effigies of a Knight with his shield and sword lying over him, and his lady by his side; they are now very much defaced, and it does not appear to be known whom they represent; the absurd tradition in the village is, that two twin brothers were born united together, and lived in these parts, and that after their decease, these, their effigies, were placed over their grave.

The Church will accommodate about 260 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

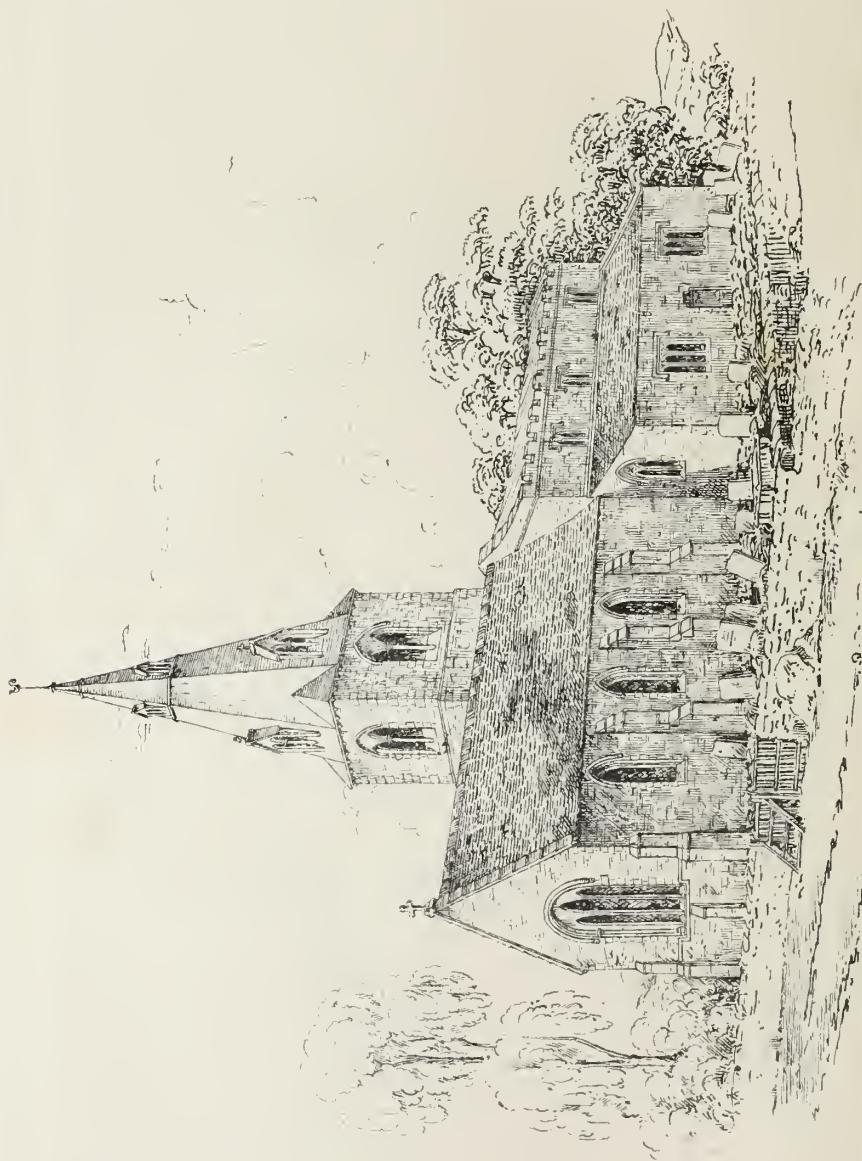
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	27	0
Width of Chancel	15	6
Length of Nave	38	10
Width of Nave	15	9
Width of North Aisle	5	8
Width of South Aisle	8	6





PLAN OF AYSTON CHURCH,
RUTLANDSHIRE.





DUDDINGTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Duddington Church,
Northamptonshire.



This Church appears to have been rebuilt very shortly after its first erection, for while the north aisle is of Norman workmanship, all the rest of the Church was constructed during the period of transition from Norman to Early English. The plan is valuable, as it probably remains exactly as it was first designed, without any subsequent alteration or addition. The tower, situated at the east end of the south aisle, is of the same date as the main body of the Church. It has no staircase turret; the ascent to the upper stages being by means of a wide ladder; this fact, were other features wanting, would help to indicate its early origin.

The addition of a Perpendicular clear-story, and the lowering of the nave roof, have done much to destroy the original character of the Building.

The door in the south porch has some curious but very rude iron work covering the whole of its surface.

The Church contains accommodation for about 270 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

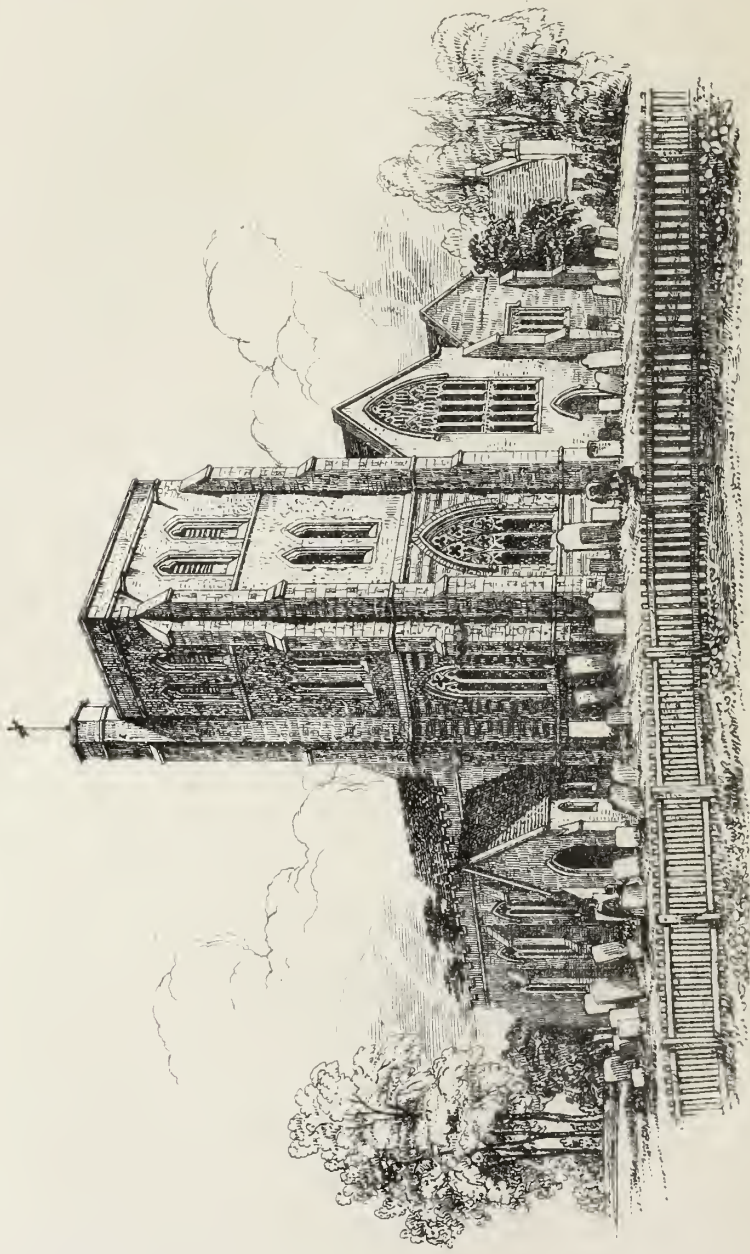
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	38	0
Width of Chancel	15	4
Length of Nave	40	6
Width of Nave	15	4
Width of North Aisle	7	0
Width of South Aisle	9	2





PLAN OF DUDDINGTON CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
FEET



HERNE CHURCH, KENT.

PARISH CHURCHES

Herne Church,

Kent.



THE principal feature of interest in this Church is its noble tower and elegant staircase turret, situated very happily at the west end of the north aisle. The time of its erection is the early part of the Decorated period; the lower stage, which is open to the Church, is groined over, and answers the purpose of a baptistry, and contains a very fine font of Perpendicular character. The corbels supporting the ribs of the groin are extremely beautiful, and present valuable examples of the head dresses of the period. The construction of the tower is remarkable and well worthy of notice, having been built entirely separate from the main body of the Church, with its buttresses coming down boldly into the interior: the clear-story, instead of being a continuation of the wall of the tower, is in this instance carried on an arch, as shown in the interior view.*

The body of the Church partakes of the same character as the tower, but the Chancel, as well as the two large chapels, appear to have been restored at a subsequent period. The curious pro-

* One of the beautiful windows of the Tower is illustrated in the Analysis of Gothick Architecture, (Section I. Decorated, Plate 20.)

jection of the north wall of the Chancel is to make room for a tomb which is placed under the window, and is probably that of the founder, or at any rate a great benefactor to the Church.

The sedilia of three seats and a piscina remain in the south wall.

The screen dividing the north chapel from the aisle, is a mixture of Perpendicular and Elizabethan, and does not possess much interest.

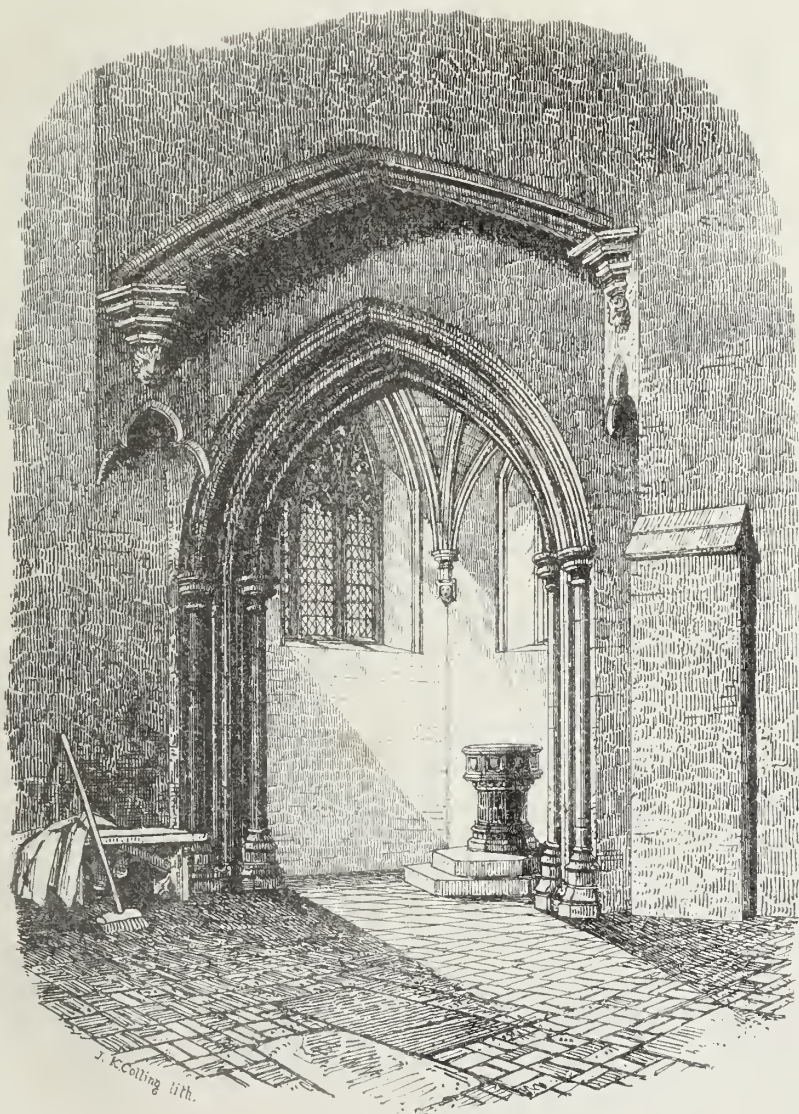
The Church contains some fine and curious brasses, both ecclesiastical and civil, and also many of its old encaustic tiles. A hagioscope, as shown on the plan, exists in the north chapel.

The Church, independent of the chapels and tower, offers accommodation for about 820 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

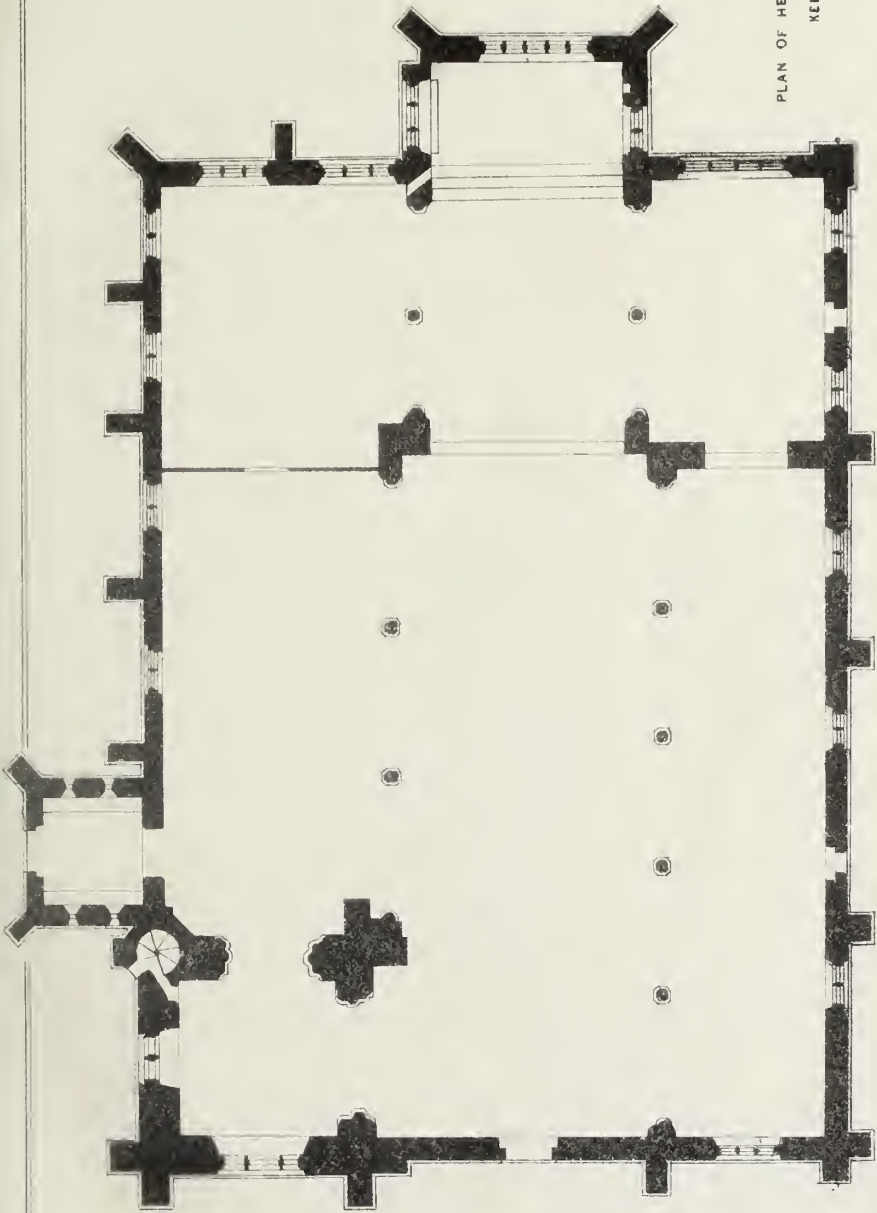
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	41	0
Width of Chancel	20	6
Length of Nave	71	0
Width of Nave	25	9
Width of North Aisle	22	6
Width of South Aisle	15	8



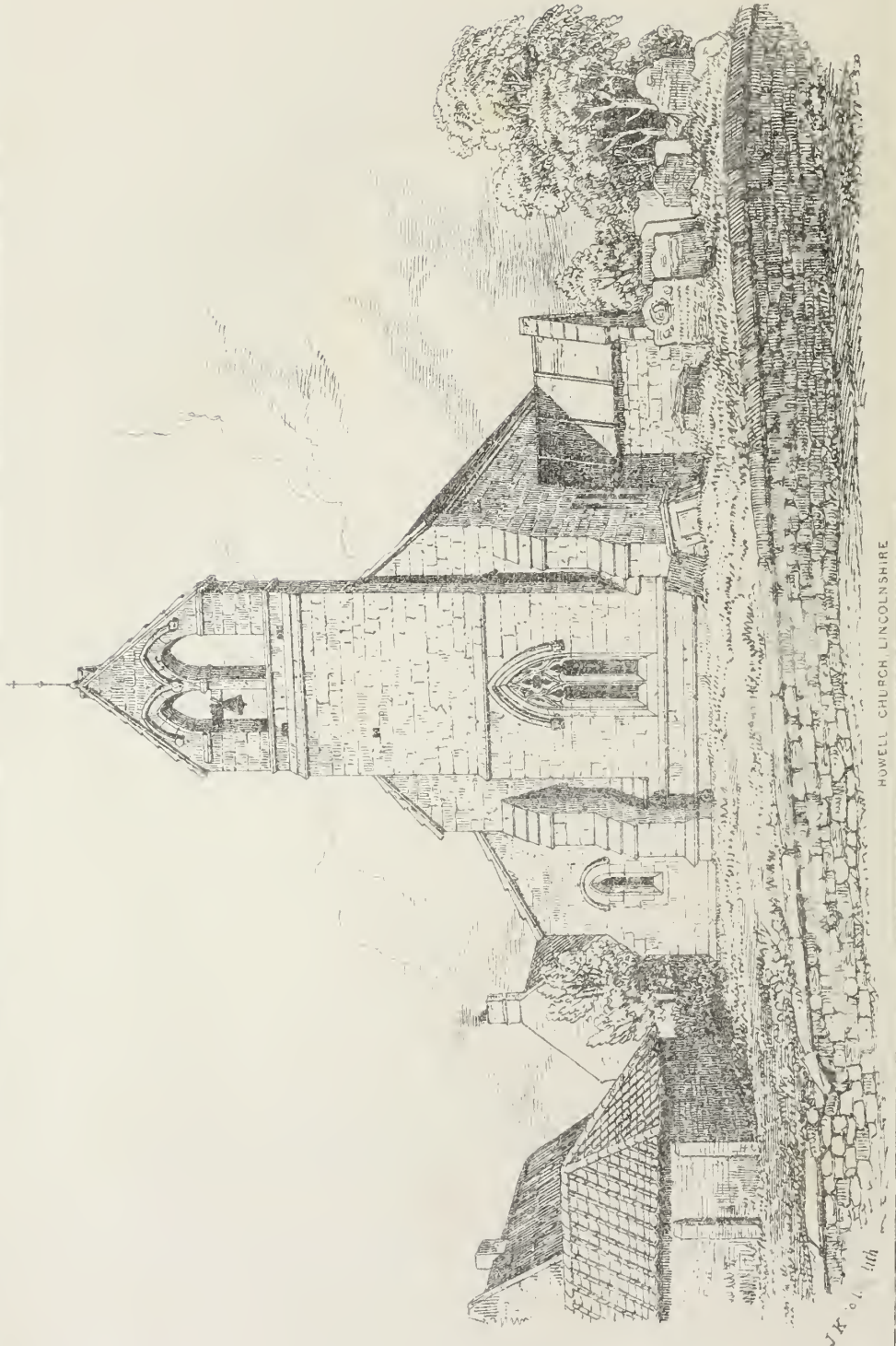


INTERIOR OF TOWER, HERNE CHURCH, KENT

PLAN OF HERNE CHURCH.
KENT.



SCALE OF FEET
10 20 30 40 50 60



HOWELL CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE

J.A. 1861

PARISH ENGINEER

Howell Church,

Lincolnshire.



THE earliest parts of this structure are the piers and arches of the nave, which are of late Norman character, and very plain.

The Chancel is lighted by a small two-light Decorated window at the east, and by two similar windows at the south; the sill of the easternmost window on the south side is lowered to form the sedilia. The Chancel arch, if it ever existed, has been cut away. There is a good specimen of an incised slab on the floor.

The north Chapel must have been added during the Decorated period, when most of the windows appear to have been inserted. In the north wall of this Chapel, between the two windows, is a very interesting sepulchral recess. The font is plain and of Decorated character. The porch is also Decorated. Some of the old seats still exist in the Church, though much mutilated.*

Externally, though plain, this Church is a valuable specimen, especially for its bell gable, and for the general arrangement of the west end.

The Church will accommodate about 130 worshippers.

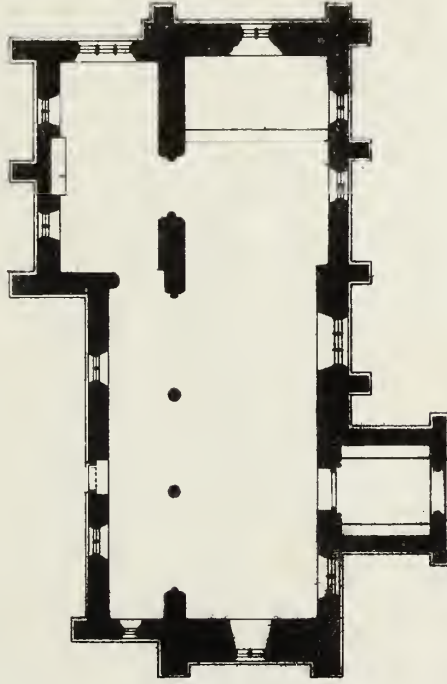
* A finial from one of these seats will be found illustrated in the Analysis of Gothic Architecture, Section ii., Woodwork, Plate 16.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

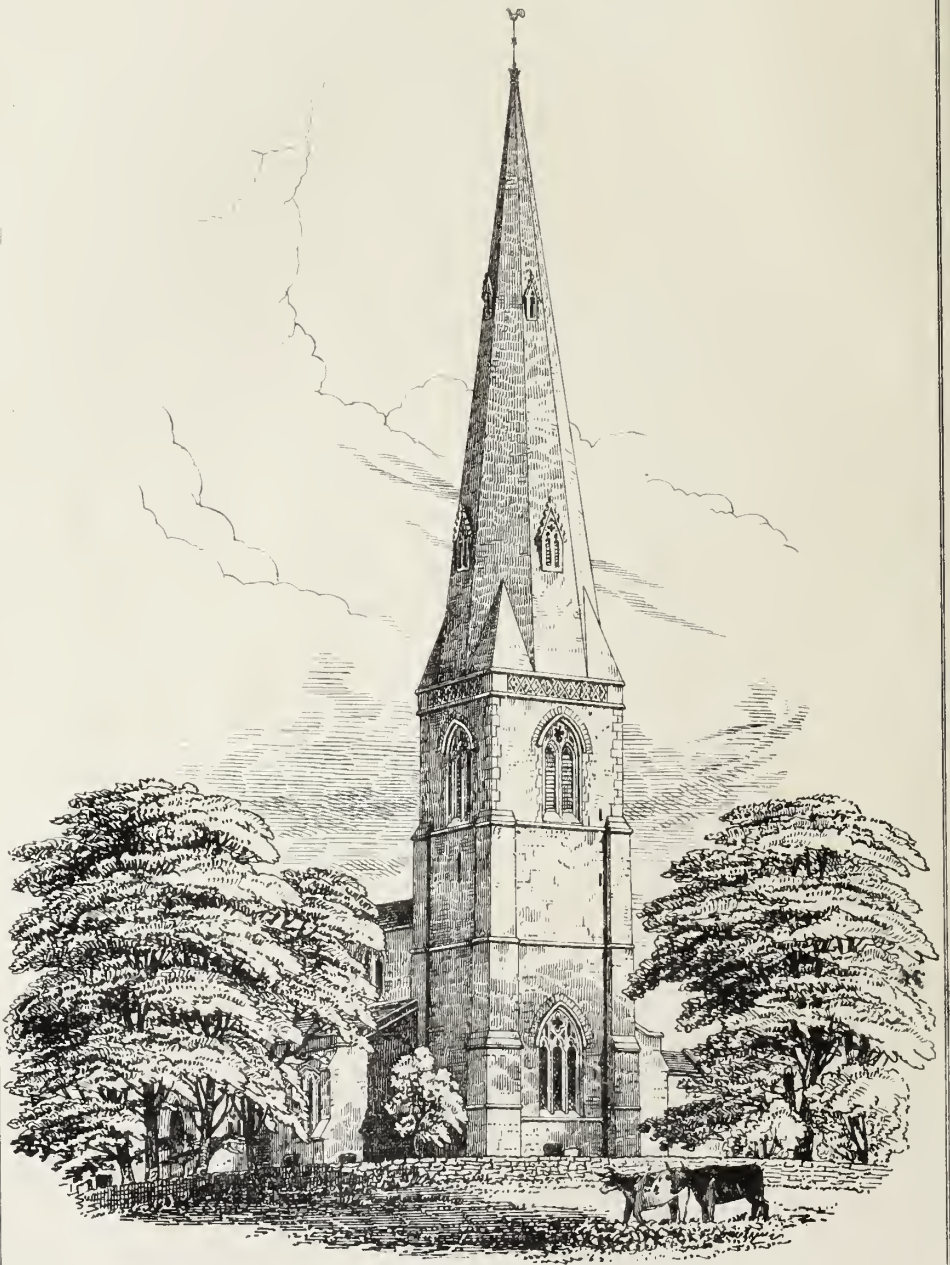
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	24	0
Width of Chancel	15	0
Length of Nave	34	0
Width of Nave	13	9
Width of North Aisle	6	0
Length of North Chapel	21	9
Width of North Chapel	10	4



PLAN OF HOWELL CHURCH
LINCOLNSHIRE.



SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



BRAMPTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Brampton Church,
Northamptonshire.



WITH the exception of the Chancel, the whole of this beautiful Church is Perpendicular: remarkable for its regularity, it presents a striking instance of how much may be effected with but little ornament, if judiciously arranged. The Building consists of a Chancel, nave and aisles, north and south porch, and a noble west steeple, the simplicity and severity of which are only to be exceeded by its beauty and magnificent appearance. There is no western entrance. Some of the old seats may still be seen in the nave, but they are quite plain, and devoid of architectural interest.

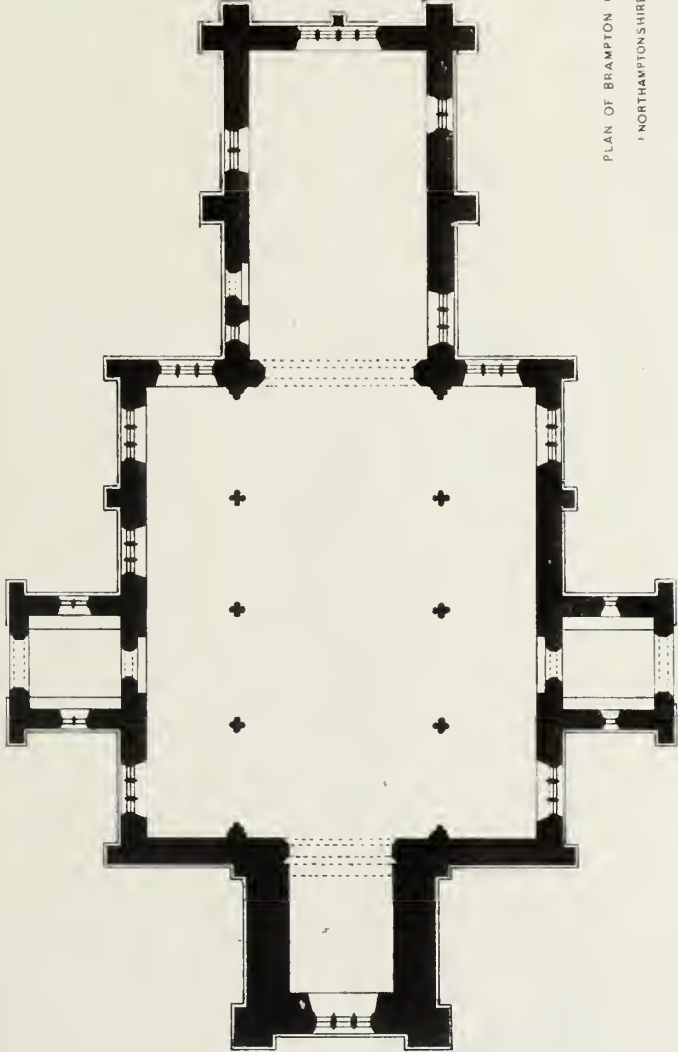
The Chancel is of late Early English character, which was probably the style of the original Building. The windows are interesting, and possess good mouldings; especially the east window, which is of four lights, and of rather peculiar design. There is a north priest's door.

The Church offers accommodation for about 418 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

				Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	.	.	.	31	10
Width of Chancel	.	.	.	18	3
Length of Nave	.	.	.	46	6
Width of Nave	.	.	.	19	0
Width of North Aisle	.	.	.	8	3
Width of South Aisle	.	.	.	8	8





PLAN OF BRAMPTON CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



SCALE OF FEET

0 10 20 30 40 50 60



ETTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Etton Church,
Northamptonshire.



A SIMPLE and pure specimen of an Early English Church, the whole being of one date, with the exception perhaps of the clear-story, which was probably added towards the close of the style.

The tower is surmounted by a plain stone broach spire with two rows of lights alternated. The arrangement of the broach is rather peculiar.

The windows in the aisles are all similar, and consist of two lancets with a circle above, the whole being under one dripstone. The east end of the north aisle appears to have opened formerly into a chapel, which communicated also by an arch with the chancel: the chapel however is now destroyed and the arches are blocked up, though still visible. An altar formerly stood at the end of the south aisle, and here some highly interesting and beautiful distemper painting, in a tolerable state of preservation has been lately discovered; it extends over the entire surface of the wall, with the exception of the place occupied by the altar. The piscina in the south aisle occupies its usual position, and there is also a double piscina in the chancel, and adjoining this last are sedilia of three seats of simple yet excellent design. In the same wall of the chancel occurs the Priest's door

and a lychnoscope. In the north wall there remains the door which opened into a vestry, now destroyed, also a very small aumbrie.

The east window consists of five lancets under one arch; the arrangement is peculiar and effective; the other windows in the chancel are partly filled with the incipient and characteristic tracery of the Early English period.

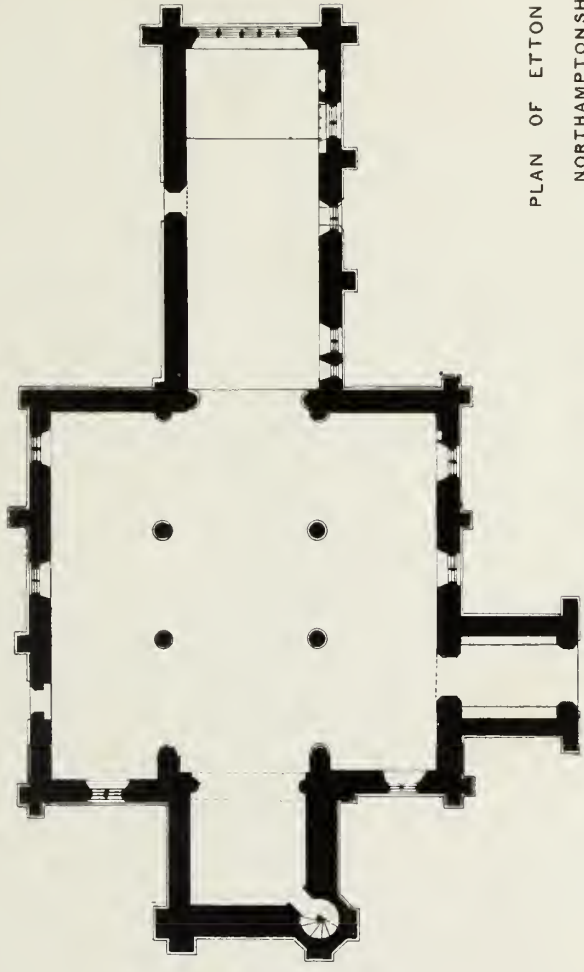
On the east jamb of the south doorway occurs the rather unusual feature of a dedication cross. It consists in this instance of a small diamond-shaped piece of purbeck of about the usual size of a window quarrel, on which has been sunk a cross fleury; the whole being let into the jamb of the door.

This Church affords accommodation for about 245 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

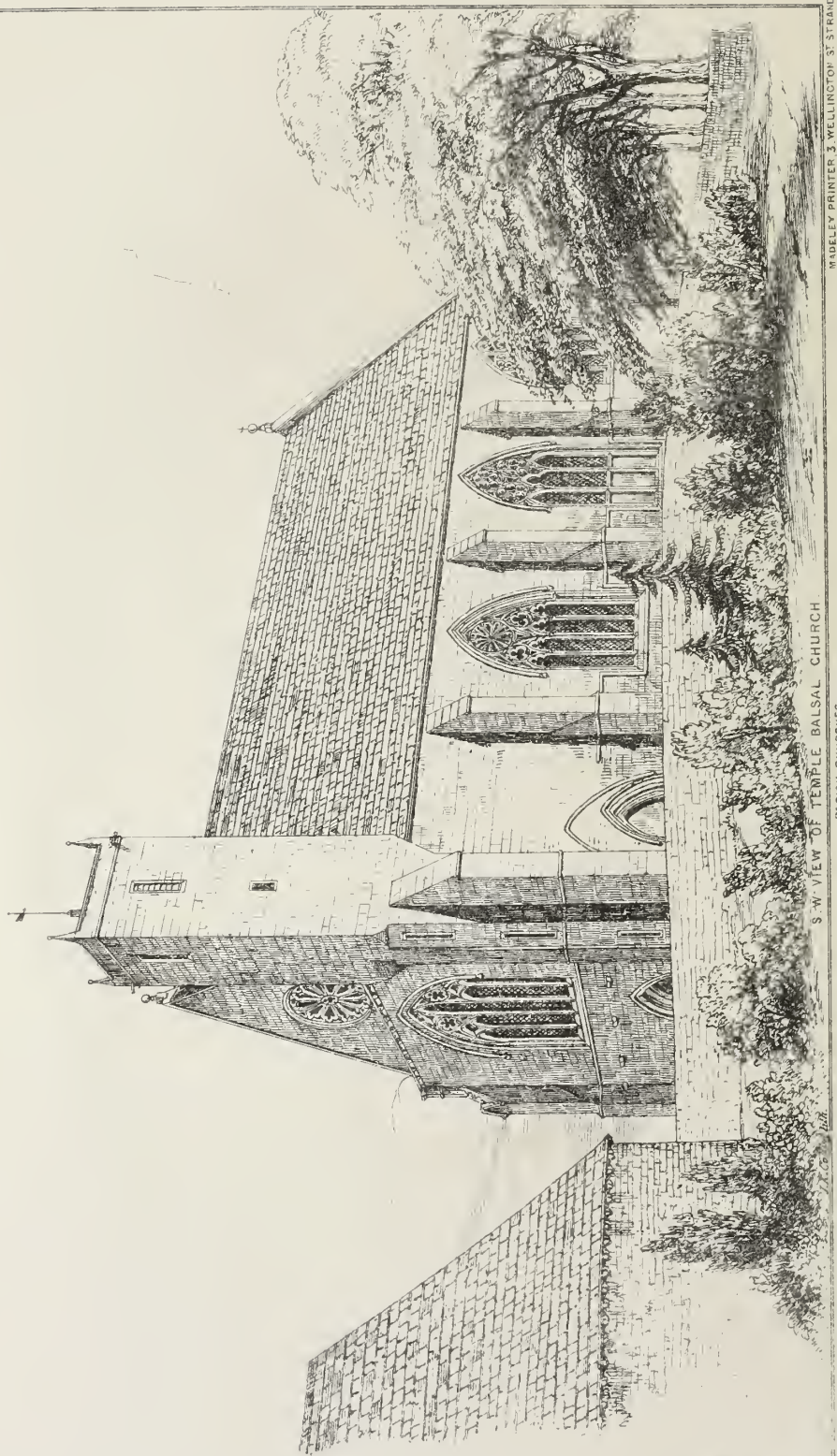
	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	35 9
Width of Chancel	14 0
Length of Nave	37 6
Width of Nave	14 6
Width of North Aisle	11 9
Width of South Aisle	11 6





PLAN OF ETTON CHURCH.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



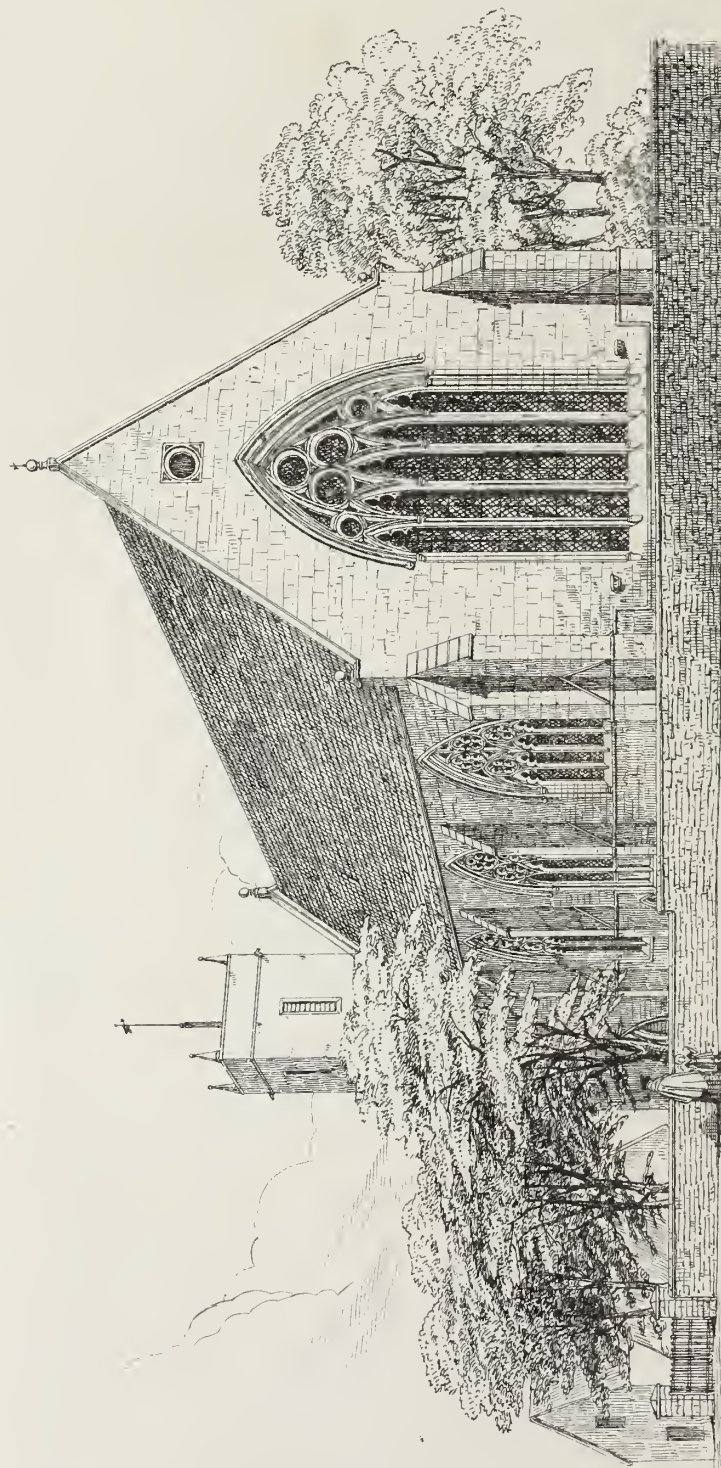


S.W. VIEW OF TEMPLE BALSAL CHURCH

PARISH CHURCHES

MADELEY PRINTER 3, WELLINGTON ST. STRAND

DESIGNED BY R. S. J. A. BRANNOON



J.K. Gaitley lith.

TEMPLE BALSAL CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.

Temple Balsal Church, Warwickshire.



This truly elegant specimen of the early Decorated style of architecture was formerly the Church belonging to the preceptory of the Knight Templars at their manor of Balsal. After the suppression of the Order, (Edw. II. 1312,) the Church was suffered to fall into a state of dilapidation, and it so remained until the year 1677, when it was restored in accordance with the will of Lady Catherine Leveson, to whom the manor had descended: she having devised the whole of this property in trust for the building and endowment of an almshouse for the perpetual sustenance of aged and infirm females, by the same instrument directed that the Church should be put into a complete state of repair.

The roof, gable-terminations, and the upper part of the tower were probably rebuilt at this period; the rather unusual arrangement of their latter constitutes one of the most interesting features in the Building.

The south doorway is now blocked up; it was originally covered by a stone porch, of which the springers for the groined roof still remain.

The windows generally throughout the Church are of extraordinary

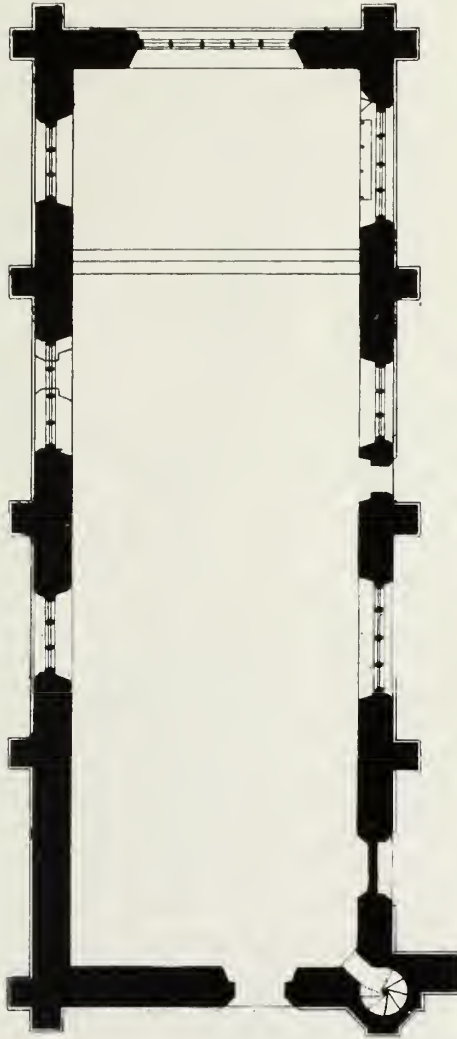
beauty, and only two are similar in design. The east window is a magnificent opening of five lights, and offers some little peculiarity in the construction of the tracery. At the west end there are two windows, the lower one of five lights, but considerably smaller than that in the chancel, and above in the gable, is an elegant wheel or circular window. The two most easterly windows on the north side are higher than the others, and therefore probably a difference in level helped to indicate the distinction between the chancel and the nave. On the south side the most westerly window in the chancel is lychnoscopic, the other is rather stilted to make room for the piscina and sedilia: the latter of three seats is richly wrought with mouldings, and of most exquisite design.

The Church will afford accommodation for about 220 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length	93	0
Width	30	1





PLAN OF TEMPLE BALSAL CHURCH.
WARWICKSHIRE

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



J.K. Colling del.

WARMINGTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

PARISH CHURCHES

Warmington Church, Northamptonshire.



THIS is a very interesting Church, of pure Early English character, with a clear-story also of the same date. The tower at the west end of the nave is a noble structure and deserving of especial attention. The west doorway is of unusual magnificence, with four rows of shafts, and richly ornamented with dog-tooth and circular flowers.* The belfry windows partake of the same degree of richness, and the beautiful broach spire with its three rows of non-alternated spire-lights is equally deserving of commendation; these latter are surmounted by crosses of elegant design. The large circular openings which occur on three sides of the tower form a feature peculiar to this neighbourhood; they are found in several of the surrounding Churches.

The south aisle is lighted at the west end by a Perpendicular window of three lights, and at the east by a window of five lights, apparently original, and consisting simply of four mullions running quite up to the soffit of the arch. A series of beautiful triplets of good proportions light the south side, the two most easterly being

* This Doorway is illustrated in the Analysis of Gothic Architecture (Section I. Early English, Plate 21).

enriched with dog-tooth. Over the porch there is a small quatrefoil opening. The windows on the north are principally couplets of lancets with a circle above, the whole under one dripstone; one of these windows is placed over the north doorway, curtailed of its proper proportion to make room for the porch roof.

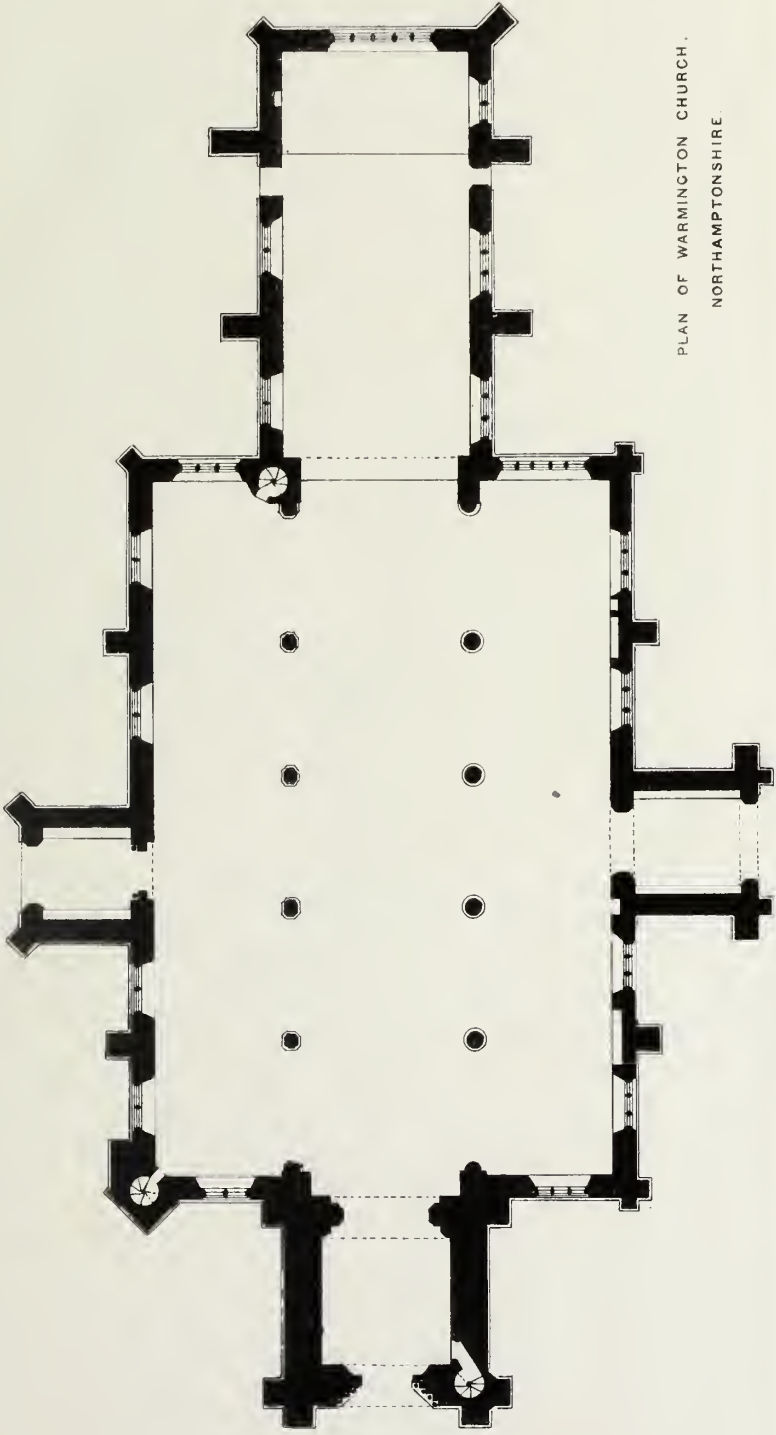
The nave is groined in wood, the ribs starting from stone springers; it is probable that the vaulting was not continued in stone from an apprehended weakness in the walls; the ribs spring from small shafts terminating in capitals of the most exquisite foliage, which are supported on corbels chiefly representing heads of Bishops and Priests. Similar shafts with equally beautiful foliage supported the second order of mouldings of the chancel arch, of which the capitals alone remain.

The extreme flatness of the roofs as well of the chancel as the nave, aisles and porches is deserving of notice, there being every reason to believe that they are of the original pitch. An old oak chest clamped with iron, may still be seen in the chancel.

The Church will accommodate about 550 worshippers.

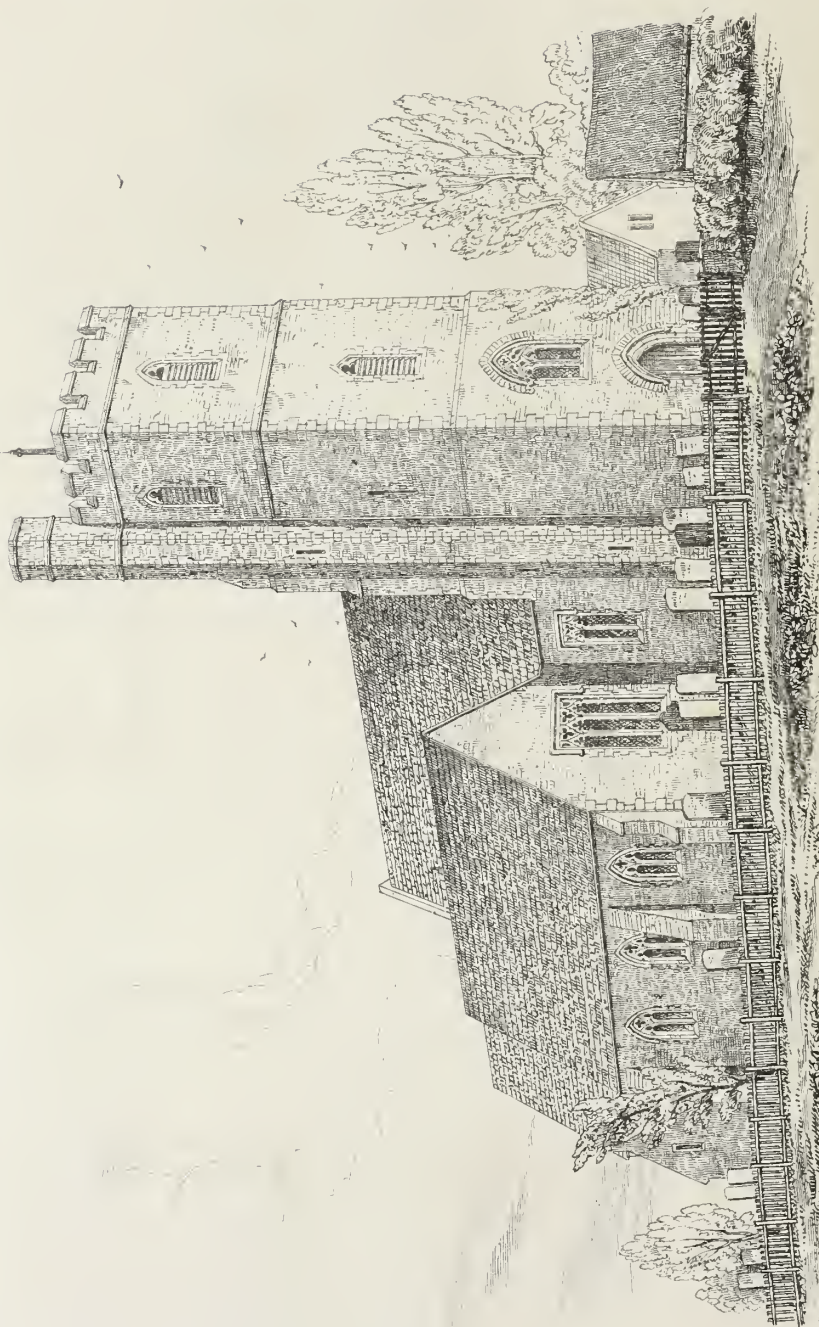
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	42	3
Width of Chancel	19	6
Length of Nave	74	6
Width of Nave	17	0
Width of North Aisle	13	6
Width of South Aisle	13	6



PLAN OF WARMINGTON CHURCH.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF 10 FEET



J.E. Collyer del.

SOUTHFLEET CHURCH . KENT .

Southfleet Church,

Kent.



THE whole of this spacious and very interesting Building is of pure Decorated character.

The west tower and staircase turret at the north-east angle is of the kind so frequently met with in this part of Kent; remarkable for extreme plainness, and entirely devoid of buttresses, it still produces an excellent effect, in consequence of its boldness of outline and solidity of construction; in this instance the appearance of the tower is the more effective, because the aisles do not extend so far westward as the nave, and it is thereby detached as it were, from the body of the Church.

The windows generally in this Church are excellent in design and well moulded; the east window of the chancel is of five lights, and several square-headed windows occur in various parts of the Church.

The plan of the Church is peculiar, owing to the shortness of the aisles already alluded to; this however does not mar the general good effect of the interior; the vestry with its door into the chancel is original, and of the same date as the rest of the Church, though it has undergone some restorations during the Perpendicular period. It is worthy of notice that it contains in the south wall a water drain,

yet it is hardly possible that it could ever have been used as a chapel.* The piscina and sedilia of three seats still remain in the south wall of the chancel; the sedilia are enriched with purbeck shafts and crocketed canopies; they are both of Decorated character. A few of the old miserere seats are left, but are not remarkable for their carving. The chancel still contains a fine collection of beautiful encaustic tiles.

The Church is rich in monuments and sepulchral brasses; five of the latter are in tolerable preservation, and the stone matrices of many others are scattered about the pavement. In the south aisle are the remains of a very early Decorated wooden screen, the mouldings of which are nearly similar to the beautiful one still existing in Northfleet Church.

The font is octagonal, of early Perpendicular character; it is well sculptured and forms a very good specimen.

A sill mould runs uninterruptedly inside the Church, under the windows and over the doorways, and adds very much to the general good effect. Relics of the stained glass that once filled the windows attest the pristine magnificence of the building.

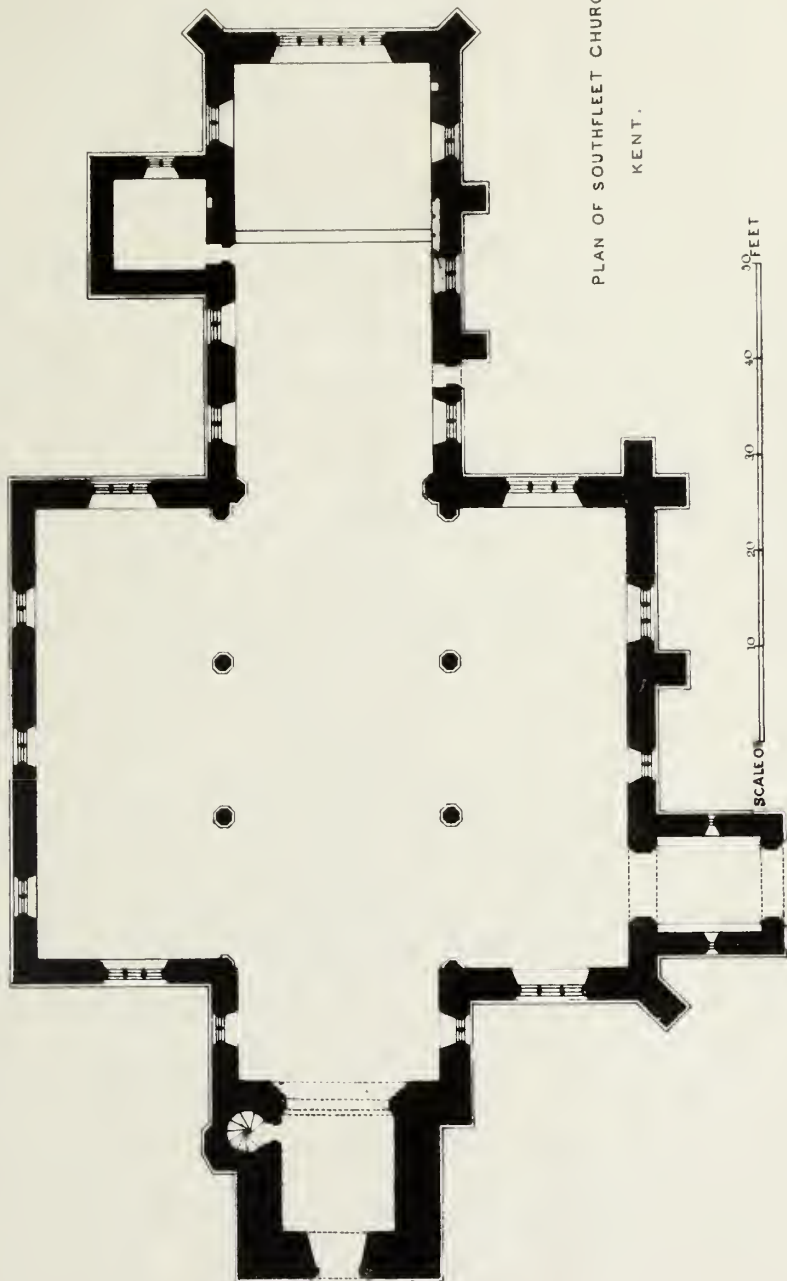
The Church will accommodate about 500 worshippers.

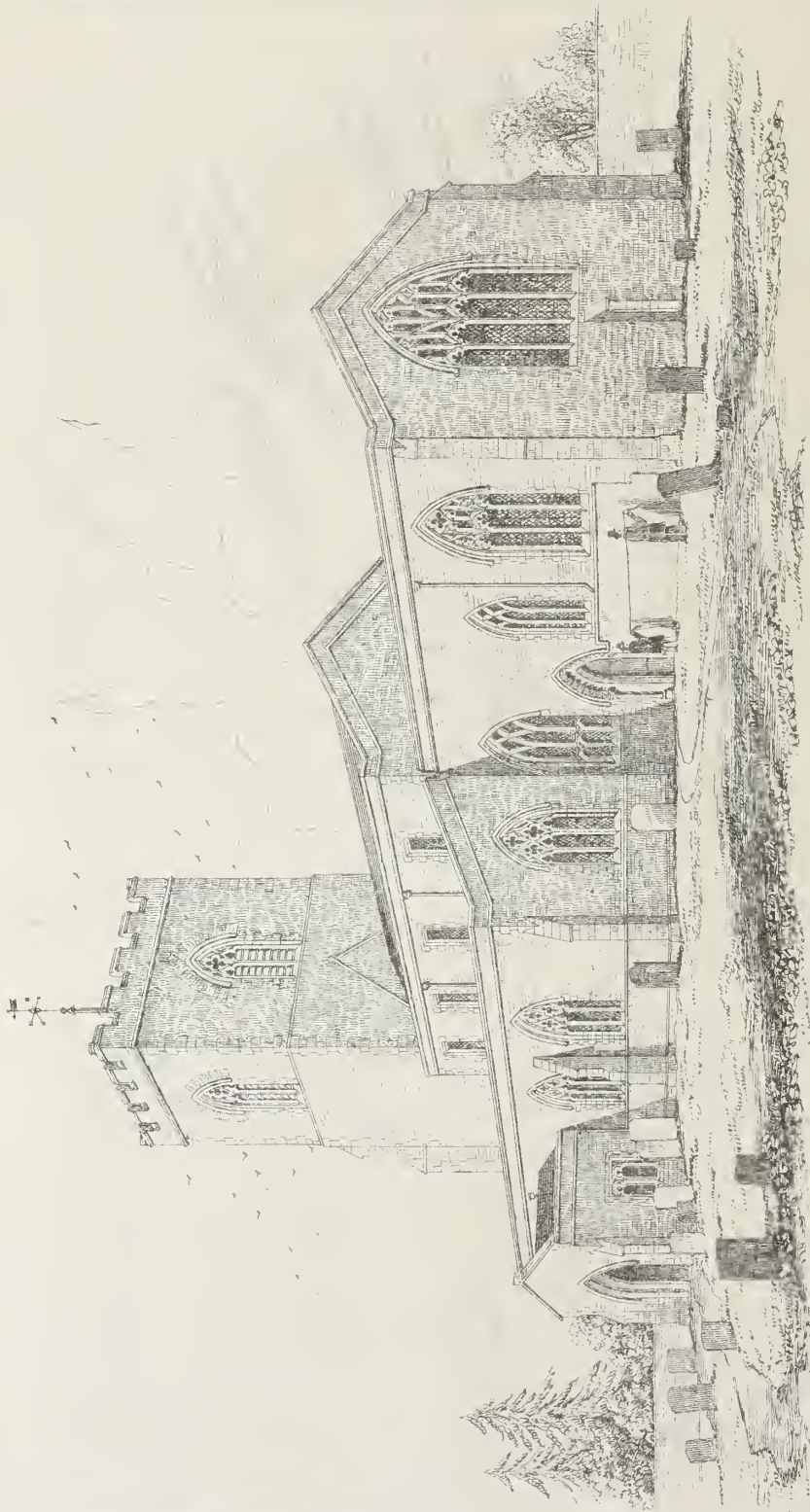
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	43 0
Width of Chancel	20 6
Length of Nave	60 0
Width of Nave	21 6
Width of North Aisle	18 6
Width of South Aisle	17 6

* A similar drain occupies the same position in the beautiful vestry of Willingham Church, Cambridgeshire.

PLAN OF SOUTHFLEET CHURCH,
KENT.





FLOOR CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

J. K. Rivington

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. K. & B. BRADY

PARISH CHURCHES

AND DELIVERED BY W. W. WELLS

Floore Church,
Northamptonshire.



SEVERAL parts of this Church, and especially the chancel, indicate its Early English origin, though considerable additions have been made to it during the Decorated period. The tower situate at the west end of the nave is partly engaged, and of unusually massive construction, with walls six feet thick. It is of three stages and embattled above. The west door is deeply recessed with very bold mouldings and above it is a lancet. The piers in the nave have a very good effect though their foliated caps are somewhat rudely carved; their plan is peculiar, and consists of a central pillar, on the cardinal points of which are clusters of three small shafts. There are no responds in the east wall of the nave, and the arches are carried on foliated corbels of the same style as the caps of the piers. The clear-story is of very late insertion, with square-headed windows entirely devoid of tracery or mullions; the old pitch of the roof is still visible on the wall of the tower. The windows in the aisles are decorated, of two and three lights, and filled mostly with net tracery. The chancel is separated from the nave by the rood screen, the lower part of which, with its folding doors, opening inward, still remains. The ascent is on the north side, the staircase being partly corbelled

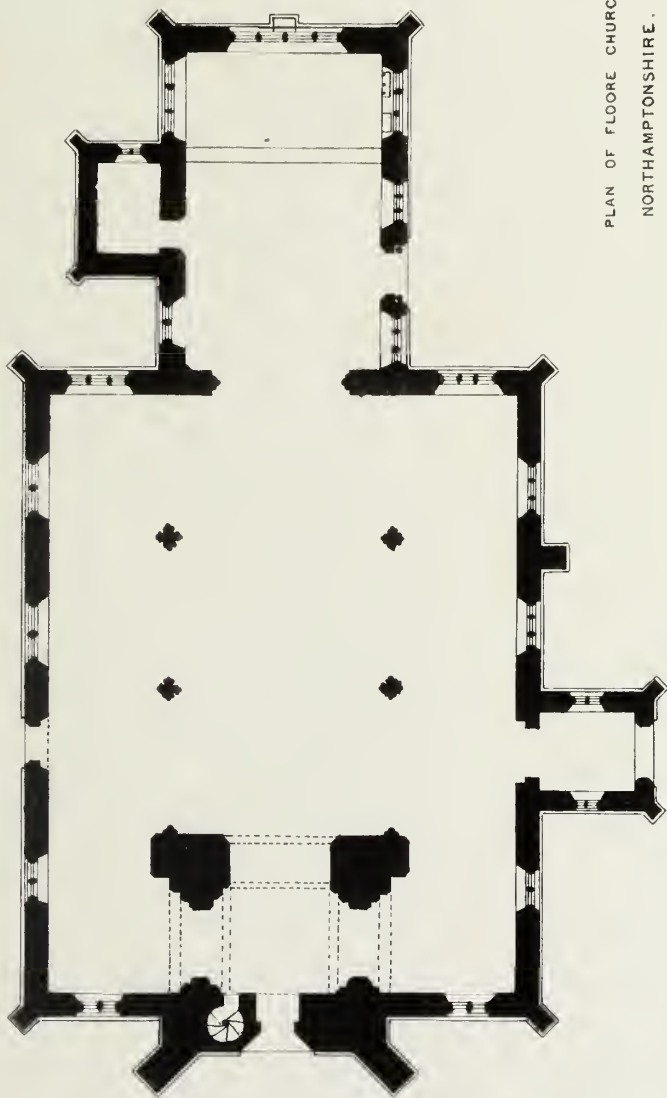
out into the chancel. The east window is a Perpendicular insertion of four lights, and immediately below it externally occurs the small buttress, so highly characteristic of the Semi-Norman and Early English periods. The west window on the south side is of three lights, and transomed; the lower part, consisting of three short lights, forms a lychnoscope. The Priest's door is a beautiful and well known example. A very complete aumbrie, with its original doors, ornamented hinges and closing ring, remains in the north wall.

The Church is rich in interesting brasses; one especially of unusual design represents a cross in perspective with a nail lying at the foot; the arms of the cross are lost, or probably the two other nails would be found represented one on each. The date of this brass is 1537. The piscina is double, and consists of two trefoiled arches under one hood-mould, with a disengaged shaft between them and a quatrefoil above. Adjoining is a plain pointed sedile.

The Church affords accommodation for about 435 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	33 6
Width of Chancel	20 6
Length of Nave	46 0
Width of Nave	20 9
Length of North Aisle	62 3
Width of North Aisle	11 6
Length of South Aisle	62 3
Width of South Aisle	12 0



PLAN OF FLOORE CHURCH.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



NORTH MIMS CHURCH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PARISH CHURCHES.

North Mims Church,
Hertfordshire.



A BEAUTIFUL and interesting structure of pure Decorated character : apparently it was originally intended to be a cross Church with an intersection tower, but for some reason this plan was abandoned, and the tower placed west of the nave. Remains of the piers that were prepared to carry the tower may be traced on either side of the chancel arch, and at the east end of the north aisle, the arch that in the original design would have opened into the north transept now communicates with a chapel*, and a similar arch remains in the south aisle, and may be traced on the exterior.

A small vestry is partitioned off from the chapel, with a door opening into the chancel; and this appears to have formed part of the original construction.

The beautiful west doorway in the tower, with its foliated caps and mouldings richly studded with flowers, is figured in the Analysis of Gothick architecture, Section 1, Decorated Plate 25.

* This chantry, mentioned as St. Catherine's Chapel, was founded by Simon Swanlond, 1328, anno 3 Ed. III., for the daily celebration of mass during his life and that of his wife, and after their death for their souls and those of their ancestors.—*Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire.*

Some excellent corbels remain in the nave, illustrating in some instances the head-dresses of the period, and at other times consisting of beautiful knots of foliage.

The Church is rich in sepulchral brasses; one of a Priest especially is of extraordinary beauty, and closely resembles in its design and execution the noble brass of Abbot Delamere in St. Alban's Abbey Church.

Against one of the seats in the nave is the poor's box of the date of 1637, with the inscription "remember the poor."

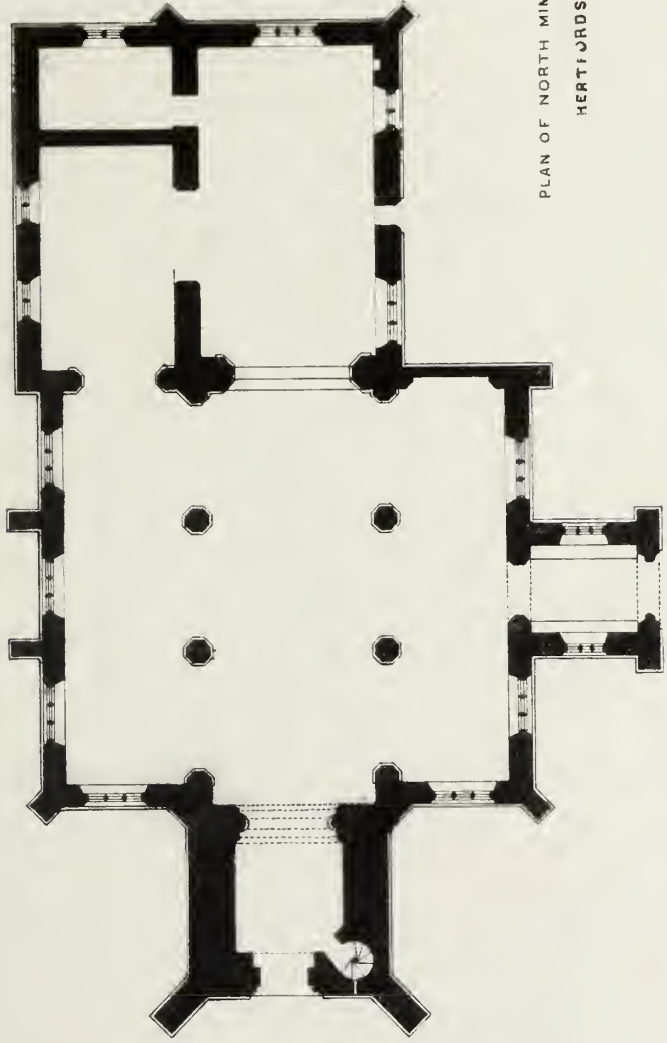
The greater number of the windows are filled with net tracery.

This Church affords accommodation for about 305 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

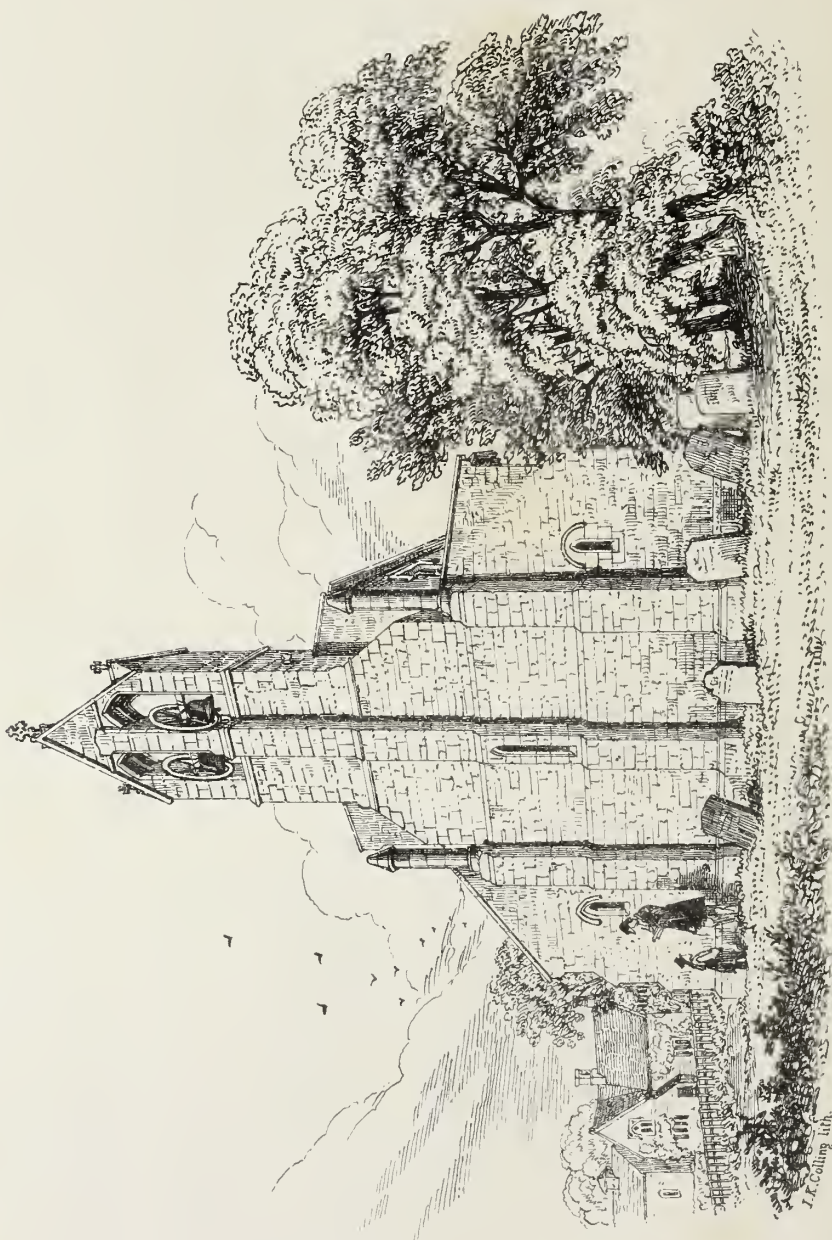
	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	32 3
Width of Chancel	18 6
Length of Nave	43 0
Width of Nave	17 0
Width of North Aisle	12 3
Width of South Aisle	11 0
Length of North Chapel	23 0
Width of North Chapel	14 0





PLAN OF NORTH MIMS CHURCH,
HERTFORDSHIRE.





MANTON CHURCH, RUTLANDSHIRE.

PARISH CHURCHES

DESIGNED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

MADLEY PRINTER, BRISTOLTON, GLOS.

Manton Church,
Rutlandshire.



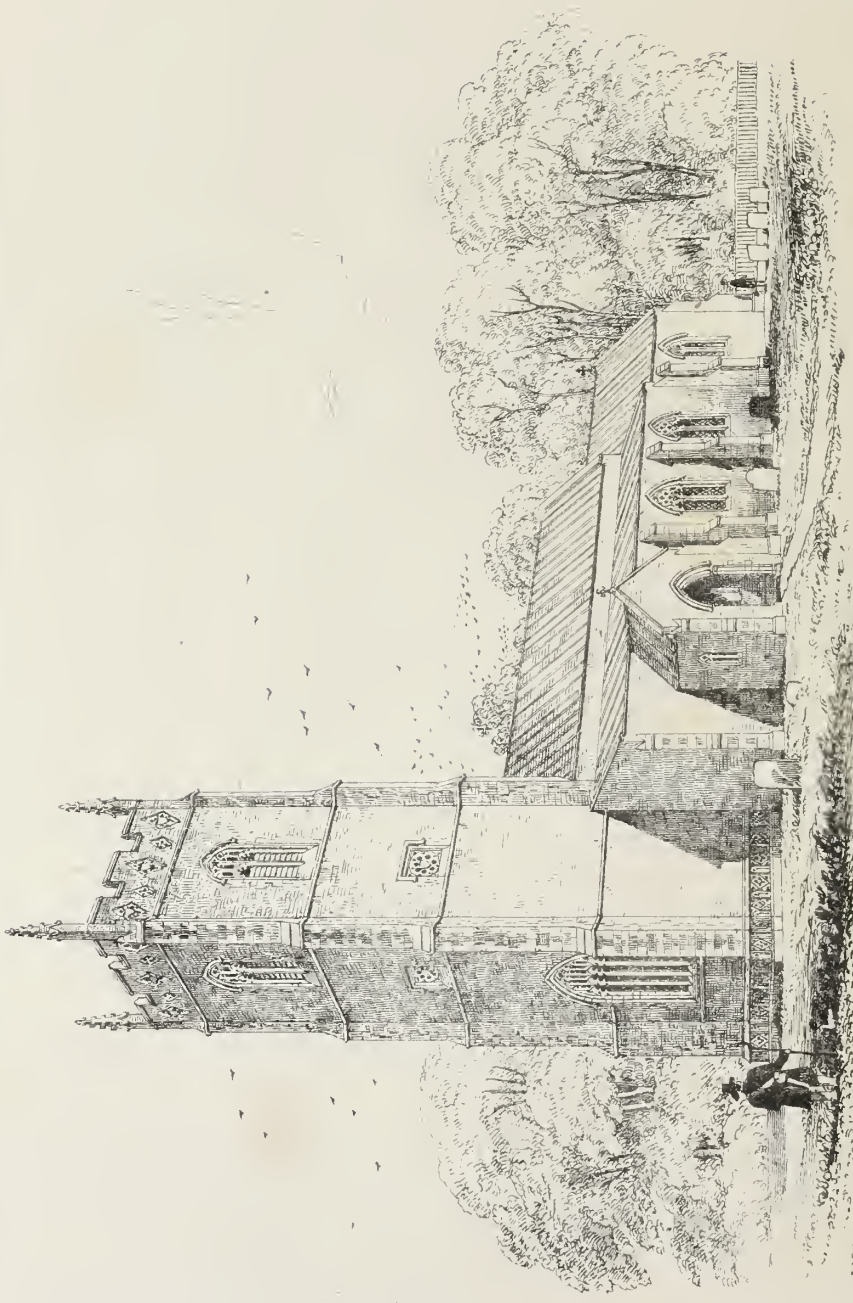
THE west front of this Church affords such a valuable and perfect specimen of a Semi-Norman Bell turret, that it has been considered worthy of being published, although the remainder of the Church does not present the same amount of interest.

In this instance, as in many others, the addition of the clear-story has done much to destroy the original beauty of the design.



PLAN OF WEST END OF MANTON CHURCH.
RUTLANDSHIRE.





J. K. Colling lith.

WESTWICK CHURCH NORFOLK

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. E. J. BRANDON

Westwick Church, Norfolk.



THE whole of this little Church belongs to the Decorated period, with the exception of some windows and the western tower;* the latter is an elegant and well-proportioned structure, and the distant effect of its gray battlements appearing above the thick foliage which surrounds the Church is truly beautiful. Its base mouldings are particularly good, and represent in quatrefoils some of the emblems of the Crucifixion. In the third stage occur the square windows so common in the towers of this part of Norfolk: in this instance they are all precisely similar to those occupying the same position in St. George's Church, Norwich.† A well-managed turret staircase runs up in the N. E. angle of the tower, and is lighted by small openings of rather peculiar character.‡

If there were any windows on the north side of the chancel they have been blocked up. The situation of the rood turret may still

* The following passage occurs in Blomefield's History of Norfolk. "John Grundesburgh, senior, of Westwick, was buried in 1473 in this Church, and leaves to the building of the tower £9; and John Batayle, buried in the Church-yard, 1460, was a benefactor to its building."

† See Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Plate XXII. Perpendicular, Section 1.

‡ See also Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Plate XXII. Perpendicular, Section 1.

be traced. A piscina remains in the south wall of the south aisle with a beautiful basin formed by a quatrefoil, the cusps terminating in roses and a well-carved flower in the centre, with holes under its leaves for the escape of the water. A piscina of plainer design occupies a similar position in the north aisle. A benatura occurs inside to the east of the south door, and a recess near the north door may possibly have served for the same purpose.

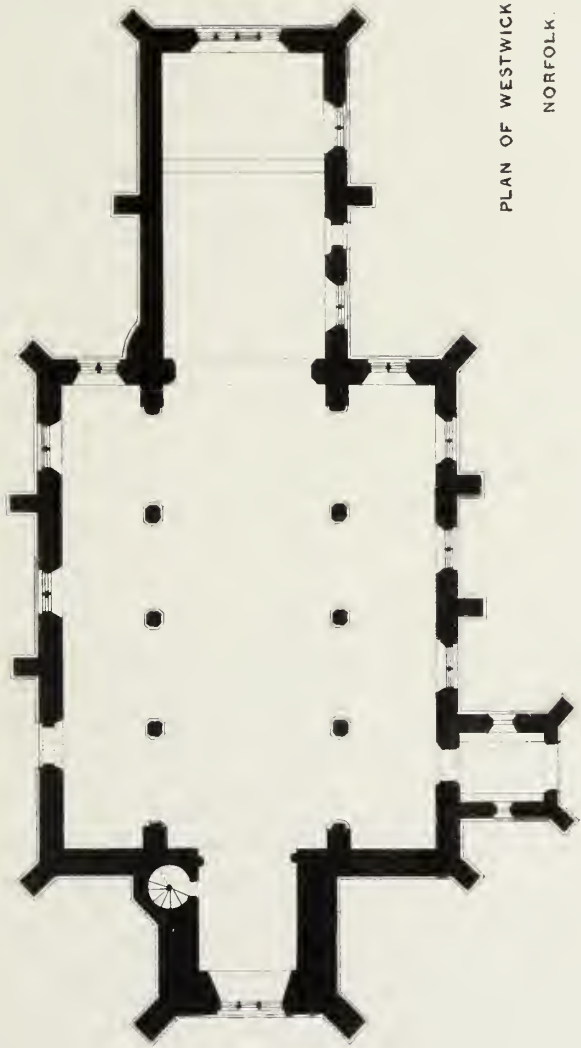
There is a very beautiful octagonal font, and three wooden screens of Perpendicular design, and probably of about the same date as the tower.

The Church will afford accommodation for about 254 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

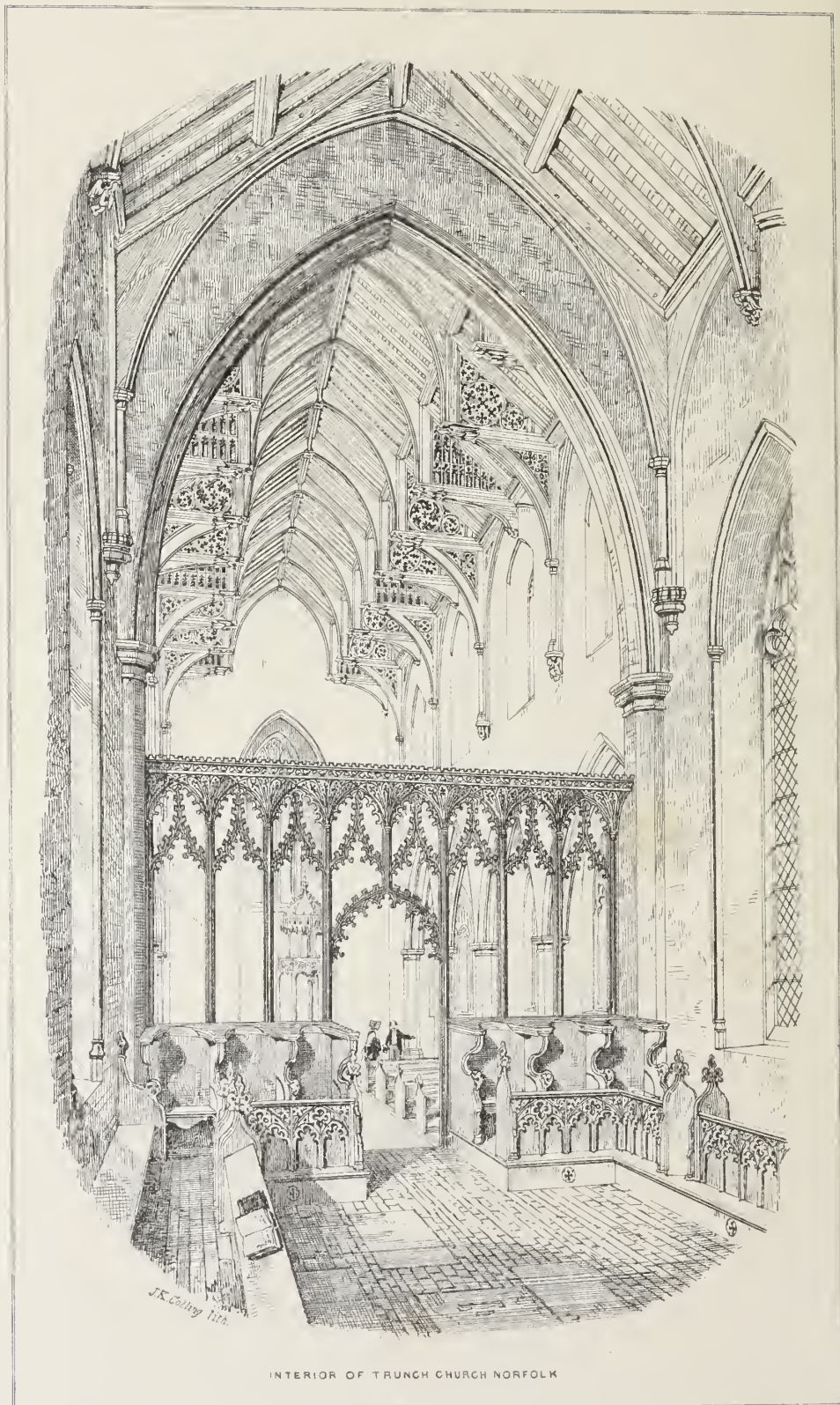
	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	31 10
Width of Chancel	16 6
Length of Nave	48 0
Width of Nave	16 10
Width of North Aisle	8 9
Width of South Aisle	9 0





PLAN OF WESTWICK CHURCH,
NORFOLK.





INTERIOR OF TRUNCH CHURCH NORFOLK

Trunch Church,

Norfolk.



A FINE and interesting Decorated Building, with however considerable alterations and additions of Perpendicular date. The priest's entrance has a curious Perpendicular porch covered with lead and supporting a boldly projecting buttress.* This arrangement was probably had recourse to after the construction of the Priest's doorway, which is Decorated, to resist an apprehended spreading of the wall in that spot, and is a remarkable instance of the simple yet elegant manner in which the ancient architects surmounted any difficulty of the kind.

The remains of the vestry, with a piscina in the south wall, may be traced on the north side of the chancel. Some of the copings of the roof are terminated with very good gablets, and a magnificent Cross,† in a very good condition, still crowns the Chancel. The remains of another may also be seen over the nave. Traces of a benatura exist in the porch.

The interior effect however of the Church is far finer than the exterior. The nave, lighted by a fine Perpendicular clearstory and still retaining its old open seats, is spanned by a noble hammer beam roof with spandrels, filled with the most beautiful and intricate tracery. Deeply is it to be regretted that such a splendid work; in common

* A somewhat similar arrangement occurs in Grundisburgh Church, Suffolk.

† See Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Plate XXI. Perpendicular, Section 1.

with many others equally good that abound in the county, should be fast hurrying to decay, from sheer neglect. The wall plates literally crumble to dust on being touched.

The arrangement of the font is very unusual; it is surrounded by screenwork of late Perpendicular character sufficiently spacious to accommodate several persons and supporting a crocketed canopy: a similar plan occurs in Luton Church, Bedfordshire.

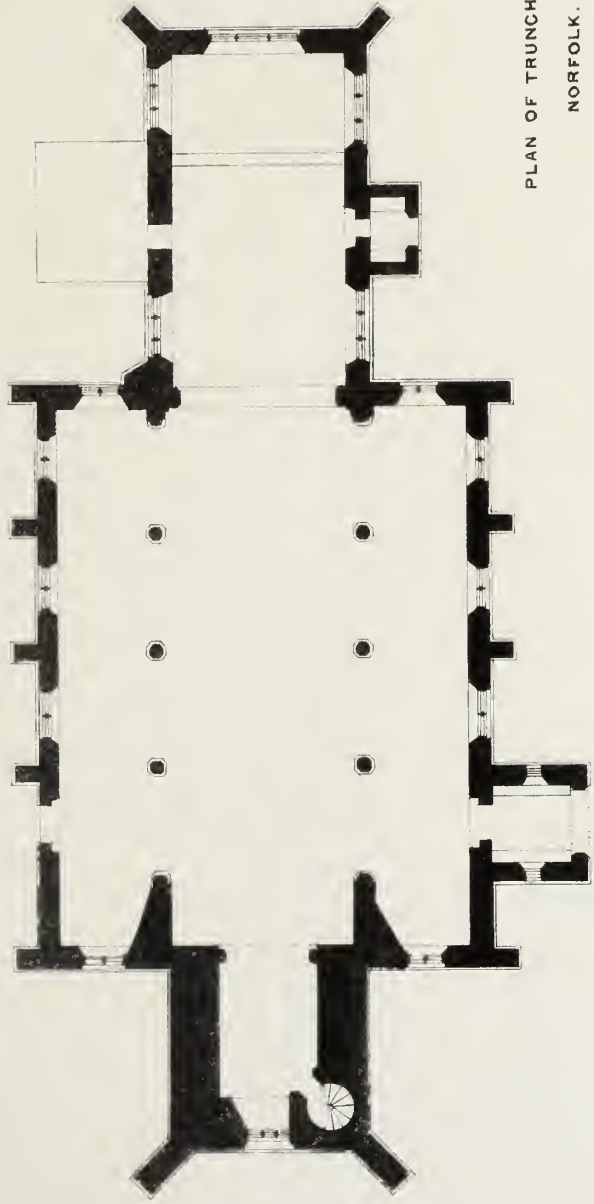
The rood screen, though but the wreck of a once glorious composition, still glows with its ancient colouring; its lower panels are filled with paintings of Saints and Martyrs, on beautifully diapered grounds. The carvings are of exquisite design and masterly execution. Some of the stalls in the Chancel remain in their original position, and in a tolerable state of preservation. The Priest's door is particularly well managed internally with very good mouldings; opposite it is the entrance to the vestry, now blocked up. The easternmost window is lowered to form the sedilia.

A brass occurs in the nave, which originally consisted of a heart with three legends issuing from it: it is in a mutilated condition and one of the legends is missing. The matrix of a chalice may be seen in the south aisle.

This Church will accommodate about 310 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	34	6
Width of Chancel	18	3
Length of Nave	55	8
Width of Nave	19	3
Width of North Aisle	9	5
Width of South Aisle	9	10



PLAN OF TRUNCH CHURCH
NORFOLK.





J.K. Coling lith.

BARNWELL CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Barnwell Church, Northamptonshire.



This beautiful Structure exhibits the features peculiar to the Churches of this county and is principally of Early English work, although some portion of it must be assigned to the Decorated period. The examination however of the Church in its present state requires a critical and practised eye, for on the demolition of a neighbouring Church of about the same date, which took place some years back, many of its beautiful fragments were brought for preservation to Barnwell, and have been applied with more good feeling than taste to divers parts of the Building: thus the heads of the spire lights now figure internally as canopies to the Priest's and vestry doorways; the caps of Early English shafts have been used as bases, &c. &c., and from the circumstance of the style being similar, much perplexity has been caused to many worthy Ecclesiologists.

The Tower is devoid of buttresses, and has a considerable set off level with the belfry floor; it is surmounted by an elegant broach spire with three rows of spire lights non-alternated; the belfry windows are particularly rich and beautiful, and are ornamented with rows of dog-tooth and circular flowers. The west doorway has

some good mouldings, but it is now almost hid by the ivy that grows thickly around it.

The windows in the north aisle are Decorated of two lights and very good. The south doorway is an excellent Early English example with banded shafts and dog-tooth in the hollows; the mouldings are of precisely the same character as those of the west doorway of Warmington Church, and probably of the same date.

The Chancel arch is carried on beautiful corbels, consisting of three small detached shafts with caps and bases supported by notch-heads; this arrangement is particularly good and well worthy of imitation.

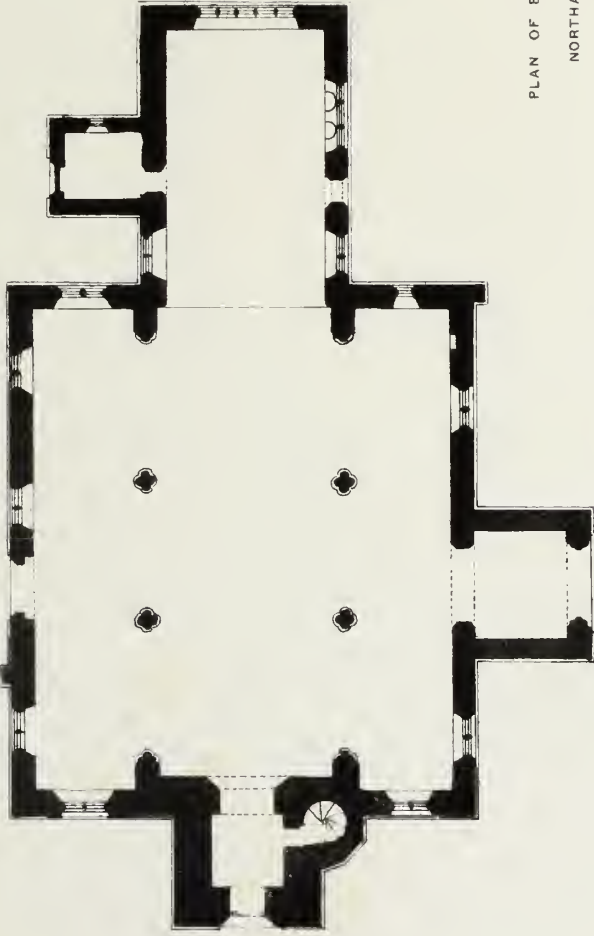
The Vestry is modern, built out of the fragments of the Church already mentioned: the opening into it from the Chancel is however original, and proves the existence of a former vestry.

On the south side of the Churchyard, lies a stone slab with an Early English cross cut upon it of extraordinary beauty and, perhaps, unrivalled elegance of design: it had been stolen, and used as a stepping stone in a neighbouring brook, but was reclaimed by the present Rector, and placed in the position it now occupies. A small brass of the date of 1610 is nailed up against one of the walls.

The Church will accommodate about 290 worshippers.

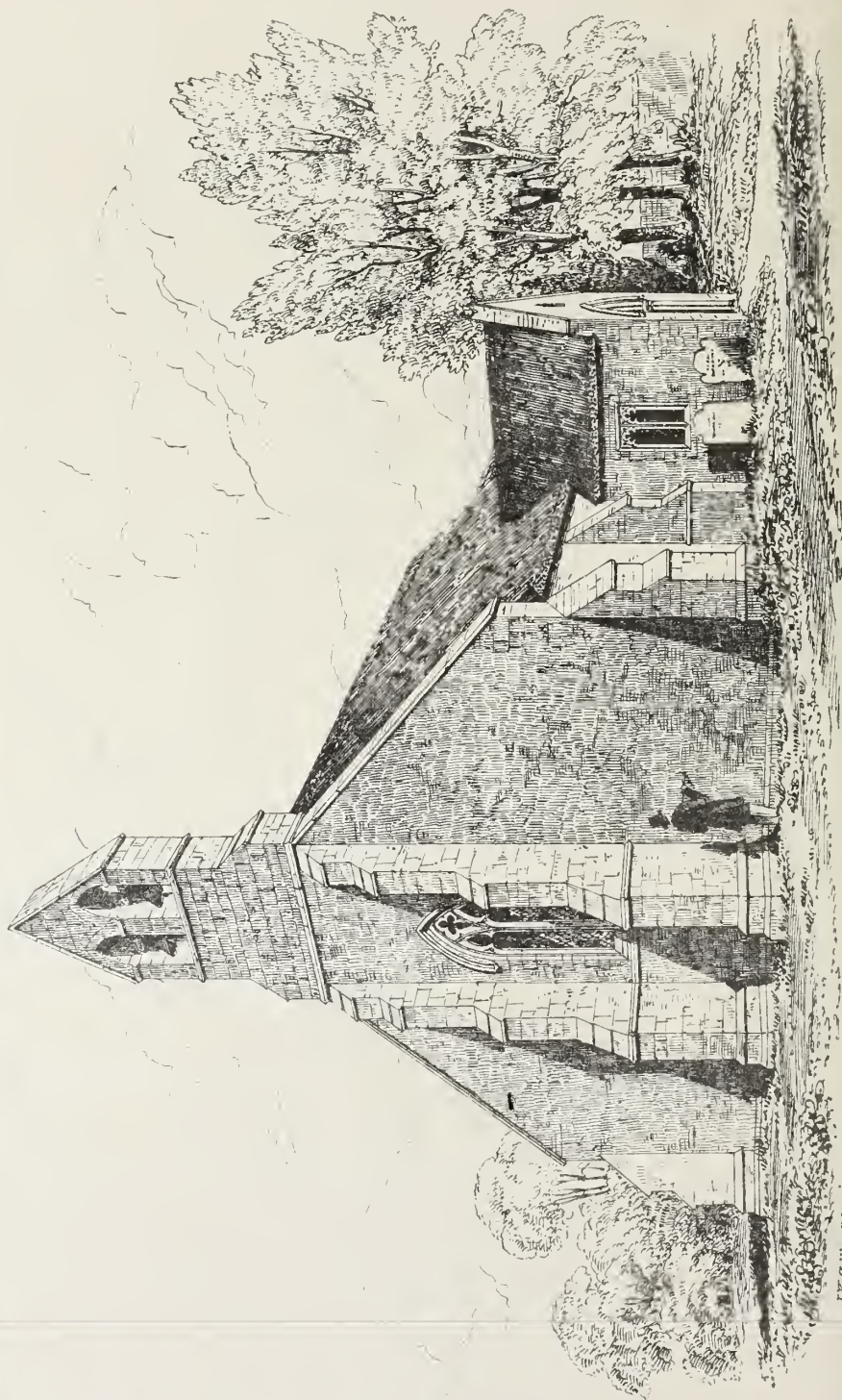
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	29	4
Width of Chancel	16	3
Length of Nave	48	6
Width of Nave	18	4
Width of North Aisle	10	6
Width of South Aisle	9	10



PLAN OF BARNWELL CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

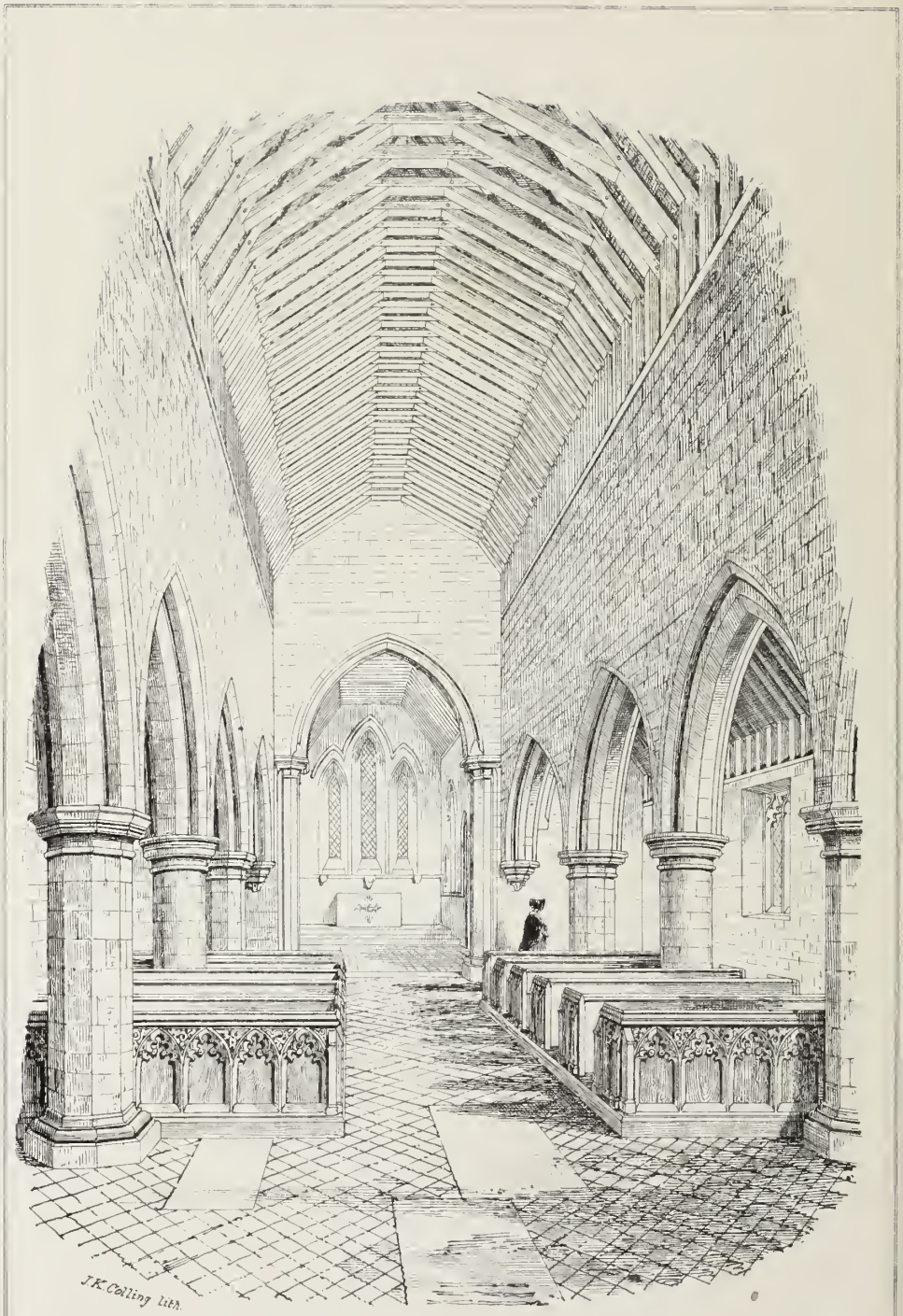


J.K. Colling lith.

LONG STANTON CHURCH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

PARISH CHURCHES

MARBLE, PRINTED BY S. WOODWARD, 21, ST. MARK'S



INTERIOR OF LONG STANTON CHURCH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Long Stanton Church, Cambridgeshire.



THIS is a very beautiful yet simple specimen of a small Early English Church. It consists of Chancel, with a nave and aisles under the same roof, a south porch, north doorway and western bell gable, and presents a remarkable similarity in its plan and general design to the well-known and exquisite little Chapel at Skelton;* in the latter however the bell gable is between the Chancel and nave.

The Chancel with the exception of a huge modern fire place (which greatly disfigures it both within and without), remains very nearly in its original condition: a beautiful triplet adorns the east end, and to the present day coloured rays of light find their way through the ancient glass that remains in some of the narrow side lancets. There is a large and interesting double piscina with intersecting arches in its usual position, and an aumbrie on the north side. Three stone brackets remain over the Altar, the central one being the largest. A plain string runs round the Chancel internally, under the windows and over the Priest's door. The old roof of trussed rafters has been under-drawn and lime whited. A wooden sill is all that remains of the rood screen.

* See Ewan Christian's excellent work on Skelton Church, Yorkshire.—G. Bell, Fleet Street.

The aisles retain but one of the original lancets, the other windows are mostly Decorated: the two easternmost are of three lights, and apparently have contained good tracery; the upper parts however have been cut off, and are now level with the eaves of the roof: it is not improbable that formerly the roof over these windows was gabled transept-wise, and thus allowed room for the heads of the windows; it would be difficult otherwise to account for their present mutilated condition. There are no responds against the eastern wall of the nave and the arches are carried on well designed brackets. Both the north and south doorways are good plain Early English, with jamb shafts. The original roof* covering both nave and aisles still remains, though treated in a similar manner to that of the Chancel.

The present seats in the Church are mere deal boxes, which completely hide the proportions of the piers.

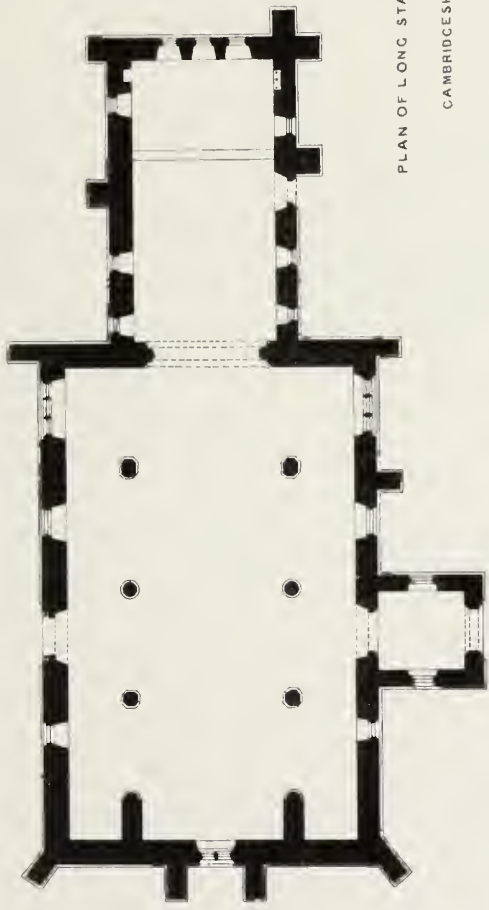
This Church affords accommodation for about 200 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	29 3
Width of Chancel	14 9
Length of Nave	49 2
Width of Nave	14 0
Width of North Aisle	5 9
Width of South Aisle	5 9

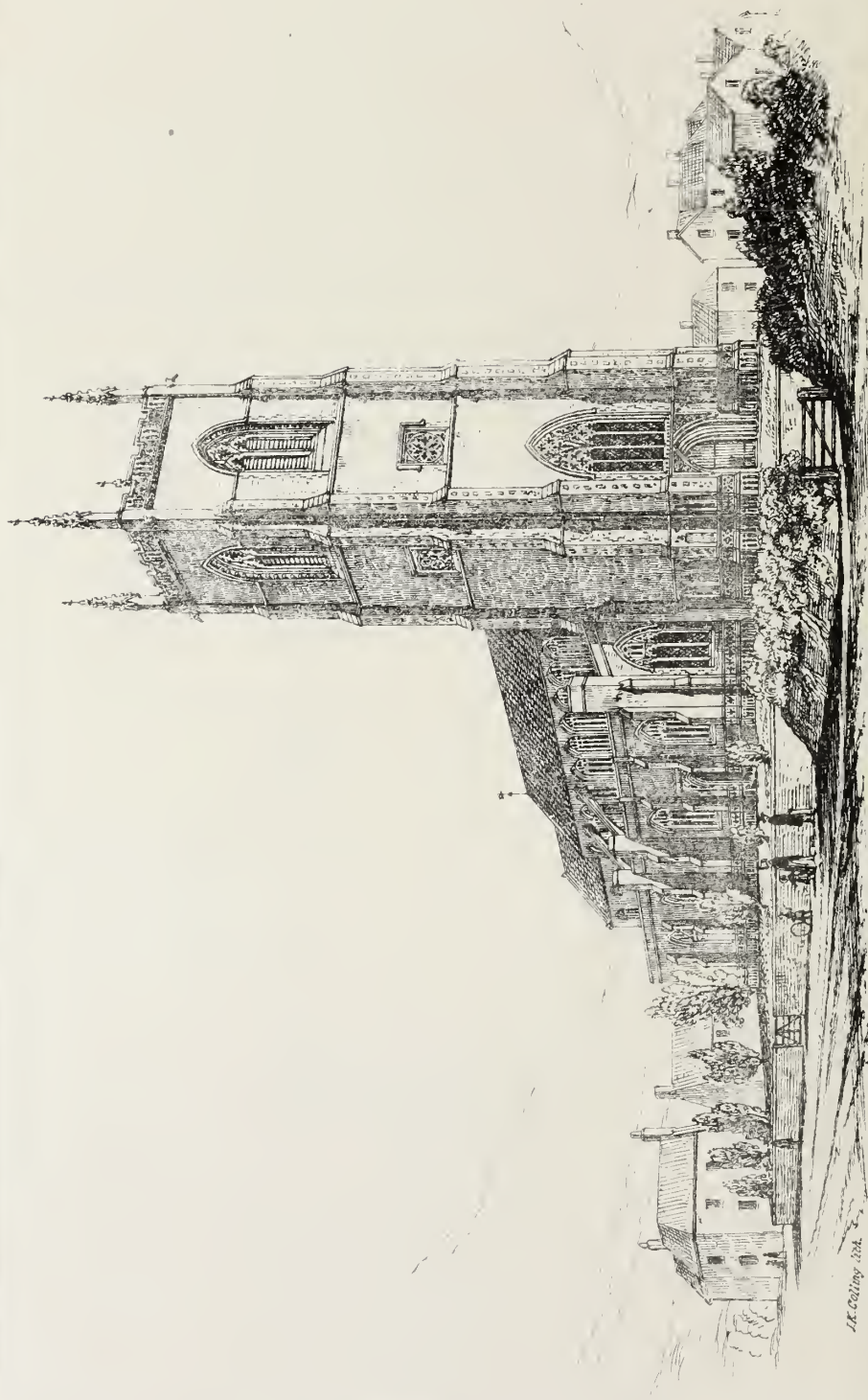
* Delineated in the "Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages."—G. Bell, Fleet Street.





PLAN OF LONG STANTON CHURCH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.





WORSTED CHURCH, NORFOLK
PARISH CHURCHES.

J. K. Collyer del.



J.K. Colling del.

WORSTEAD CHURCH, NORFOLK

INTERIOR OF WORSTED CHURCH NORFOLK.



J.L. Collins del.

Worstead Church, Norfolk.



A SPACIOUS and magnificent Church of rather late Decorated. It is impossible to comprise within the limits of such a brief account a description of the many and varied beauties of this Edifice.*

The tower forms a conspicuous object from all points, and although partaking of the usual characteristics of the towers in these parts, is of superior beauty in its proportions and ornamental accessories. The base mouldings are unusually fine, and are worked in stone and flint. The arrangement of the western doorway, surmounted by a four-light window of very good tracery, is somewhat Perpendicular. The ball flower occurs in the casement of the belfry windows; the pinnacles are modern.

Similar mouldings to those in the tower, enriched with quatrefoils, run all round the Church. The south porch is groined, with a parvise above, and forms an important feature in the south elevation. The vestry occupies the same position with regard to the north chapel, as in North Mims Church, Hertfordshire: it has a room over it lighted by windows of two lights; the vestry probably for security is lighted by narrow lancets.

The interior of this noble Structure is most complete, and fully realises the highly favourable impression which the contemplation of the exterior cannot fail to produce. The beautiful roof and clearstory to the nave were added during the Perpendicular period, when it was

* For various parts of this Church see the Analysis of Gothick Architecture.

found necessary to strengthen the piers, which had been thrust out a little, by the addition on either side of two strong flying buttresses.* The roof is of the ordinary hammer beam kind, with however considerable elegance of outline and very rich tracery in the spandrels. There is a good Perpendicular font and cover.

The chancel screen is not unlike the screen in Trunch Church, and retains much of its original colouring. At the foot of it is a small brass, bearing the name of John Alblastyr, who is said to have been the donor of this screen: he deceased in 1520, leaving to his wife the finishing of the work, an inscription to whose memory, of the date of 1524, is placed by the side of his. This Church was formerly very rich in brasses, but owing to gross carelessness and ignorance on the one part, and sacrilegious cupidity on the other, almost the whole have been stolen at different times.

The south-east window of the chancel is lowered to form the sedilia.

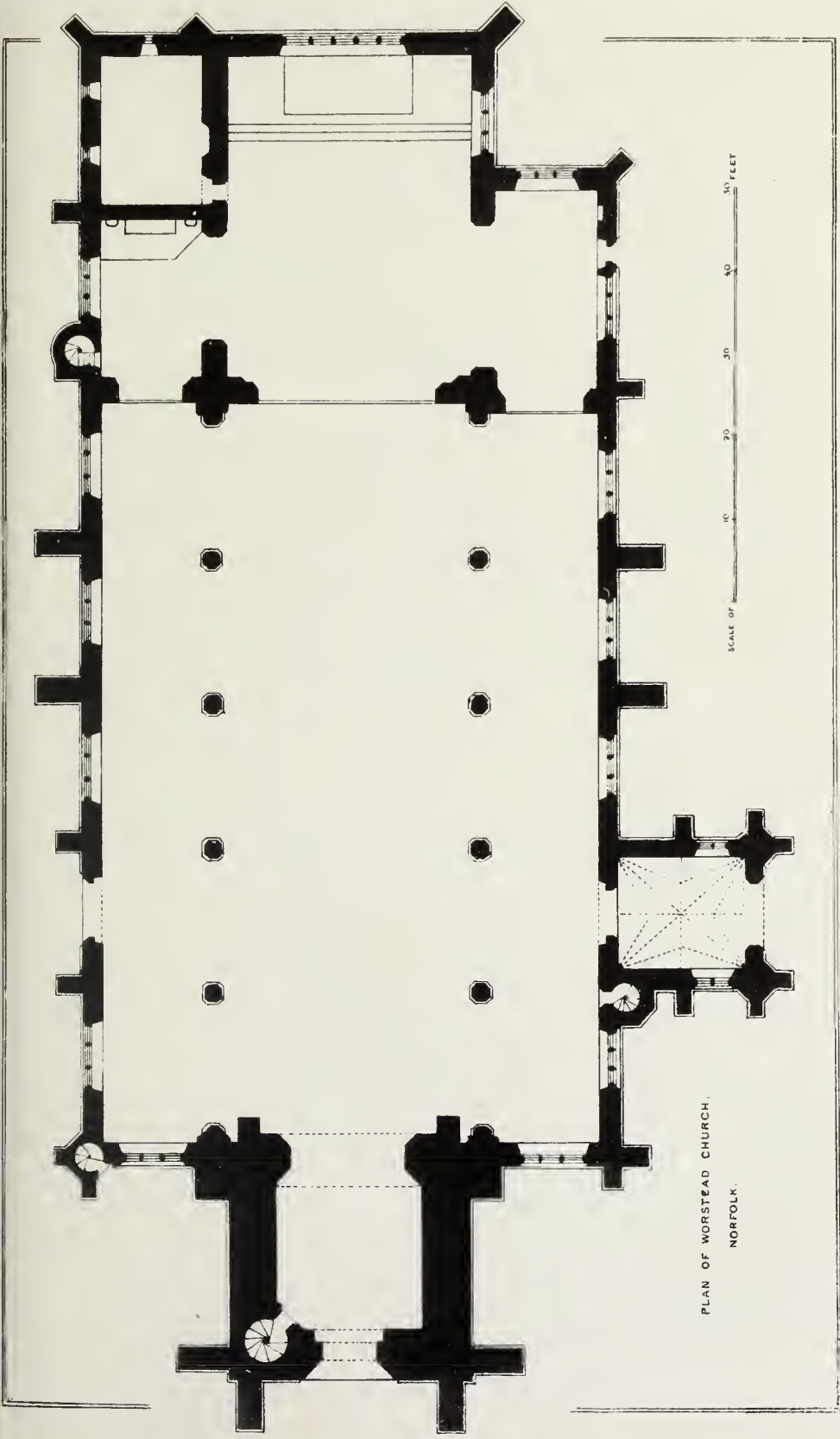
This Church will afford accommodation for about 700 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	39	0
Width of Chancel	29	3
Length of Nave	89	0
Width of Nave	29	0
Width of North Aisle	11	11
Width of South Aisle	11	8

* Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, mentions that "John de Kynneburle, being vicar in the 2nd year of Richard II., the chancel of this Church was new built; the prior of the convent of Norwich granted fifteen oaks out of Plumstead Wood, and timber also out of St. Leonard's Wood, and the expenses in money were £24 4s. 4d."

It is very probable that the nave roof and clearstory, together with some windows of Perpendicular tracery, were added at the same time.



PLAN OF WORSTEAD CHURCH,
NORFOLK.



J.K. Colting lith.

INTERIOR OF FILBY CHURCH, NORFOLK

Filby Church,

Norfolk.



This little Church is beautifully situated in a magnificent grove of trees, and its elegant Perpendicular tower rises nobly from the thick foliage which surrounds it. On a near inspection of the Building we find that here as in so many other places, time and neglect have done their work; the Chancel roof is lowered, the south porch suffered to fall into ruins, the upper part of the finely painted rood-screen demolished, and the well carved and solid seats of former days concealed by high deal pews.

Still the interior has not suffered nearly so much as the exterior; its proportions are excellent, and the clearstory of small quatrefoils,* contributes considerably to the general good effect. The removal of the lath and plaster with which the roof is underdrawn, would be an immense gain to the beauty of the interior. The roof is composed of trussed rafters: this construction was deservedly very general during the Early English and Decorated periods, combining a simple appearance with great security, durability, and economy of material. The belfry arch is Perpendicular as well as the rest of the tower, the latter is a fine structure with angle buttresses terminating in small octagonal turrets, each supporting a figure;

* The diameter of the window externally, from outside to outside, is 1 ft. 5 in.

the parapet is enriched with flint panels and stepped after a fashion very prevalent in this county.

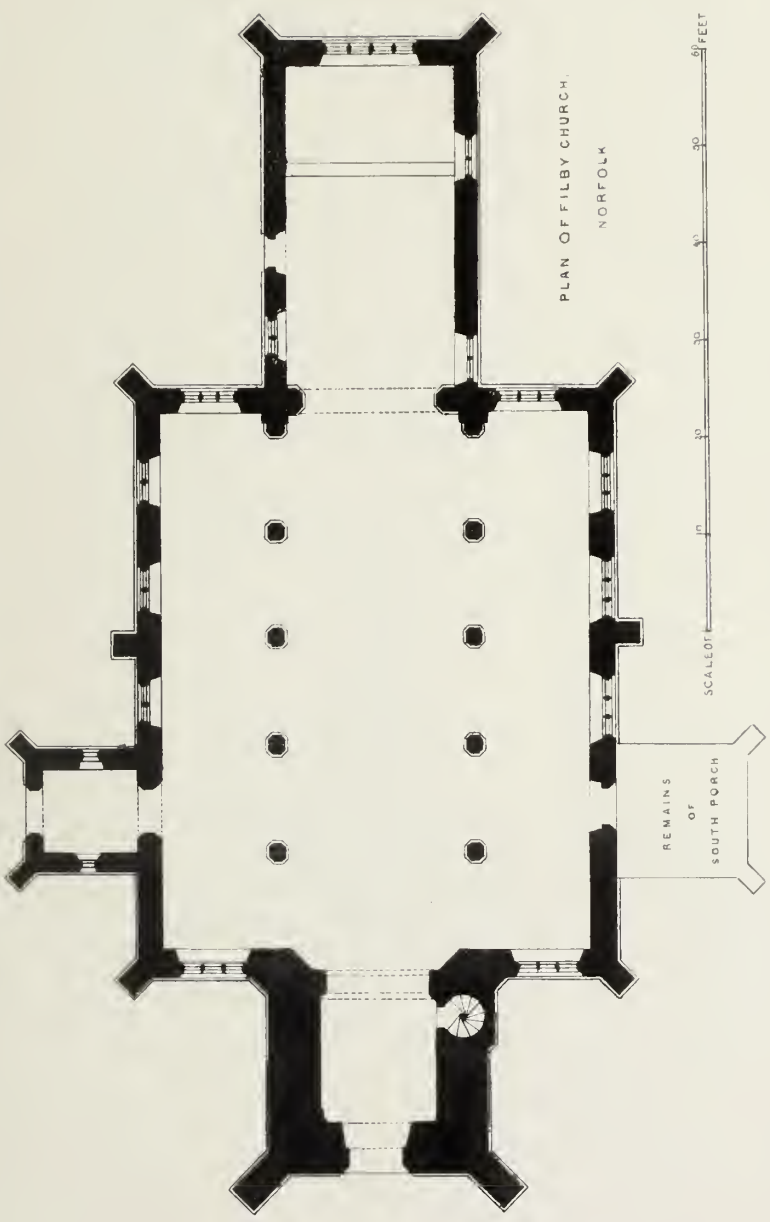
The west door has been richly carved, and the remains of a good closing ring may be seen on the north door. The door to the turret staircase is crossed and re-crossed with bands of iron closely set together, and is fastened by seven locks curiously wrought. This excess of precaution seems to have been taken with a view of converting, on an emergency, the tower into a stronghold: the turret door of Hingham Church is similarly protected.

This Church affords accommodation for about 380 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	34 0
Length of Nave	56 0
Width of Chancel	17 9
Width of Nave	19 5
Width of North Aisle	10 8
Width of South Aisle	10 8



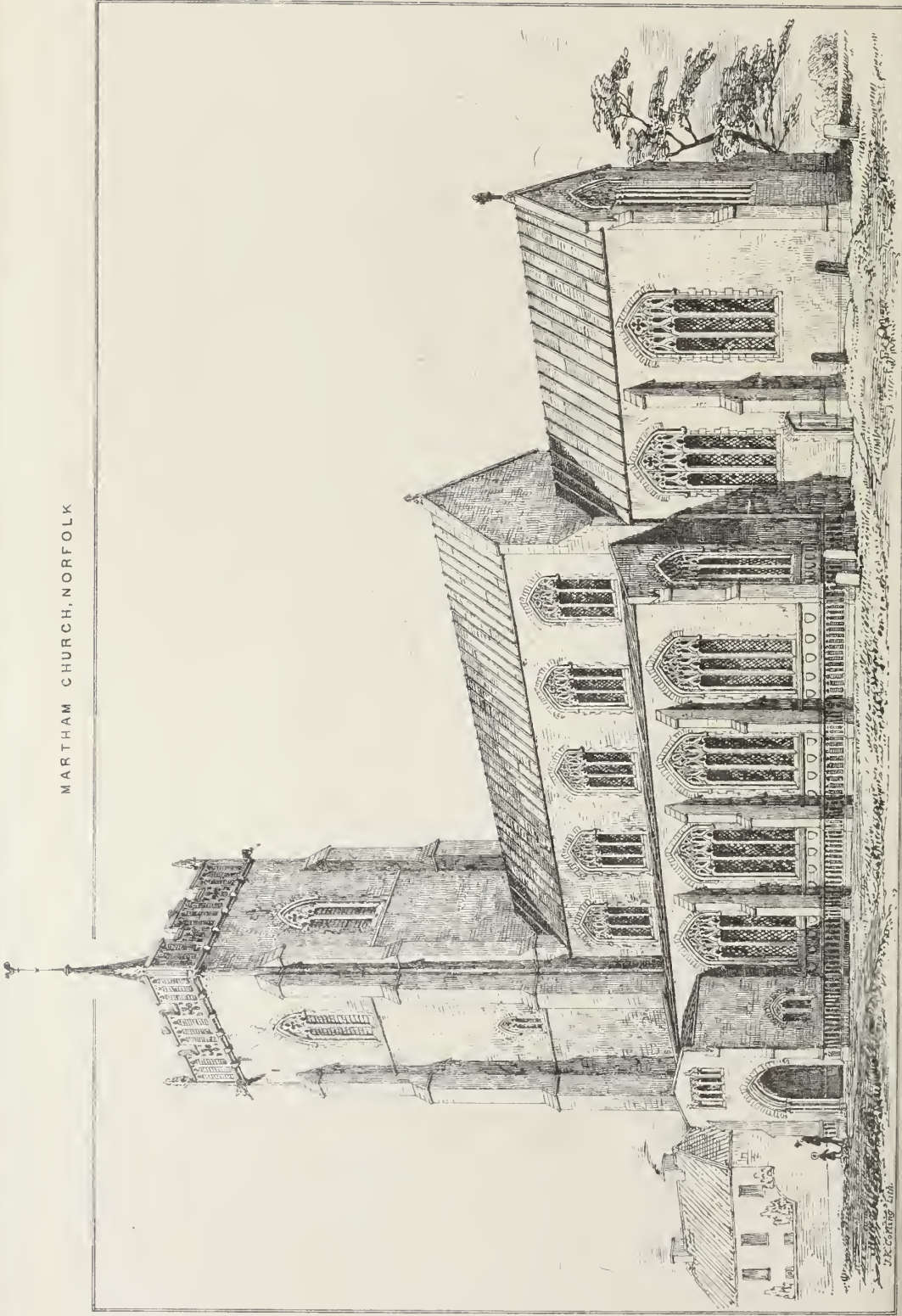


PLAN OF FILBY CHURCH,
NORFOLK

SCALE OF FEET 10 30 30 30 60

REMAINS
OF
SOUTH PORCH

MARTHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK



DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY R. & J. A. BRADDON

PARISH CHURCHES

MABLEY PRINTER 3 KILLINGTON ST. STRAND

Martham Church,

Norfolk.



THIS fine Church is a pure Perpendicular Structure, of great magnificence, but now much neglected. The tower is of noble proportions, with a rich embattled parapet and excellent base mouldings worked in flint and stone which continue round the body of the Church, the Chancel being left singularly plain. The absence of parapets is a peculiar feature in the Norfolk Churches and stamps them, as in this case, with a remarkable character, the thin line of overlapping lead sharply defining the junction of the roof with the walls. The south door has been a beautiful piece of wood work exquisitely carved, with a very good closing ring and key plate, it is now sadly mutilated; most of the old benches remain, without backs and with very well executed finials. The ascent to the rood loft is on the north side, and a post-reformation roodscreen with doors, locks, &c. complete, separates the Chancel from the nave. Considerable portions of the old stained glass are scattered throughout the different windows of the Church.

There is a fine hammer-beam roof over the nave, of the same date as the rest of the Church; it is in a very dangerous state, and unless immediately attended to must shortly fall. It is

lamentable to think how many of these noble roofs, which with common attention would yet last many centuries, are being lost by the neglect of those whose duty it is to repair and hand down to posterity the Churches which their more pious ancestors so liberally bequeathed to them.

There is one brass in the Church, a heart with three legends issuing from it.

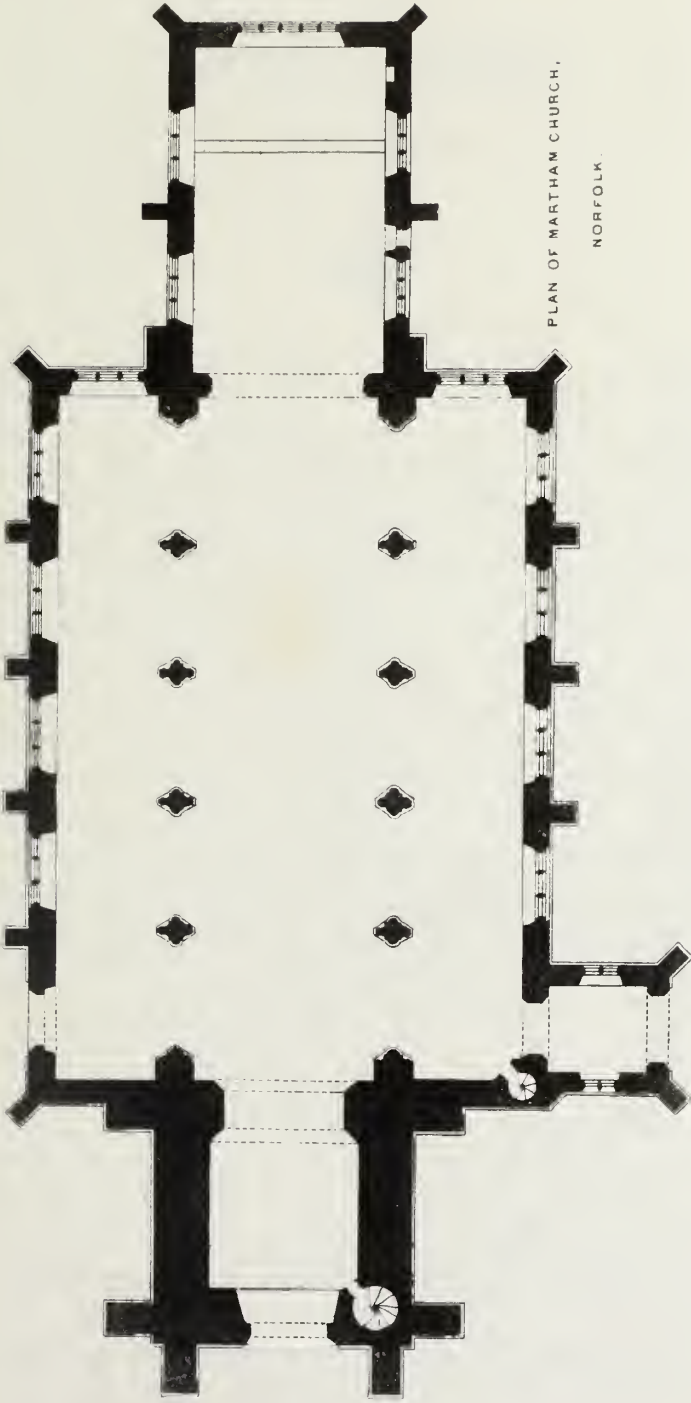
The Font is octagonal, Perpendicular, and carved on its different faces.

The Church affords accommodation for about 470 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	34 0
Width of Nave	71 3
Width of Chancel	20 6
Length of Nave	19 3
Width of North Aisle	10 9
Width of South Aisle	10 9





PLAN OF MARTHAM CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

Hingham Church,

Norfolk.



This Church was entirely rebuilt by Remegius de Hethersete, Rector, with the assistance of John le Marshall his patron, who contributed largely to the perfection of the work. Remegius became Rector in 1316, and was succeeded in 1359 by John de Ulford. The Building therefore was probably begun in the early part of the reign of Edward III. and completed towards the middle of it. It is a perfect and beautiful specimen of a Church of this period, and a comparison of it, both in plan and elevation, with St. Mary's at Martham, a valuable example of a fine Perpendicular Structure, will be of infinite use in enabling us to detect the peculiarities of each style. Both are magnificent Buildings, yet the grand appearance of Hingham must be attributed to the massiveness of its different parts, and the steepness of its roofs, rather than to its ornamental accessories; and of Martham, on the contrary, to its great height combined with considerable lightness, and richness in details and tracery. The difference in the two embattled parapets is worthy of remark, also the relative proportions of the Chancel and nave in each Church.

There is great regularity in the arrangement of the plan, the windows on either side being made to correspond even to the numbers of their lights. It is also to be noticed that all the buttresses, with the exception of those of the porch, are placed at right angles to the walls; this is a feature more universal in Decorated work than is generally admitted. Blomfield mentions that "there were several Chapels of which the most remarkable were at the end of each aisle, that on the north being dedicated to the Holy Trinity, that on the south to the Holy Virgin," this

explains a peculiarity, otherwise not accounted for, in the arrangement of the easternmost windows of the aisles, which are of three lights, all the others in the body of the Church being only of two. That at the east of the south aisle is of great beauty and presents a curious mixture of geometrical and flowing tracery: the other three-light windows were probably similar, but have all been replaced by Perpendicular insertions; in one case on the north side the Decorated mullions remain with Perpendicular tracery. The string-course under the windows is effectively managed and is continued all round the Church.

The west doorway, with three rows of shafts, well sunk mouldings and crocketed dripstone, and the beautiful base mouldings of the tower, are especially deserving of attention.

In the Chancel is a stately monument to the memory of Thomas, Lord Morley, who died about 1435.

The vestry now partly in ruins is a Perpendicular addition, and blocks up one of the fine Decorated windows. It had formerly a room over it.

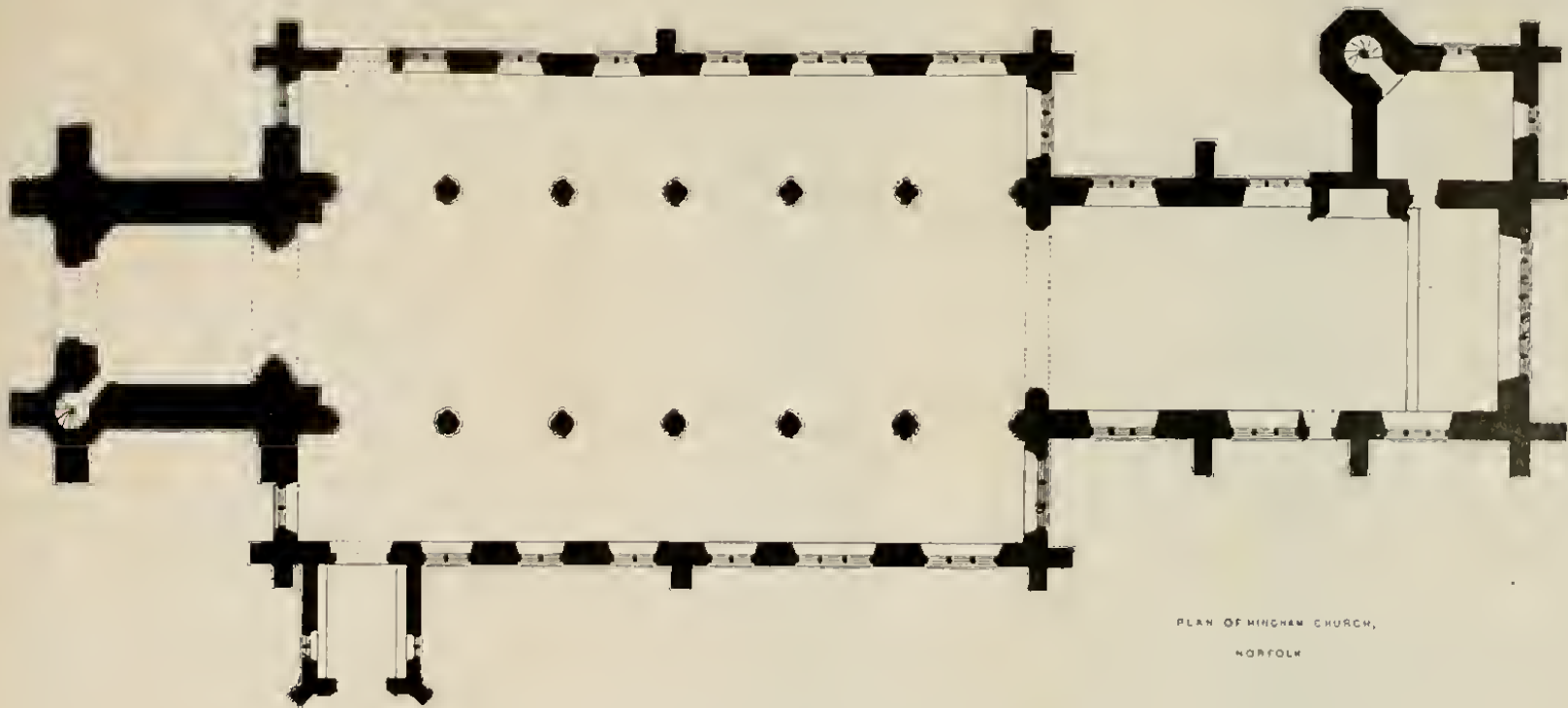
The masonry of the Church is of rough flints with stone dressings.

The roofs over the nave and Chancel have been considerably lowered; they are restored in the exterior sketch by following the weather moulds which still remain against the tower and east wall of the nave, in order to obtain the full effect of the Building in its perfect state. The aisle roofs retain the original pitch. The probable age of the present roof over the nave is indicated by one of the shields under the hammer beams: it bears the date of 1664, and on the corresponding shield are the initials C. W. R. D. A. R.

The Church affords accommodation for about 830 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	60	0
Length of Nave	97	6
Width of Chancel	27	6
Width of Nave	27	6
Width of North Aisle	14	1
Width of South Aisle	14	1



PLAN OF MINCHAM CHURCH,
NORFOLK

SCALE OF 1" = 10'



DEOPHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Deopham Church,

Norfolk.



THE noble tower of this Church is perhaps not excelled by any in Norfolk. It is of pure Perpendicular, with good base mouldings,* well graduated buttresses and excellent window tracery. The turrets which terminate the buttresses are hexagonal, and with the crocketed gables surmounted by crosses that rise out of the parapet, form a rather unusual and very beautiful arrangement.

The west and south doorways are richly carved, the latter has an embattled label over the doorway with spandrels filled with tracery.

Both within and without, this Church is in a sad state of decay; most of the windows of the tower are blocked up, also those in the porch, and the east window of the Chancel, a fine piece of Perpendicular tracery.

There were formerly Chapels at the east end of the aisles; parts of the screens remain, retaining some of their ancient colouring. The Chapel in the south aisle was that of the Assumption, and in the north that of St. John the Baptist. There is a piscina in each.

* Published in the Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Section 1., Perpendicular, Plate XXV.

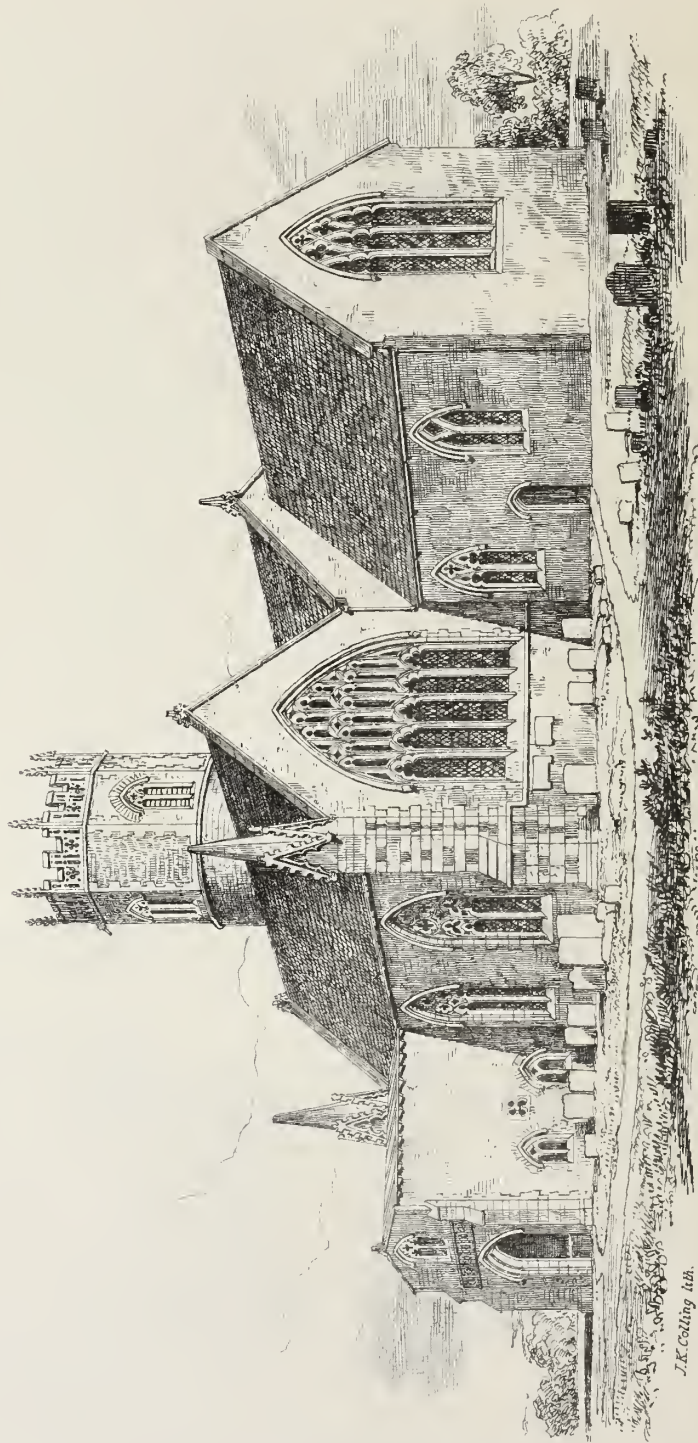
There is a good plain roof over the nave, and many of the old benches, (for they have no backs,) still remain. A very remarkable monument occurs in the north aisle; the foot of it is partly buried in the east wall. It is of Purbeck marble, and the upper part instead of being coped, is raised in gradations, probably with a view to gain more room for an inscription which covers the whole surface.

The Church affords accommodation for about 430 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	32 4
Length of Nave	72 1
Width of Chancel	18 0
Width of Nave	17 5
Width of South Aisle	11 0
Width of North Aisle	11 0





RICKENHALL CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

J.K. Cocking del.

Rickenhall Church, Suffolk.



A VERY early Decorated Building, highly interesting, with a south aisle of great magnificence. The tower, which is Norman, is the only part that has been preserved of the old Church, it is circular on plan, with the upper stage Perpendicular and octagonal, and terminating in a richly embattled parapet with pinnacles at the angles. A great proportion of the round towers both in this county and in Norfolk have been similarly treated.

The parvise over the porch, the Priests' doorway, and three windows on the north side of rather poor tracery, seem to have been added at the same time as the upper stage of the tower. All the rest of the Church is of one date and very beautiful; considerable care has been bestowed on the south aisle, the windows in which are beautifully moulded with excellent tracery. The most interesting feature, however, is the east window of the south aisle. It possesses every characteristic of a late Perpendicular design, and a casual observer would most probably assign it to that period; it is only by attentive examination and comparison of it with the other windows that convincing proofs are afforded that they are identical in date and workmanship.* The mouldings are precisely similar in all of them.

* A window of the early Decorated period occurs in Evington Church, Leicestershire, with most of the peculiarities of Perpendicular tracery, such as transoms, super-mullions, &c.

The roof is of trussed rafters of seven cants; it is unfortunately underdrawn; that over the Chancel, which appears to have rafters with circular ribs, is in the same condition. The nave roof is of very poor construction and late.

The piers are simply but effectively moulded, and are of pleasing proportions.

The Font is early Decorated with characteristic panels.

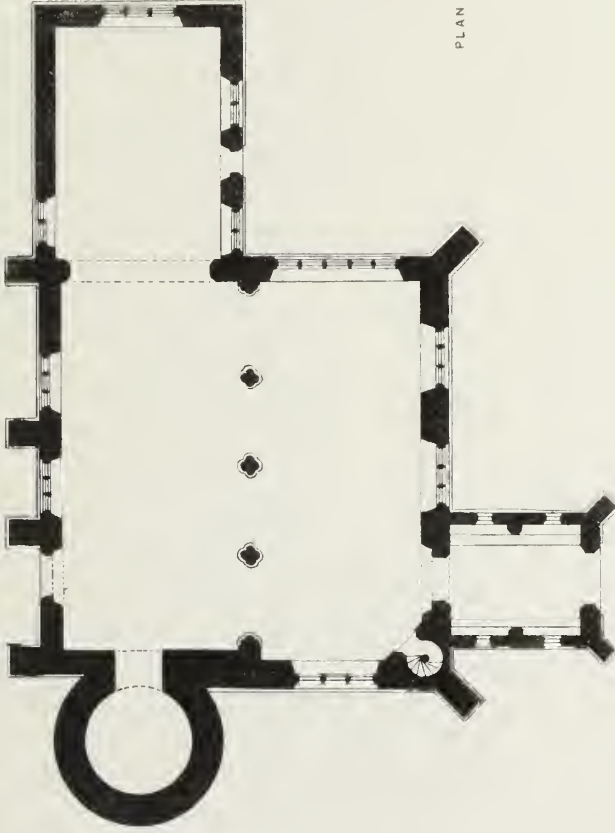
The tower communicates with the nave through a low Norman archway.

The Church affords accommodation for about 190 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

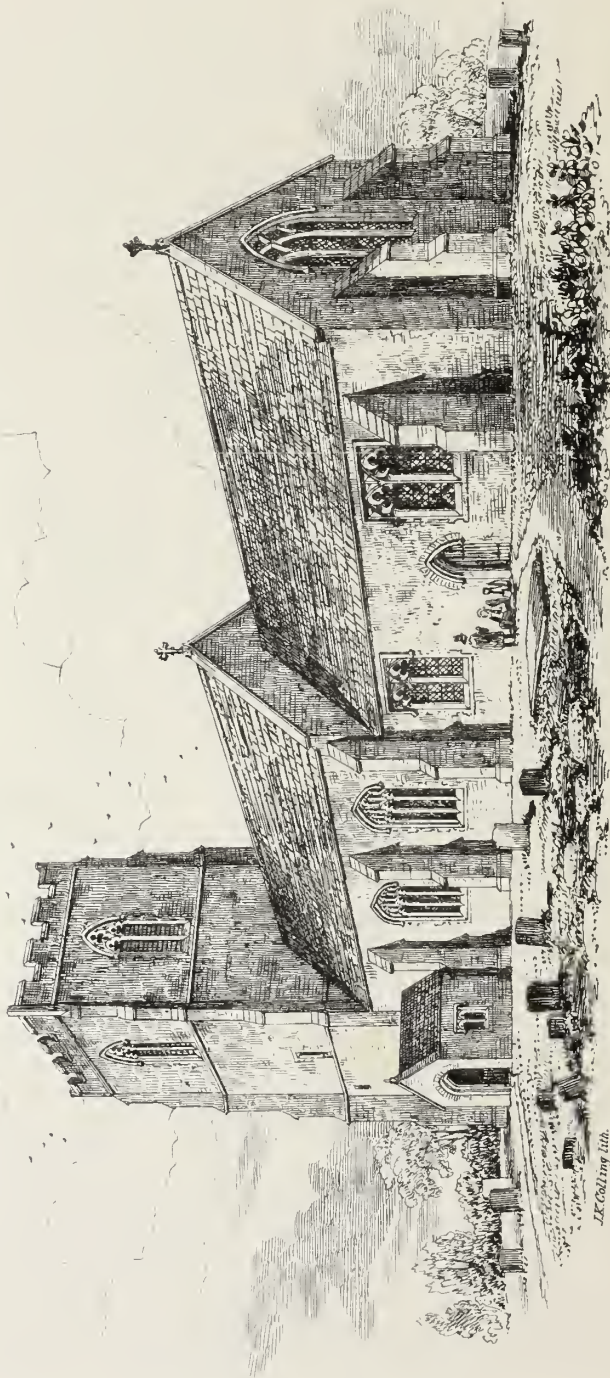
	Ft.	In.
Width of Chancel	17	2
Width of Nave	18	6
Length of Chancel	24	5
Length of Nave	38	8
Width of South Aisle	17	0
Length of South Aisle	39	6





PLAN OF RICKENHALL CHURCH,
SUFFOLK.

SCALE OF FEET



MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Morley St. Botolph Church, Norfolk.



THIS Church illustrates a class of plans of peculiar proportion and well worthy of notice. Where they occur the Churches are generally of early date, in most cases Norman, as at Kisly Church, Suffolk, which has a round tower at the west. The earliest parts of Morley Church may be assigned to the end of the thirteenth century. St. James's, Cowley, Oxford, is of this period and with a similar plan; Flempton Church, Suffolk, is another example; its Chancel was rebuilt about the middle of the fourteenth century. In all these instances the proportions are precisely similar, the Chancel and nave forming four squares.

Sir Thomas Warde, who was instituted Rector of St. Botolph's Morley in 1480, fitted up and adorned the Chancel; the two square-headed windows on the south side, of very questionable elegance, are probably part of his work. The Tower and other portions of the Church are also Perpendicular, but appear to be very much anterior to 1480.

Two flat coffin-shaped stones, probably those of the founders, form the sill to the south doorway.*

* It was a usual practice in the early days of Church Architecture for the founders or benefactors to be buried at the sill of the doorways, as at Deopham Church, Norfolk; or under the walls of the Church, as at Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, where the whole of the south aisle is arcaded both within and without, with low arches, under each of which rests a stone coffin. Afterwards the founder's tomb was frequently placed on the north side of the Chancel, as at Herne Church, Kent.

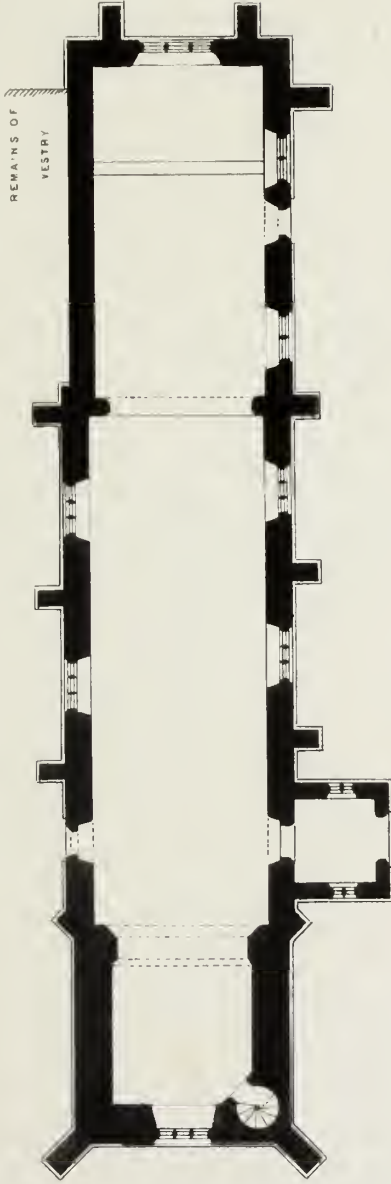
The crosses over the gables are modern.

The Church affords accommodation for about 140 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	34	6
Width of Chancel	18	0
Length of Nave	53	0
Width of Nave	18	3





PLAN OF MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

INTERIOR OF WOOLPIT CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



J.K. Colling lith.

Woolpit Church, Suffolk.



THIS Church is a Decorated Structure with numerous Perpendicular additions; of these the south porch is the most important; it is a beautiful and elaborate design, richly groined, with a parvise over it and fine open parapet.

The angle buttresses to the Chancel are Decorated, worked in two stages with niches, cinquefoiled and ogeed. The vestry is modern, but built on the old site; the door into it from the Chancel is original.

The interior however is deserving of the most attention; a lofty clearstory added during the Perpendicular period is spanned by a splendid double hammer-beam roof of the most costly description. The wall pieces are wrought into niches filled with figures of Saints supported by Angels with expanded wings. A similar roof with the timbers finely moulded and coloured remains over the Nave of Knapton Church, Norfolk.*

The aisle roofs are of the same date as those over the nave, and equally rich in detail. Happily in this instance they have all been well restored, and appear now in good preservation.

The seats are very perfect and beautiful, the roodscreen also is a fine specimen of the carver's art, though much mutilated.

* See the "Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages."—G. Bell, Fleet Street.

The easternmost window in the south aisle is lowered to form the sedilia, and an elegant piscina is cut out of the angles of the jamb which is supported by a small shaft.

In the Chancel is a double piscina with trefoiled heads, a stone shelf and quatrefoil orifices.

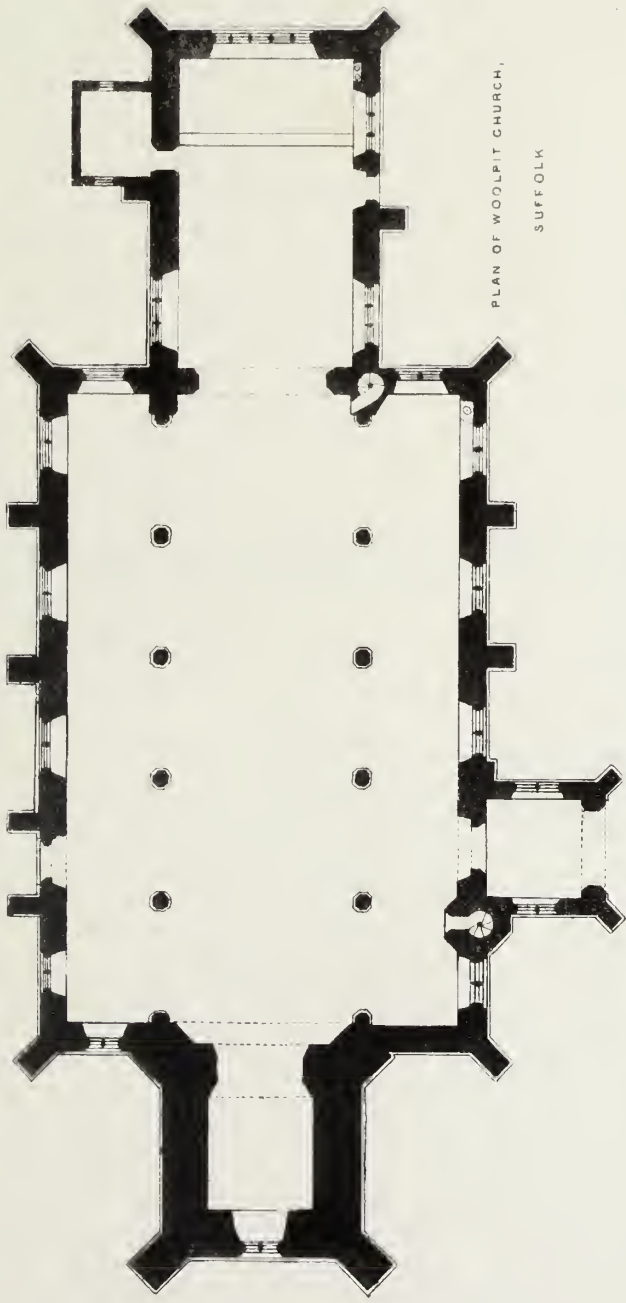
The masonry of the Church is composed of stone dressings with flints laid in random courses.

The Church affords accommodation for 360 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Width of Chancel	18	5
Width of Nave	18	5
Length of Chancel	32	8
Length of Nave	68	0
Width of South Aisle	8	5
Width of North Aisle	8	8
Length of Aisle	65	7



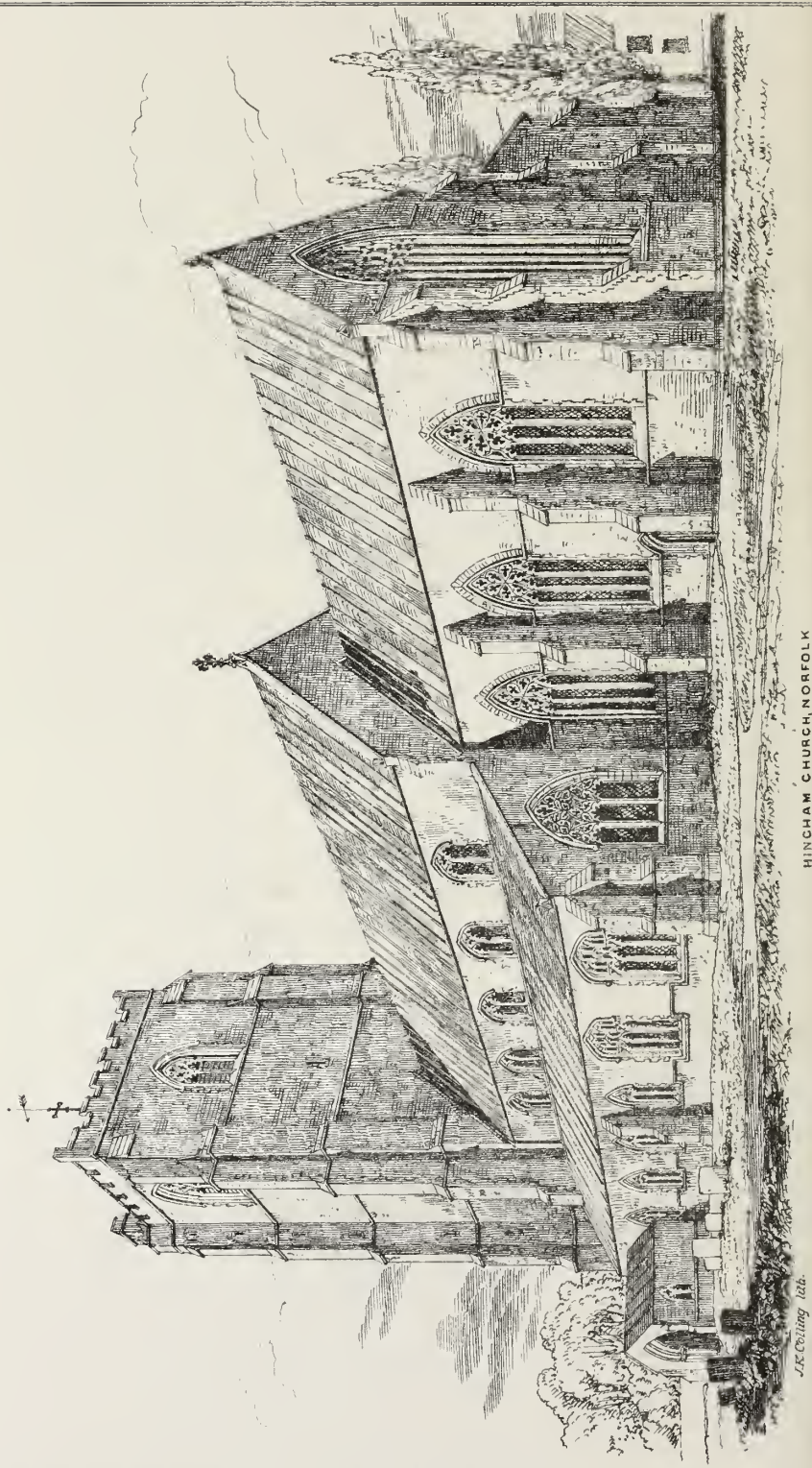


PLAN OF WOOLPIT CHURCH,
SUFFOLK

SCALE OF FEET 10 20 30 40 50

The Plate of the Interior of Hingham Church is unavoidably delayed till
the next Number.

August 31st, 1846.



HINCHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK

J. C. Coiling del.

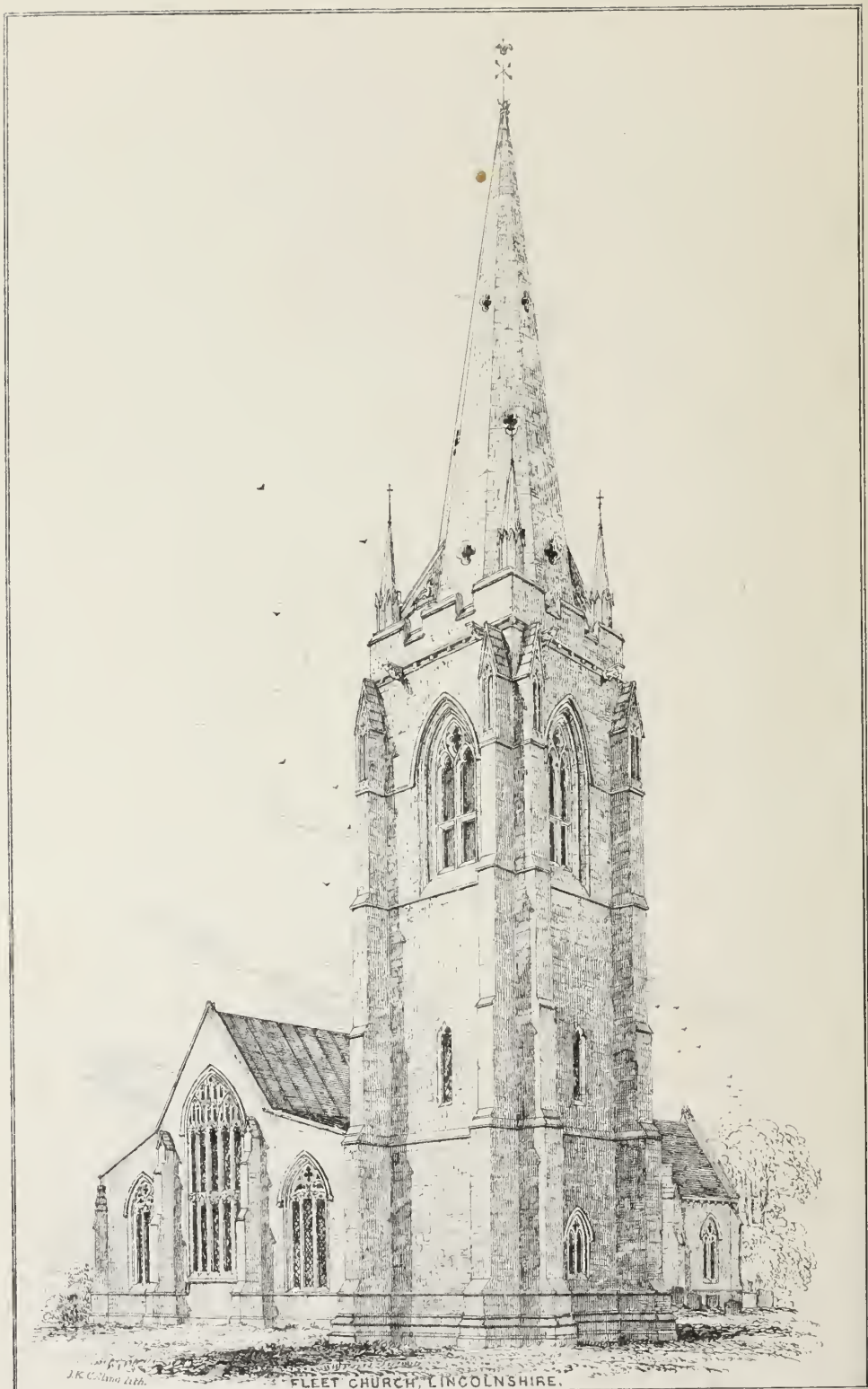
DRAWING MEASURED BY R. E. A. STANTON

PUBLISHED BY CHURCH

MADELYN PRINTER 3 WELLINGTON STREET



INTERIOR OF HINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.



J. K. Collins lith.

FLEET CHURCH LINCOLNSHIRE.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

FARISH & HUGHES

MADE BY P. LUTER'S WELLINGTON ST. STRAND

Fleet Church, Lincolnshire.



IN the midst of a district famed for the magnificence of its ecclesiastical Structures, Fleet Church might formerly have vied with any in beauty and richness; its present neglected condition offers a miserable contrast to its former splendour. Most of the windows have lost their tracery, and although the old arches remain, circular-headed openings have been built up within them and filled with common square glazing; the pitch of the roof has been lowered, (it is restored in the accompanying view) and the Chancel aisles suffered to fall into ruins. It is only by examining closely the walls of the Chancel, in which the piers and arches yet remain, that their former existence can be ascertained, and their position determined. The south priest's doorway seems at present singularly placed in the east buttress of the south aisle; this, however, was continued on and formed the south wall of the Chapel.

The buttresses on the north side are of great beauty, and are gabled; especially those to the Chancel, which clearly belonged formerly to the north Chapel, and on its destruction were built up in their present position. The east window is blocked up. There are very good Decorated sedilia of three seats with crocketed canopies, and a piscina similarly enriched.

The nave piers are circular, they are of unusual height, and particularly elegant proportions. The Font is octagonal, Perpendicular, with rather plain panelling.

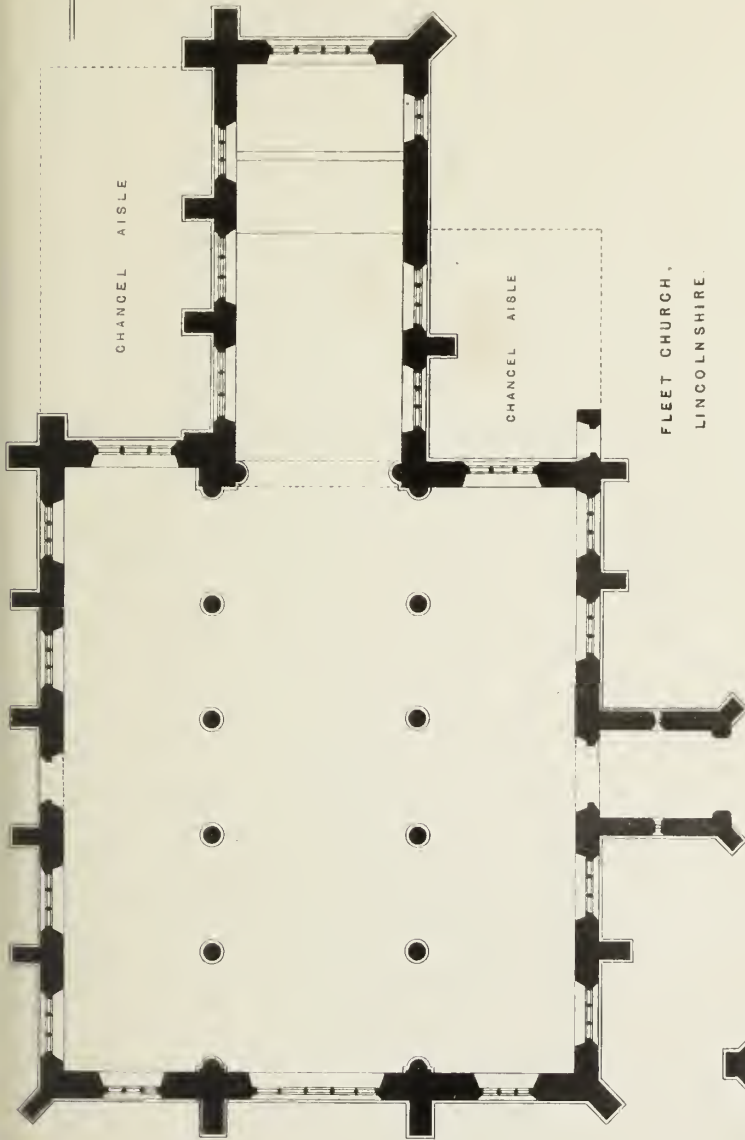
The detached position of the tower, a very unusual arrangement, makes it a commanding feature in the design, and imparts considerable originality to the exterior of the Church, though inside, the absence of the belfry arch is much felt. It is of the same date as the Church (early Decorated), and in every respect worthy of it.

Outside, by the north doorway, is a slab with a beautifully incised cross fleurie; only part of the inscription remains : PASEY : PUR : LES ALMES RICHARD : ATTEGREME : AGNEYS : SA : FEMME : PRIEZ : QUATRE : VINGS : IOUR : DE : PA On either side of the Chancel are two coffin stones, with very good raised crosses; they were formerly no doubt inclosed within the Chapels that have been destroyed.

The Church affords accommodation for about 450 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	42	0
Width of Chancel	17	5
Length of Nave	61	0
Width of Nave	20	0
Width of North Aisle	14	4
Width of South Aisle	15	4



CHANCEL AISLE

CHANCEL AISLE

FLEET CHURCH,
LINCOLNSHIRE.



DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANCOON

PARISH CHURCHES





DONINGTON CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Donington Church, Lincolnshire.



THE priest's doorway, and the steep pitch of a former roof still visible, indicate the prior existence of an Early English Church, which was probably almost entirely pulled down to make room for the present beautiful Structure.*

From the general style of the work, it would appear extremely probable that this Church was rebuilt at the same time, perhaps even by the same hands that erected the glorious Churches of Heckington and Ewerby.

The Tower and Spire are particularly good, and built of excellent masonry; the lower portion of the tower forms the porch, and is very richly groined; the entrance into the Church is through a beautifully moulded doorway having jamb shafts with good caps and bases.

The nave piers are lofty and well proportioned, with crenellated caps of rather unusual character.

The windows in the south aisle are segmental-pointed, with good tracery, jamb shafts, and excellent mouldings, of pure Decorated outline. The north windows, on the contrary, are quite different, they are acutely pointed, and their jambs consist of a plain broad

* It is interesting to notice how very reluctant our forefathers were to destroy all traces of their predecessors' pious munificence, though anxious themselves to rebuild the church with additional splendour and with the increased skill they had at their command. How very frequently a Norman doorway or font, carefully preserved, alone remains to attest the piety of a past generation.

chamfer, not unfrequently met with in these parts, the effect of which however is extremely poor.

The buttresses to the Church are very good, most of them are gabled, and in every instance are placed at right angles with the wall.*

The Chancel is mostly Perpendicular, with a very fine east window of five lights; that at the west does not appear to be quite so late.

The Font is octagonal, Decorated, with canopied panels.

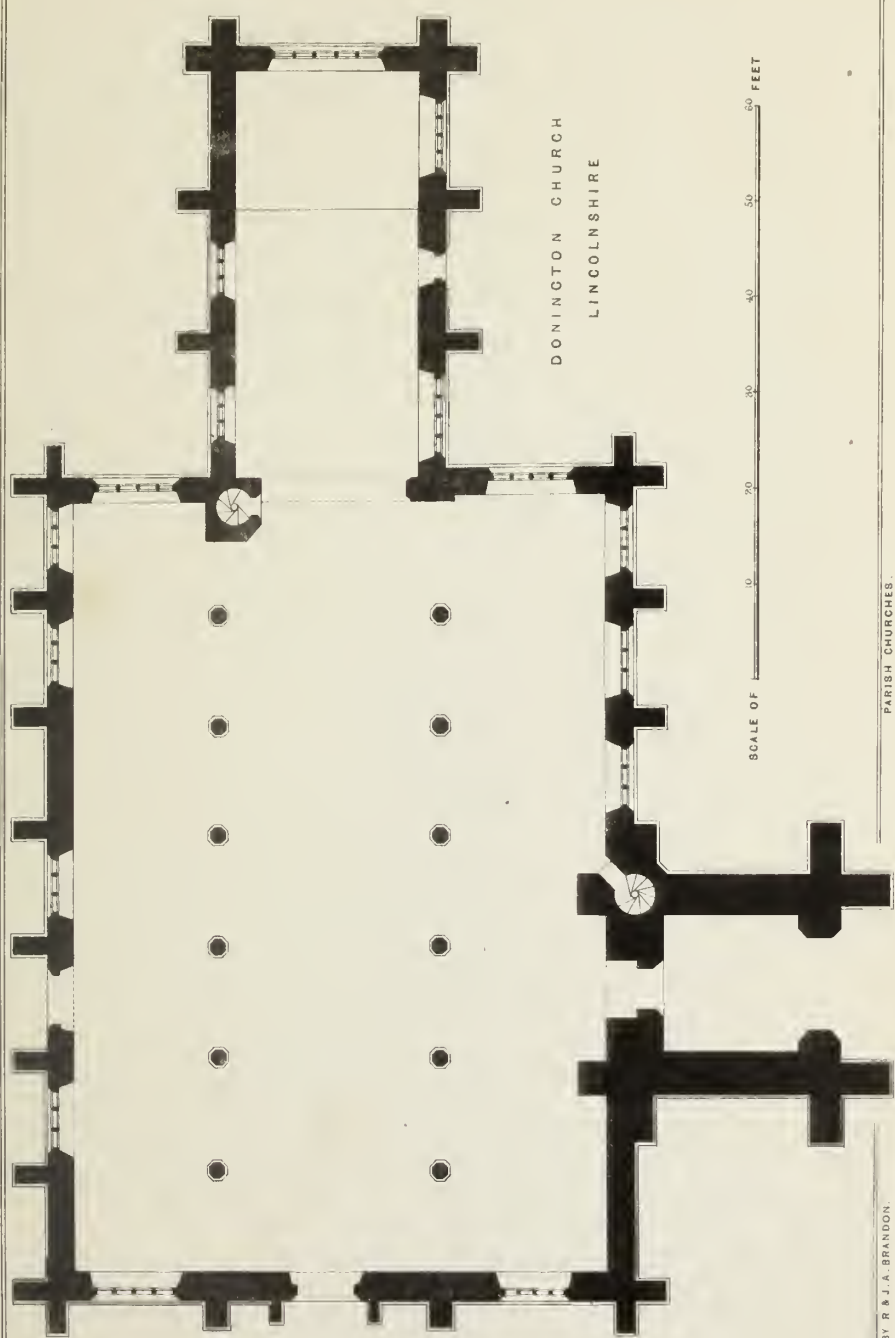
A gallery is built across the Chancel arch; and, as likely soon to be among the things that have been, the pews are worth mentioning from their gigantic size; they are upwards of six feet in height.

This Church affords accommodation for about 610 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	42	0
Width of Chancel	19	3
Length of Nave	81	0
Width of Nave	21	9
Width of South Aisle	16	0
Width of North Aisle	14	0

* See remark on angle buttresses at page 41.



DONINGTON CHURCH
LINCOLNSHIRE

SCALE OF 0.0 5.0 10.0 15.0 20.0 25.0 30.0 35.0 40.0 45.0 50.0 FEET



ACHURCH CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Achurch Church, Northamptonshire.



AN Early English Church, cruciform on plan, with a west tower surmounted by a beautifully proportioned spire. The staircase turret at the north-west angle is singularly well managed and is lighted by small trefoiled lancets with projecting canopies instead of dripstones. The buttresses round the Church are all very excellent Early English specimens; those to the Chancel are gabled, with the heads filled with very early tracery*. The windows also are valuable as showing the gradual development of tracery which began to manifest itself towards the close of the Early English period of mediæval architecture. The body of the Church has lost much of its original character, the roofs are lowered and the windows and doorways in a great measure blocked up. The Chancel and transept arches are carried on corbels well moulded and carved with good Early English foliage. The space occupied by the intersection of the cross is in this instance given to the nave, the roof of which is continued eastward to the Chancel wall. The roofs to the transepts are quite distinct from, and abut against, the north and south walls of the nave. That over the

* Illustrated in the Analysis, Section I. Early English, Pl. 22.

Chancel is coved; they are unfortunately all underdrawn, but probably consist of trussed rafters.

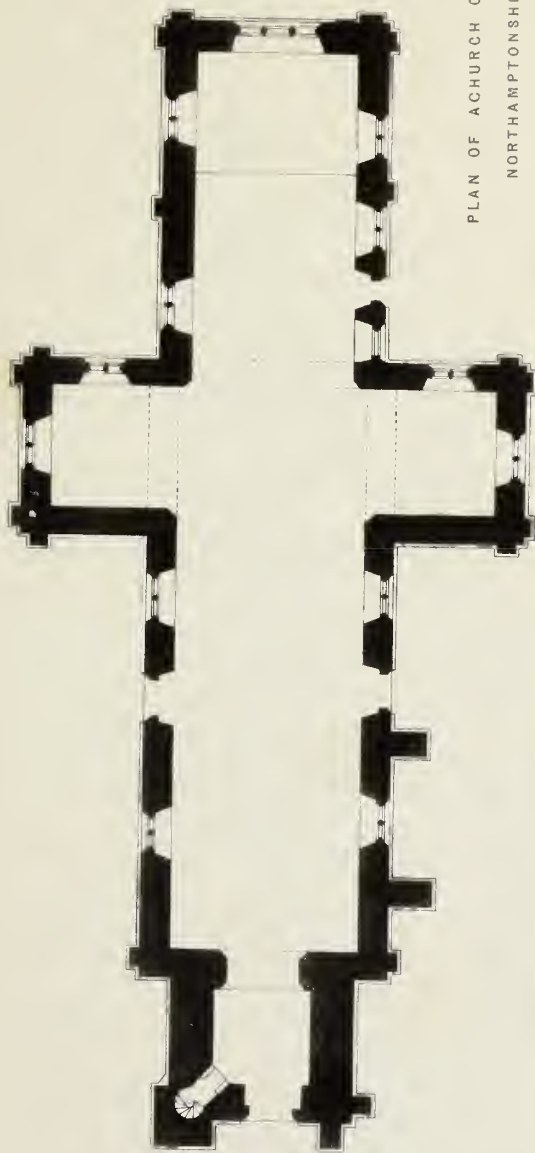
The Font is octagonal, quite plain, and of the same age as the Church.

The Church affords accommodation for about 210 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

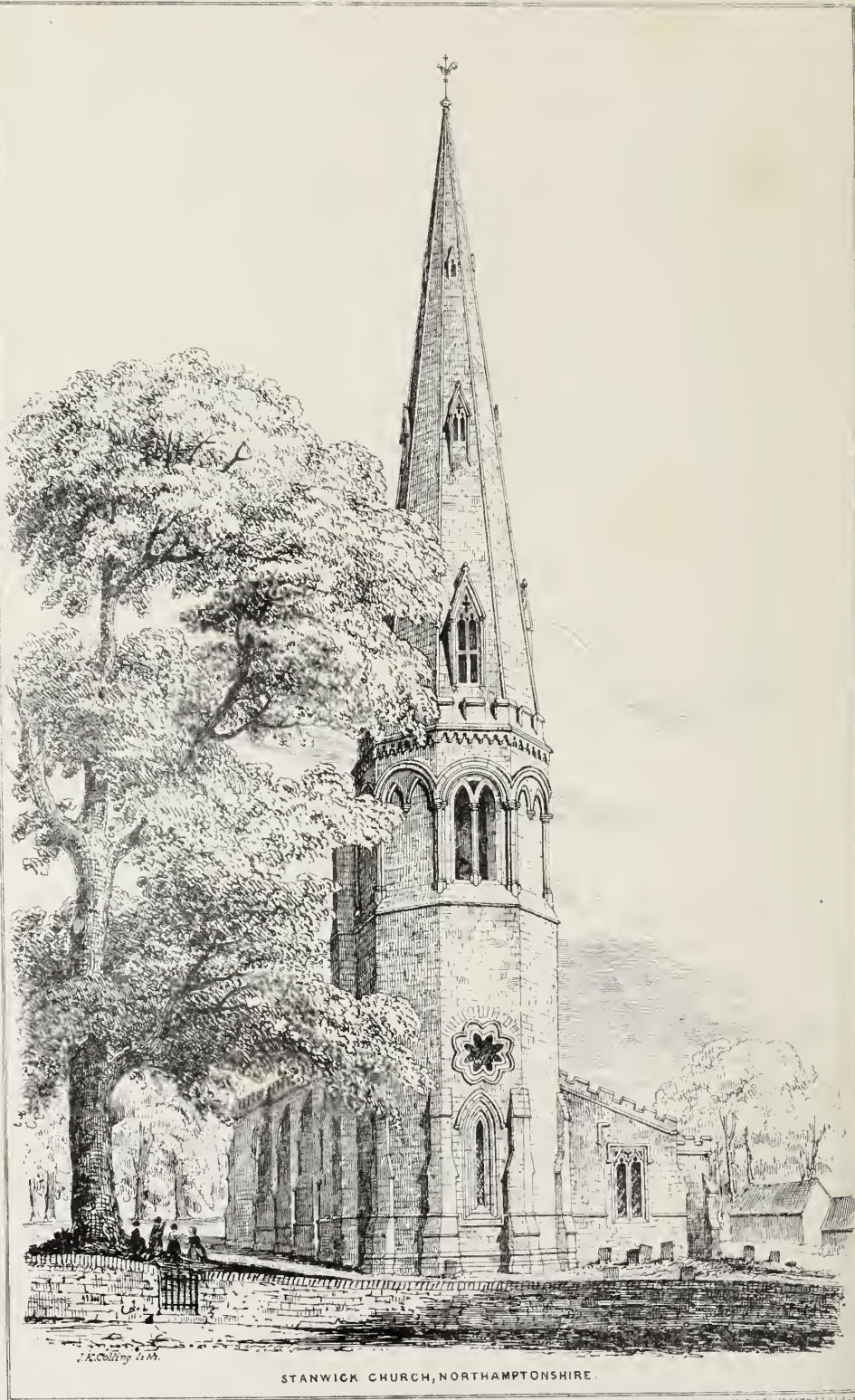
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	32	0
Width of Chancel	16	9
Width of Cross Transepts	46	8
Length of Nave	59	0
Width of Nave	20	0





PLAN OF ACHURCH CHURCH.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SCALE OF 10 20 40 60 FEET



STANWICK CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Stanwick Church,
Northamptonshire.



A SMALL Early English Church deserving of notice from its peculiarly beautiful and perhaps unique tower and spire. Although all the rest of the Building is more or less mutilated and disfigured, the steeple luckily remains in its original condition.

When such perfect examples as the present are met with, an exact record of their date is most desirable, but in this case we have unfortunately nothing to guide us but the peculiarities of style, which would induce us to assign its erection to the early part of the reign of Henry III. An elegant little doorway that opens from the turret staircase into the belfry, and the simple and rather early arrangement of the windows, show that up to this point the works were carried on without interruption or transition of style: the spire, however, is certainly of later date, and although a very similar one was undoubtedly intended, yet we must presume that a suspension of the works (after bringing the tower up to the underside of the corbel table) caused its details to be somewhat influenced by the gradual change which at the time was taking place.

The lancet in the west front of the tower is enriched internally by two rows of jamb shafts, the caps on the north side only being foliated. The tower was formerly groined.

The turret staircase on the south does not go higher than the roof over the south aisle to which it gives access; from this level a passage through the thickness of the wall leads to another staircase which continues up to the belfry floor.

So little of the body of the Church remains in its original condition that but a very brief notice of it is needed. The Chancel has been rebuilt and curtailed of its proper proportions, and is now two or three feet narrower than was at first intended, as will be seen on referring to the plan.

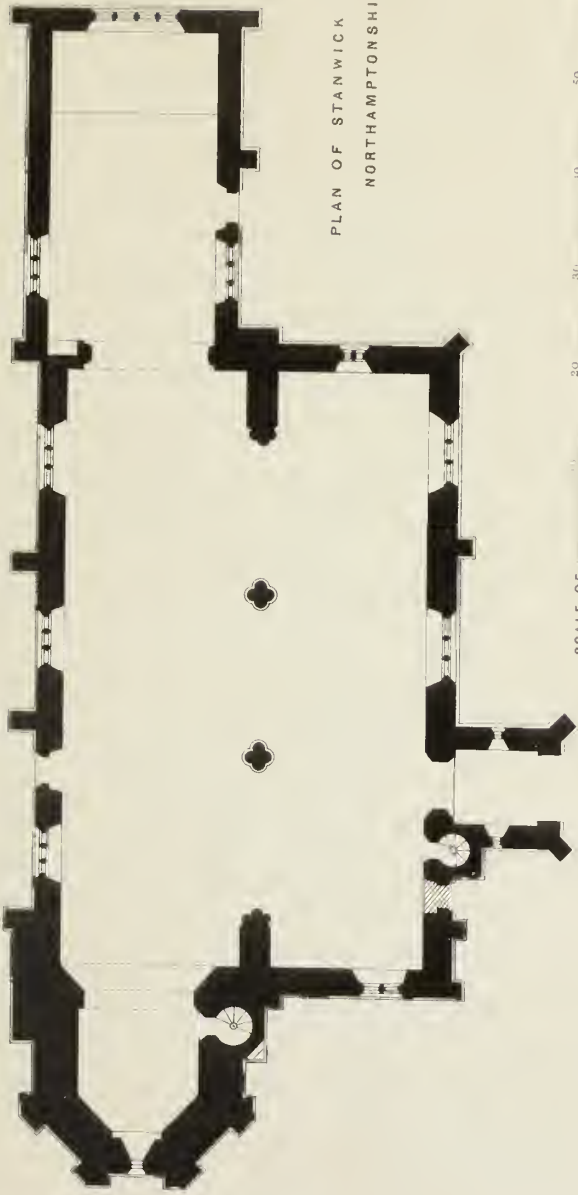
From the remains of a dripstone in the west wall of the aisle, we may infer that the roof at one time was gabled and has since been converted into a "lean-to."

The little that remains of the Font (part of the bowl and the foot) shows it to have been a beautiful Decorated design; it is octagonal, with crocketed canopies and pinnacles, with double cusped tracery.

The Church contains accommodation for about 310 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	32 0
Width of Chancel	17 4
Length of Nave	62 0
Width of Nave	18 8
Width of Aisle	15 4



PLAN OF STANWICK CHURCH
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



ALDWINKLE CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Aldwinkle Church, Northamptonshire.



A SMALL Early English Church of considerable interest and beauty. The elegant spire forms in this instance, as in almost all the Churches of Northamptonshire, the distinguishing feature. It is of later date than the body of the Church, and was probably added with the porch when the Chancel and vestry were rebuilt.*

The priest's doorway is a little westward of the vestry and is illustrative of the constant practice of the period to avoid external doorways in the sacristies. There is a stone seat on either side of the Chancel in lieu of stalls. The Chancel arch is carried on corbels; the easternmost arches of the nave are similarly managed.

There have been chapels at the east end of both aisles; the piscina and step round the Altar remain in both cases.

* In Bridge's History of Northamptonshire it is mentioned that, "in the east window of the chancel are the portraits of a king crowned and of a person praying; and round him, within a label in Saxon characters, 'Orate pro anima Wil wyk Rectoris istius ecclesiæ.' In the southern panel of the same window is a like portrait, and in a label this inscription, 'Orate pro aīa Rogeri Travers condam Rectoris istius Ecclesiæ;'" a considerable portion of this glass yet remains. Referring to the list of rectors, we find that in 1308 Roger Travers was rector, and was succeeded in 1335 by William de Luswick, the party who appears to be commemorated in the stained glass. We may therefore fairly presume that these were the parties who rebuilt the Chancel and added the steeple and south porch.

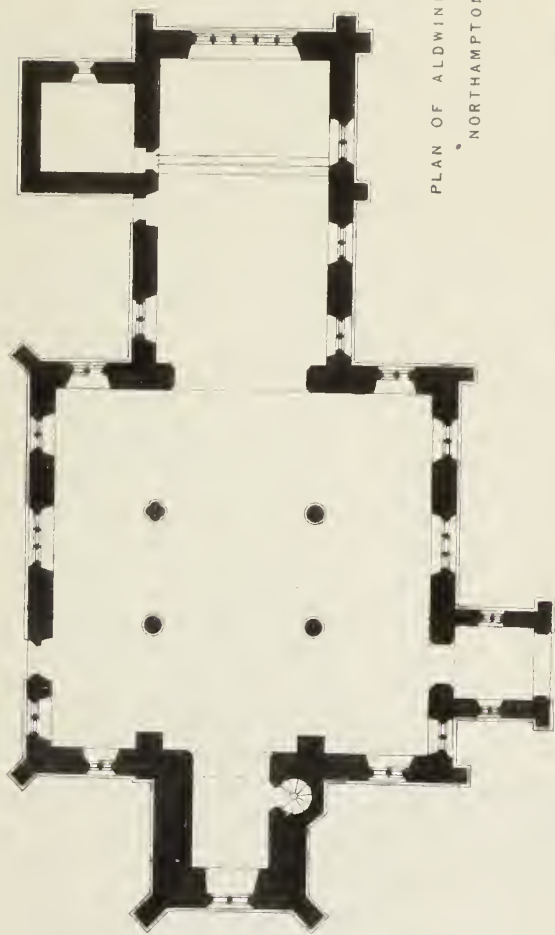
The west window in the south aisle is very remarkable, from the circumstance of being transomed, and presenting every indication that the lower part below the transom, though now glazed, was formerly secured by a wooden shutter. The hooks for the hinges and the bolt holes give sufficient evidence of the fact. Had this window occurred on either side of the Chancel, we should have considered it as an ordinary instance of a lychnoscope; does it not therefore materially support the opinion of those who consider that these singular openings were for the purpose either of distributing alms, or for receiving tithes, &c., the more especially as in this instance the Chancel is without a lychnoscope? A window of this date with a transom, and the lower part secured by a wooden shutter, remains quite perfect in the south side of the Chancel of Hartley Church, Kent.

The Font is Early English, octagonal, and though plain is of good character.

This Church affords accommodation for about 200 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	32	0
Width of Chancel	17	6
Length of Nave	37	3
Width of Nave	14	6
Width of North Aisle	9	1
Width of South Aisle	10	9



PLAN OF ALDWINKLE CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET



J. C. Colby del.

ISLIP CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PARISH CHURCHES.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRINDLEY.

MARBLEY PRINTER, 3 WELLINGTON ST. STRAND.



ISLIP CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



INTERIOR OF ISLIP CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Islip Church,
Northamptonshire.



A CHURCH of a pure Perpendicular style, apparently rebuilt on the site of an Early English Structure. As in Donington Church, some slight portions of the old work have purposely been left as evidences of the fact. They consist in this instance of the weather mould against the east gable of the nave, the piscina in the Chancel, and perhaps the font; the latter is quite plain, octagonal, the bowl being carried on eight small shafts not detached, but clustered round a central stem.

The present Church is a valuable example of a building of this period, as it appears to be quite as at first designed, without having suffered, as in many cases, either by the subtraction of any of its original parts, or by injudicious additions. The proportions and grouping are pleasing and well managed, and the details, although not partaking of that profuseness of decoration which prevailed at this period, are nevertheless correct and well executed. The west doorway and window in the tower are very good, the former is ogeed with a square-headed dripstone, and has quatrefoiled circles in the spandrels. The roof over the Chancel is of a heavy and inelegant construction, although richly carved.

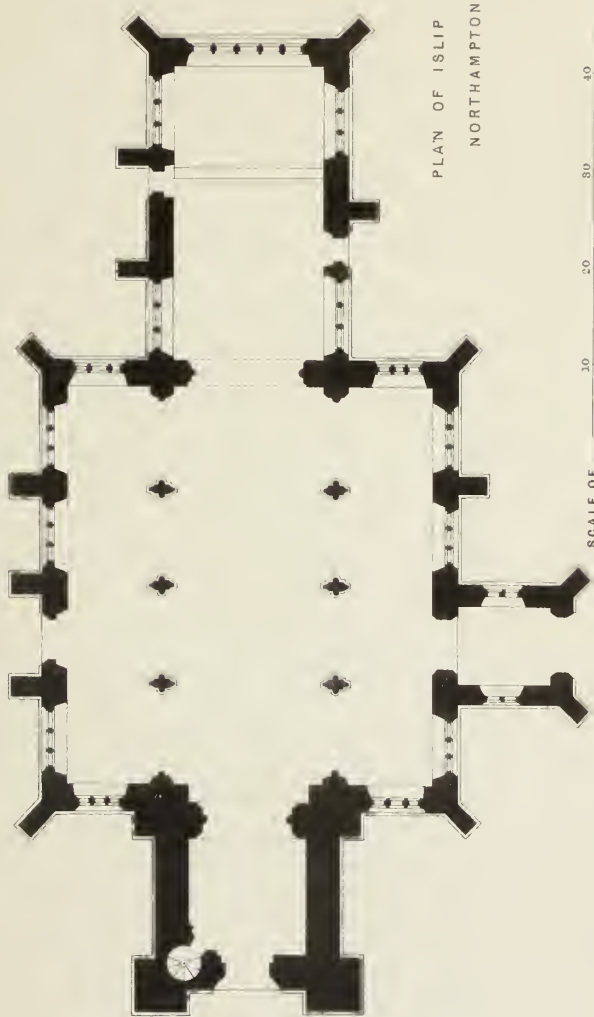
There are a few specimens of excellent quarries in the windows, and some small remains of stained glass.

The Church affords accommodation for about 210 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	30 6
Width of Chancel	15 8
Length of Nave	41 0
Width of Nave	15 10
Width of South Aisle	9 0
Width of North Aisle	9 0





PLAN OF ISLIP CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SCALE OF 80 FEET



BISHOPS LYDEARD CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bishop's Lydeard Church, Somersetshire.



THE noble tower of this Church is an excellent specimen of a style peculiar to this county: erected towards the close of the Perpendicular era, and with many symptoms of a declining art, in all of them we find nevertheless such admirable and dignified proportions as almost to compensate for the loss of that purity of detail so conspicuous in the works of the previous century.

In the example before us, the tower is of four stages and diminishes gradually as it rises, and such is the consummate skill displayed in the arrangement of the buttresses that the eye is completely satisfied, no awkward break occurring to disturb the beautiful tapering outline. The upper windows of the tower are filled with pierced stone panels, an excellent substitute for louvre boards, and contributing considerably to the richness of the Structure.

The body of the Church appears in every respect cotemporary with the tower. On referring to the plan, we shall perceive that the south aisle is considerably wider than that on the north side, its arches are loftier and it is roofed with a distinct gable, while the north aisle is under a lean-to continuing from the nave-roof. In numerous instances we may remark the superior importance given to the south aisle, more especially in its having a gabled roof.

The Chantry Chapel appears an after addition, as in constructing it the east wall has been splayed, to allow access to the lychnoscope in the south wall of the Chancel, which would probably have been brought a little more eastward had the Chapel formed part of the original design.

The Church retains all its old seats and a beautiful and richly carved screen extending across the Chancel and Chapel. It partakes of the usual elaborate character of the screens of this county, and has the whole of the Creed in raised letters in a casement at the top.

In a Church of this date the absence of a clearstory is very remarkable.

An elaborate Ionic altar-piece in stucco, blocks up the east window. The priest's door is on the north side.

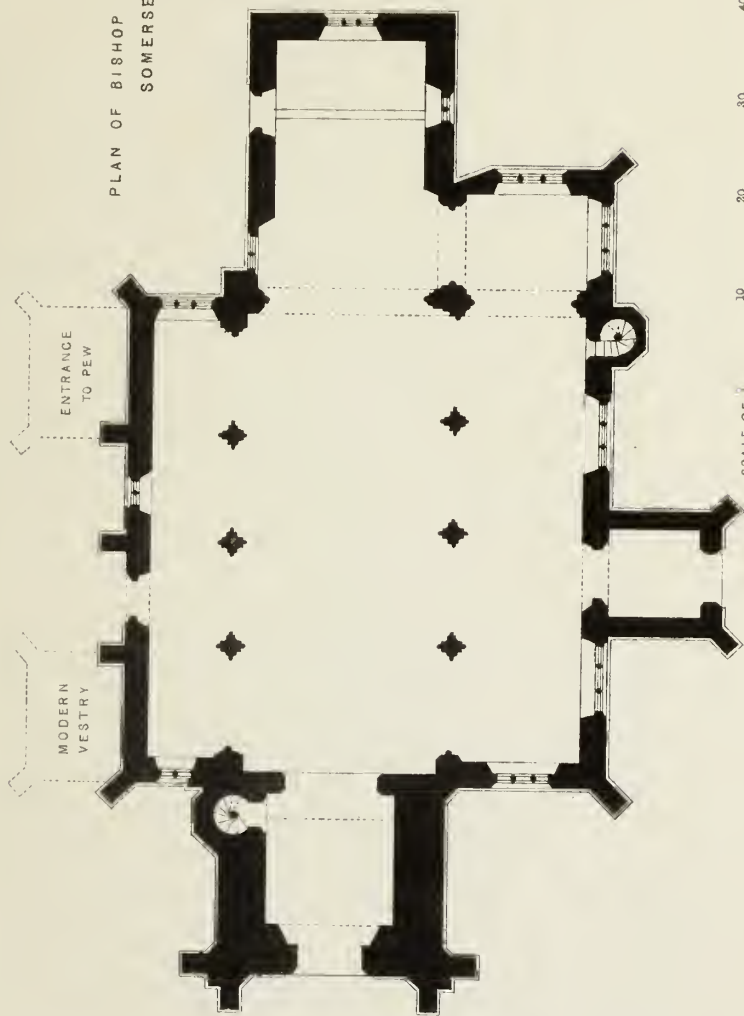
The Font is octagonal, poorly panelled, and of the same date as the Church.

The Church affords accommodation (exclusive of the Chapel) for about 280 worshippers.

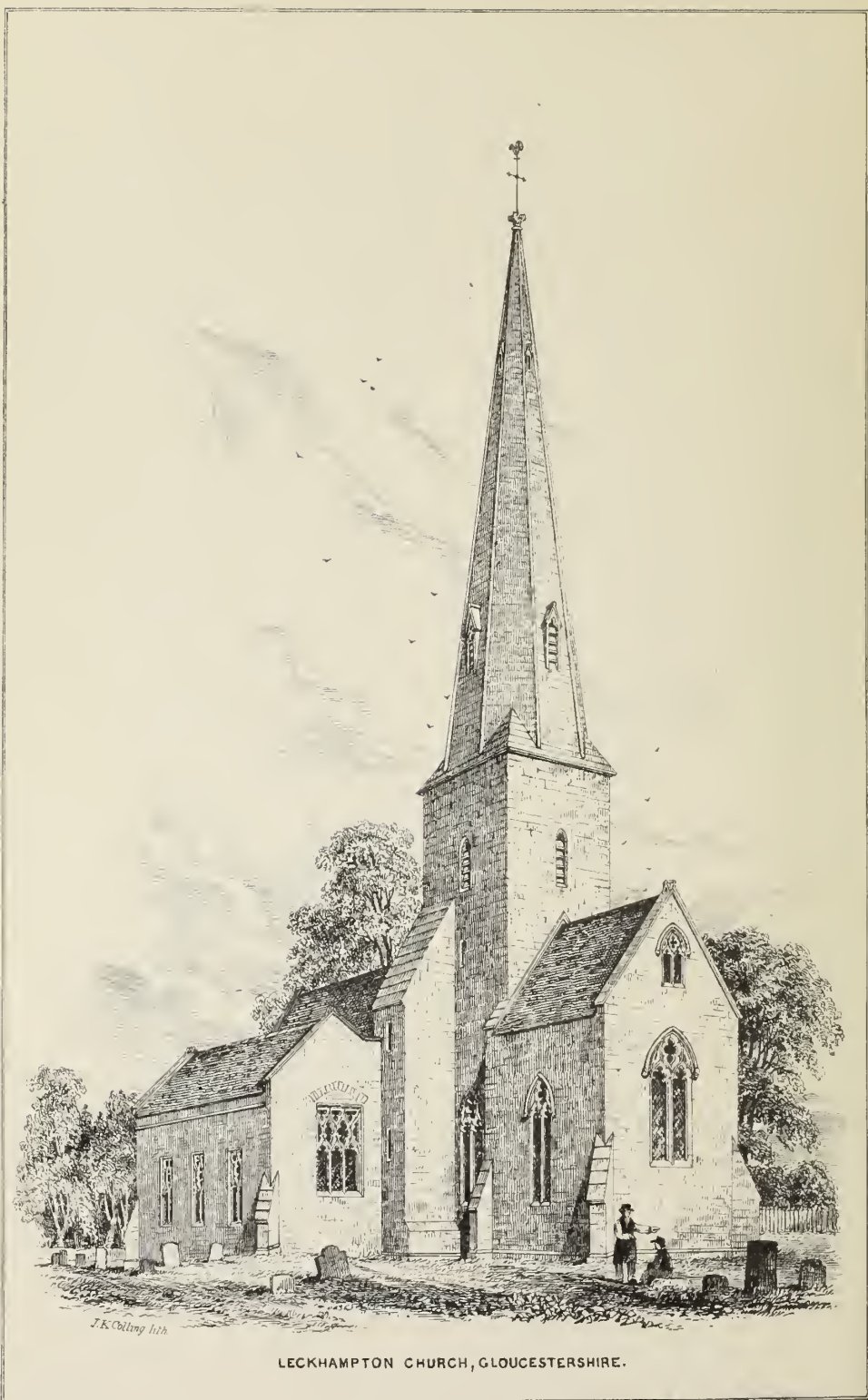
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	26 5
Width of Chancel	16 0
Length of Nave	48 0
Width of Nave	20 5
Width of South Aisle	12 3
Width of North Aisle	7 1

PLAN OF BISHOP LYDEARD CHURCH,
SOMERSETSHIRE.



SCALE OF 67 FEET



LECKHAMPTON CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Leckhampton Church, Gloucestershire.



THE peculiarity of this Church consists in its decidedly Norman arrangement of plan, whilst in all other respects it is a Decorated Building. This we perceive more especially in the situation of the tower over the western extremity of the Chancel, which at once suggests the idea of a Norman Church, an idea still further strengthened on entering the Church, by the appearance of the old Font, a circular bowl, in good preservation, with the cable ornament twisted round it. A respond against the east wall of the nave separating it from the north aisle, confirms the belief that an earlier Building existed, and at the same time shows that the present aisle as well as the rest of the Church, was rebuilt on the site of its predecessor.

The body of the Church, internally, is quite devoid of interest; the nave piers and arches were swept away about ten years back for the greater convenience of the occupiers of the gallery which extends the length of the south aisle. Under what would be the easternmost arch of the nave, is a panelled altar-tomb with the effigies of a knight and his lady; the figure of the knight is cross-legged, and is supposed to represent Sir John Giffard, who died in

the third of Edward III. There is little doubt that through his pious munificence the present Church was built. The tomb of this once honoured benefactor is now sadly disfigured and mutilated.

The Chancel, the most perfect and interesting part of the Church, is divided into two distinct parts (another characteristic feature in Norman Churches), and is groined with two bays of simple quadripartite groining, with well carved heads and bosses; in the first compartment a space is left for lowering the bells. The tower is remarkably small, and to save room inside, the north and south walls are very much reduced in thickness below, and carried above on corbelled arches. The old roof of trussed rafters with an occasional tie-beam remains over the Chancel.

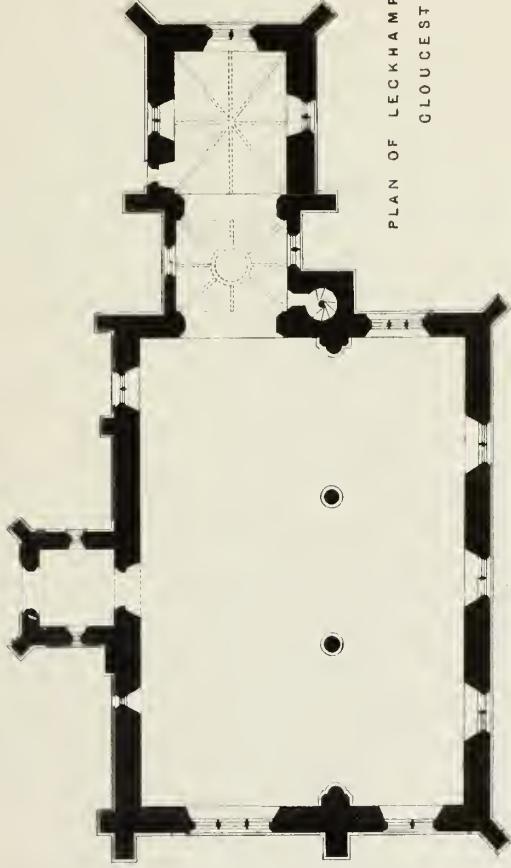
The unusual lowness of the buttresses all round the Church is deserving of notice; possibly the builders were influenced by the unimportance of the buttresses in the former structure.

In the Church-yard are several effigies, probably removed from the Church, and also many coped coffin stones.

The Church affords accommodation for about 220 worshippers.

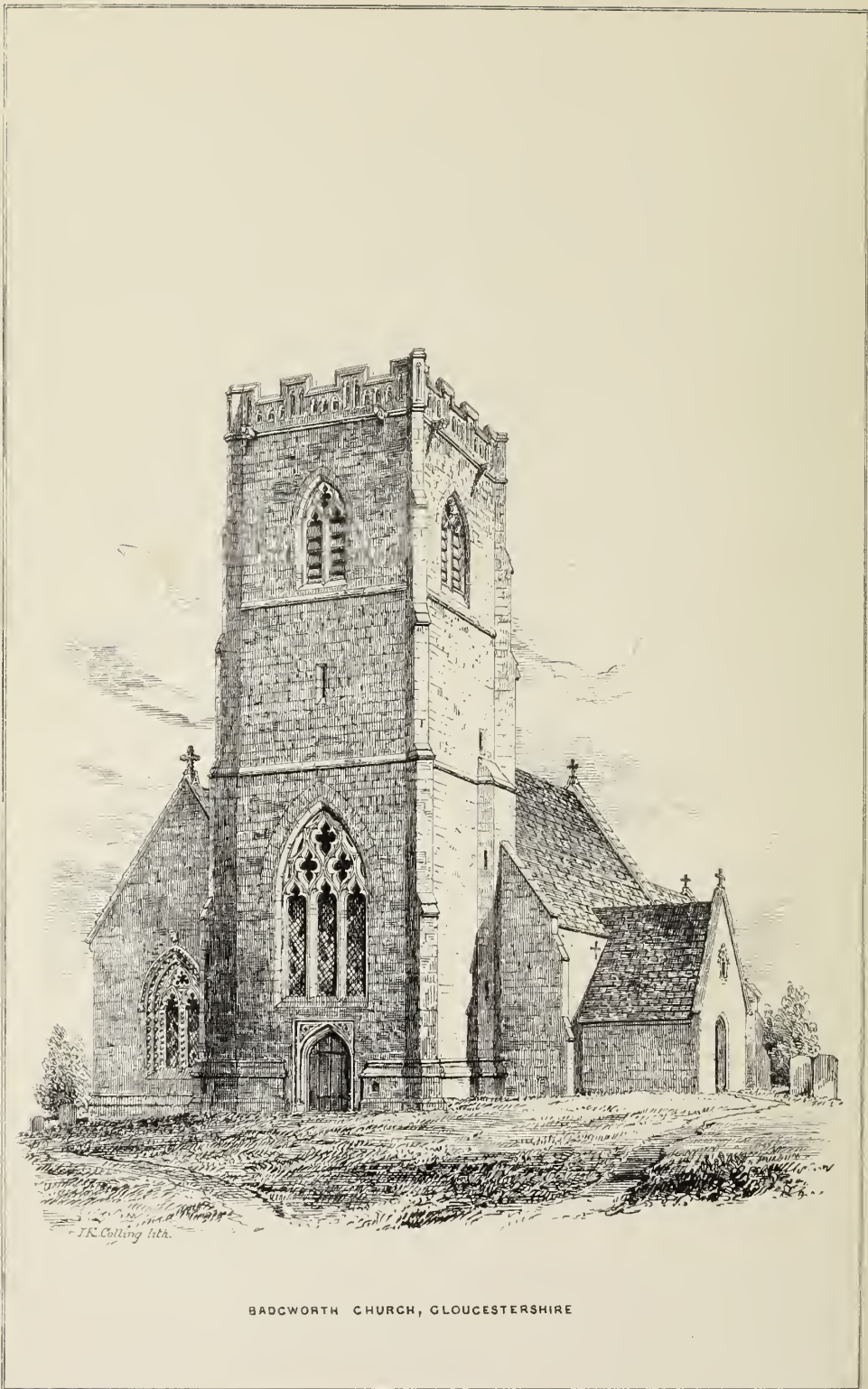
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	27 0
Width of Chancel	11 11
Length of Nave	48 5
Width of Nave	18 10
Width of North Aisle	12 3



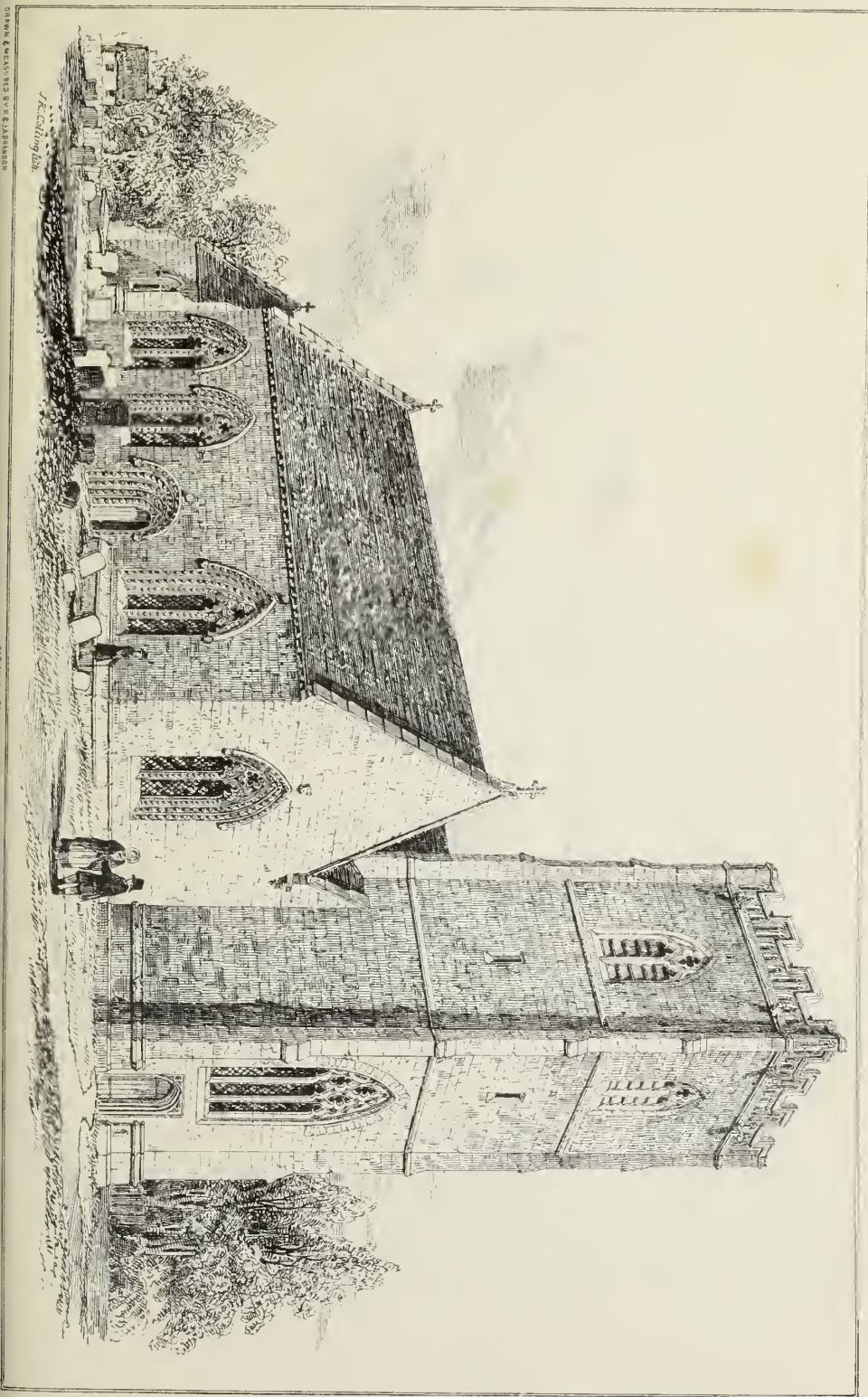
PLAN OF LECKHAMPTON CHURCH,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



BADCWORTH CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BADGWORTH CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



JOHN WALLING DEL. BY R. J. B. S. 1848

PARISH CHURCHES

MADE BY THE SHELTONS

Badgworth Church, Gloucestershire.



A SMALL Decorated Church, with much about it that is interesting and beautiful. The tower is of three stages, massy and well proportioned, with an embattled parapet added at a later period. The west doorway appears to have been inserted at the same time; it has a small benatura on the south side. It is most probable, judging by the distance of the window from the ground, that in the original design no doorway was intended.

The want of a spire is in this instance most palpable.

The north aisle, dedicated to St. Margaret, greatly surpasses the rest of the Church in richness of decoration. The jambs of the windows* and doorway are elaborately moulded and studded inside and out with a profusion of ball flowers; a ball flower cornice also runs under the eaves of the roof. The occurrence of the circular headed doorway, a circumstance not altogether without a parallel, (it occurs in Slynbridge Church, Gloucestershire,) cannot well be accounted for otherwise than by attributing it to that thirst after improvement which led the ancient builders ever to seek some

* Illustrated in the Analysis of Gothick Architecture.

new feature, and perhaps, in some rare instances, to glance backward as if wishful to extract some last beauty from a style which had long been superseded. In the present instance they would seem to have had in view the grand and rich effect of the deeply recessed Norman doorways. The result, however, can hardly be considered satisfactory.

The east window of the Chancel is of curious but inelegant tracery.

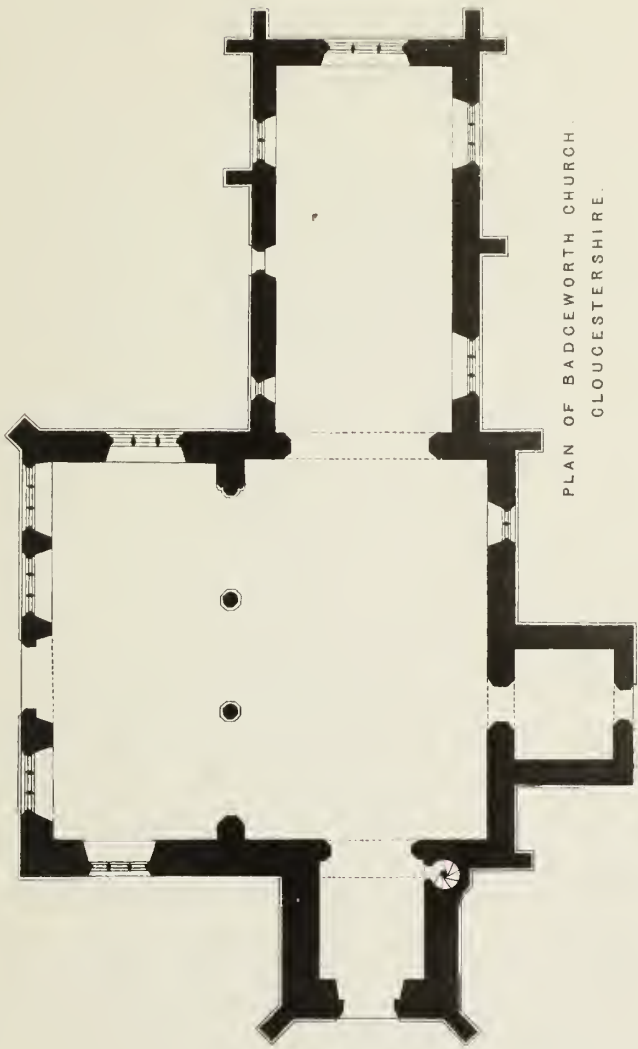
The sill of the south doorway is formed by a flat coffin stone with a simple cross incised in it.

The Church will afford accommodation for about 230 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

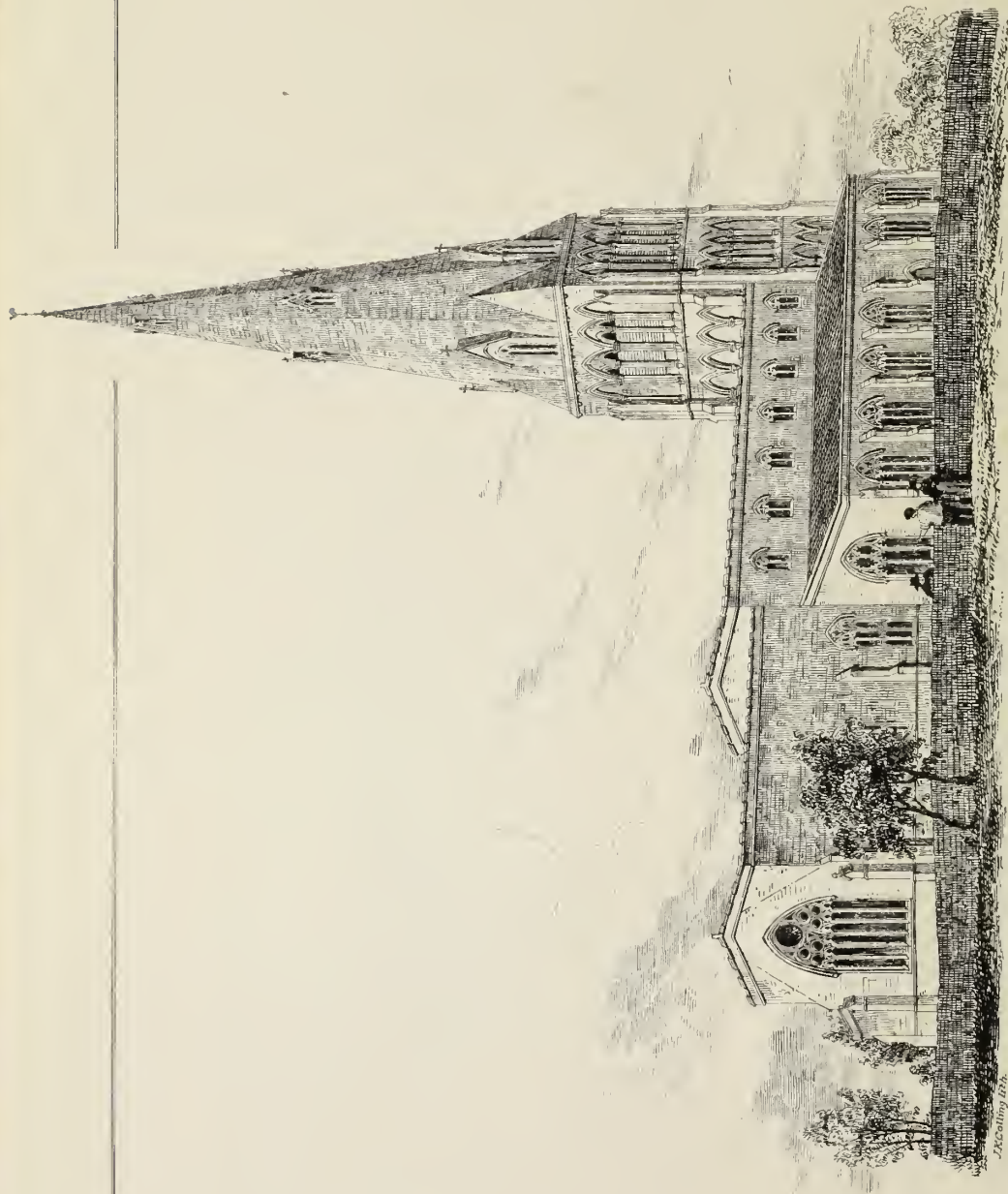
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	38	0
Width of Chancel	18	3
Length of Nave	39	10
Width of Nave	25	6
Width of North Aisle	17	1





PLAN OF BADCEWORTH CHURCH.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



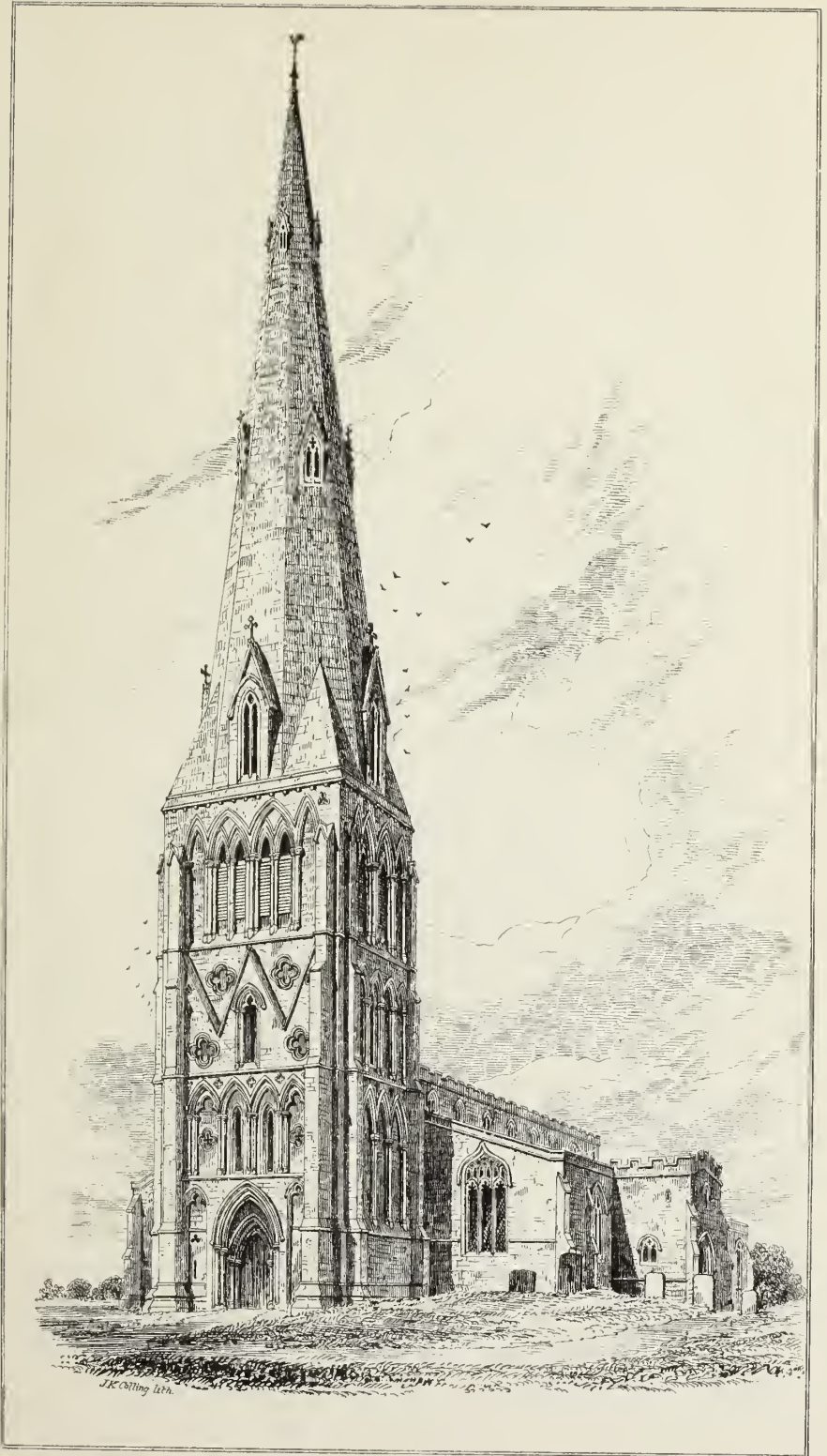


RAUNDS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY R. J. ABRAHAMSON

PARISH CHURCHES

MABLEY PRINTERS, WELLINGTON ST. STRAND



RAUNDS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Kaunds Church, Northamptonshire.



MANY excellent points in this beautiful Church recommend it to notice, especially the spire, with its elegant outline and exceeding boldness of elevation.*

The general design of the tower is very singular, and perhaps, as a whole, hardly to be commended, though the details are most richly and carefully wrought.

The doorway is recessed, so as to form a shallow porch in the thickness of the wall, an arrangement not uncommon in this county. Immediately above is an arcade of four arches, the two centre ones being pierced with lancets, which are united inside by trefoiled arches with richly carved floriated caps. The serrated appearance of the third stage of the tower is probably unique ; its object may have been to render the set-off in this instance a more ornamental feature than usual, or, it may possibly after all be attributed to a caprice of the builder, the more especially as the north and south sides are not so treated.

The body of the Church, though originally Early English, and of the same date as the tower, has undergone, at different periods, so many changes that it is at present a matter of some difficulty to trace out the plan of the original Structure. It would appear to have formerly consisted of a Chancel, of the same width and probably height as the nave, a south Chancel aisle, a vestry on the north side, of which the door-way alone remains, a nave and aisles, north doorway, south porch groined over, and the western tower. Towards

* A considerable portion of the spire was destroyed by lightning in 1826. It was, however, so carefully restored that its original character does not appear in any way to have been injured.

the close of the Decorated period the aisles were rebuilt, six or seven feet in length were taken from the Chancel and given to the nave, and a Chancel arch (the Early English Church was probably without one), richly ornamented with a double row of ball flowers, was awkwardly introduced across the westernmost arch of the Chancel aisle, and strengthened by a buttress projecting into the aisle. About the same time the high pitch roofs of both Chancel and nave were taken down, and clearstories with *four centered* windows erected, whereby the grand effect of the east end, with its fine gabled buttresses, foliated window and strings, was entirely destroyed.

In the south porch, the doorway and outer arch, with the vaulting shafts which carried the groining, are all that were left of the Early English work, when rebuilt with the addition of a parvise, in the fifteenth century.

Under the eastern arch, dividing the Chancel from the aisle, is an altar tomb of the date of 1496: it is panelled but of rather poor workmanship; it marks the resting place of *Dñs Johes Wales quondam istius Ecclesie Vitarus*.

The remains of a very beautiful Cross occupy the usual position in the Churchyard; the stem, raised on two steps, the upper one enriched with quatrefoils, has the emblems of the Evangelists carved on its four sides.

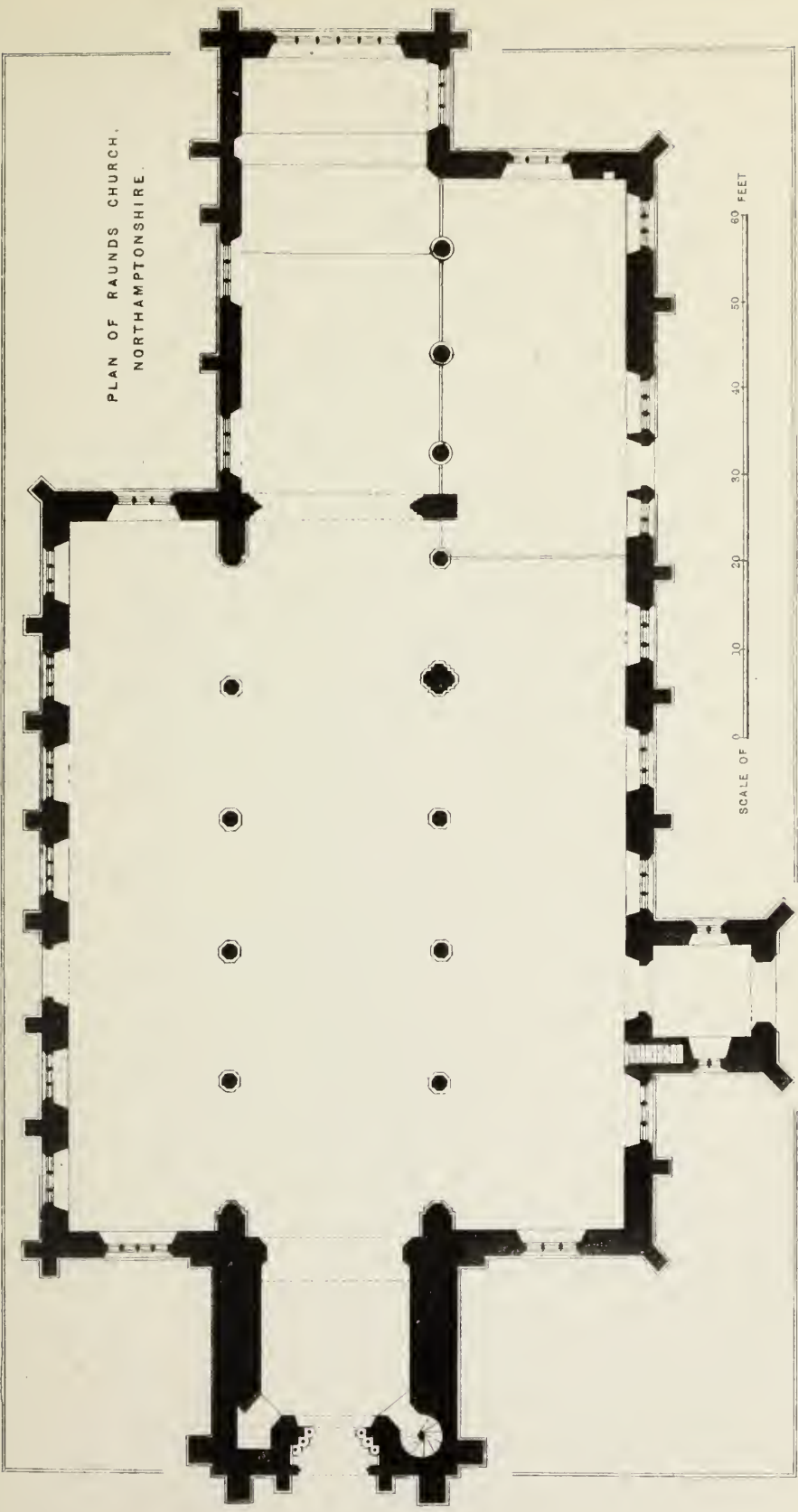
The Font is Early English, quite plain with a circular bowl and stem; a ram's head projects from the east side.

The Church affords accommodation (exclusive of the Chancel aisle) for about 710 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Width of Chancel	21 8
Length of Chancel	50 2
Width of Nave	21 8
Length of Nave	83 0
Width of South Aisle	19 6
Length of South Aisle	76 1
Width of North Aisle	17 5
Length of North Aisle	82 0

PLAN OF RAUNDS CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

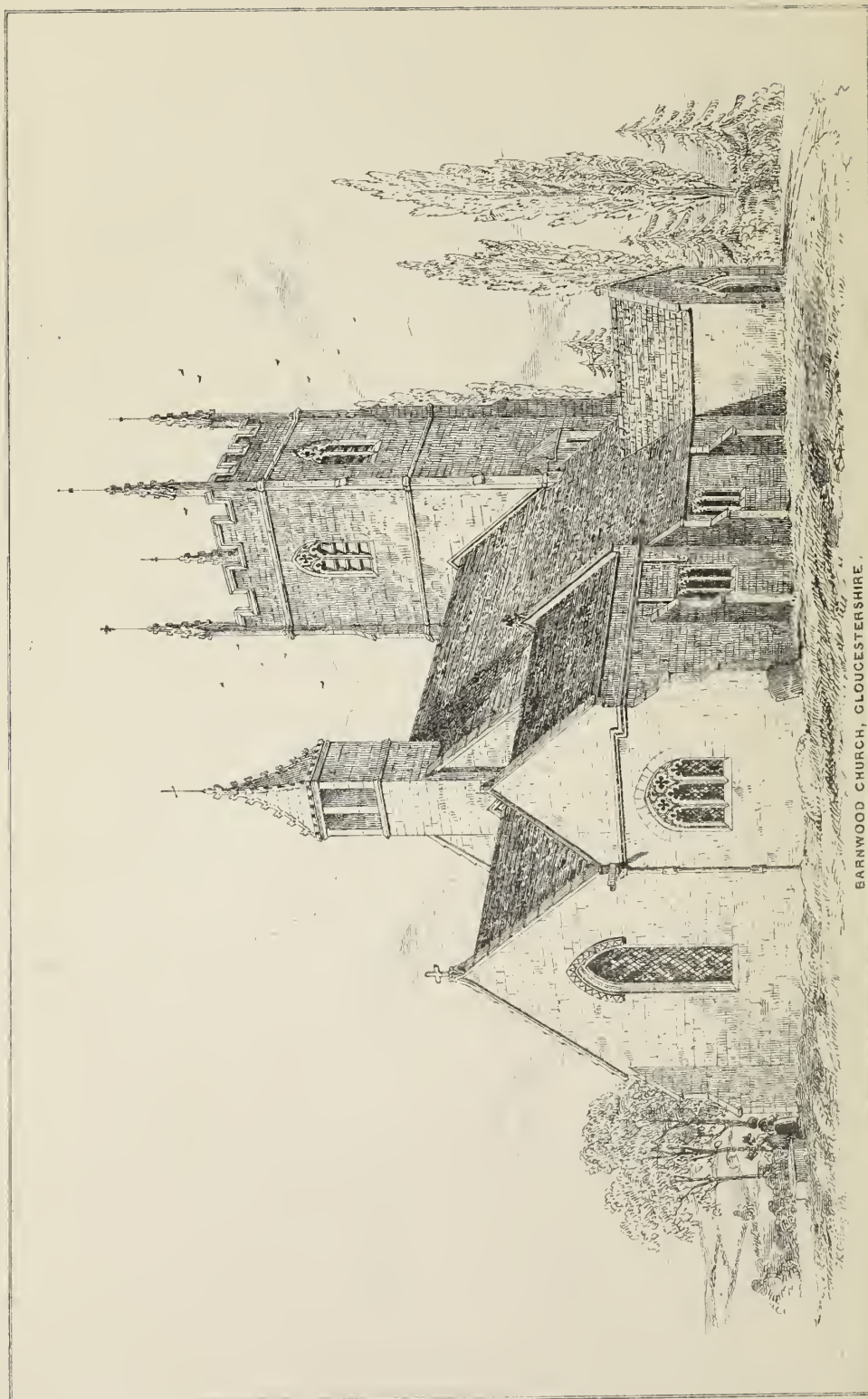


SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES.

J. R. JOBBINS, ZINCO.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

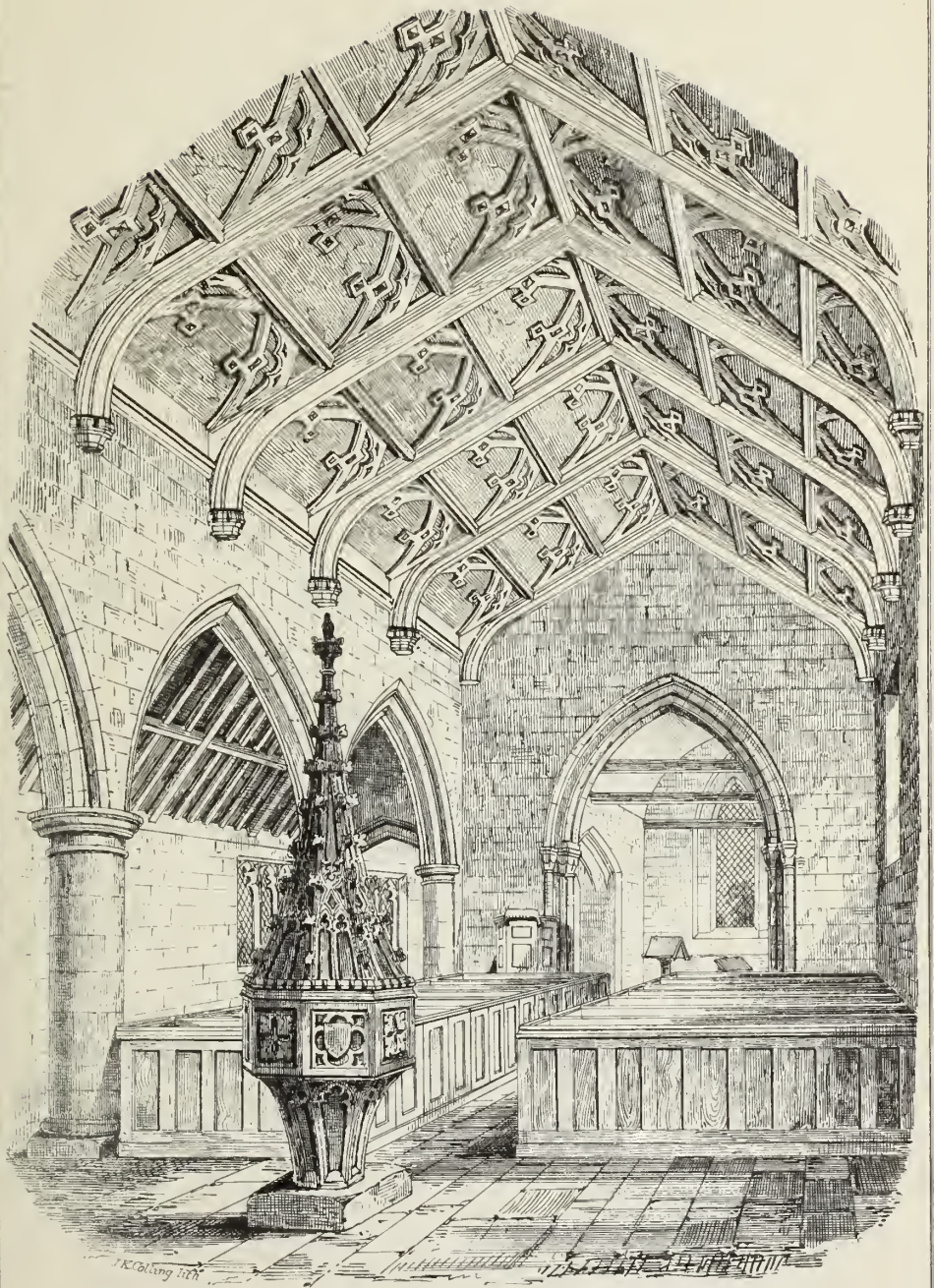


BARNWOOD CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

FARISH CHURCHES

THE ARTIST: J. A. BRANDON

WAGLEY PRINTERS WELLSINGTON ST. STRAND



INTERIOR OF BARNWOOD CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Barnwood Church, Gloucestershire.



A VERY picturesque little Semi-Norman Church, which in its original state would include the Chancel and north Chapel, nave and aisle. An Early Perpendicular double bell cot, probably replacing the old Norman one, has been built over the Chancel arch, several windows have been inserted at different periods; and finally the west tower was erected,* a poor and unsatisfactory composition, evidently one of the last efforts of a style, which having studded its course through four centuries with the noble works of its mighty genius, was sinking into a long repose, from which it is again rising more beautiful, more lovely than ever.

The wide single lancet at the east end of the Chancel, appears in its original condition, and has over it externally a curious kind of flat dripstone, with the chevron ornament carved on it. The other windows in the Chancel are lancets.

* In Lyson's Antiquities of Gloucestershire this Church is mentioned as having been built by William Parker, Abbot of Gloucester, in 1514, and who continued so till the dissolution. This is evidently a mis-statement; the works of Abbot Parker, whose arms occur on a shield in the western doorway, did not extend beyond the Tower, the restoration of the North Chapel, and possibly the roof over the nave. The old Norman roof over the North Chapel, judging from a portion of the weather mould which is now remaining inside the Chapel, appears to have been a lean-to.

Until very lately the Cross surmounted the east gable; Lyson describes it as a cross patée inscribed within a circle, the badge of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and therefore with little doubt the original cross;* the cross shewn in the drawing is a recent addition.

The nave is covered by a low four-centered roof, late and unsatisfactory both in its details and mode of framing; its position within the old high-pitched roof which appears externally, is altogether unjustifiable. A circular headed lancet lights the west end of the north aisle; all the other windows, with the exception of those in the Chancel already mentioned, are of late insertion.

The Font is Perpendicular, the cover modern, well designed and executed.

At the site of the south doorway, a slab with an incised Cross records the memory of a nameless benefactor.

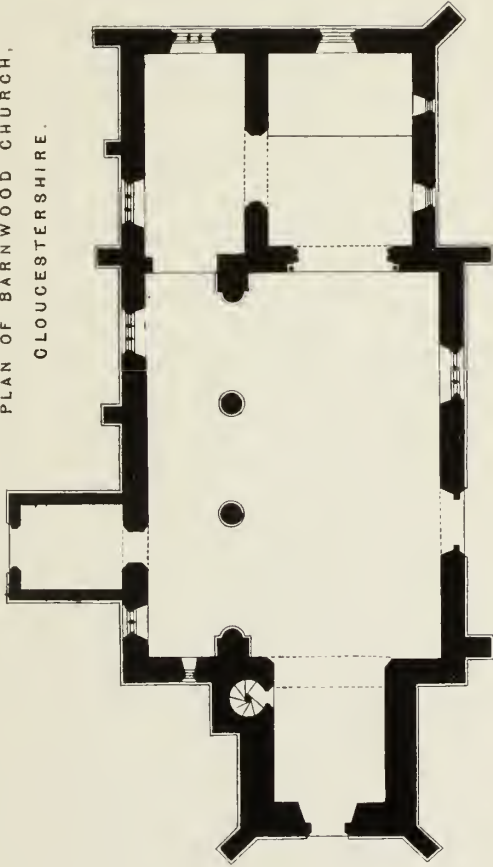
The Church will afford accommodation (exclusive of the Chapel) for about 160 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

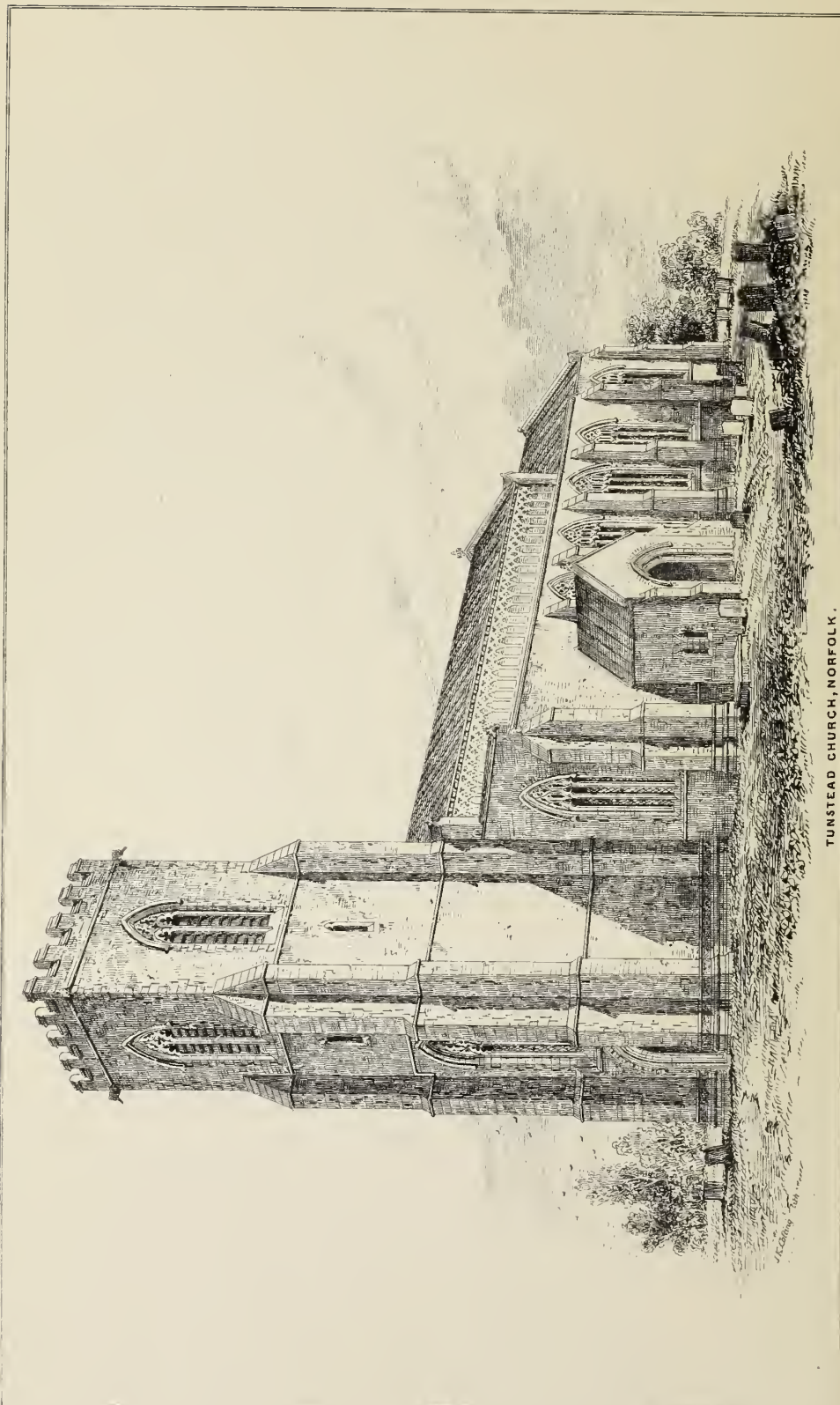
	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	20 2
Width of Chancel	15 2
Length of Nave	40 0
Width of Nave	20 0
Length of North Aisle	7 10

* One of a similar character, from Edith Weston Church, Rutlandshire, is given in the Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Section I. Early English, Plate 16.

PLAN OF BARNWOOD CHURCH,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



TUNSTEAD CHURCH, NORFOLK.

PARISH CHURCHES

DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY R. S. J. BRANDON

MADELEY PRINTER SWELLINGTON S^T STRAND



INTERIOR OF TUNSTEAD CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Tunstead Church,

Norfolk.



THIS very beautiful and regular composition appears to have been erected towards the close of the Decorated period; the tracery of the windows especially, presents many marks of transition. The piers and arches are very lofty, of excellent proportion, and beautifully moulded.* The old roofs remain, and though perhaps unusually plain for this county, are nevertheless effective, and combine well with the other parts of the Church. The upper part of the Font is Elizabethan, worked out of a coarse kind of plaster, and stands on a Perpendicular stem. Many of the old seats remain. A very good rood screen of the same character as the one in the neighbouring Church of Worstead retains much of its original colouring; the lower panels are especially beautiful and perfect.

The Chancel is of very excellent proportions, but has suffered much by the loss of its east window, which has been taken out, and the space it occupied completely blocked up and plastered over. The tracery of the window, however, is carefully preserved in the tower,† and most desirable is it that once more it should be made to resume its original position. The priest's doorway is under the middle window on the south side; the sedilia of three seats and piscina occupy a similar position under the easternmost window.

* The bases to the piers are raised on four plinths; another indication of the tendency towards Perpendicular when bases were stilted to an extravagant degree.

† On inquiring the reason of such an extraordinary proceeding, the old clerk naïvely informed us, that the glass was so continually being broken by the village children that the church-wardens deemed it the best plan to *take the windows out altogether to prevent the further demolition of glass!* Thus are our beautiful Churches continually being spoiled by the ignorance of people so utterly unfit to be their guardians.

A very curious projection occurs eastward of the Altar; the arrangement of which will best be understood by referring to the plan. The altar is elevated three steps above the Chancel; to the left is a flight of seven steps, leading to an upper platform about five feet wide, in the centre of which is a grated opening giving light to a chamber below. A doorway to the right of the Communion Table gives access to this chamber. Judging from a recess, shown on the plan, of sufficient length for the admission of a coffin, we are inclined to consider the whole as the sepulchral vault of a saint of the Romish Church; for the tomb of a simple benefactor, or even founder, would hardly have been guarded with such jealous precaution. How little did the builders imagine that the light which they were evidently so desirous should fall on those venerated remains, should be at last so completely excluded.

The exterior of the Church exhibits a considerable degree of finish; the base mouldings to the tower are very excellent*; the west doorway is a good specimen, with a beautiful dripstone of carved foliage, and the several copings terminate in very elegant gablets.†

A very fine Cross, which crowned the east gable of the nave, was actually, we were informed, taken down some years hence, because it was supposed to have caused the depression of the Chancel arch! The saddle-stone which remains shows, by its elaborate finish, how excellent the Cross must have been.

The clearstory walls, instead of being pierced with windows, are beautifully panelled with flint and stone.

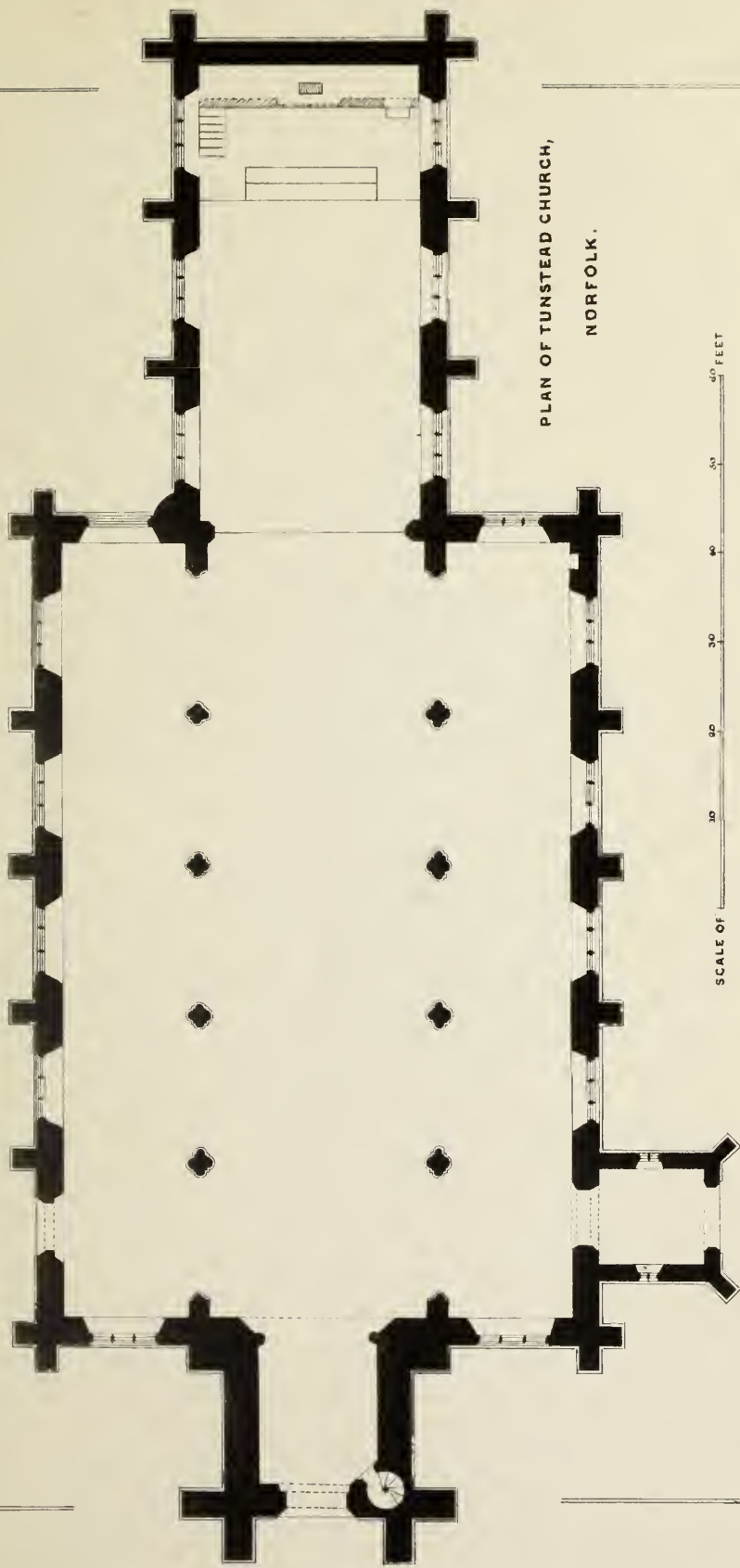
The Church affords accommodation for about 670 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	51	6
Width of Chancel	25	0
Length of Nave	87	3
Width of Nave	24	10
Width of North Aisle	14	1
Width of South Aisle	13	1

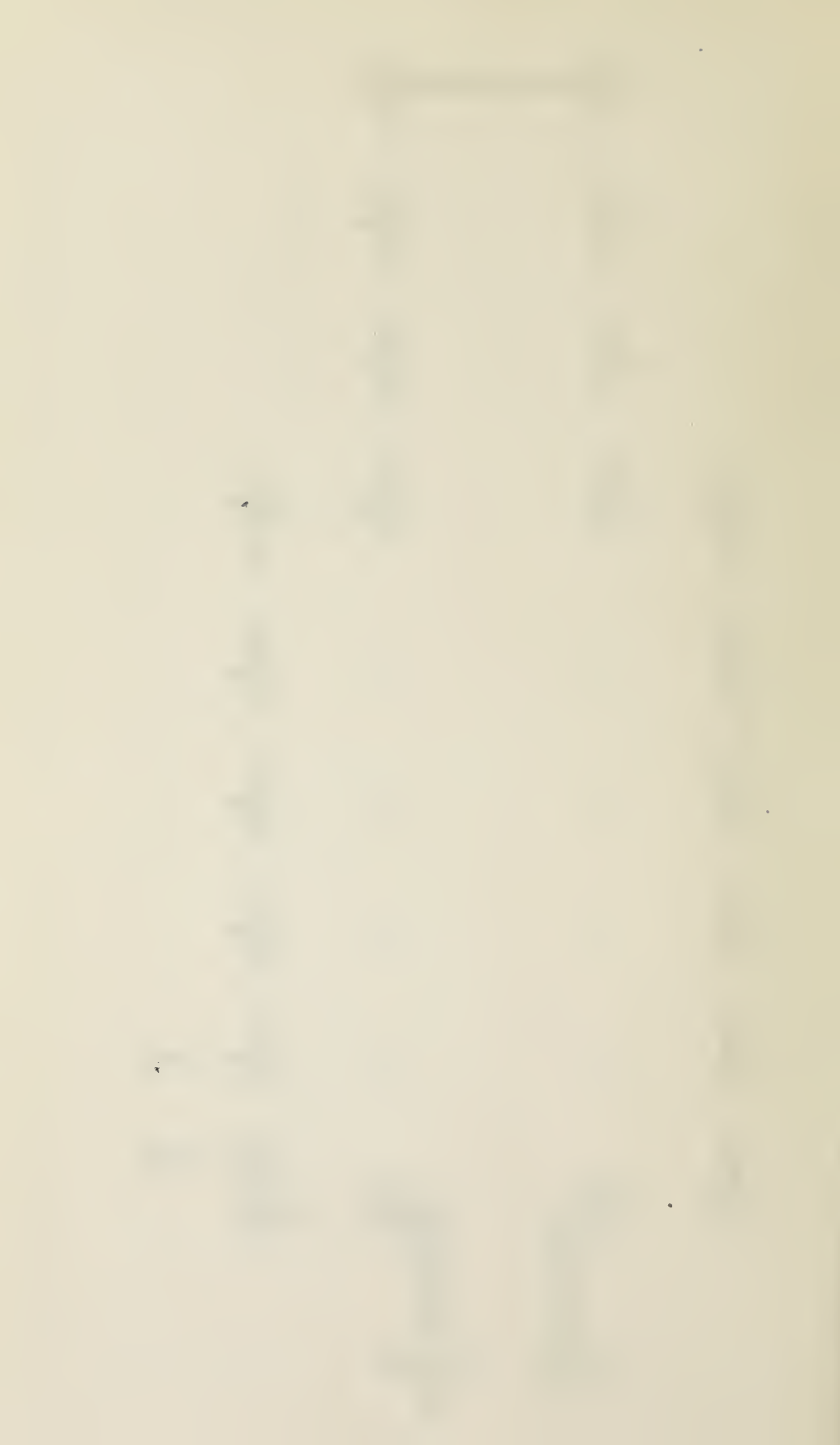
* Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Sect. I. Decorated, Plate 30.

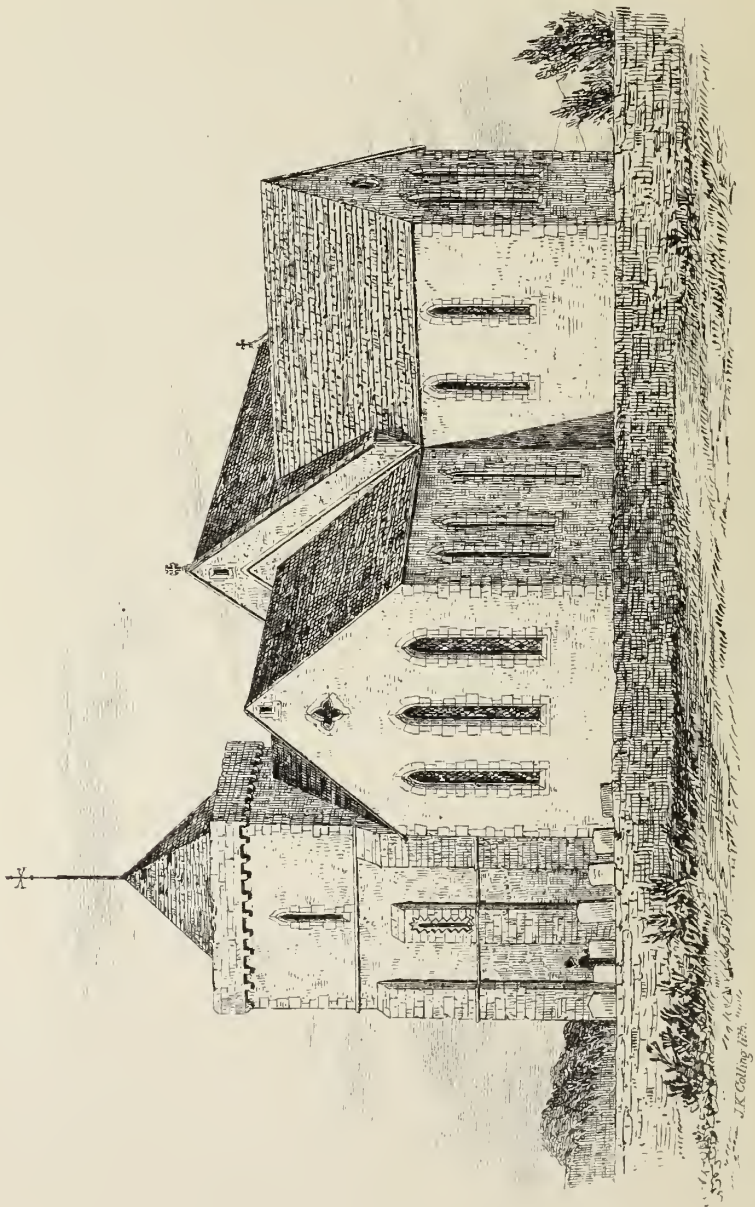
† Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Sect. I. Decorated, Plate 31.



PLAN OF TUNSTEAD CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF
10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



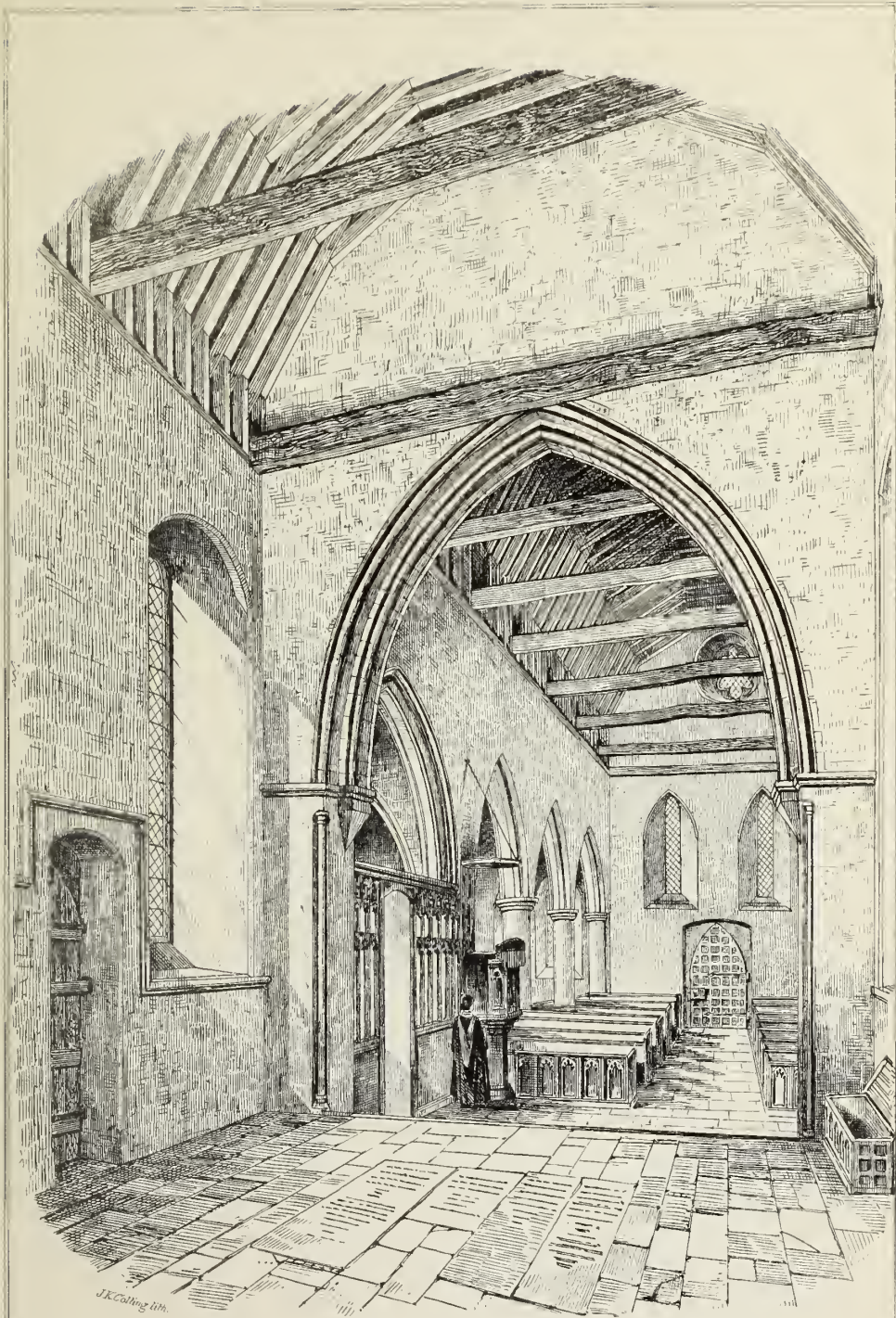


CLYMPING CHURCH SUSSEX

DESIGNED BY R. J. ABBOTT

PARISH CHURCHES

WILSON & WOODWARD, LONDON



J.K. Colting lith.

INTERIOR OF CLYMPING CHURCH, SUSSEX.

Clymping Church, Sussex.



THE tower, the earliest portion of this Church, is Semi-Norman with some very interesting details. The west front has a richly ornamented trefoiled doorway, above which, as well as on the north and east sides, the central buttress is pierced by a beautiful lancet with a chevron carried round it.* The north side opens into the Church through a wide and obtusely pointed arch.

On the west buttress, south of the doorway are two Crosses botonnés, cut in the stone, the one enclosed in a square; they have all the appearance of being Dedication Crosses.

A weather mold which appears inside the Church, on the north side of the tower considerably lower than the roof of the transept, would seem to indicate that the present Church replaces one of the same date as the tower; most of the Churches in this neighbourhood are generally small Norman Buildings with Early English additions. In Clymping, even if an earlier Church had existed, the tower must still have occupied the same relative position, for independently of the north arch we have mentioned, its other sides are so constructed that no part of the Building could have abutted against them.

All the rest of the Church has been erected at the same time, quite the beginning of the Early English period.

Externally it is of the greatest simplicity; not a stringcourse or dripstone, buttress, or base mould, occur in any part of it; the effect is nevertheless very pleasing, and though so entirely devoid of ornament, it still possesses a strictly ecclesiastical character.

* One of these windows, and various portions of the Church, are given in the Analysis of Gothick Architecture.

The pitch of the Chancel roof has been slightly lowered. The original Crosses remain over the gables of the Nave, very simple and small. The two westernmost lancets in the Chancel are lychnoscopic.

Inside, the Church is rather more enriched; the lancets in the Chancel are very well managed, especially at the east, where they assume the appearance of a triple arcade carried on detached shafts with foliated caps, and with quatrefoils in the spandrels. A fine old parish chest lies in the Chancel, as shown in the interior view; it is of the same date as the Church, and its front is ornamented with a trefoiled arcade carved in low relief.

A piscina occupies the usual position, with an aumbrie opposite; two recesses also occur in the east wall, on either side of the Altar table, they are probably also aumbries, as they are rebated for doors, and the remains of the hooks for the hinges are yet discernible. All the lancets in the Chancel have had shutters attached to them, the hooks for which still remain internally; whether for additional security or as substitutes for glass is uncertain, though the latter supposition is by no means unlikely: many Norman windows have evidently had no glass originally.

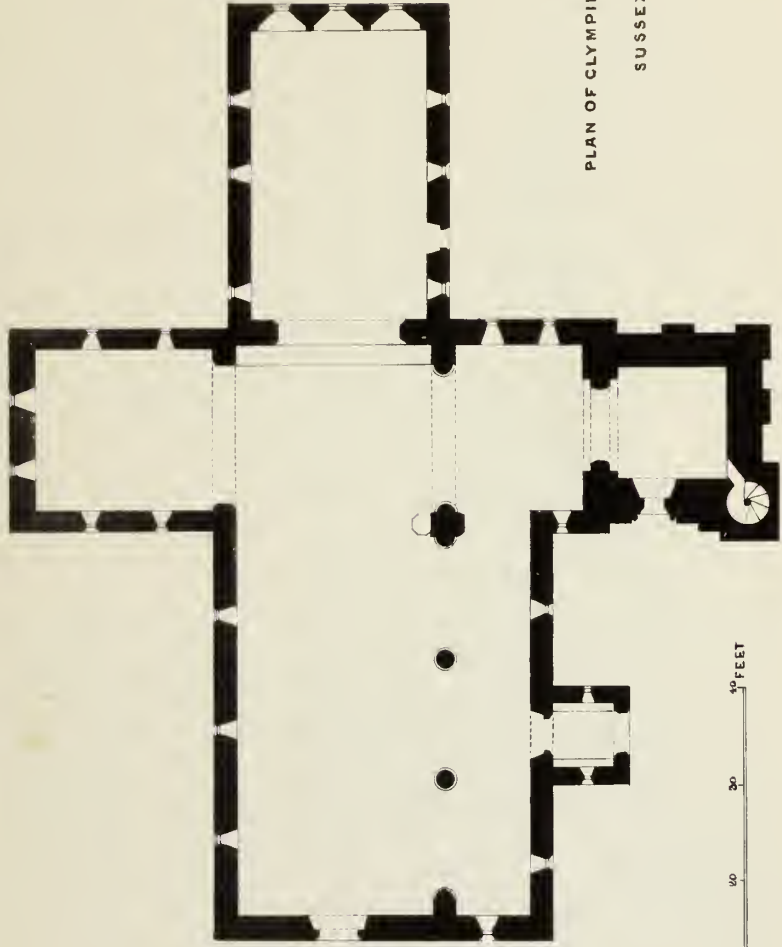
Part of the rood screen and many of the Perpendicular seats remain.

The Pulpit is of stone with a well molded stem and base, it is Perpendicular; the Font, a good example, is also of the same date.

This Church affords accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

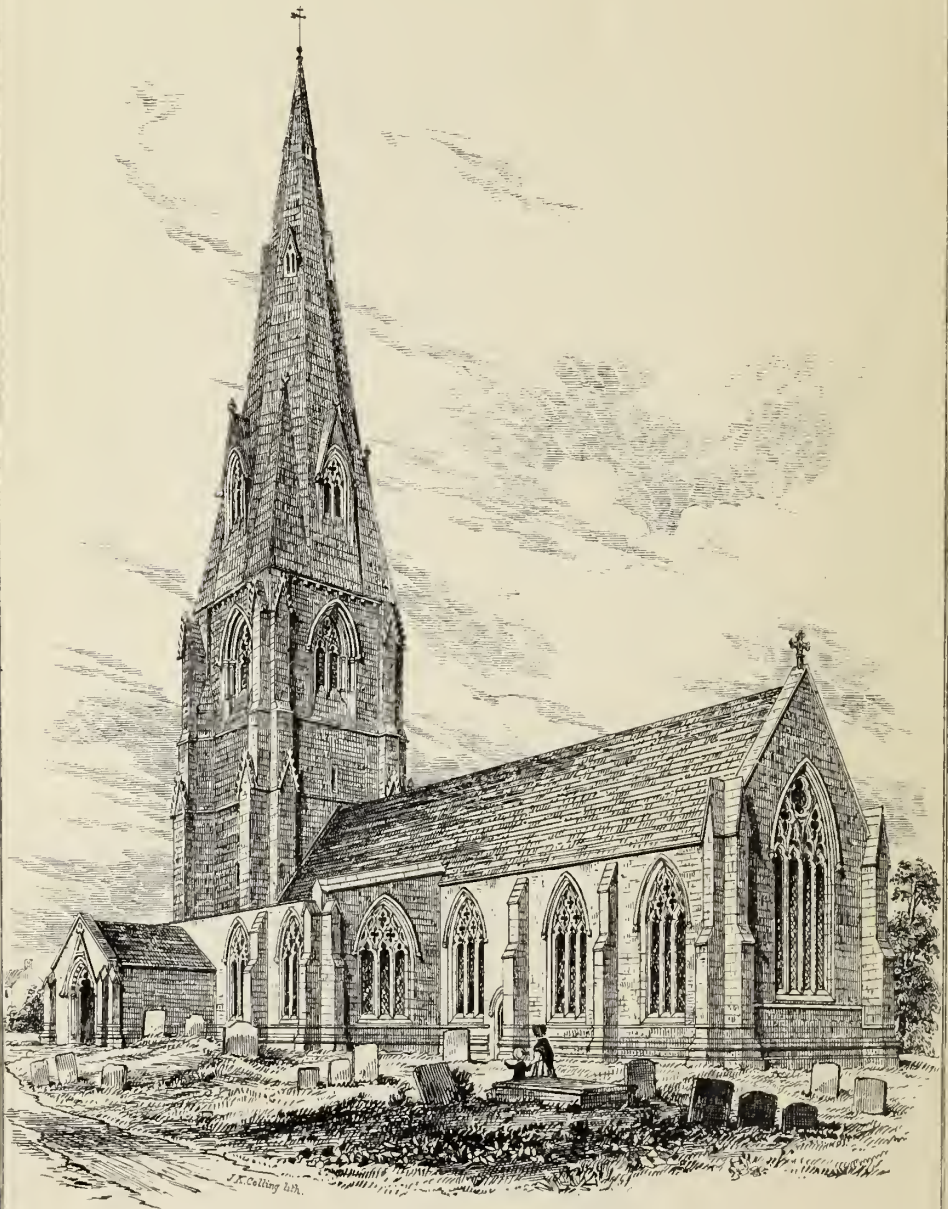
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	30	4
Width of Chancel	18	6
Length of Nave	59	6
Width of Nave	20	8
Width of Aisle	7	9
Length of Aisle	39	8



PLAN OF CLYMPING CHURCH,
SUSSEX.

SCALE OF 40 FEET



EWERBY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.



DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY J. A. B. HAWDON

PARISH CHURCHES

MADELEY PRINTER & COLLINATOR ST. 1754

EWERBY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Ewerby Church, Lincolnshire.



IN a comparatively small district in the south of Lincolnshire, and in the midst of fens and marshy lands, in themselves formidable obstacles to the erection of such imposing Buildings, are nevertheless found some of the most splendid of the parish Churches that adorn our land. They are all of the same date, the most perfect period of Decorated Architecture, and are characterized by excellent and substantial workmanship, with extraordinary elegance and minuteness of detail. Such are the Churches of Donnington (page 53), Haconby, Heckington, and its beautiful rival Ewerby. It is sad indeed to find these Buildings, works of pious munificence such as succeeding ages have never seen equalled, in the miserably neglected state that they now are. The shameful and desecrated condition of Ewerby is not to be described.

On approaching the Church, our attention is first attracted to the imposing proportions of the tower and spire; great simplicity of parts reigns throughout the composition, and to nice proportions and solidity of construction, must be attributed the grand effect produced. It is to be observed how small and unimportant is the division between the tower and spire: this latter indeed does not seem so much to rise out of the tower as that the tower itself gradually merges into the spire; an effect attributable perhaps to the extraordinary height of the broach.

In the body of the Church, a very unusual effect is produced by there being no distinction between the Chancel and nave. They are precisely of the same width, and covered by the same roof. The part over the nave has been considerably lowered, but, as the weather-mold indicating its pitch remains against the tower, the entire roof has been represented in the view in order to show the full effect of a peculiarity, occasionally met with in small Churches, but very rarely in those of such importance as the present.

The east elevation of the Chancel is quite perfect, a beautiful and pleasing composition with a very good window and Cross.* The other windows in the Chancel and aisles are also very good, with most exquisitely carved dripstone terminations, in most cases representing the head dresses of the time. The south doorway† is also a fine gabled example enriched with foliage, and cinquefoiled.

There is no Chancel arch, and the rood screen, now destroyed, must have been the only separation between Chancel and nave. The north aisle is continued eastward, forming a chapel, and has been divided off by some screen work of early character, part of which remains. In this chapel is the tomb of a knight, probably the founder, for the canopy to his monument is of precisely the same character as those to the sedilia, eastern sepulchre, and piscina, all of which have clearly been erected at the same time with the Church.

There is a fine old parish chest, beautifully carved, remaining in the north chapel. The font is Decorated, hexagonal and prism-shaped, without any distinction of bowl and shaft.‡ It stands on a circular Norman plinth, possibly the last vestige of an earlier Church.

The vestry, which stood flush with the east wall of the Chancel, has been destroyed.

Altogether this is perhaps as interesting and perfect a Church as can be met with, for with the exception of the shameful neglect which it has experienced, it remains exactly as first designed. It affords accommodation for about 380 worshippers, exclusive of the north chapel.

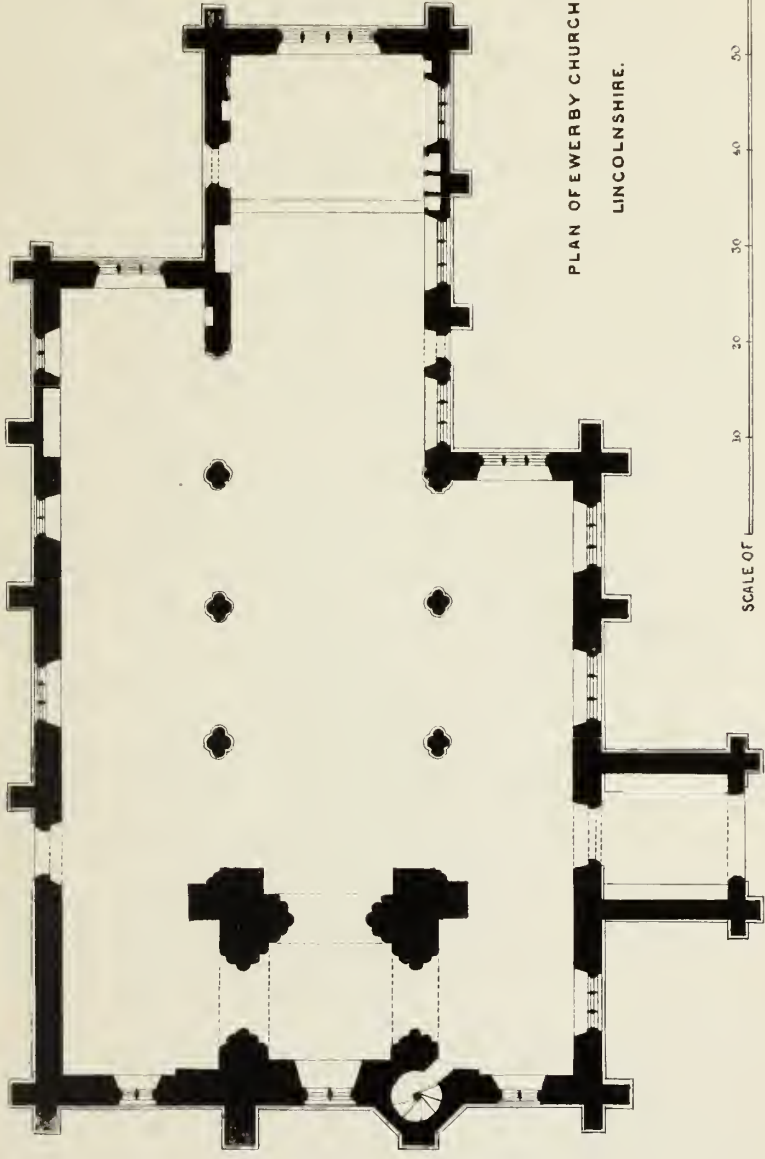
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	43	6
Width of Chancel	20	6
Length of Nave	42	3
Length of North Aisle	62	0
Width of North Aisle	16	6
Width of South Aisle	14	3

* Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Sect. I. Decor. Pl. 28.

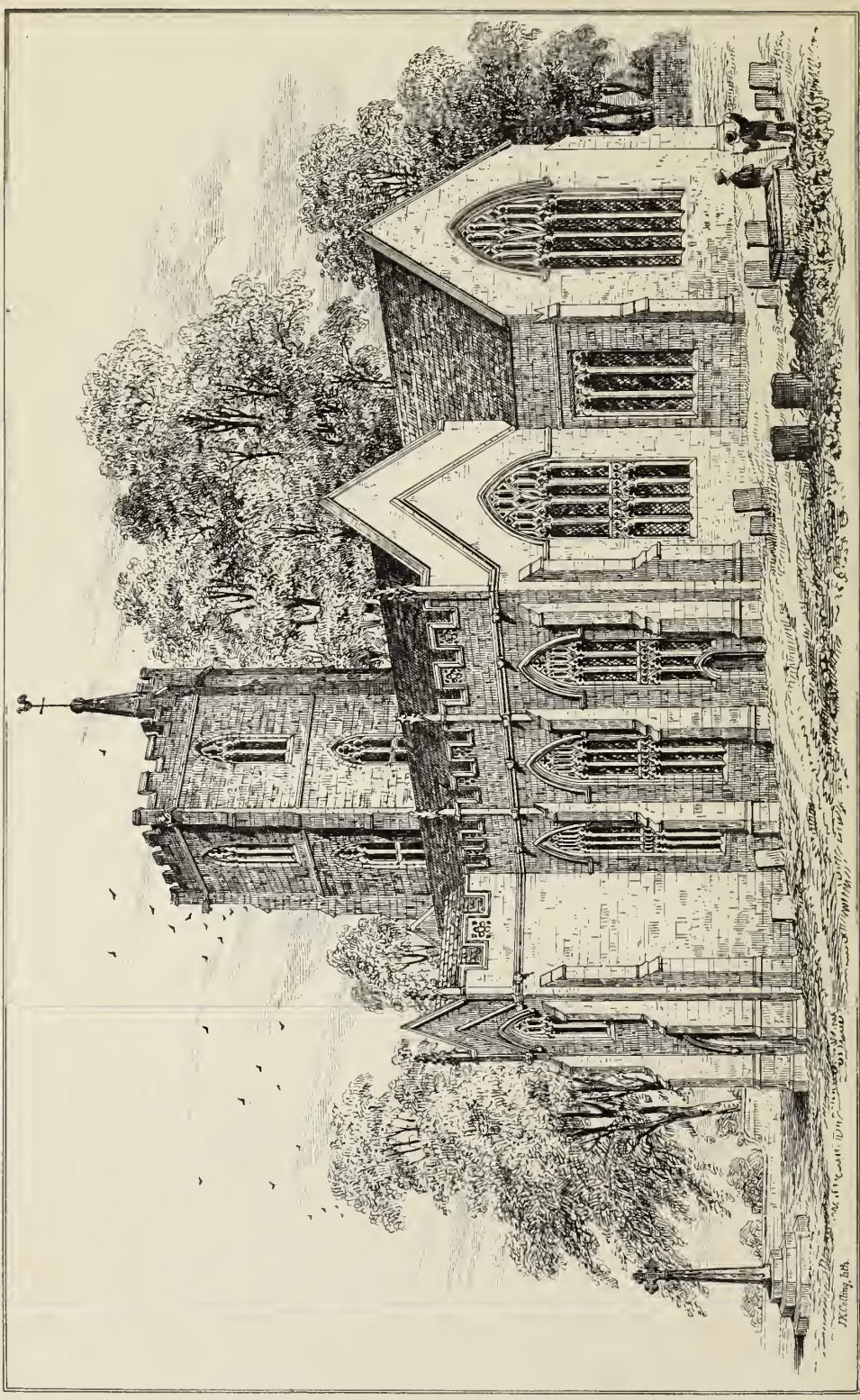
† Engraved in the Analysis.

‡ Engraved in the "Baptismal Fonts." Van Voorst.



PLAN OF EWERBY CHURCH,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

SCALE OF FEET

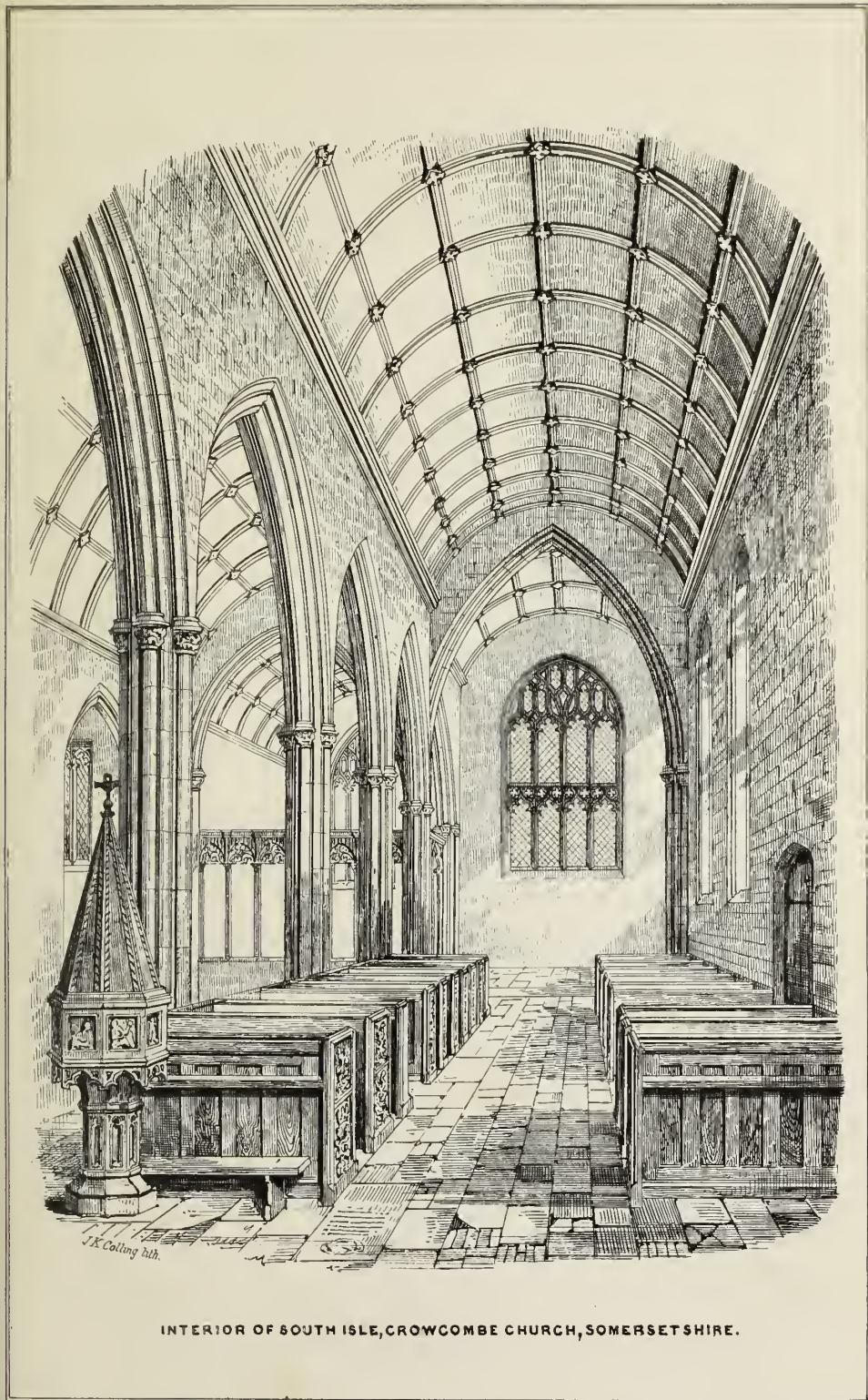


DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY R. E. J. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

CROWCOMBE CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

MADLEY PRINTERS & WELLINGTON 67



INTERIOR OF SOUTH ISLE, CROWCOMBE CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Crowcombe Church,
Somersetshire.



THE general effect of this Church is that of a late Perpendicular Building, though the tower is of earlier date and has had appended to it at a subsequent period, a Chancel, south chapel nave, south aisle and porch; an inscription yet remaining records that the north aisle was new-built by Thomas Carew, Esq. in 1655, and that he made a vault under it. This aisle is considerably shorter than the south, and appears now to be used exclusively by one family: raised above the level of the rest of the Church, with its distinct entrance, it presents a sad example of seclusion from public worship, contrasting forcibly with the nave and south aisle entirely filled with fine open seats of most elaborate workmanship and diversified design. On one of them is carved the date MCCCCXXXIII.

Preparations for, or possibly the remains of, a spire may be perceived inside the tower. The porch is well groined and has a parvise above. The font is Perpendicular.

The roodscreen with low doors is of post-Reformation date, with pilasters and interlaced foliage springing from them, in imitation of the slender buttresses and tracery of former screens. The windows on the north side of the Chancel have been blocked up;

and what with the monuments inside, and the rough-cast outside, it becomes impossible to determine their size and position.

Ceiled roofs such as these in this Church are of very common occurrence in Somersetshire. They are formed of circular ribs attached to the rafters and divided by horizontal ones into panels, which are plastered. The effect, however, is not pleasing, neither is the construction genuine.

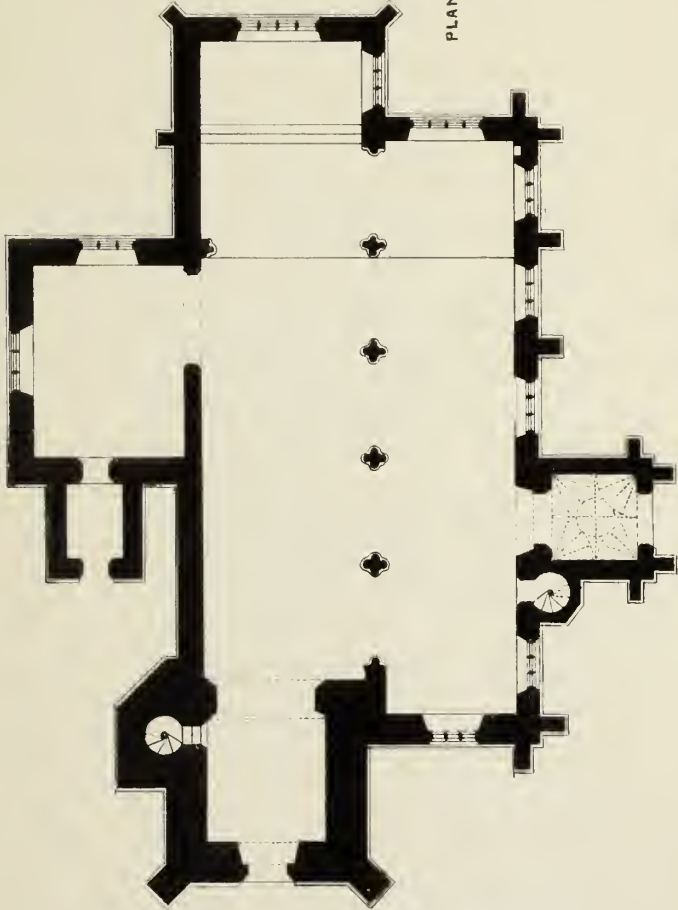
The churchyard retains its Cross, as shown in the view, and a similar one remains in the village, quite perfect.

The Church, exclusive of the north aisle and south Chapel, affords accommodation for about 200 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

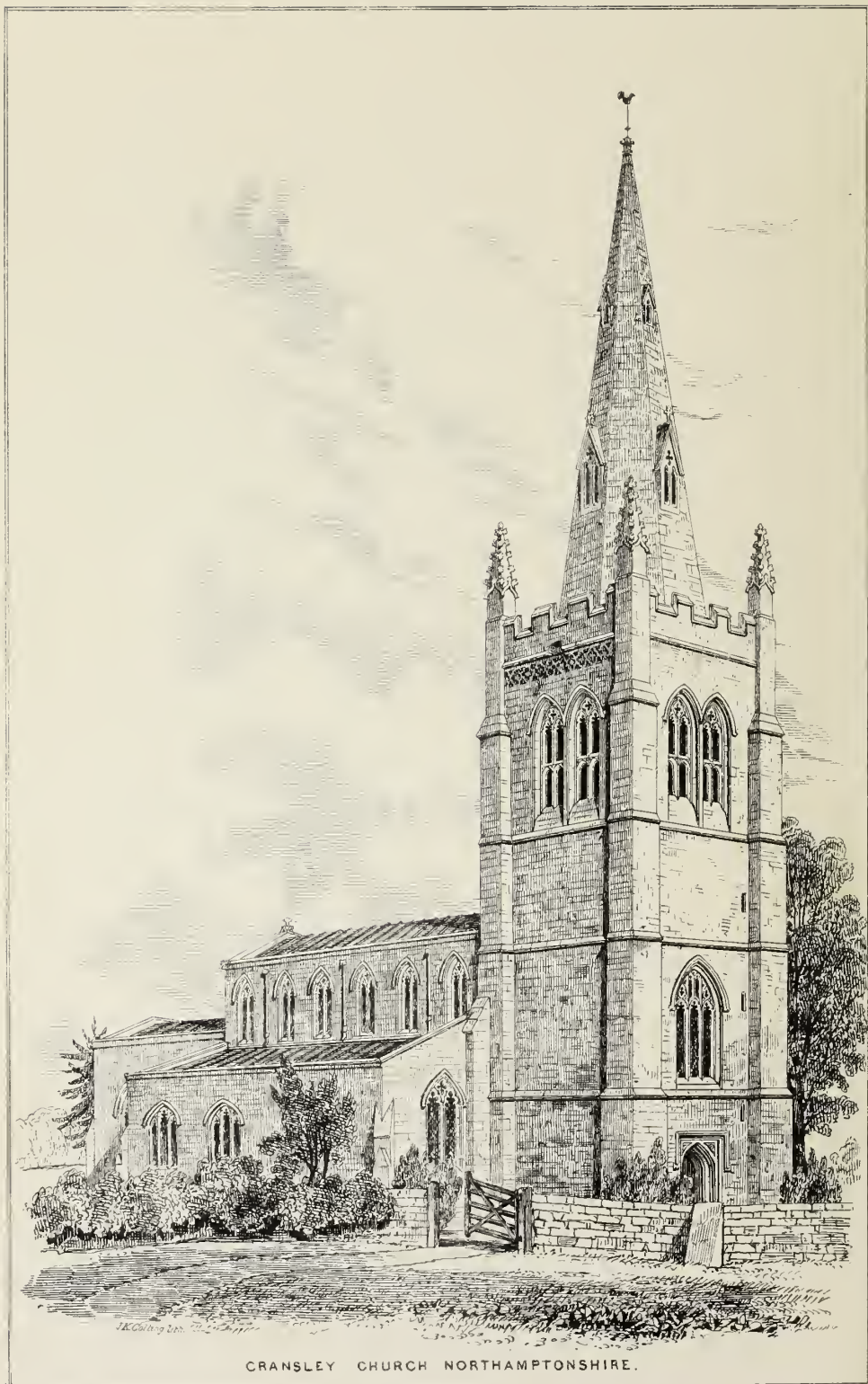
	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	21 0
Width of Chancel	17 3
Length of Nave	44 0
Width of Nave	16 9
Width of South Aisle	13 9
Length of South Aisle	47 8



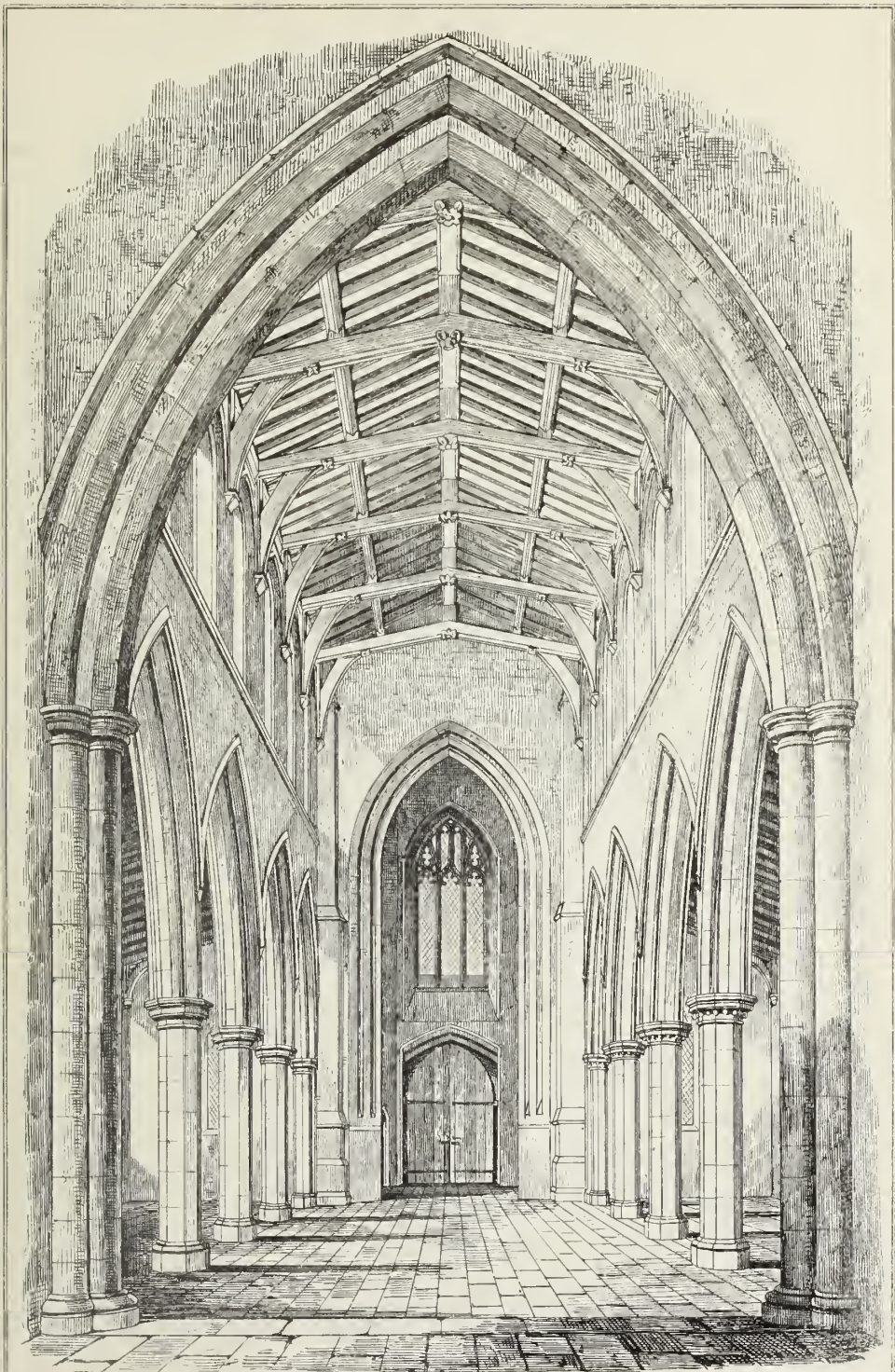


PLAN OF CROWCOMBE CHURCH,
SOMERSETSHIRE.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



CRANSLEY CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



INTERIOR OF CRANSLEY CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Cransley Church, Northamptonshire.



THE tower of this Church, together with the clearstory and some of the windows are Perpendicular; the rest of the Church must be assigned to that transitional period which intervened before the entire abandonment of the Early English, and the full development of the Decorated styles. Many specimens of soffit cusping may be observed in the Building. The east window is of four lights, and filled with net tracery; all the others in the Chancel are Perpendicular, and of three lights, with the exception of a lychnoscope on the south side, now blocked up. The Chancel roof is underdrawn; all the others are open and of very fair design: that over the nave still retains much of its old colouring.

The nave piers and arches are finely proportioned; the capitals are all similarly molded, but those on the north have been further enriched by a row of ball flowers. This part of the Church presents an unusually handsome and spacious appearance, from the entire absence of pews or seats of any kind, which are restricted to the aisles. A porch formerly stood on the north side, but was destroyed about fifty years ago, and the doorway blocked up, and with it probably one of the windows. A Corinthian capital, hollowed out and mounted on a spiral stem, furnishes the design for the font.

The tower, as at Kettering,* is in a different orientation from that of the remainder of the Church, and this difference becomes very perceptible when looking at the Building from the east or from the west. It is very difficult to assign any valid reason for such a deviation, though at the same time we should be loth to attribute it to carelessness, when the Structure itself presents so many evidences of great masonick skill. The band of quatrefoils shown in the exterior view, occur only on the north and south sides ; this is also the case with the waterspouts. The eastern buttresses are partially visible inside the Church.

A string, which externally runs round both Chancel and aisles, shows that whatever subsequent alterations may have taken place, the plan is still that of the original Church.

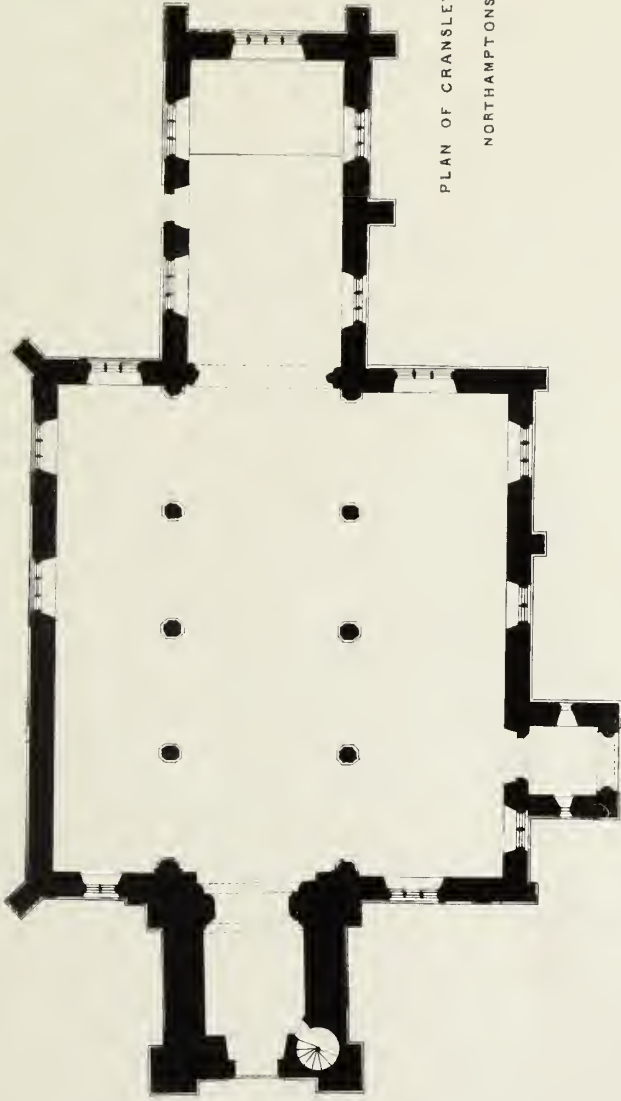
Among the few fragments of painted glass which remain, may be observed several representations of cranes, in evident allusion to the Cranesley family, who at one time held the manor.

There is accommodation for about 320 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

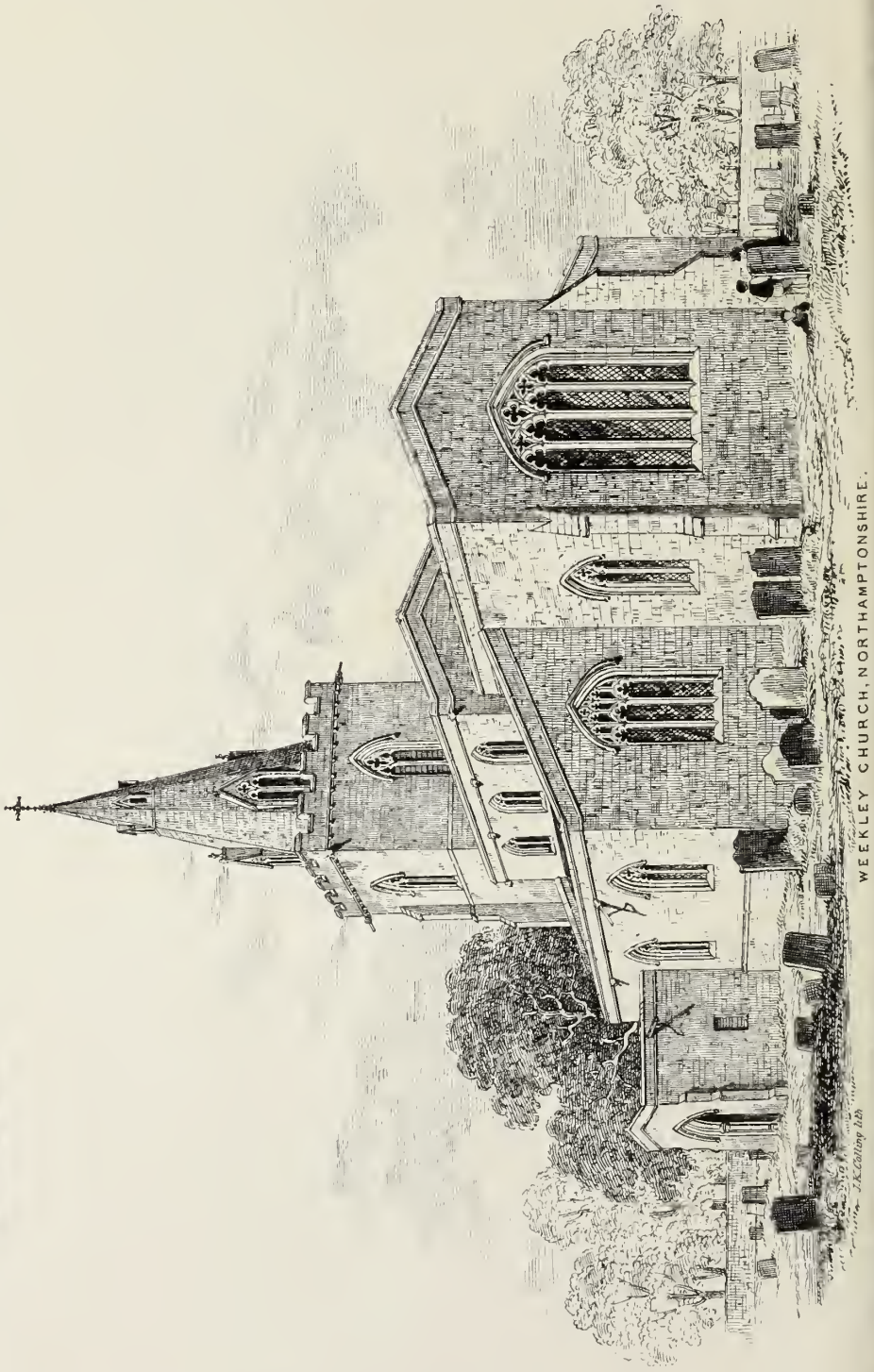
	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	31 6
Width of Chancel	15 10
Length of Nave	51 0
Width of Nave	16 1
Width of North Aisle	11 1
Width of South Aisle	15 0

* See Billing's History of Kettering Church.



PLAN OF CRANLEY CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



WEELEY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY J. G. BRADON



WEEKLEY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Wackley Church, Northamptonshire.



A SMALL village Church with a very good and well-proportioned Decorated tower and spire, which, however, are not the earliest portions of the Building; for we may yet discern an Early English lancet and string in the Chancel; and the south doorway, with its jamb shafts and circular head, has every appearance of still greater antiquity.

Two chapels are divided off from the Chancel and aisles by means of arches, which on the north appear Early English, while on the south they are probably Decorated. In the north Chapel are three monuments of the Montagu family, of the respective dates of 1556, 1601, and 1644. The earliest is an altar-tomb, with panelled sides and a recumbent effigy.*

The nave-piers and arches, which in common with the body of the Church are Perpendicular, are well molded, with good caps and bases:† the Chancel arch is of the same character, with similar moldings.

* This effigy represents Lord Chief Justice Montagu. The hospital, in a close to the south of the Church, was founded by his grandson, Sir Edward Montagu, in the 10th of James I. It is for seven poor men and a master, and two women to attend them.

† Engraved in the Analysis of Gothick Architecture. These arches, though unquestionably Perpendicular, have moldings (two wave molds divided by a three-quarter hollow) which impart to them a very Decorated character. The caps and bases are octagonal.

The tower, independent of the strings which encircle it, is banded at intervals with a darker coloured stone, producing a pleasing and diversified effect. A modern doorway, cut through the base moldings of the tower on the west side, and the sill of the south window (considerably lowered for the accommodation of a huge clock face), have been omitted in the sketch.

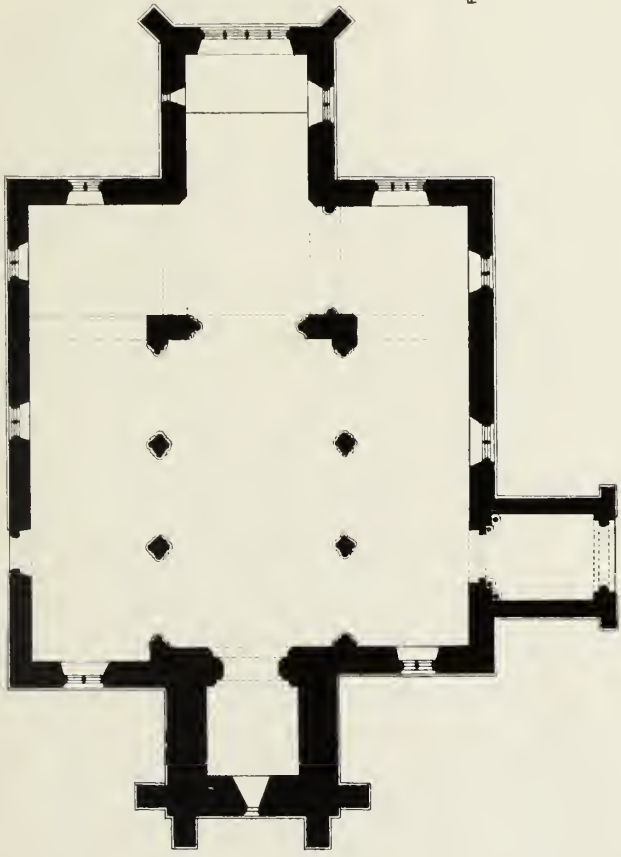
A beautiful trail of ball-flower is carried round the tower, under the embattled parapet: a doorway into this parapet is pierced through the spire on the east side, and, as was always the case, we find that as much care and attention was expended on this feature (though perfectly out of sight), as on any other portion of the Building: it is ogeed, terminating in a small trefoil, and is rebated to receive the door.

A fine slab, despoiled of its brass, is laid down at the foot of the belfry arch. Bridges, in his history of the county, mentions it as having been removed from the Chancel, and as commemorating DAME ANNEYS LE VAVASOUR, FILLE DE SIRE MAUGER LE VAVASOUR. There is no date, but it was probably an early memorial, from the circumstance of each letter of the inscription being inlaid separately in the stone.

The Church, independent of the Chapels, affords accommodation for about 190 worshippers.

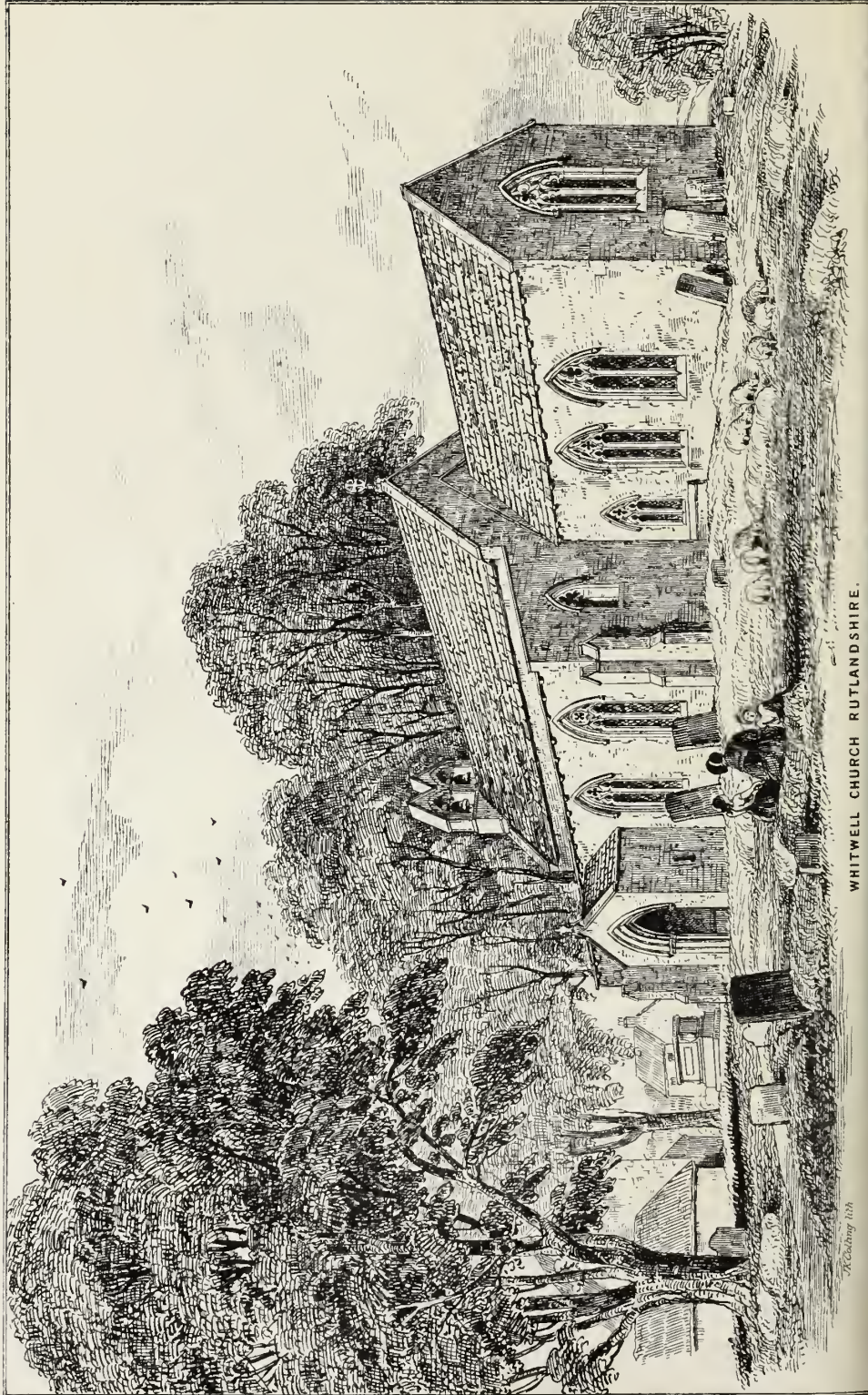
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	27	0
Width of Chancel	12	9
Length of Nave	32	0
Width of Nave	17	0
Width of North Aisle	12	3
Width of South Aisle	12	4



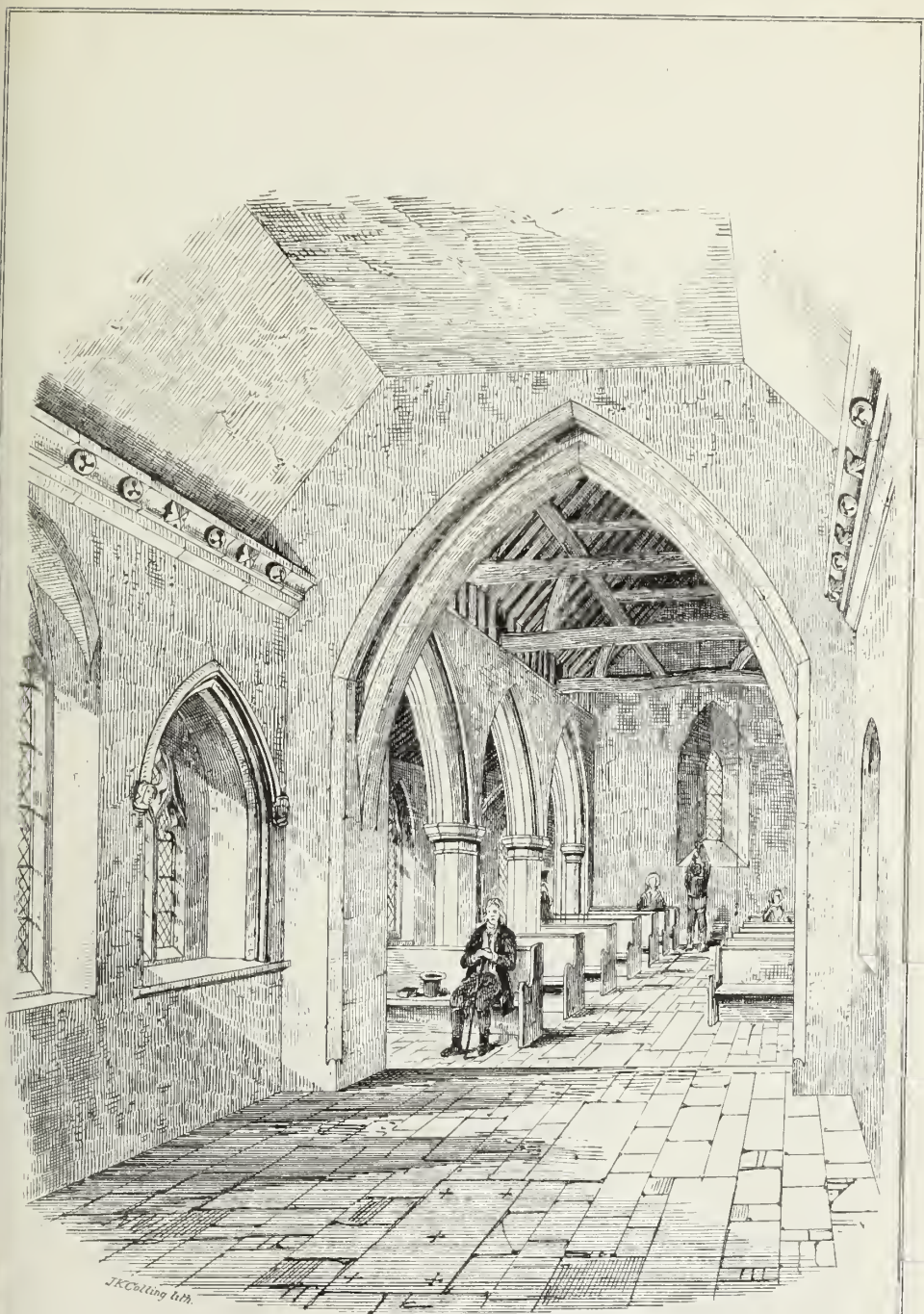
PLAN OF WEEKLEY CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET



WHITWELL CHURCH RUTLANDSHIRE.

W. C. C. 1874



INTERIOR OF WHITWELL CHURCH RUTLANDSHIRE.

Whitwell Church, Northamptonshire.



THE date of this Church must be fixed at quite the commencement of the Early English period; some parts of it indeed, such as the circular-headed south doorway, with its banded shafts, might almost be pronounced as Semi-Norman. The Font also is a very early example, and bears every appearance of having formerly been square, and since cut down to its present octagonal shape.

Part of the roof over the nave remains apparently in its original condition: it is of the same early character as the rest of the Church, and therefore very interesting. It may be described as a tie-beam roof with inclining struts uniting the principals with the tie-beam, and carrying a purl in which is further strengthened by short braces framed into the struts. Immediately above the purlin is a collar, level with which the roof is at present underdrawn: there is a continuous plate under the tie-beams. In its original condition the roof had four principals with six rafters between each. The Chancel roof is modern, and has been slightly lowered from its proper pitch: the stone cornice inside is a peculiar feature, apparently intended for a trussed rafter roof.

Most of the windows in the Church are of transitional date, from Early English to Decorated; the south-west window in the Chancel, however, is pure Decorated, and is distinguished from all the others by the peculiar arrangement of its jambs, and by being

further enriched inside with a hoodmold terminating in heads. Immediately opposite, in the north wall, is a foliated lancet, which retains the hooks and rebate usually met with in lychnoscopes.*

Two altar-stones remain in the Church: the one in the Chancel is broken in half, and has been appropriated as the sepulchral slab of DANIEL NAILER, A.M., HUIUS ECCLESIAE RECTOR, 1689; the other lies unbroken at the foot of the Chancel arch: on both, the five Crosses are distinctly visible.

Many incised slabs cover the floor of the Church; on one, of the date of 1455, is engraved a Cross of considerable merit. In the Church-yard is a fine coped coffin with a very early Cross. The wheel-cross terminating the east gable of the nave is very perfect, and of great beauty.

The parish chest, hollowed out of solid timber, and strongly bound with iron, lies in the south aisle.†

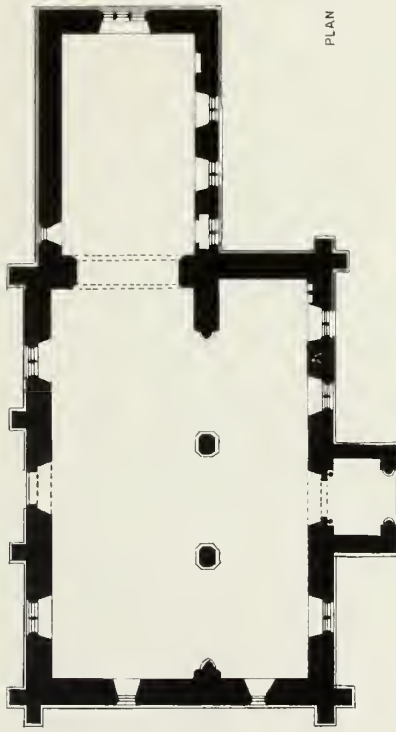
This Church affords accommodation for about 150 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	22	10
Width of Chancel	14	0
Length of Nave	41	2
Width of Nave	15	0
Width of Aisle	9	1

* These two windows, differing in their arrangement from all others in the Church, appear also to have been devoted to two distinct purposes. Why, otherwise, should they in their construction vary so remarkably one from the other? And if such was the case, we may conclude that many of these windows, now known as lychnoscopes, were not formerly confined to *one* particular use, but were occasionally made available for several purposes of the Church.

† A chest of the same description, but of far larger dimensions, is preserved in St. Martin's Church, Leicester.



PLAN OF WHITWELL CHURCH,
RUTLANDSHIRE

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



WILBY CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE .

Wilby Church, Northamptonshire.



THIS Church is worthy of remark from the beauty of its tower, a most elegant design of Perpendicular construction, and in a tolerably perfect condition. The window over the doorway opens into the Church, through the tower arch: above it a traceried opening, very similar to those so constantly met with in the Norfolk towers, lights the belfry floor; the access to which is obtained by a turret staircase in the south-west angle, and which is lighted by small quatrefoils. Above the floor of the belfry, the tower becomes octagonal, with windows in the four cardinal faces, and with flying buttresses abutting against those of the tower. The octagon is broached at this level, but the junction is concealed by the parapet of pierced quatrefoils. The symbols of the Evangelists are placed at the angles. From this parapet rise eight small buttresses, terminating in pinnacles with flying buttresses, abutting against the several sides of the spire, and producing an exceedingly rich and varied effect. There is a small doorway opening from the south side of the spire on to the parapet. The spire lights terminate with Crosses.

The rest of the Church is early Decorated, possessing very few points of interest. A late clearstory has been added on the south side, and the roofs both of the Chancel and nave have been

considerably lowered; so much so indeed, that the upper part of the Chancel arch now appears above the roof of the Chancel, and is filled with glass. The north pier is partly concealed by the wall of the Chancel, which has been rebuilt, and the windows omitted.* The east window is a very poor design with Perpendicular tracery; those in the body of the Church are square-headed.

On the north side of the Chancel, we find built up in the masonry, the voussoir of an arch with the chevron carved on it, which with the font, a plain circular bowl lined with lead, are the only indications of an older Church having existed on the present site.

On the south side of the Chancel is a lychnoscopick window, a plain lancet, now blocked up. A trefoliated piscina in the south aisle, marks the position where an altar formerly stood.

The Church affords accommodation for about 170 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	23	2
Width of Chancel	17	0
Length of Nave	42	0
Width of Nave	19	10
Width of Aisle	9	6

* Bridges in his description of the Church mentions it as consisting of "a body, *north* and south iles, and Chancel," and further states that "the body and iles are in breadth forty-three feet nine inches." Comparing this statement with the plan as it now is, we find that the north aisle was of precisely the same width as the south. The same historian informs us that there was in his time an altar-monument of antique marble, without arms or inscriptions, on the north side of the Chancel. No traces of it now remain!



TANGMERE CHURCH SUSSEX.

Tangmere Church,

Sussex,



HAS been selected as a good example of a numerous class of Churches in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and some parts of Kent and Hampshire, in all of which the greatest simplicity and economy of material are apparent without any sacrifice of true ecclesiastical character. The entire absence of base molds, buttresses, strings, and dripstones, shows that good freestone was not easily procured; and it is a matter of some little surprise, that with such humble means only at command, such church-like and durable structures should have been erected.

In the present examples the gables appear never to have had copings, and were possibly finished with small metal Crosses, such as are frequently found at the terminations of spires.

Several small lights, belonging to an earlier and Norman Church, remain in the walls of the nave; all the other windows are lancets of the Early English period. The belfry and spire are of wood, the latter covered with shingle, and the whole forming a curious piece of carpentry, the framing of which is brought down on to the pavement of the nave, where the bells, three in number, are rung.

The roofs are of trussed rafters, with occasional tie-beams, as

in Clymping Church. The south doorway is Decorated, with very good moldings and a dripstone. The porch is a modern erection, with an entrance in the east wall; it, however, occupies the place of a former porch, remains of which may yet be traced. A very early Purbeck coffin-stone, with a fine Cross, is laid down at the entrance. The Font is Norman—a plain round bowl, on a circular step.

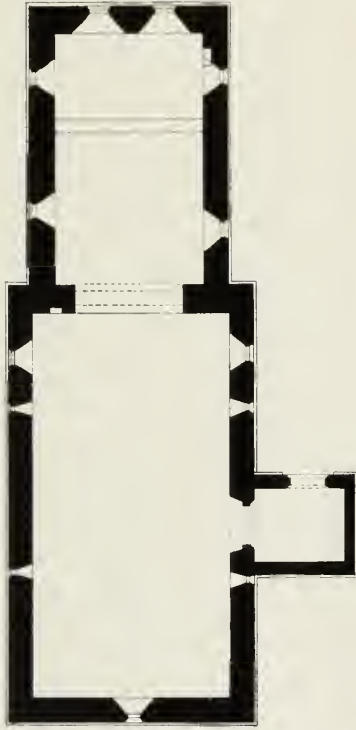
The altar-stone of Purbeck marble (4' 9" × 2' 3") is now laid down under the Communion Table.

The Church affords accommodation for about 110 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	26 0
Width of Chancel	15 4
Length of Nave	39 8
Width of Nave	20 7





PLAN OF TANGMERE CHURCH,
SUSSEX.

SCALE OF FEET



PRINTED BY R. G. J. BRAYTON

FAMOUS CHURCHES

MARSTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

WIDELEY PRINTER 3 WELINGTON ST STRAND.

Marston Church,

Bedfordshire.



A LARGE Perpendicular Church, built on the site of a Decorated one, of which the tower and vestry alone remain. The tower is of exceedingly massive proportions, with walls nearly six feet thick; the lower part is groined over. It is singularly situated with regard to the Church, and the angle that it forms with it has been preserved in the plan.

The arrangement of the vestry is exceedingly interesting: the lower room is groined over and furnished as usual with a piscina and aumbrie; by the side of the piscina a recess is formed in the wall, as if for a seat. A very remarkable opening occurs close to the ground in the north-west corner; it is only a few inches wide, in fact a mere square-headed slit on the outside, but is arched over inside and has a considerable splay. The room above is lighted by two trefoil-headed lancets, the one to the north and the other to the east. There has been a fireplace in the north-east corner, of which the jambs alone are left.

In the Chancel are two brasses, the one a demi figure of a priest (quondam rector) 1420; the other, full length figures of Thomas Reynes and Alice his wife, 1451. In Lyson's History of the county,

this brass is said to belong to the altar tomb yet remaining between the Chancel and Chapel. With very little doubt therefore, we may attribute to Thomas Reynes, lord of the manor, the good work of rebuilding his parish Church. There is a richly carved parclose at the west of the chapel, and a hagioscope, pierced through the north wall, commands a view of the Altar.

The small portion which now remains of the rood-screen is beautifully carved and painted; the roof of the nave also is partially coloured. Most of the old seats remain, very richly panelled. The font is octagonal and Perpendicular. The two western arches of the nave are considerably narrower than the others, and are carried on corbels. The sancte bell cot remains over the east gable of the nave.

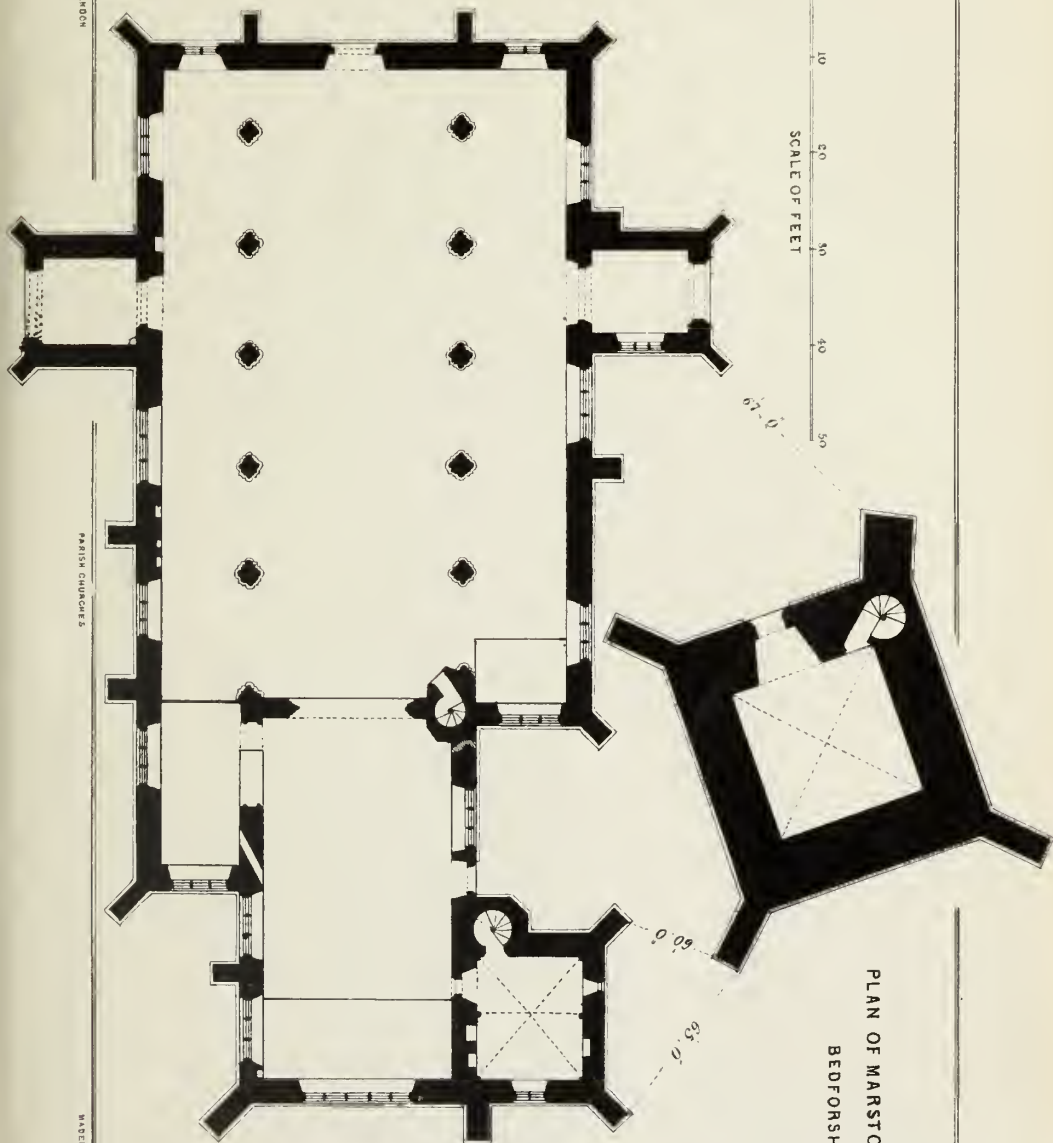
This Church affords accommodation for about 370 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	37	6
Width of Chancel	19	10
Length of Nave	65	0
Width of Nave	19	0
Width of North Aisle	9	7
Width of South Aisle	8	0



0 10 20 30 40 50
SCALE OF FEET

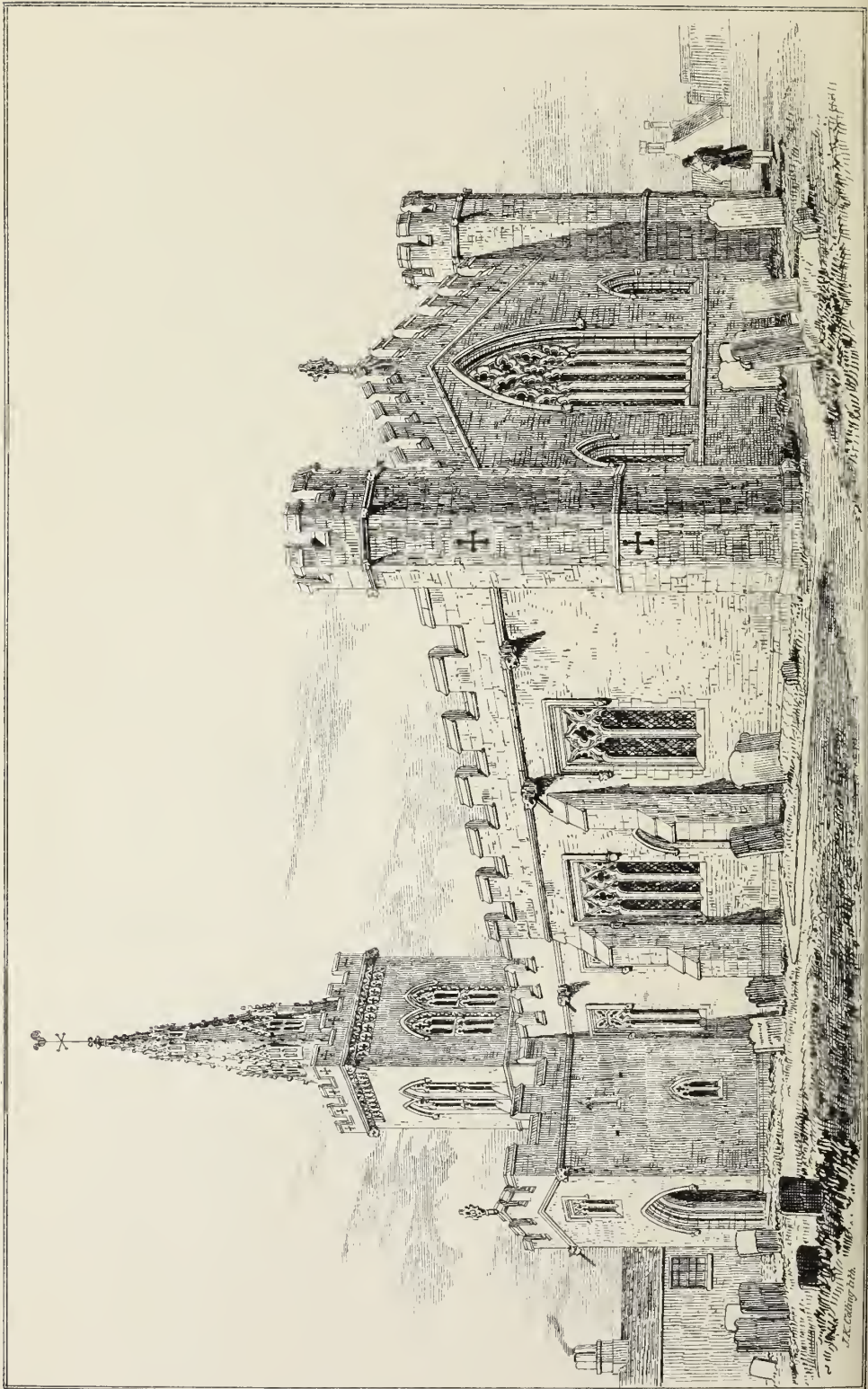


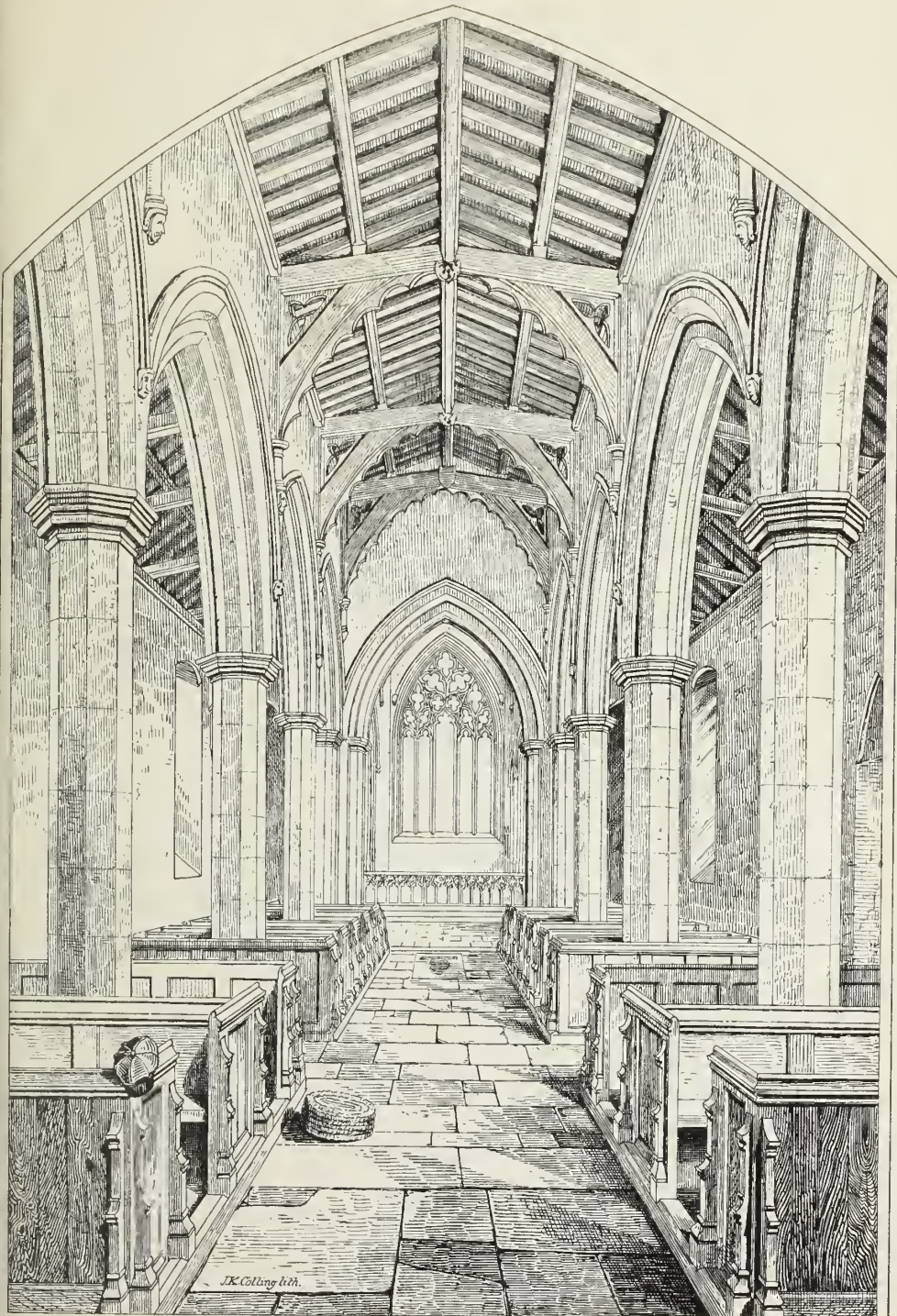
PLAN OF MARSTON CHURCH,
BEDFORDSHIRE

DATA MEASURED BY R. & J. BRADON

PARISH CHURCHES

HADLEY PRINTING & WELLINGTON STREET STRAND





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R & J A BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

MADELEY PRINTER 3 WELLINGTON ST STRAND

INTERIOR OF WIMMINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Wimington Church, Bedfordshire,



WAS entirely rebuilt towards the close of the reign of Edward III. and remains in its original state, with a few trifling exceptions. Churches, such as the present, having the time of their erection clearly authenticated, are of the utmost value, and should be studied with the greatest attention by all who would obtain an insight into the theory of design of former days.

The brass of the munificent founder of this fine Church is inlaid on an altar tomb between the Chancel and the south Chapel; it is a beautiful piece of work with richly crocketed canopies and pinnacles: around it is inscribed: *Johēs. Curteys. dñs. de. Wymynton. quondam. maior. staple. lanāru. calese. et. Albreda. ūx. ēj. qui. istam. ecclesiam. de. nobo. construerūt. obiit. ēi. idē. Johēs. xix. die. mensis. april. anno. dñi. millmo. ccc°. lxxxī. aīabs. quōru. pproctur. altissmī. Amen.*

Though probably erected quite towards the close of the style, the details throughout are remarkably pure, and the tracery of the windows presents a great variety of designs, all very good: those at the sides are square-headed; the two west windows in the aisles are foliated circles; and the east ones were originally two lights, with pointed heads and flowing tracery: they have lately been rebuilt as single lancets. There is a very elaborate sedilia of two seats, and a piscina equally rich and forming part of the

same design; all the roofs in the Church are original; that over the nave is especially interesting and characteristically molded. The seats also may be considered of the same date; they are massive and of simple design. There is a good Decorated font.

A considerable portion of the old pavement remains in the Chancel and adjoining Chapels. It appears to have consisted of squares of polished Purbeck marble laid diagonally. A similar pavement may be noticed in the Abbey Churches of Westminster and St. Alban's; and in Chichester Cathedral, in some parts, the pavement is remarkably perfect; it also consists of Purbeck marble with regular intervals left for the insertion of brasses.

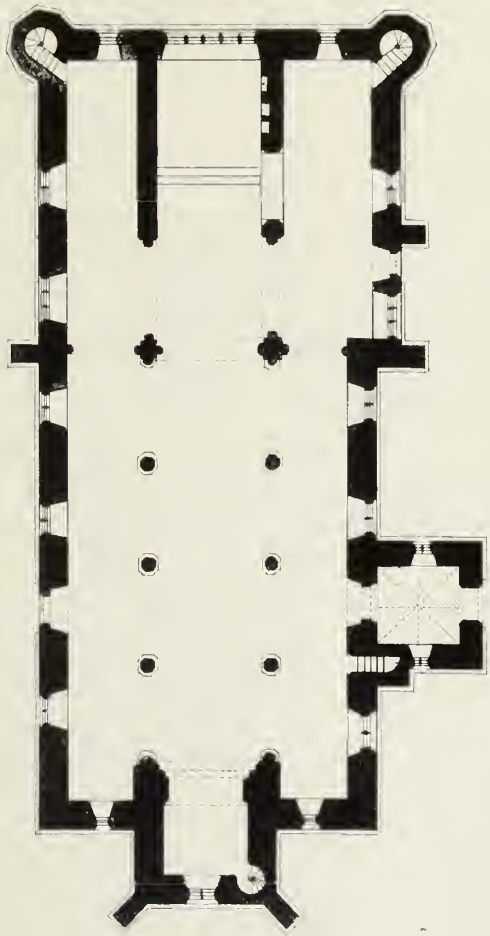
Besides the brass of the founder, there are three others in the Church: one of Sir Thomas Brounflet, cupbearer to Henry V. who died in 1430, is considered to be "the finest specimen of a brass representing a knight in plate-armour in existence."* Another is to the memory of Margaret, his wife, who died in 1407, and in the nave is a smaller one of a priest in eucharistick vestments.

This Church affords accommodation for about 170 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

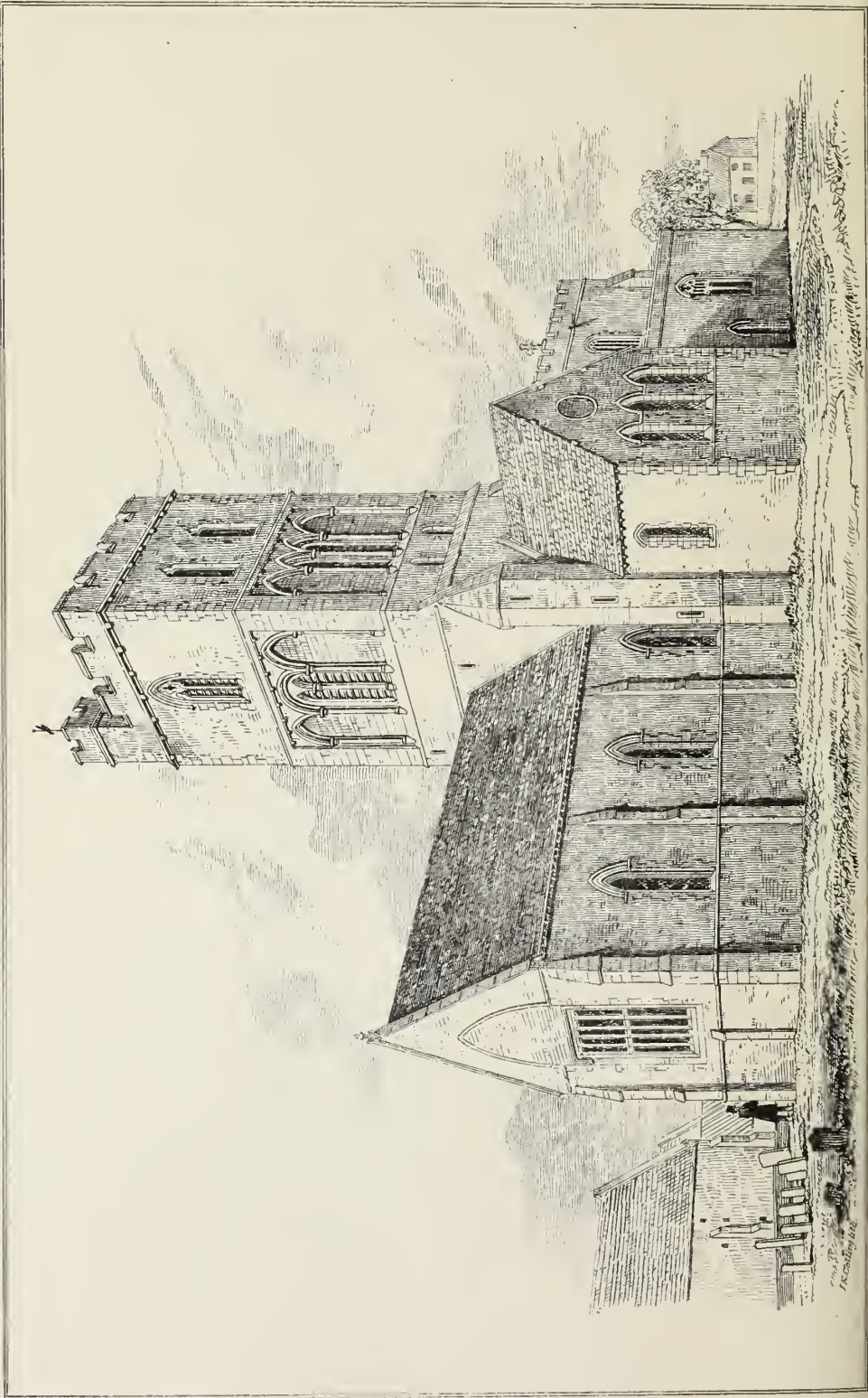
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	30	6
Width of Chancel	10	10
Length of Nave	41	6
Width of Nave	10	10
Width of North Aisle	6	10
Width of South Aisle	7	2

* See a beautiful engraving of this effigy in the Revd. Charles Bowtell's valuable Treatise on Monumental Brasses.



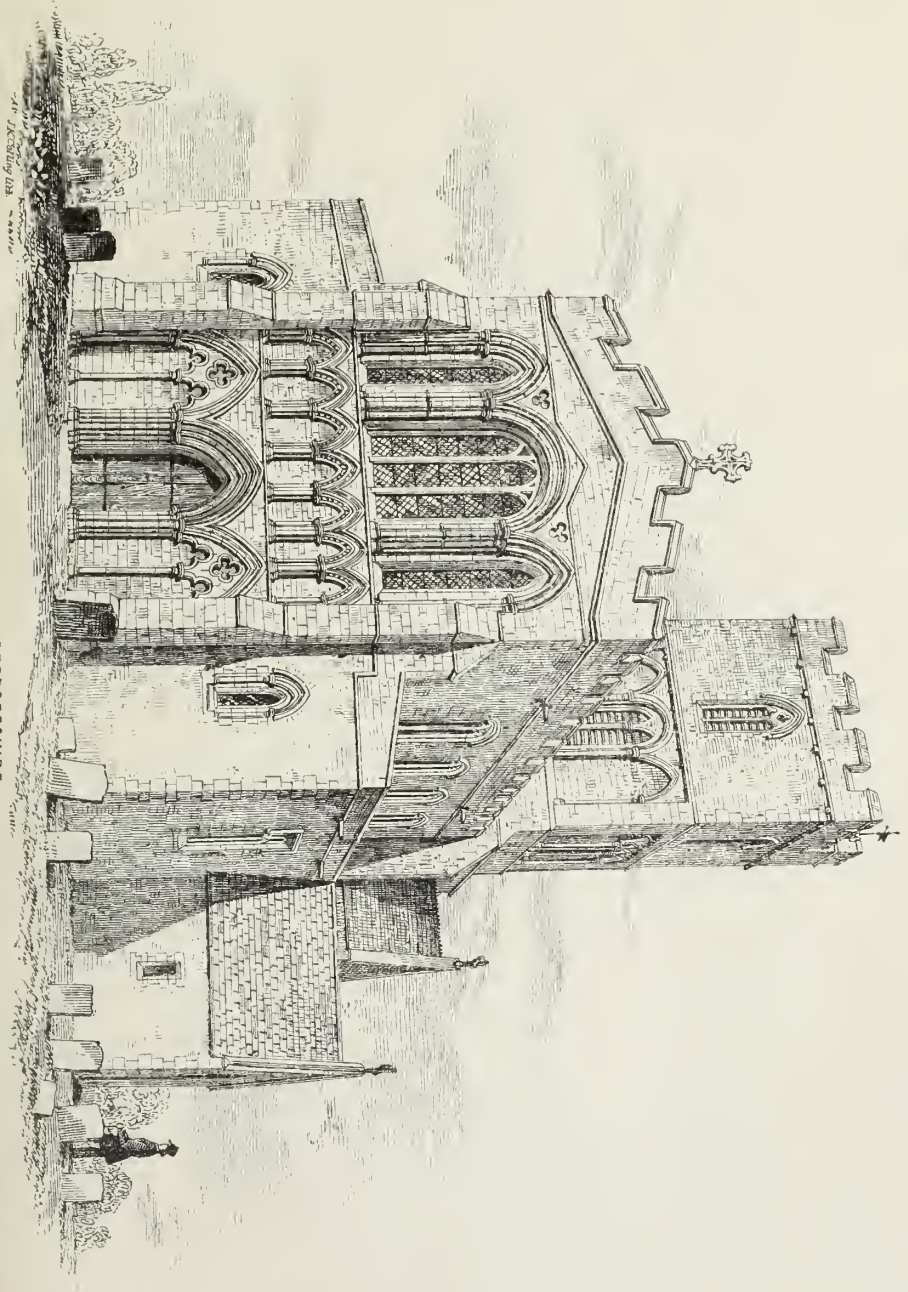
PLAN OF WIMINGTON CHURCH,
BEDFORDSHIRE.





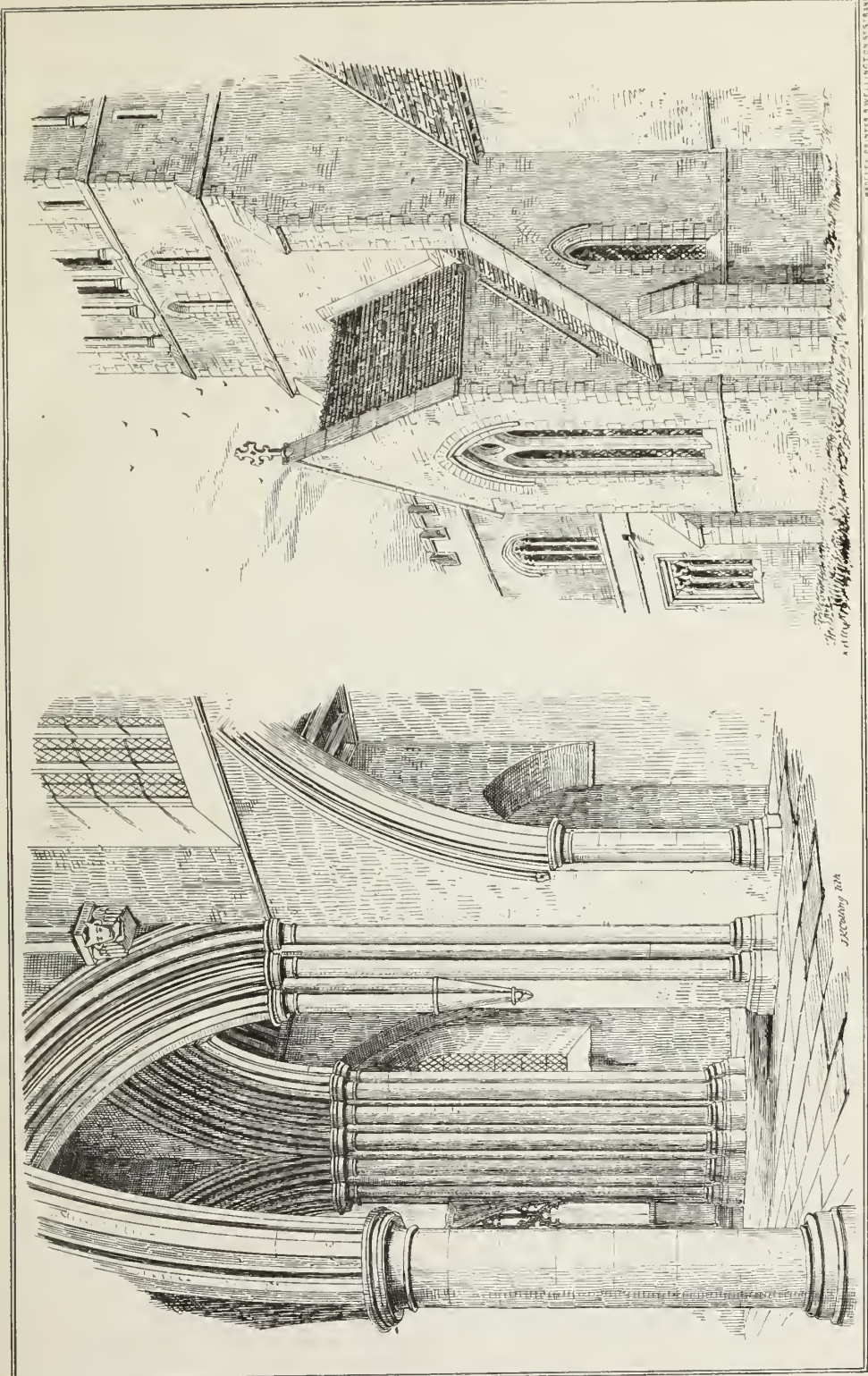
PARISH CHURCHES

PRINTED BY H. K. B. BRADDOCK



FELMASHAM CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY



DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BARADON

INTERIOR

PARISH CHURCHES

FELMARSHAM CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

SOUTH TRANSEPT.

PROCESSED BY THE GREAT BRITAIN PATENT OFFICE

Felmarsham Church, Bedfordshire.



With the exception of a flat Perpendicular gable,* the west front of this interesting example of Early English Architecture remains in all its original beauty; the moldings throughout the composition are very rich and boldly undercut, and a fine effect is produced in the arcading over the entrance, by the clusters of detached shafts, and trails of dog-tooth which fill the hollows. The Early English Cross has been preserved and adapted to the battlemented parapet.

The slight projection of the south transept is very remarkable, and at first sight we should feel inclined to consider it an after-addition; but a close examination of the work proves the contrary; it contains a plain trefoil-headed piscina.

The tower is carried on clustered piers, and arches richly molded; in its original state it would appear to have been terminated with a broach spire, but during the Decorated period this beautiful feature was replaced by an additional stage with an embattled parapet, and a characteristick turret at the south east. A communication between

* The weather-mold of the early roof is still visible against the wall of the tower, and the pitch of the gable may be distinctly traced on the west front, commencing just above the top of the buttresses. On the inside, portions of richly clustered shafts seem to point to a former clearstory of unusual magnificence. With such satisfactory data to work upon, a complete restoration of this part of the Church is much to be desired.

this turret and the one at the north-east, is obtained by a passage in the thickness of the east wall of the tower.*

The Chancel retains much of its Early English character; the north side especially is well preserved with narrow and slightly projecting buttresses, and lancets beautifully molded. The arch of the east window appears original, and would therefore probably have been filled with transition-tracery, an early example of which we may notice in the south transept. A very fine rood-screen, exhibiting much of its old colouring, divides the Chancel from the body of the Church, the following inscription is painted on it:—*Orate pro aīab Kyng et Agnet uxoris ejus constructorū istī operis.* The crockets over the doorway represent angels reclining.

The step to the Altar is brought unusually forward, being placed exactly midway in the Chancel. The stalls are plain and massive.

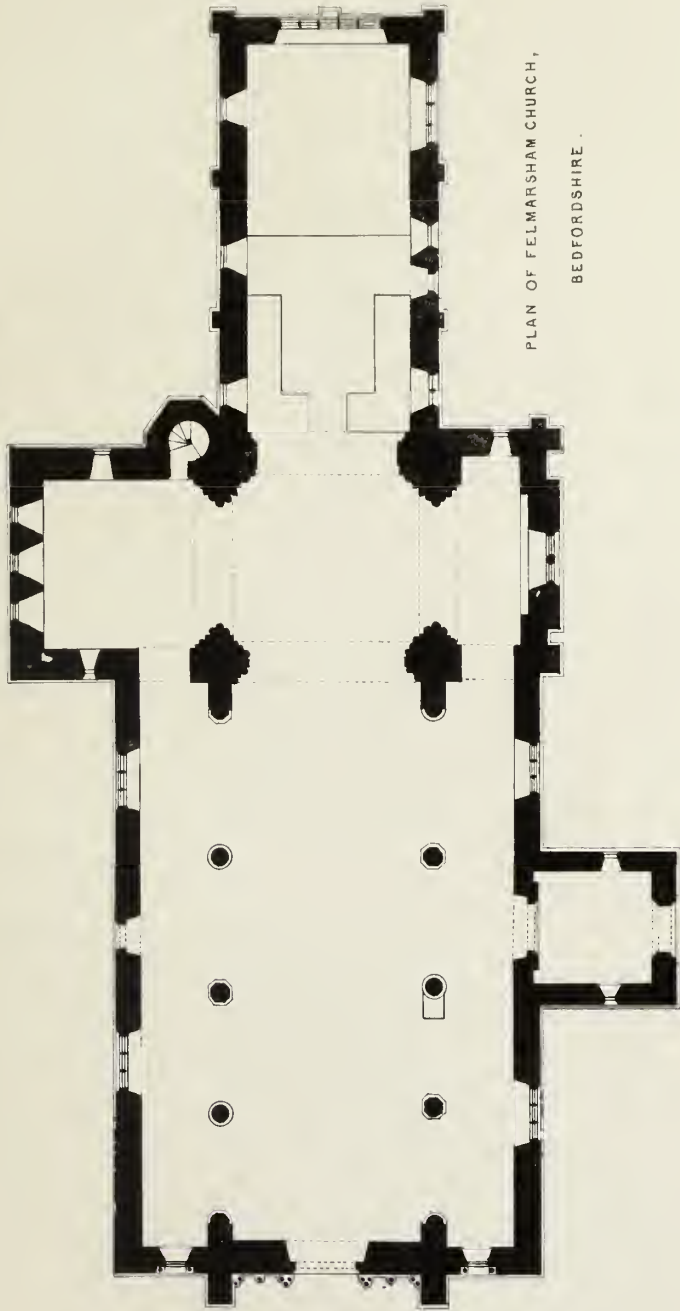
The font is an octagonal prism, perfectly devoid of ornament, and with a very shallow basin; it clearly occupies its original position, and is built up with the pier against which it stands. The nave is now lighted by a very plain Perpendicular clearstory, and is covered by a heavy roof of the same date.

The Church affords accommodation for about 460 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	40	7
Width of Chancel	17	10
Length of Nave	58	6
Width of Nave	19	5
Width of North Aisle	7	4
Width of South Aisle	7	2

* A similar arrangement may be noticed in Stanwick Church, which has two separate turrets, without there being any apparent reason for such a contrivance.



PLAN OF FELMARSHAM CHURCH,
BEDFORDSHIRE.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 FEET



SHIERE CHURCH, SURREY

Shiere Church, Surrey,



EXHIBITS the usual character of the village Churches of this county. The principal portion of the Building is Early English, though there are some traces of Norman work, such as the south doorway, which is a good example of its kind, and the double belfry window on the north of the tower. A short transept has been added on this side, the external arrangement of which is precisely similar to the one in Felmarsham Church: it contains a four-light window, with very good Decorated tracery. The two east windows are also beautiful specimens, and are still glazed with a considerable portion of excellent stained glass.

There are several good brasses in the Church; one of a knight is mentioned by Manning in his history of the county, as being the effigy of John, Lord Audley, who died in 1491. It was placed formerly on the south side of the Chancel on a marble altar tomb, which was destroyed and the brass laid even with the floor about the year 1747. The following inscription occurs on a brass in the south aisle:—"Pray for the soullis of Olever Sandes and Jone his wife, ye which made this window and auter, which Olever dyed ye vii. day of Novēber, ye yer of Our Lord 1515, on whos soll Jhū have merȳ." The Perpendicular

window at the west end of the aisle is probably the one referred to.

There is a plain Perpendicular roodscreen with its doors, concerning which, the following entry is made in the churchwarden's accounts:—

18th of Henry VII.	<i>s. d.</i>
For cutting 4 loads of timber for new making the rood loft	4 0
Carriage from Vachery to the Churchyard of Shyre . . .	4 1

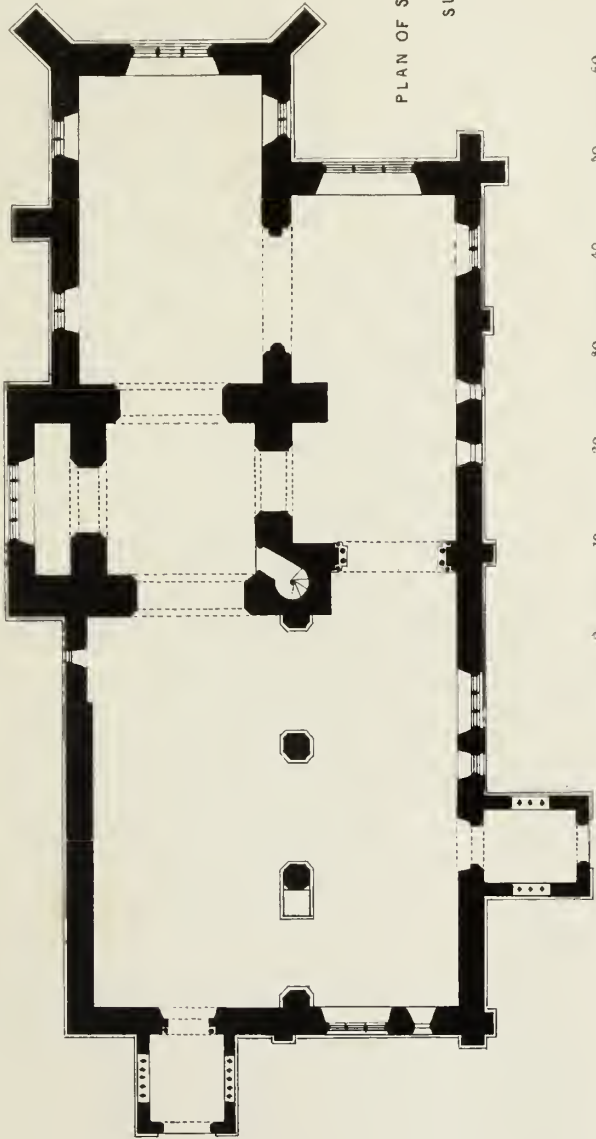
From the same source we learn that in 1547, the old west porch was taken down and the present one erected, in which three loads of timber were expended at 4s. each load.

The Font is Early English, of Purbeck marble, with a central stem, and four angle shafts with foliated caps. The south chapel is divided from the aisle by a finely molded arch carried on clusters of detached shafts.

The Church affords accommodation for about 280 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	32 2
Width of Chancel	19 5
Length of Nave	40 6
Width of Nave	19 9
Width of South Aisle	15 6



PLAN OF SHIERE CHURCH,
SURREY.

SCALE OF 1" = 60 FEET



MERSTHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

Merstham Church,

Surrey.



AN Early English Church, with some parts approaching perhaps more nearly to Semi-Norman. The two chapels are after-additions; that on the north is Decorated, and retains its original roof with tie-beams and octagonal struts, with curved braces branching out to the principal and ridge. The south chapel is Perpendicular, with a very good priest-door.*

Before the erection of these chapels, the Chancel would appear to have been arcaded; a cap, and the springing of one of the arches may still be noticed. The piscina is double, with a projecting basin carried on a beautiful cluster of foliage. There are several brasses in the Church, some in good preservation, but mostly of late date.

Over the spandrels of the nave arches, is a row of quatrefoils clearly of the same date as the Church, and probably at one time forming the clearstory; though owing to subsequent alterations they are now within the Church and open from the nave into the aisles. The south porch is Perpendicular, with a good roof of trussed rafters and a niche over the doorway. The font is a beautiful Early English design, square on plan and worked out of Purbeck

* See Analysis of Gothick Architecture, p. 75.

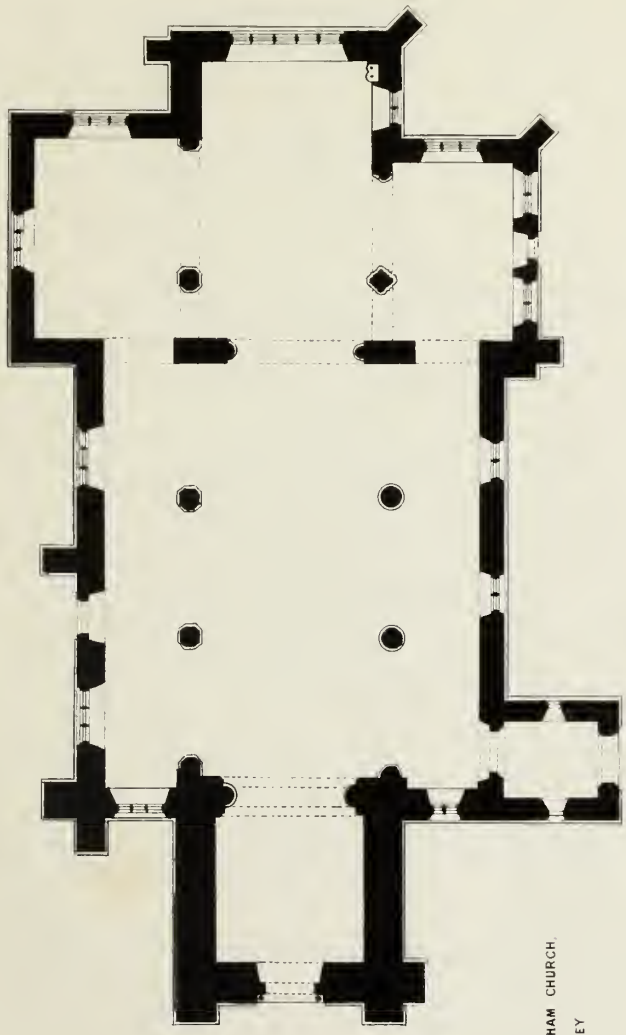
marble: it is carried on a circular stem with four angle shafts, of which the caps and bases alone remain; in its general composition it closely resembles the font in Shiere Church. There is no staircase turret, and the tower is surmounted by a broach spire, covered with shingle.

This Church affords accommodation, independent of the chapels, for about 220 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	28	9
Width of Chancel	17	8
Length of Nave	43	0
Width of Nave	18	9
Width of North Aisle	7	8
Width of South Aisle	7	5





PLAN OF MERSTHAM CHURCH.
SURREY

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

Wighenhale, St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk,



WAS originally a beautiful Decorated Structure and appears to have been the model from which its sister Church, St. Mary, the Virgin, was erected. The resemblance between the two, which in reality is very considerable, can now only be traced in the plans, owing to the extensive alterations which the former has received. The two Chancels are of the same width and bear a similar proportion to their respective naves; in each case the number of piers and the width of the arches are the same, and both porches occupy the rather unusual position of the westernmost bay. The towers also have each octagonal turrets at the N. W. and S. W.; the stairs being in both cases on the south side.

The principal Perpendicular additions to St. Mary Magdalen's, are the windows throughout the Church, with the exception of those in the tower, and a two-light on the north side of the Chancel; the parvise, with a cleverly managed turret; the buttresses which are remarkably handsome and well proportioned (those on the north side are not gabled); the two turrets on either side of the Chancel arch, and the very peculiar clearstory.*

* There can be no doubt but that these additions were made at the same time, and by the same architect that rebuilt St. Peter's, Walpole; the tracery in the aisle windows is identical, and the remarkable arrangement of the clearstory precisely the same in both Churches.

Notwithstanding these various alterations and additions, the beautiful and lofty piers and arches still preserve for the interior its Decorated character. The absence of a belfry arch is a very singular circumstance; perfectly destroying the beauty of the nave when viewed from the east. The only communication with the tower is through a very low and plain doorway, retaining in all probability its original door.

The arrangement of the stalls in the Chancel is very perfect and therefore valuable, and is indicated in the plan. The steps to the Altar are covered with much of their original encaustick pavement. In the lower panels of the rood-screen are painted the Evangelistick symbols.

There is some very good screenwork enclosing the chapels at the east end of the aisles. An Altar stone lies close by the north chapel; the Crosses on it are larger than usual and remarkably well cut.

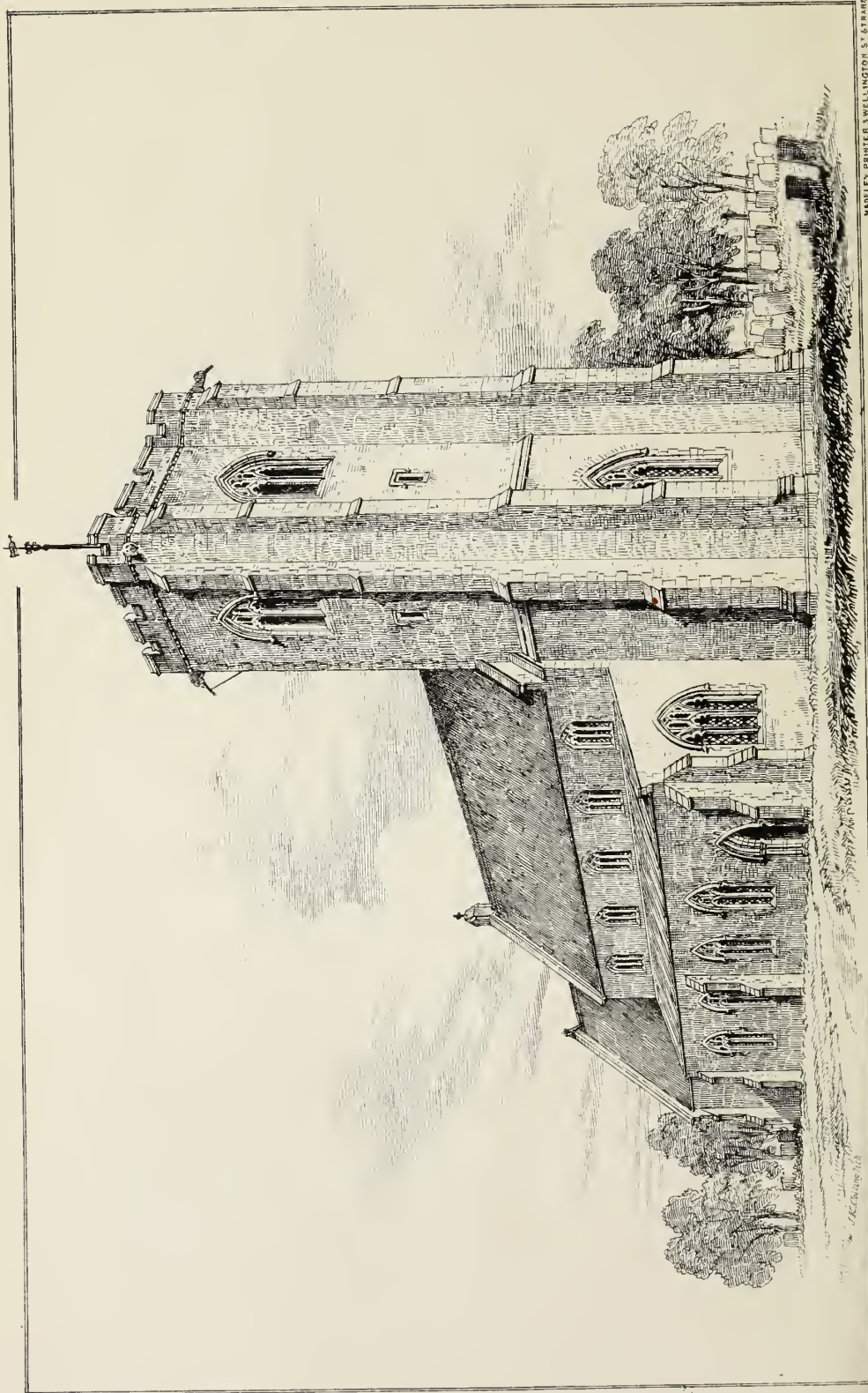
The sedilia is a plain Perpendicular design of three seats. A considerable quantity of very rich and valuable stained glass remains in the Church, it principally consists of figures of saints occupying the batement lights of the tracery.

The font is octagonal, quite plain and apparently occupying its original position.

The Church affords accommodation for about 420 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	41 6
Width of Chancel	17 6
Length of Nave	65 9
Width of Nave	21 2
Width of North Aisle	10 9
Width of South Aisle	10 8

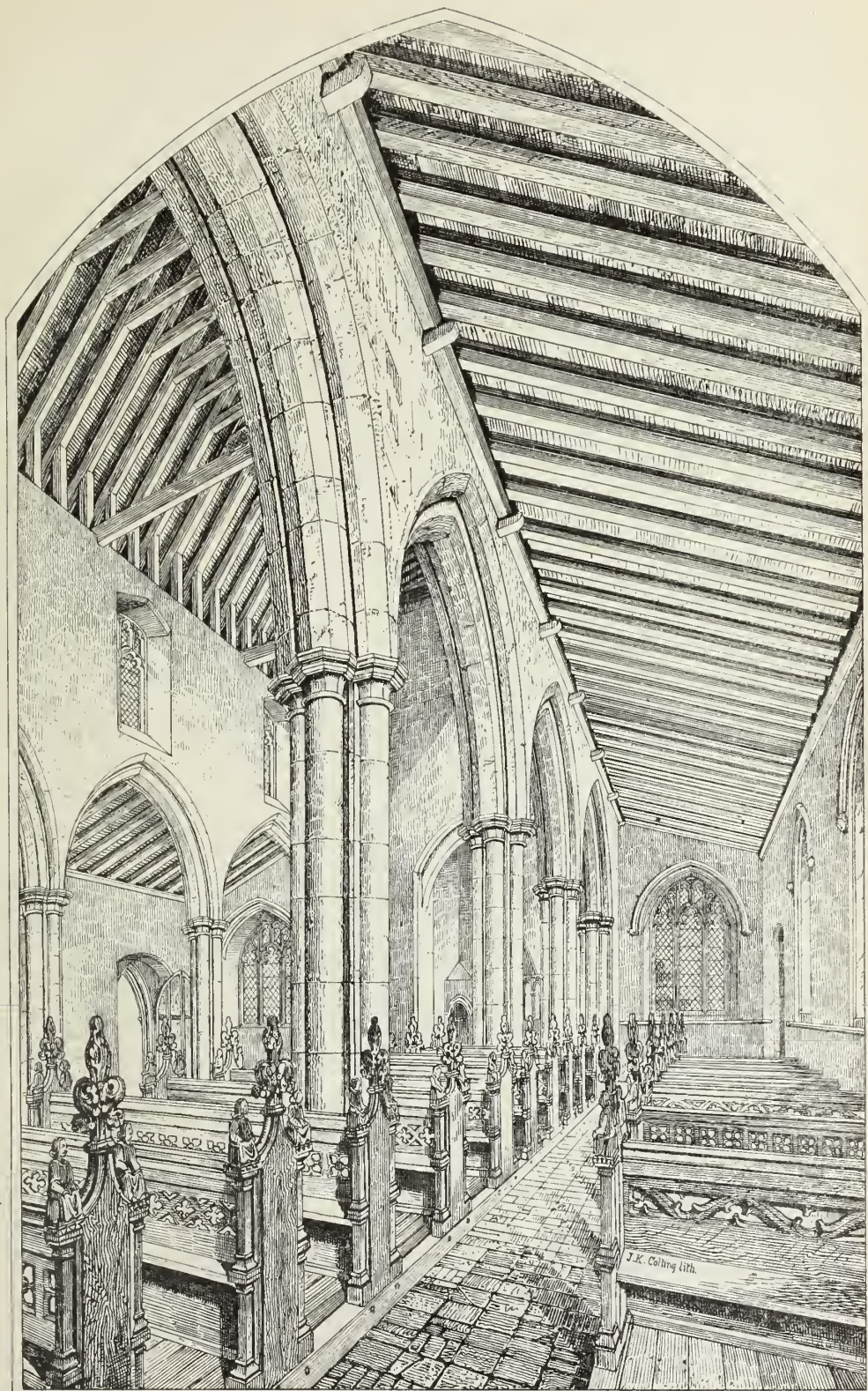


MASELEY PRINTER, 3 WELLINGTON ST. STRAND

PAISEN CHURCHES

PRINTED AND ENGRAVED BY J. A. BRADSON

THE CHURCH OF WIGEHALE, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, NORFOLK.



DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES.

WALSLEY PRINTER 3 WELLINGTON ST STRAND

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF WICENTALE ST MARY THE VIRGIN.

St. Mary the Virgin, Wigenhale,
Norfolk,



A FINE and regular Church, is entirely of the Transition period from Decorated to Perpendicular, with the exception of the north and south doorways, both of them beautiful specimens of Early English work. The great difficulty in procuring good stone may be deduced from the peculiar treatment of the basement moldings to the tower, in which the plinth only is carried round; the upper members being confined to the face of the buttresses. The south porch is vaulted in stone with parallel ribs.

Internally the Church has many peculiar features: for instance, the old puritanical arrangement of the Chancel remains unaltered, the Communion table, being brought out into the middle, and seats carried all round; and yet an entire and perfect rood-screen with doors was added in 1626, as appears by the date carved on it. It is placed a few inches eastward of the former one, the lower panels of which are yet standing. Several old volumes are chained to a desk in the Chancel, among others Fox's book of Martyrs, which has a brass plate on the outside, recording the names of the three donors, and the date (1633) of presentation.

There is a very beautiful brass eagle in the nave, with the inscription, Grate: p: ãia: fris: Robti: Barnard: gardiani: Walsyngham: ã: dī: 1518.

The seats remain almost in their perfect condition, and are of the most costly description; full of interest from the profusion and variety of their carving. The ends terminate in poppy heads; a little below them and on either side are small sitting figures; while a larger figure of a saint, on a pedestal and under a richly crocketed canopy, occupies the face of the bench end. The separation of the sexes is made singularly apparent in the design of these seats; those on the north, for the men, are of a more costly description and somewhat higher than those on the south, which were evidently intended for the women, and have in the niches, instead of saints, the figure of the Blessed Virgin enclosed within an aureole.

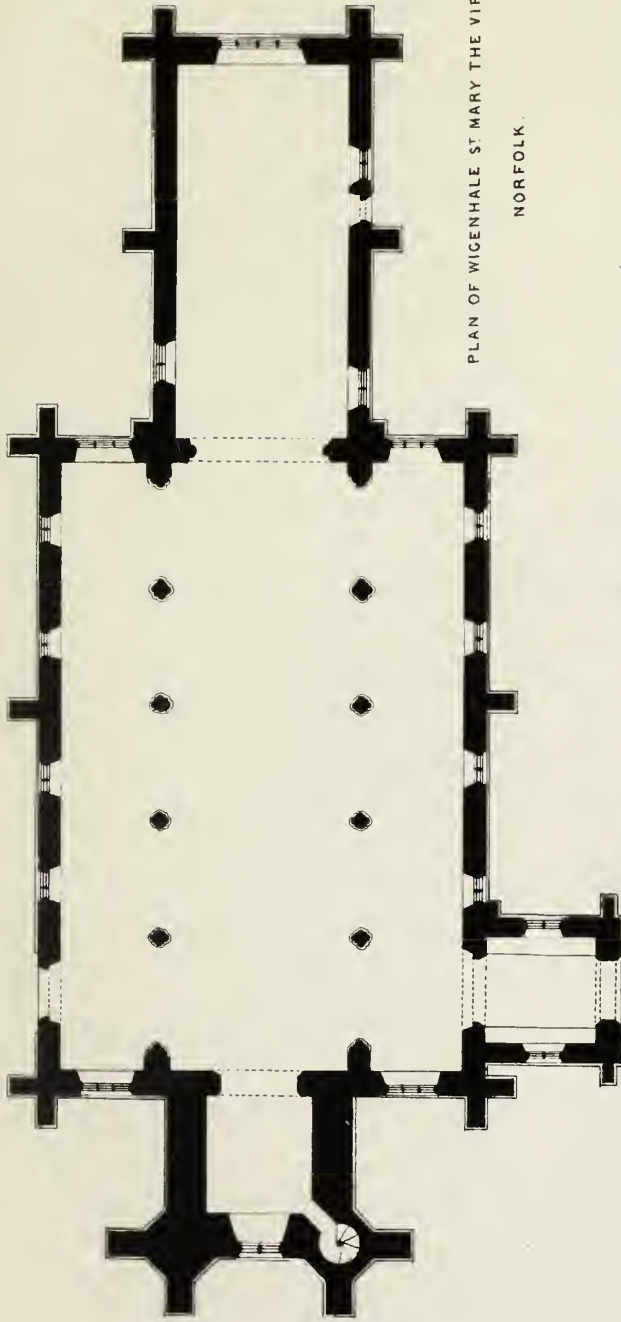
Under the easternmost arch on the south side of the nave, is a small brass of a heart, with the following inscription on four scrolls placed at the angles: *Orate: p: aia: dñi: Roberti:—Kerbile: militis: de: Wygenale:—filii: Edmundi: Kerbile: de: — Wygenale: cuius: cor: hic: humatur.*

The font is a plain octagon with a molded stem: it has a good cover of its kind, surmounted by a pelican in her piety. The date of 1625 and the letters M. F. P. H. are carved upon it.

The Church affords accommodation for about 350 worshippers.

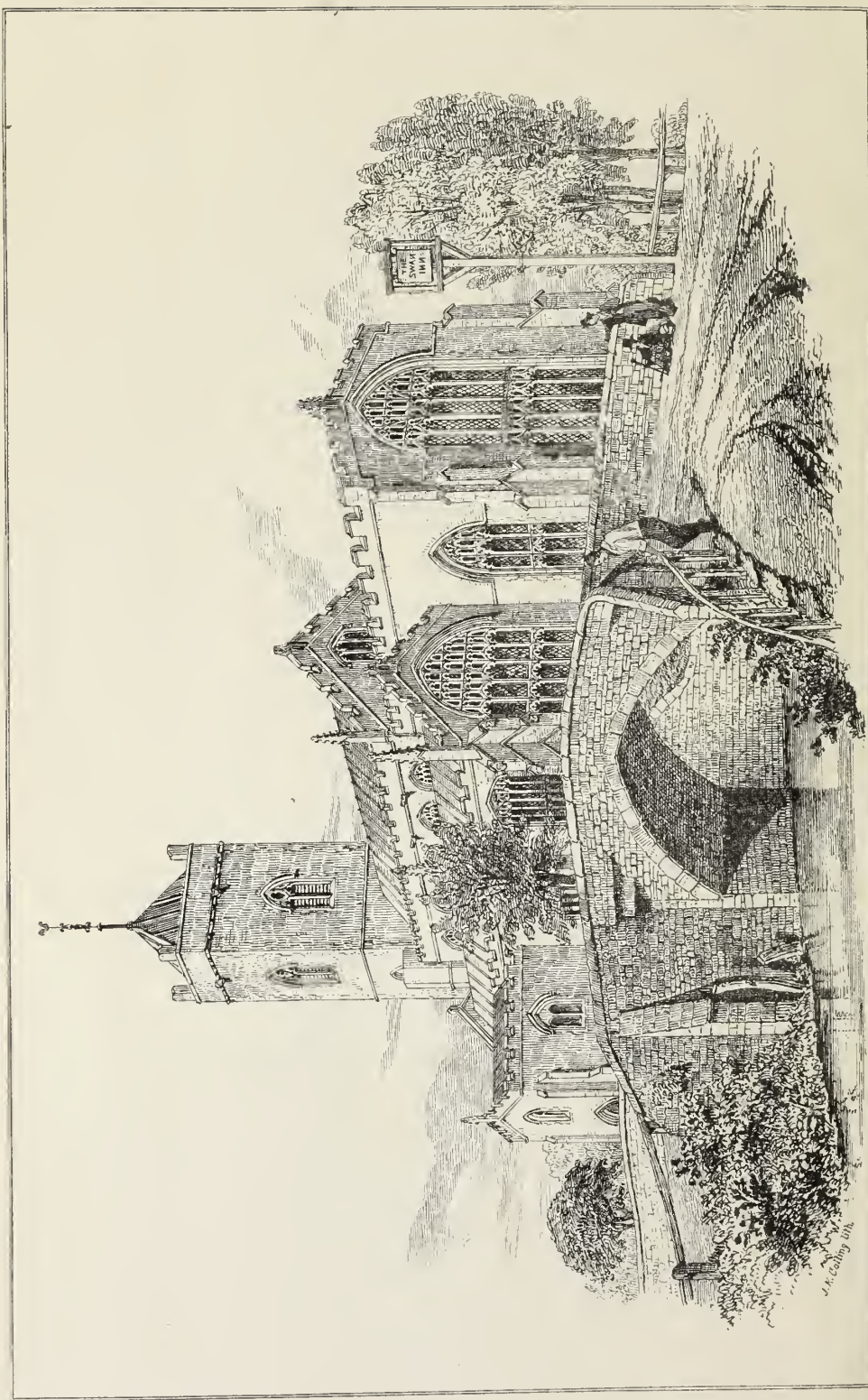
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	39 2
Width of Chancel	17 6
Length of Nave	63 0
Width of Nave	18 5
Width of North Aisle	9 4
Width of South Aisle	9 4



PLAN OF WICENHALE ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. E. J. A. BRADDON

PARISH CHURCHES

OUTWELL CHURCH, NORFOLK

WABELEY PRINTER'S WELLINGTON STREET



DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY R. & J. A. BARNDON

PARISH CHURCHES

WIDLEY PRINTERS, 24, NEW SPY MARKET, LONDON

INTERIOR OF OUTWELL CHURCH, NORFOLK

Outwell Church, Norfolk.



THE three grand periods of Gothick Architecture may distinctly be traced in this interesting Church, though the effect of the whole is eminently Perpendicular: thus the tower is Early English, with buttresses of a peculiar and very bold character, and the belfry windows are of two lights with foliated circles in the head, and with small shafts with moulded caps and bases in lieu of mullions. * The Decorated work consists of the piers and arches to the nave, the roof over the north aisle; a three-light window with good tracery in the south aisle, and a low arched tomb in the south Chapel, ogeed and crocketed, and partially concealed by the plaster. The remainder of the Church has been completely remodelled at different times, during the Perpendicular period.

The north Chapel, placed transept-wise, was probably added towards the close of the reign of Henry V., for in Blomfield's time the date of 1420 occurred in the glass of the east window. The roof of this Chapel is truly magnificent, and is richly polychromed; most of the angels terminating the wall pieces and hammer-beams remain perfect; the lower range bear on shields the emblems of the Crucifixion; the upper, scrolls and various designs, among others the Pope's tiara.

The construction of the nave roof is of a kind that occurs in many of the surrounding Churches; but, with the exception of the neigh-

* As was very customary in early towers, there was in this instance no turret staircase; a Perpendicular one has been added at the south-east corner, with an entrance to it from the south aisle.

bouring Church of Upwell, in none is it so richly decorated. The south aisle roof, which is also continued over the adjoining Chapel, is very effective and of a simple and remarkably bold construction; it has hammer-beams, but no wall or bracket pieces to carry the weight lower down on the walls. It has been partially and very unsuccessfully repaired during the 17th century: the roof over the north Chapel was probably added at the same time.

The buttresses to the south side and to the Chancel are very handsome and of a somewhat unusual character; a rich band of quatrefoils in the basement moldings would make it appear that this part of the Church had been entirely rebuilt by the Perpendicular Architects. The windows on the south side however, are probably considerably later additions: they are of immense size, very flat and ugly; while the east window of the Chancel on the contrary is a lofty and beautiful composition. From the position of the north window in the Chancel, it would appear that there was formerly a vestry on this side; for it is placed at a very considerable height from the ground as if to allow room for the roof to pitch below it.

The remains of stained glass are numerous and of great merit.

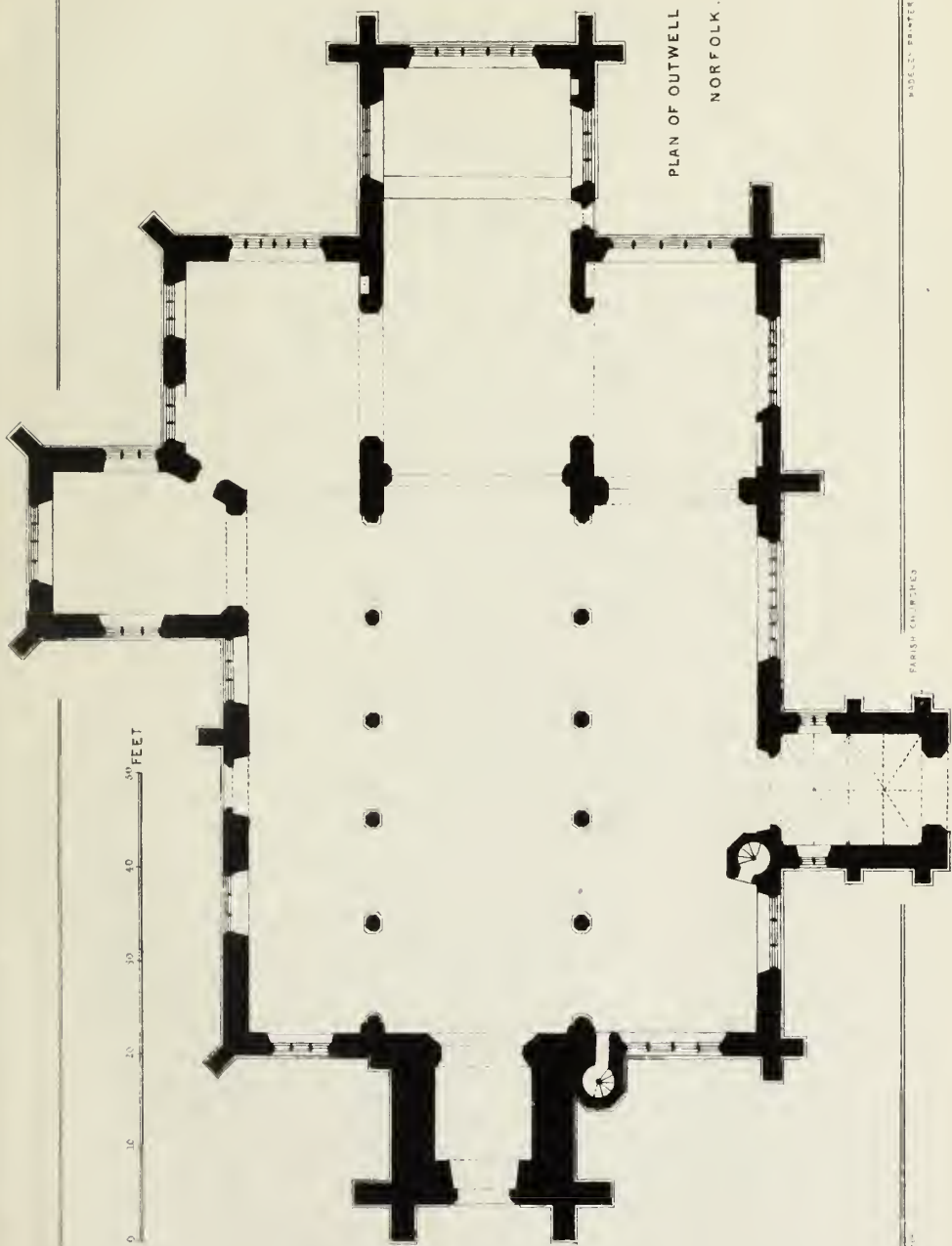
The font is Perpendicular, hexagonal, with the sides and stem simply panelled.

The Church, exclusive of the Chapels, affords accommodation for about 430 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel . . .	42	0
Width of Chancel . . .	20	6
Length of Nave . . .	58	0
Width of Nave . . .	20	2
Width of North Aisle . . .	12	0
Width of South Aisle . . .	17	5

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



PLAN OF OUTWELL CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

PARISH CHURCHES

TRANSACTING BY R. ADAMS

MADE BY PRINTER & BINDING CO. ST. PAUL

Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk.



THIS noble Church consists of a finely proportioned Decorated tower, with a body and Chancel of Perpendicular workmanship. In Blomefield's time the dates of 1423 and 1425 were remaining in the stained glass of many of the Chancel windows; we may therefore presume that the Church itself was rebuilt towards the close of the reign of Henry V.* Many of the details, however, are so entirely at variance with the usually received features of the Perpendicular period, as to afford no little fund of conjecture, even to the practised ecclesiologist: take for instance the particularly beautiful clearstory, and nothing will be found either in its general design or in its parts, such as the tracery, moldings, &c. which would militate against its being pronounced a fine Decorated work, and yet, not only an attentive examination of the Building shows that it must be of the same date as the body of the Church, but the fact is still further confirmed from the circumstance of a clearstory of precisely similar design, but with tracery unquestionably Perpendicular, occurring in St. Mary Magdalen's, which, as we have observed, must clearly have been rebuilt by the architect of St. Peter's.†

* It is exceedingly difficult to assign a satisfactory reason for almost entirely rebuilding on such a scale of splendour, a Church which, comparatively speaking, had but recently been erected, and which, judging from the little that remains, must have been originally of surpassing beauty. We certainly cannot imagine that it had so rapidly become dilapidated; for, of course, such quick destruction could only have been the result of violence, which, in those troublous times, would naturally first be apparent in the tower; yet this is the only part of the original Building now standing, and is in excellent preservation; besides, most of the neighbouring Churches have been rebuilt at the same time, and in many cases, such as at St. Mary Magdalen's, and Walpole St. Andrew's, evidently by the same hands. The magnificent cruciform Church of St. Clement's, Terrington, has been treated in a similar manner; though here the Decorated piers and arches were preserved. We must therefore refer such events to that ceaseless activity and zeal for the honour of the Sanctuary, which forms so bright and distinguishing a feature of the Middle Ages.

† The original weather mold, which remains against the tower of St. Peter's, clearly shows that the former Decorated Church must have had a clearstory; we might therefore imagine that *assimilation* was had recourse to; but if such was the case, why not extend it to the windows of the aisles?

Again, the very un-Perpendicular plan of the piers, and the decided Early English character of the arch moldings, deserve the closest attention; we much regret that the limits of the present work forbid our entering into the very interesting question of the reason for the frequent departure from prevailing custom which is exhibited in many of the Marshland Churches.

The font is octagonal, with trefoliated niches crocketed and finialled, and at first sight has a decidedly Decorated appearance; its date, however, (1532) is inscribed round the foot with the very appropriate legend, *Thynk and Thank*. Small niches occupy the several faces of the stem: an inscription under them is now illegible, with the exception of the repeated date of 1532. The font is surmounted by a very handsomely carved Elizabethan cover, which opens with folding doors.

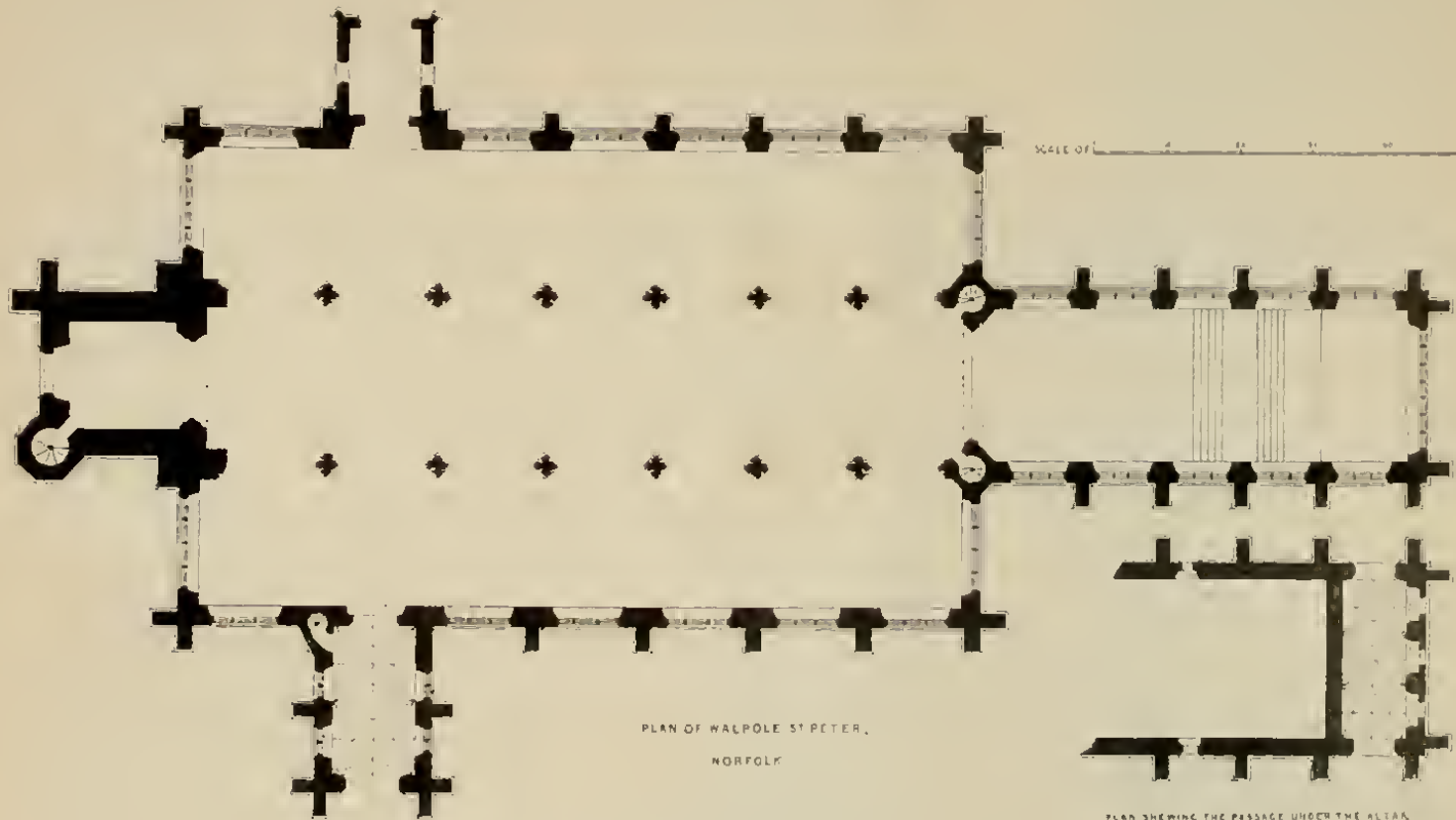
The spacious and lofty Chancel is rendered still more imposing by the great height of the Altar platform, which is approached by a double flight of five steps: between the windows are richly carved niches with small bowtells rising out of them to carry the trusses of the roof. Below the windows, the walls are panelled with cinque-foliated arches; those westward of the priests' doorways forming the stalls. Many of the ornamental details, such as the crockets and embattlements in the niches, have never been completed.

The passage under the Chancel which has caused the unusual elevation of the Altar, for whatever use it was intended, is richly groined over, with very elaborate and beautiful bosses; the one immediately under the Altar bears the Sacred Monogram surrounded by a glory. The eastern wall is pierced with three lights. A small plan is appended to the general one, showing this passage and also the position of the priests' doorways.

This Church affords accommodation for about 850 worshippers.

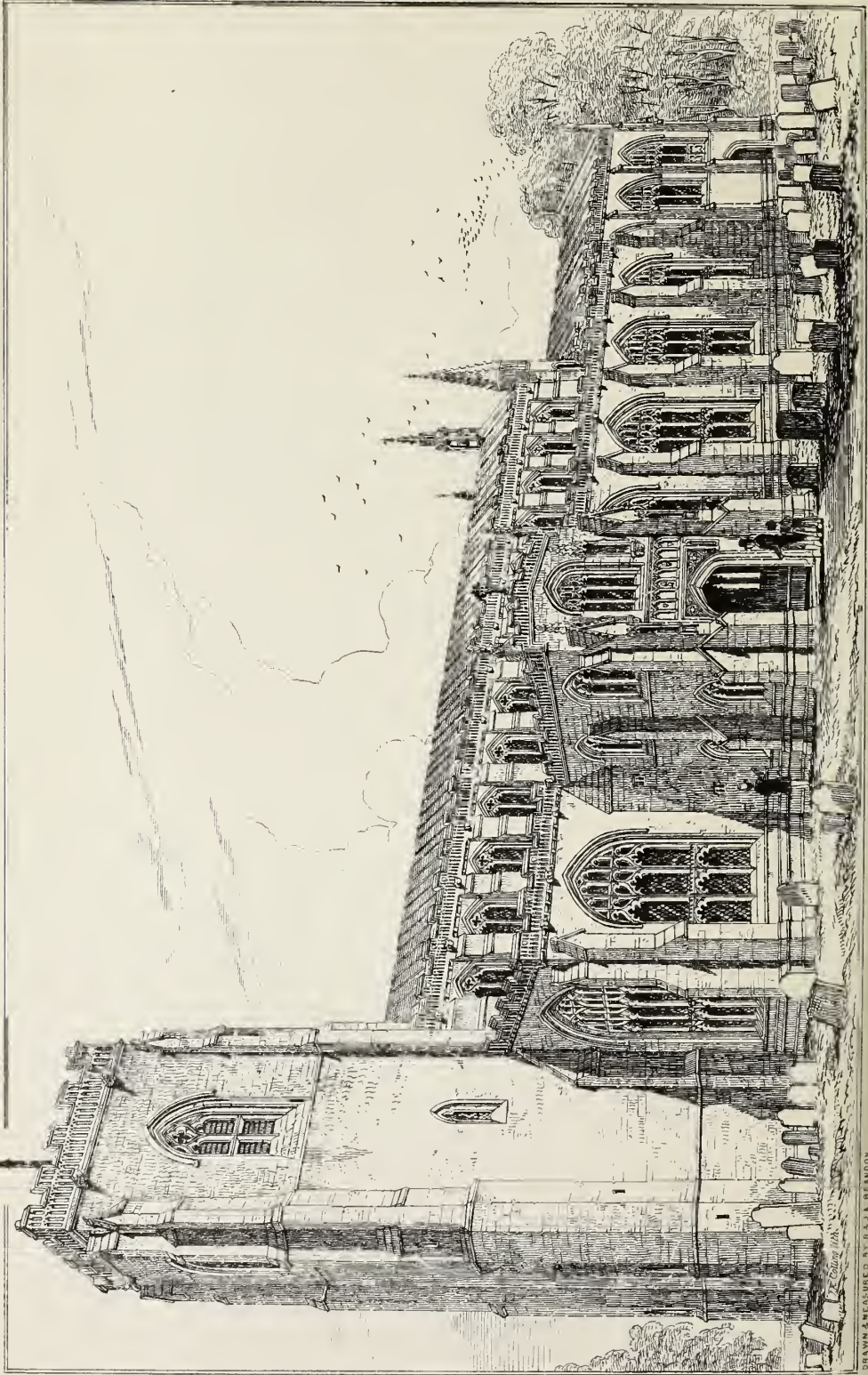
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	58	0
Width of Chancel	21	1
Length of Nave	103	0
Width of Nave	19	2
Width of North Aisle	17	0
Width of South Aisle	17	0



PLAN OF WALPOLE ST PETER,
NORFOLK

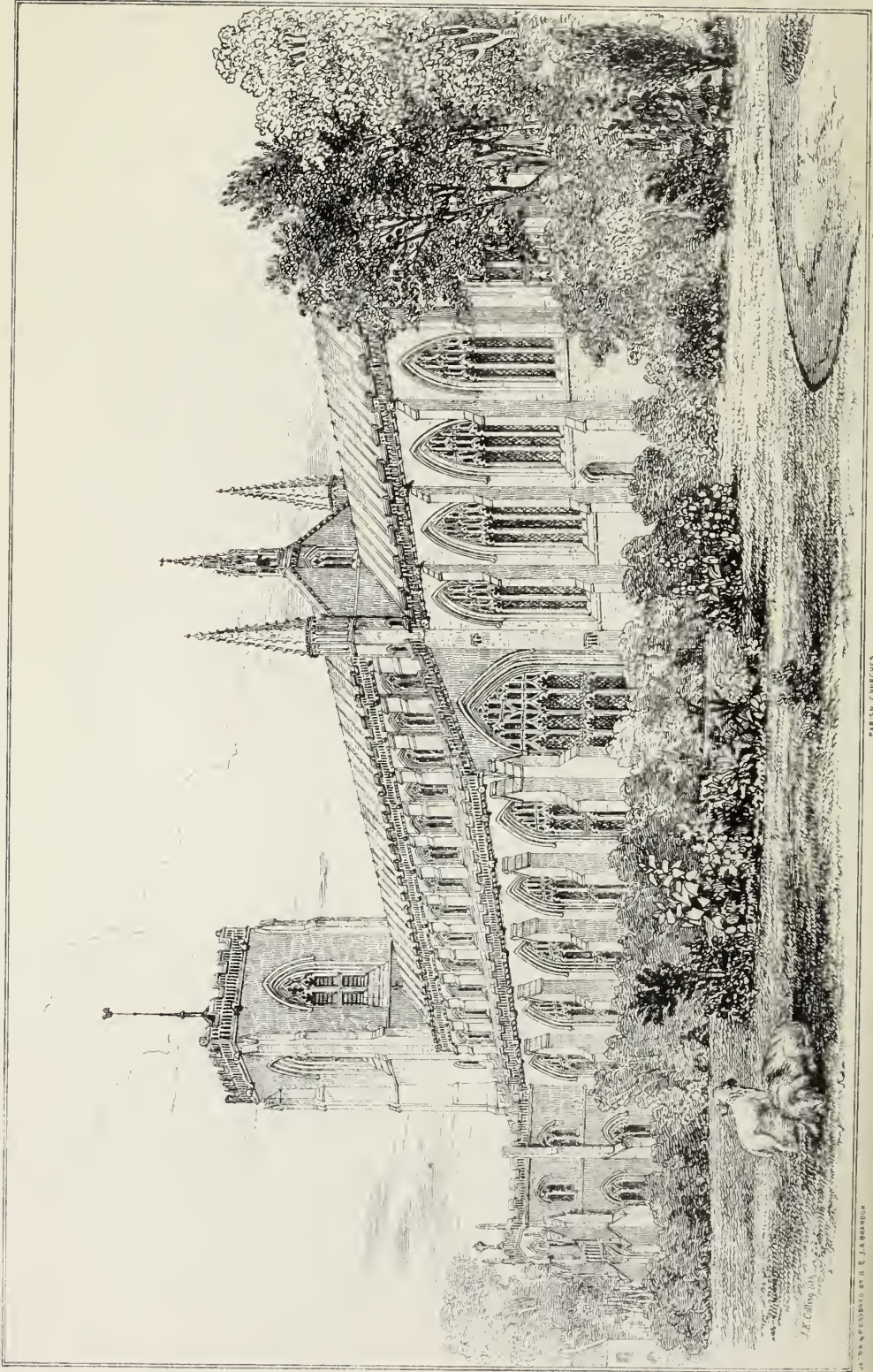
PLAN SHOWING THE PASSAGE UNDER THE ALIA.



DRAWN & MEASURED BY G. J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES
WALPOLE, ST. PETER & ST. PAUL CHURCH, NORFOLK

MADELEY PRINTER SWELLINGTON ST.

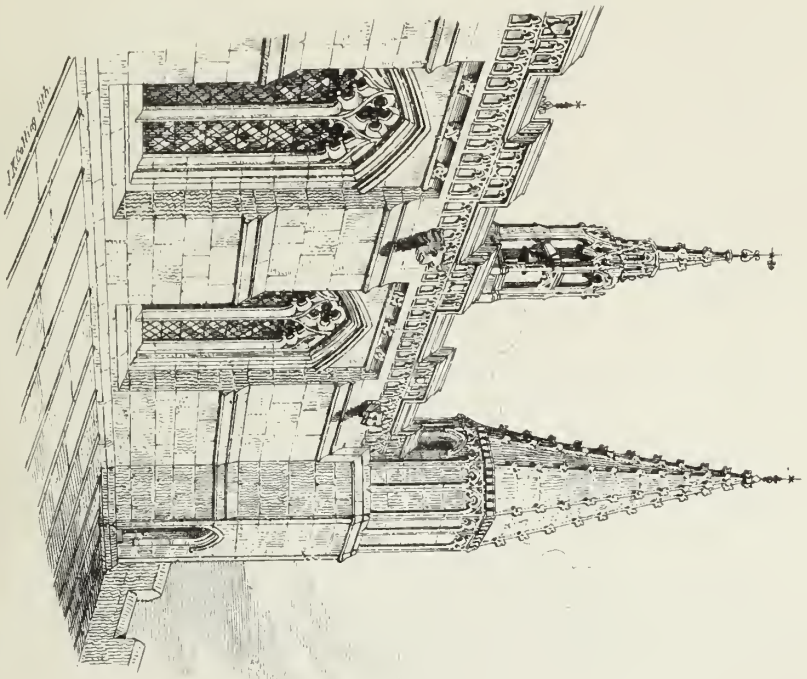


WALPOLE PRINTER & WILLINGTON ST. STRAND

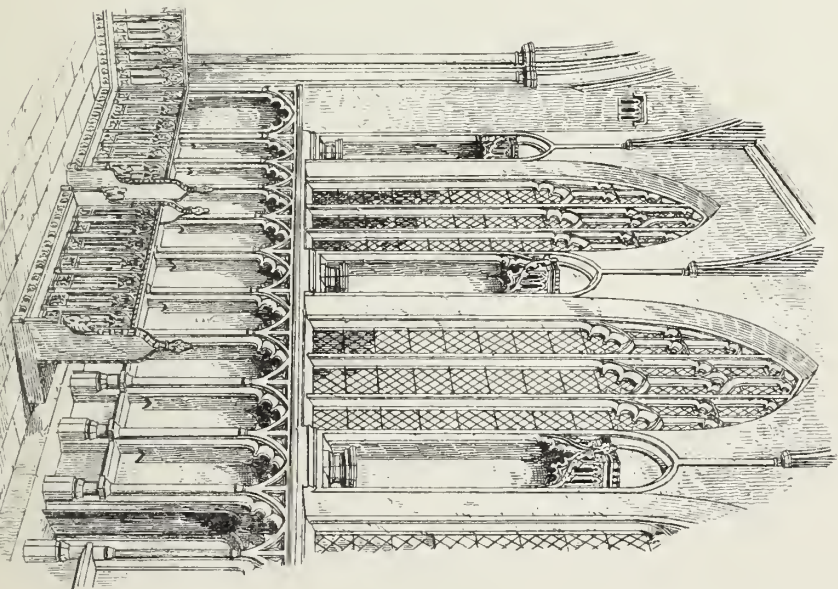
PARISH CHURCHES

WALPOLE ST. PETER'S CHURCH, NORFOLK.

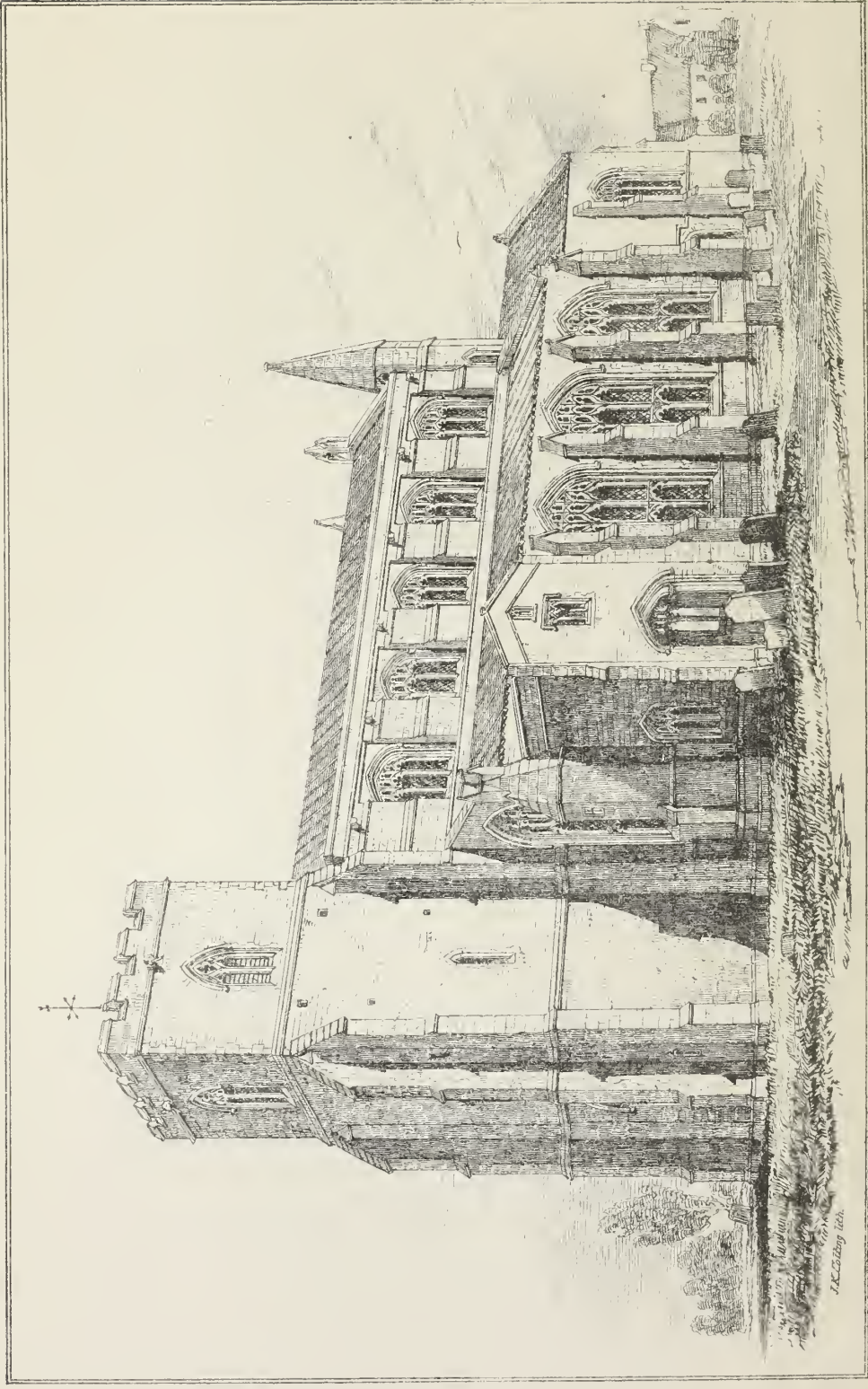
J. H. COLLIER, ENGR. & J. B. BARNARD



BELL COT AND TURRET AT EAST END OF NAVE.



NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL, LOOKING WEST.



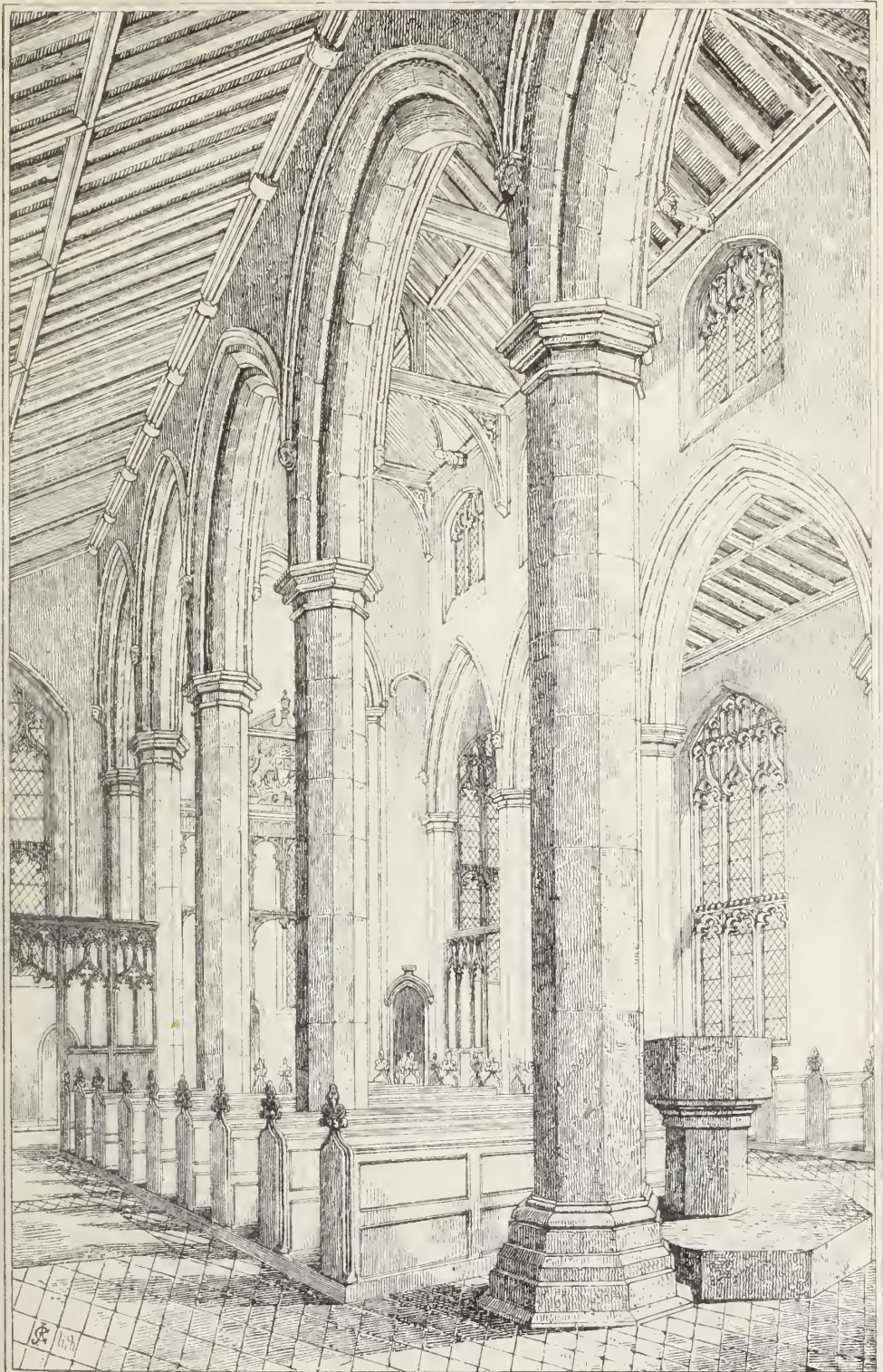
MARLEY PRINTER, WELLSINGTON, STREEL

PARISH CHURCH

THE CHURCH OF WIGENHALE ST MARY MAGDALEN

DESIGNED BY J. BRADON

J. C. COLEMAN sculp.



DRAWN & MEASURED BY H. J. BRADON

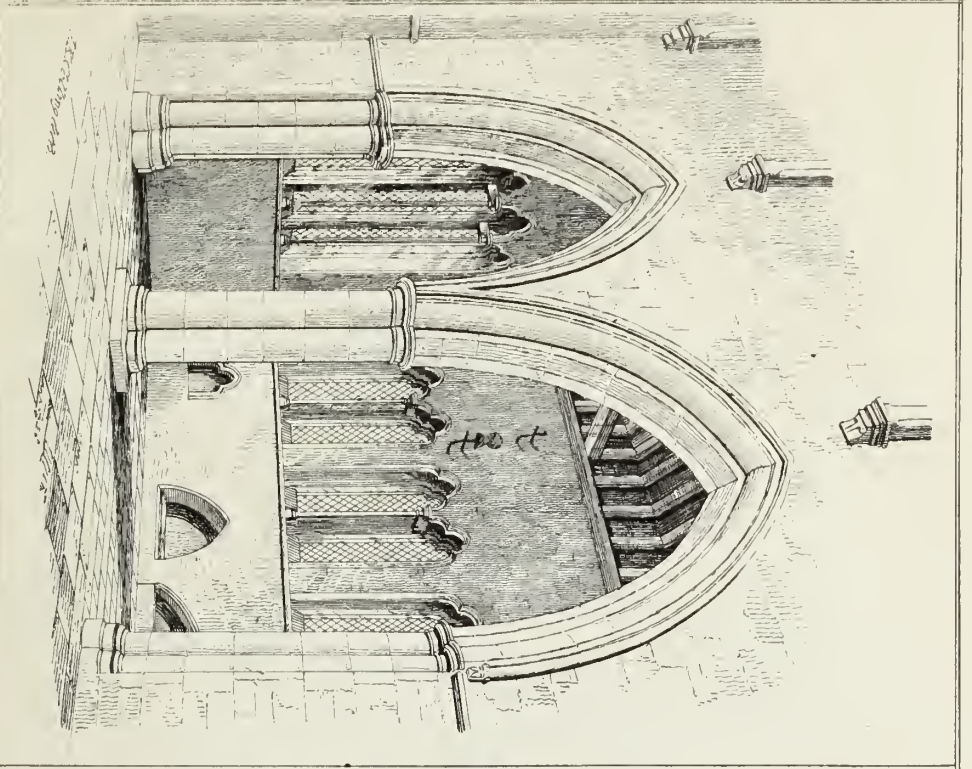
PARISH CHURCHES

HADLEY PRINTED & WELLINGTON ST. AND

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF WIGENHALE ST MARY MAGDALEN



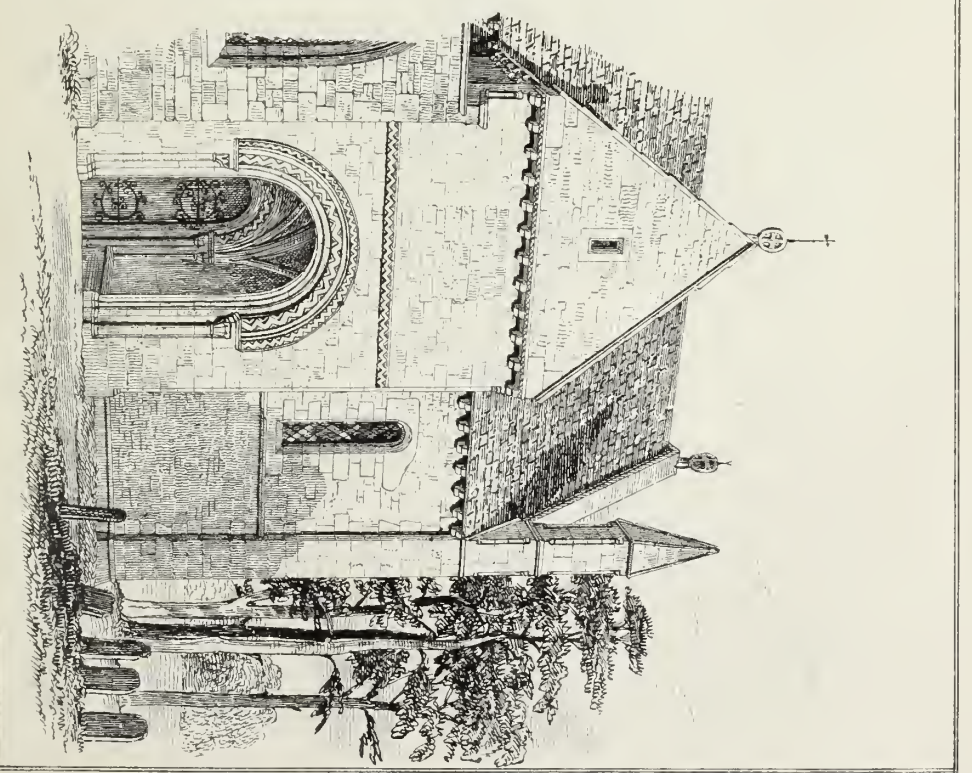
BREDON CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE.



INTERIOR OF SOUTH AISLE.

W. G. B. & S. B. 1850

PARISH CHURCHES



NORTH PORCH.

W. G. B. & S. B. 1850

Bredon Church, Worcestershire.



A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Norman Church remains ; the west front, with the exception of the Perpendicular window, is especially perfect, and is flanked by two characteristick pinnacles, the gable being yet crowned by its original Cross. All the three doorways are well preserved, and are very good specimens of the style. To the north porch is added a parvise, a rather unusual feature for so early a period. The window over the entrance has been blocked up, and the parvise is altogether inaccessible ; indeed it is difficult now to determine how the ascent to it was managed.* The porch below is groined with simple diagonal ribs, without ridge pieces or boss at the intersection. The original Cross also surmounts this gable.

A very elegant aisle, or perhaps rather, chapel of Early English workmanship has been added on the south side, and that portion of the Norman corbel-table that was displaced, has been rebuilt under the eaves of the new structure. The effect of the trefoiled arches of the windows inside, and the slender detached marble

* We were informed by the old clerk that before the alterations were effected, (in themselves most excellent and judicious,) the access to the parvise was by means of a *ladder* internally. This being the usual custom in early towers, was very likely, therefore, to have been the original arrangement in this case.

shafts is singularly beautiful. An interesting memorial occurring in this chapel, and shown in the interior view, consists of an arched tomb, under which lies a shield with two arms projecting from it holding up a heart; the evident allusion in the disposition of the shield and arms to the form of the mystical Vesica Piscis, is not to be mistaken. This monument is unaccompanied by any inscription. Under another arch in this chapel is a slab with a fine Cross worked on it.

The north aisle appears to have been added at the same time as the Chancel and the upper part of the steeple. They are all of fine Decorated workmanship: the tracery of the windows is especially good.

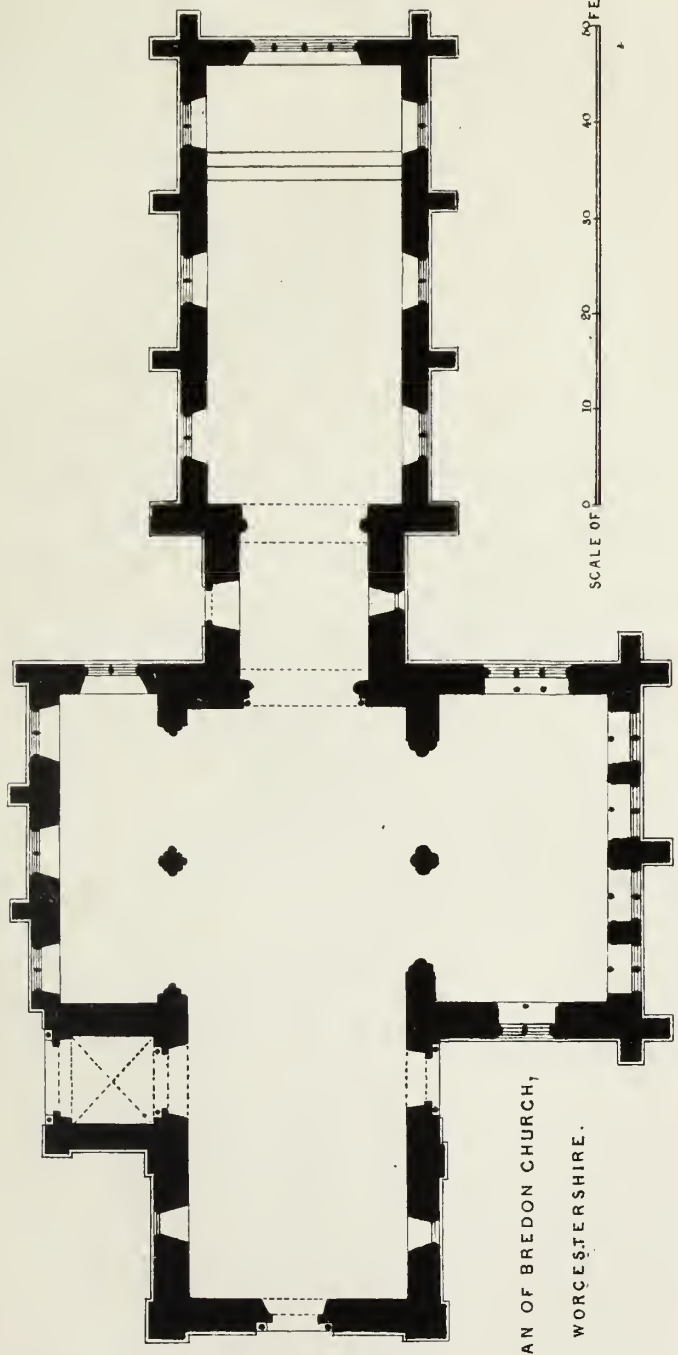
In the Chancel are several monuments of interest: one on the north side, without any inscription, is placed under a rich canopied arch, crocketed and flanked by pinnacles. John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, who died in 1650, is commemorated by a simple brass of a mitre. Many of the old tiles remain, but are chiefly of an heraldick character.

The Chancel arch is Decorated, the western or belfry arch is a fine Semi-Norman composition.

The Church affords accommodation for about 310 worshippers.

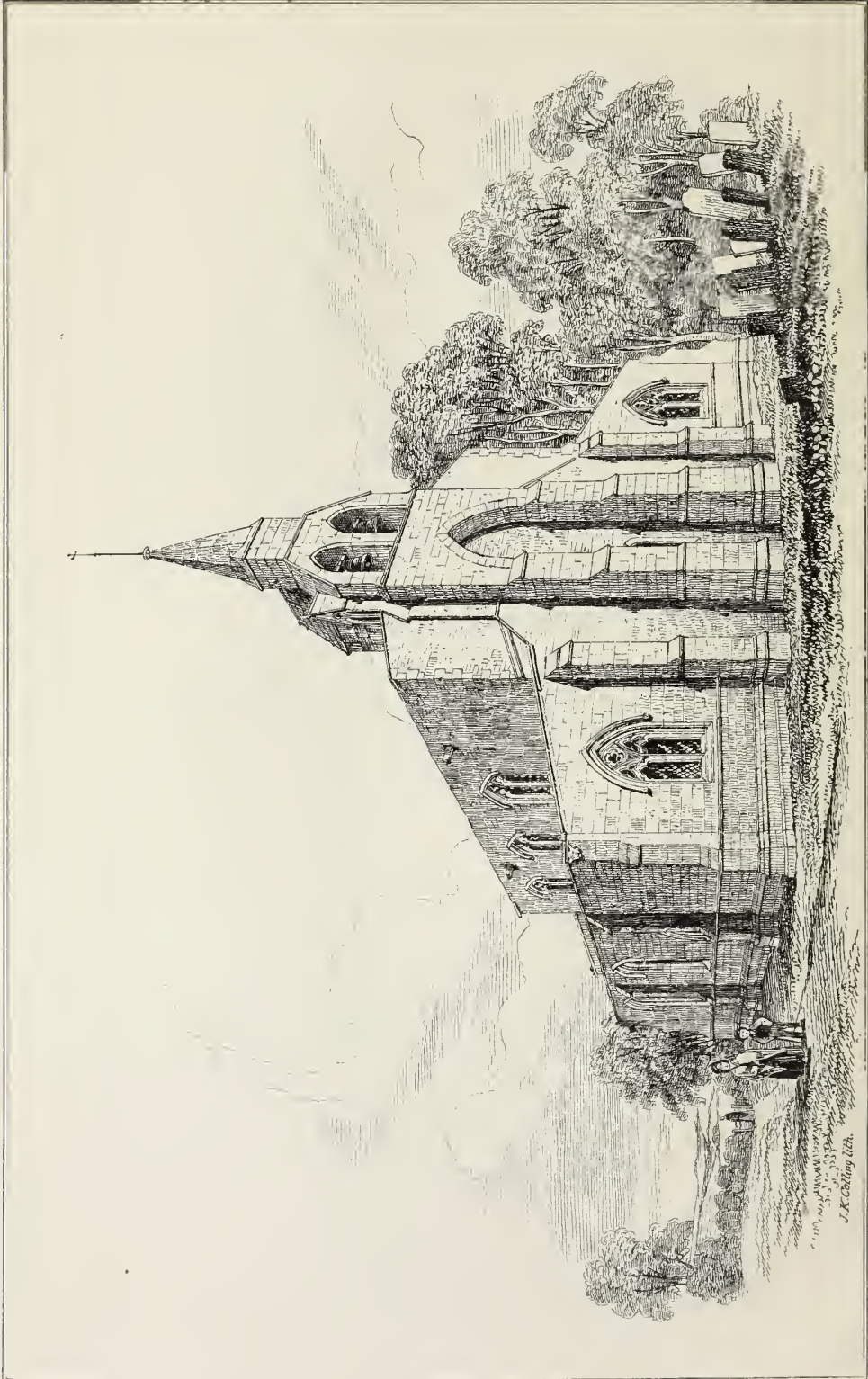
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel	45 11
Width of Chancel	20 8
Length of Nave	61 6
Width of Nave	23 2
Length of North Aisle	32 3
Width of North Aisle	10 4
Length of South Chapel	32 6
Width of South Chapel	18 2



PLAN OF BREDON CHURCH,
WORCESTERSHIRE.

SCALE OF 100 FEET



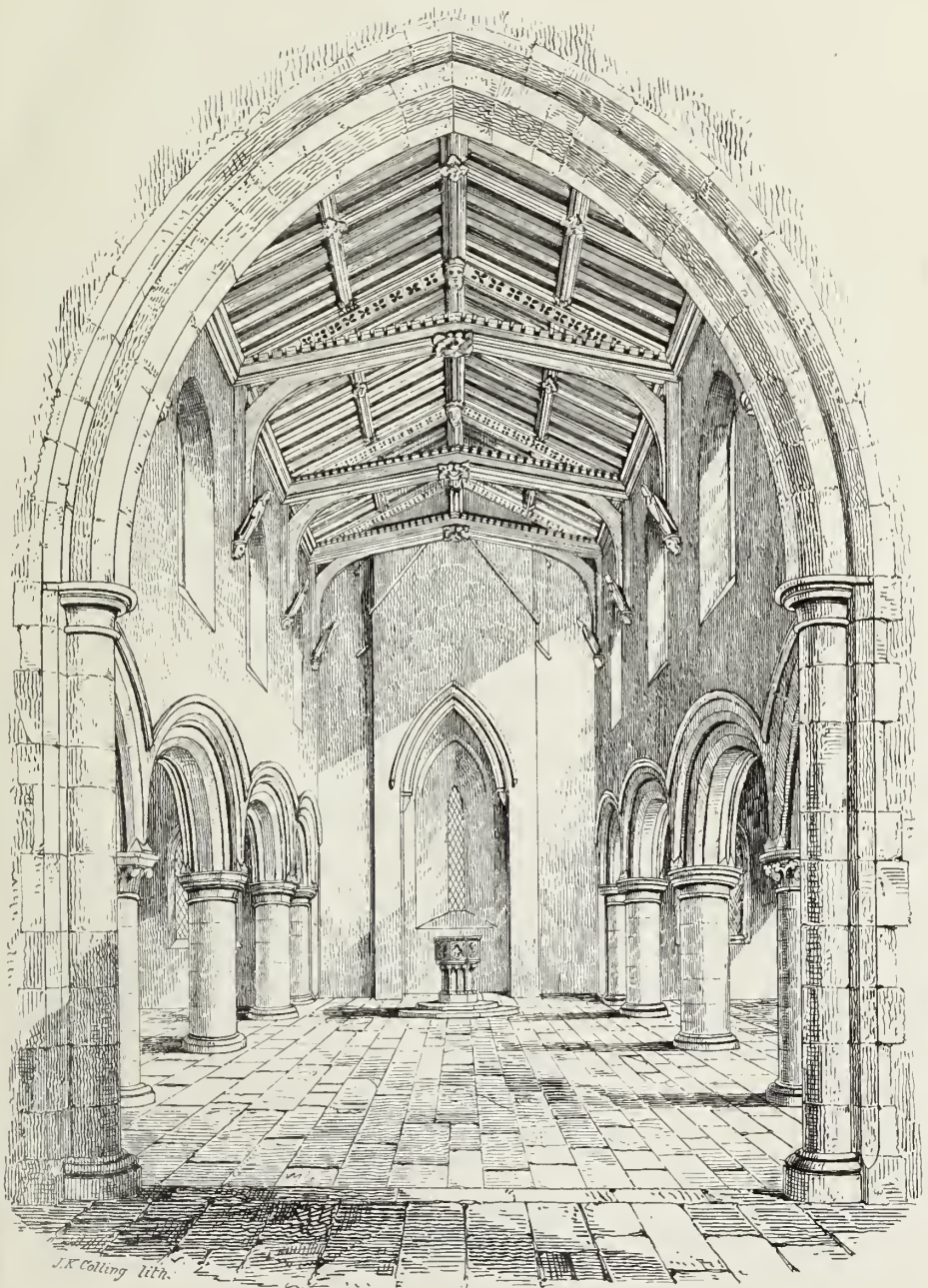
MADELEY PRINTER & WELLSINGTONS

PARISH CHURCHES

BURTON CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY R. E. J. GRANTON

J. K. Colling del.



INTERIOR OF BURTON CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Burton Lazars Church, Leicestershire.



THIS interesting little Church derives its distinctive name from the famous hospital for lepers established in its neighbourhood, and owes probably in a great measure to this wealthy establishment* the successive alterations and additions which it now presents. Would that such an institution still existed to exercise its beneficial effects, and rescue the sacred Edifice from its miserable and neglected state.

The original Church had both north and south aisles, as the well-preserved Romanesque piers and arches attest, and therefore in all probability the excellent proportions of the present plan are those of the Norman Structure. The aisles, however, have been rebuilt, and are of Decorated workmanship, with some simple, yet very good, tracery in the windows.† The porch also was added at the same time. There is no window at the east end of the south aisle; but a foliated recess formed a kind of reredos for the altar

* This celebrated hospital was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Lazarus; it was the head of all similar houses in England, and was itself subject to the house of Lazars at Jerusalem. It was founded in the year 1137, by means of a general collection throughout England, but chiefly by the assistance of Roger de Mowbray. An inscription round the Font in the Church at Burton, records the name of this knight as the founder. The hospital was established for a master and eight brethren, who professed the order of St. Augustine.

† For drawings of several of the windows of this Church, see the Analysis of Gothick Architecture, Vol. II. Appendix, Plate 3, also for the N. doorway, see Appendix, Plate 7.

which formerly stood there. A very good piscina and bracket mark the position of the altar in the north aisle.

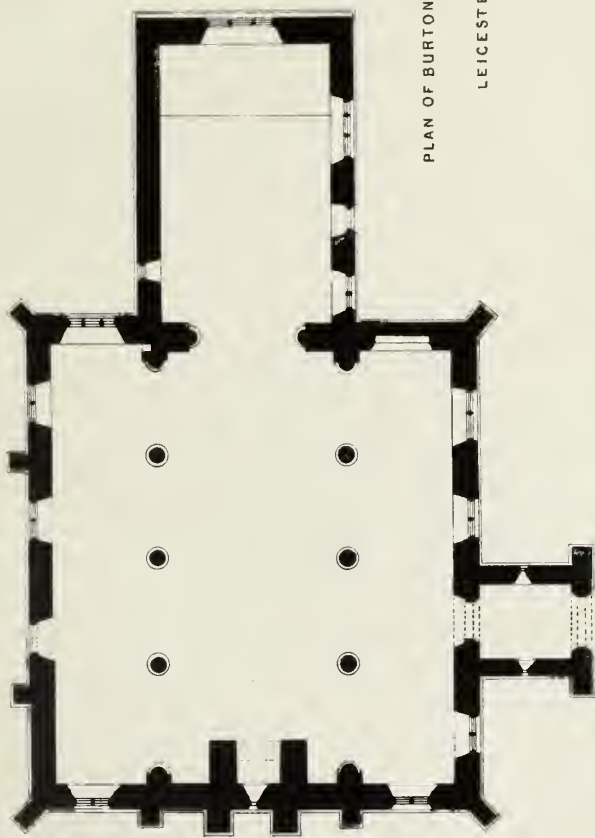
The Perpendicular additions, as is too frequently the case, are fatal to the good effect of the Church externally. An inelegant clearstory destroys the peculiar beauty of the west elevation; while the flat roof of the Chancel and its poor windows are equally offensive to the eye. The roof over the nave is the redeeming point in the work of this period: it is a tie-beam roof without principals, and though of low pitch is not without merit.

The west bell turret is, perhaps, the most interesting feature externally, though its very elegant arrangement has been unfortunately all but destroyed by subsequent additions. It would appear at first to have been simply built as a bell-gable, surmounted by a little spire or pinnacle, and flanked by gabled buttresses with pierced openings; but immediately afterwards an addition was made for some reason or other, perhaps from supposed weakness, or to give greater facility to reach the bells, which produces rather a confused appearance externally, though the belfry arch, carried on corbels, and setting off to still greater advantage the narrow western lancet, is an immense gain to the internal effect.

This Church affords accommodation for about 220 worshippers.

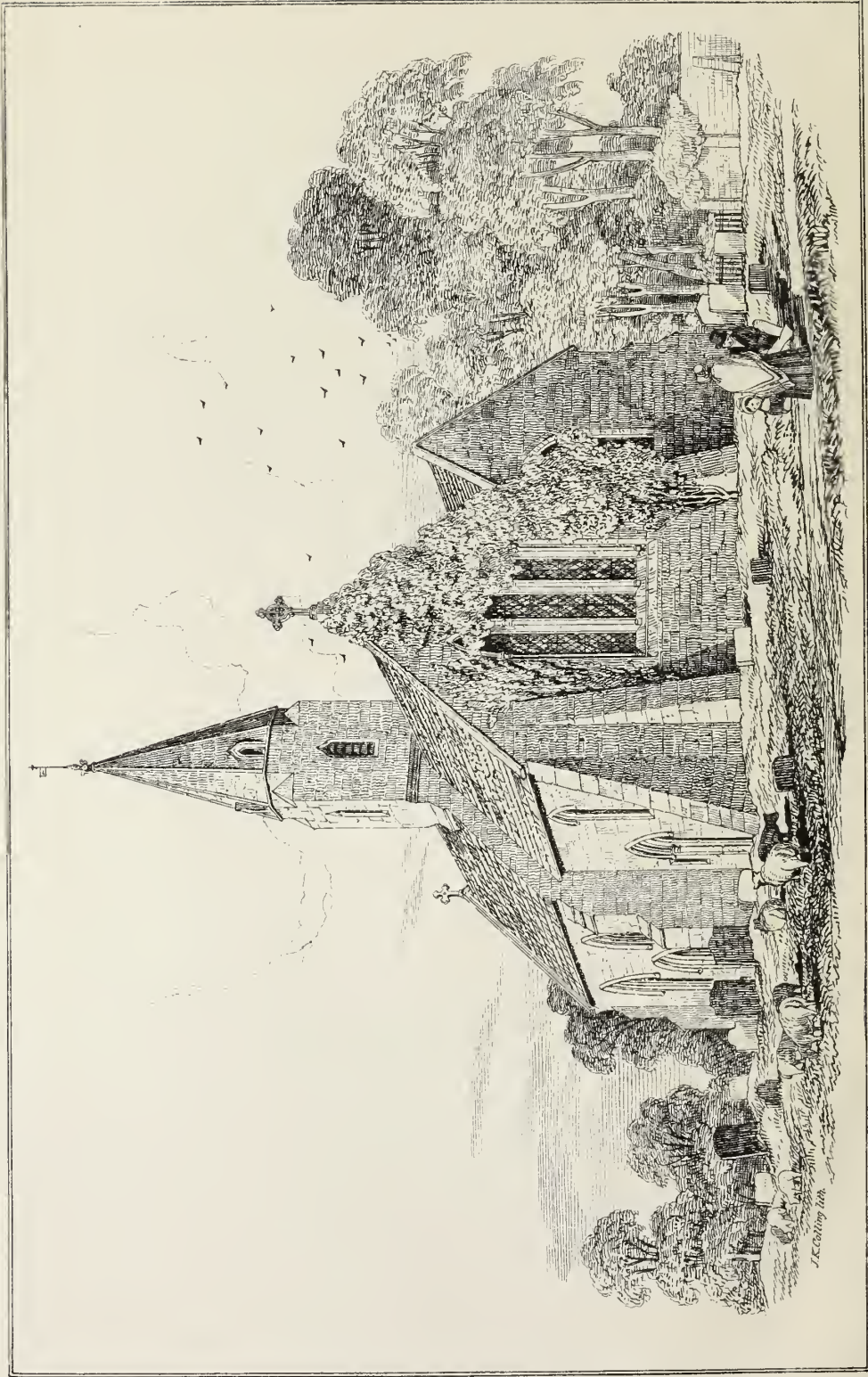
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Width of Chancel	17	9
Length of Chancel	28	4
Width of Nave	18	0
Length of Nave	44	9
Width of North Aisle	9	10
Width of South Aisle	9	9



PLAN OF BURTON LAZARS CHURCH,
LEICESTERSHIRE.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



Baginton Church, Warwickshire.



This little Church is now chiefly remarkable for its very picturesque bell turret, which is placed over the east wall of the nave, and is carried on an arcade of three arches forming the division between the Chancel and the nave.

The Church throughout is an Early English Structure, and the large north aisle or chantry chapel,* if not built at the same time, must have been added very shortly afterwards. It is, with the exception of the two-light window at the east, which is filled with very early tracery, entirely lighted by lancets: those in the north wall have square-headed cinquefoiled arches internally.

The proportions of the smaller aisle are on a most diminutive scale, four feet nine inches being at the same time its width and also the height of its piers from base to top of cap: it is under the same roof as the nave.

* Sir William Dugdale in his history of the county, says "there was very early a chantry founded in this Church, I suppose by Richard de Hertbull, for a priest to sing Mass at the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr." The large N. aisle must evidently be the chantry alluded to; it contains an arched tomb in the north wall, and has been at one time divided from the Church by parclose placed from pier to pier.

The vestry, of the same date as the Church, is lighted by a two-light window at the east, and by a very small triplet on the north side.

Between the Chancel and the nave lies the beautiful brass of Sir William and Lady Bagot (1407): it has been beautifully restored by the Messrs. Waller, the original colours and enamels having been replaced. The knight is represented in a suit of armour, "no less characteristic of the time, than excellent in itself. Lady Bagot wears a kirtle, sideless cote-hardi, and mantle lined with fur."*

The Church affords accommodation for about 170 worshippers.

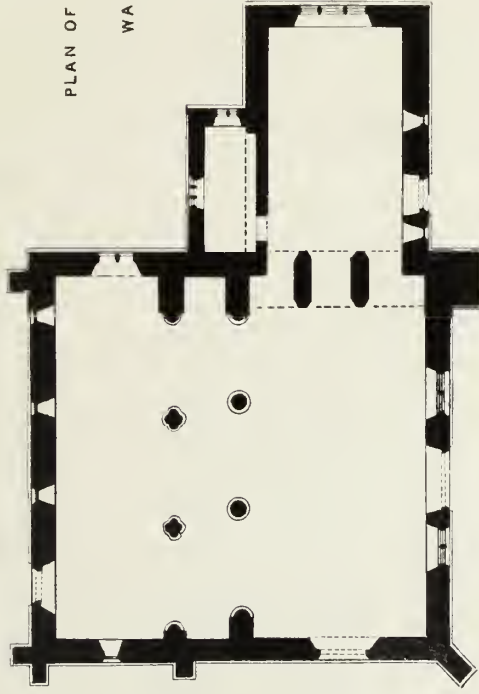
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Width of Chancel	14	4
Length of Chancel	23	3
Width of Vestry	5	7
Length of Vestry	12	6
Width of Nave	18	0
Length of Nave	34	0
Width of Chantry Aisle	11	3
Width of Inner Aisle	4	9

* For a further description and an accurate engraving of this interesting memorial, see the "Monumental Brasses," by the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A.



PLAN OF BAGINTON CHURCH,
WARWICKSHIRE.



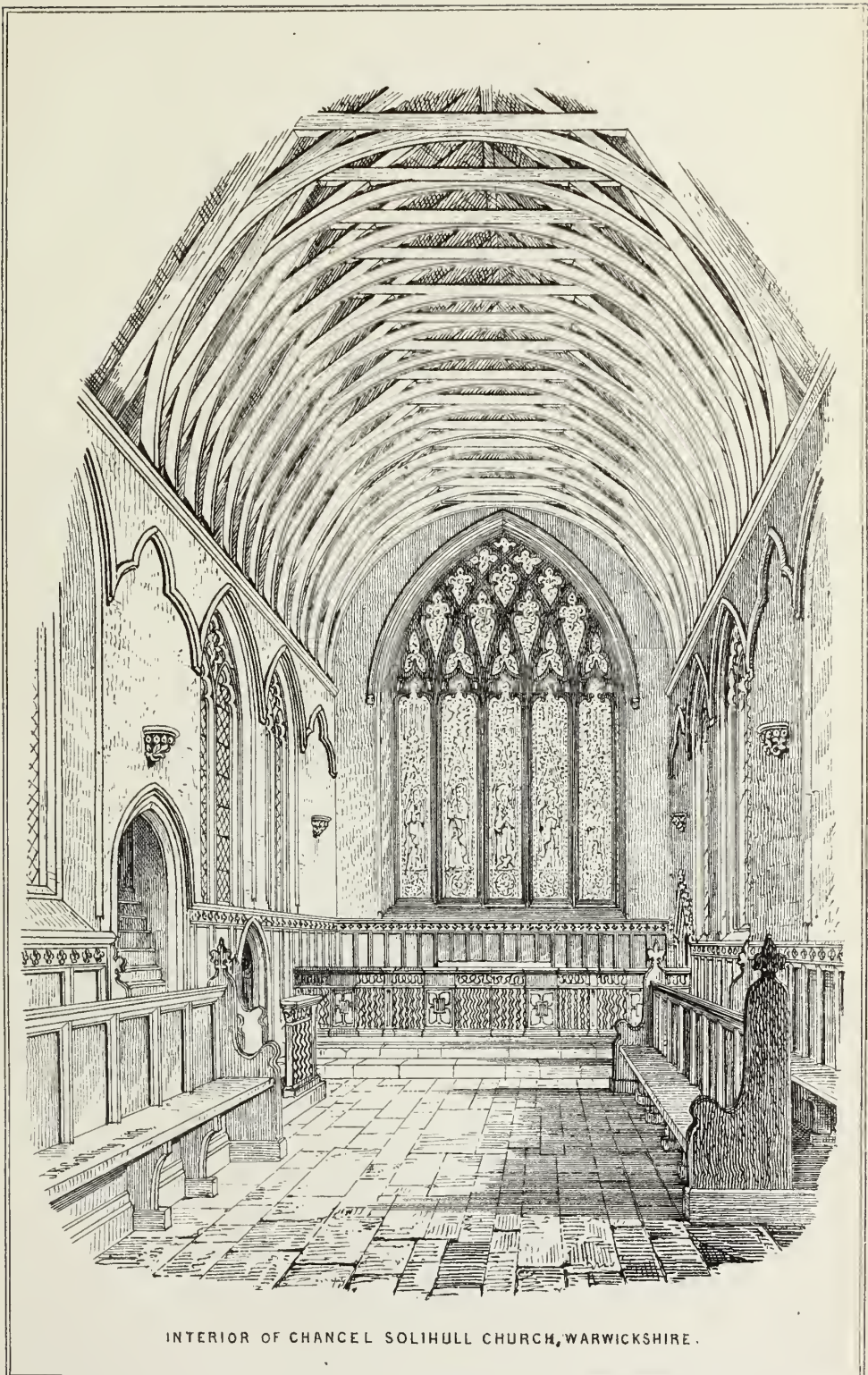


DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY R. E. J. & SHARDIN

PARISH CHURCHES

KARELEY PRINTER & WELLINGTON ST. STRAND

SOLIHULL CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE .



INTERIOR OF CHANCEL SOLIHULL CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.

Solihull Church, Warwickshire.



A LARGE and fine Decorated Structure, with an intersection tower and lofty spire.* The Chancel, by far the most interesting part of the Building, resembles in many respects that of Chartham Church, Kent. The Rev. J. L. Petit has already drawn attention to the peculiar character of many Chancels of this period,† especially noting that the traceried windows, while they differ in each example, nevertheless agree in being dissimilar from all other Decorated windows of the same date. This singular fact receives additional confirmation in the Solihull Chancel, for the windows are early specimens of the style, and the curling terminations of the cusps stamp them with quite a peculiar character.‡ The arches inside are connected by the hoodmold, which assumes a trefoiled shape, and has under it, and between each opening, an elegant bracket, beautifully carved with foliage.

The vestry is placed under the Chantry Chapel; it is covered with a plain quadrupartite groin, and is lighted by narrow lancets

* The spire was re-built about ninety years ago; the details of a former one appear to a certain extent to have been copied, but the height has been diminished.

† Remarks on the principles of Gothick Architecture as applied to ordinary Parish Churches, by the Rev. J. L. Petit.

‡ According to Dugdale, a chantry for one priest was founded in this Church by Sir William de Odingsell, during the reign of Edward I. We make no doubt but that the Chancel was also built at the same time, as similar peculiarities of detail may be noticed in it and the still existing Chantry.

in its several sides, which have each been closed with a shutter, and secured by a bar.

The sedilia is quite independent of the wall from which it projects, and consists simply of three stone benches, rising successively one above the other. The piscina is unusually large, and beautifully enriched with boldly carved foliage.

The rest of the Church has not now much of interest: the piers and arches are very poor and faulty, and several late Perpendicular windows have been introduced. The aisles not being opened into the transepts, constitute a peculiar feature in the plan. In the south aisle, and against the east wall, is a stone reredos of simple design.

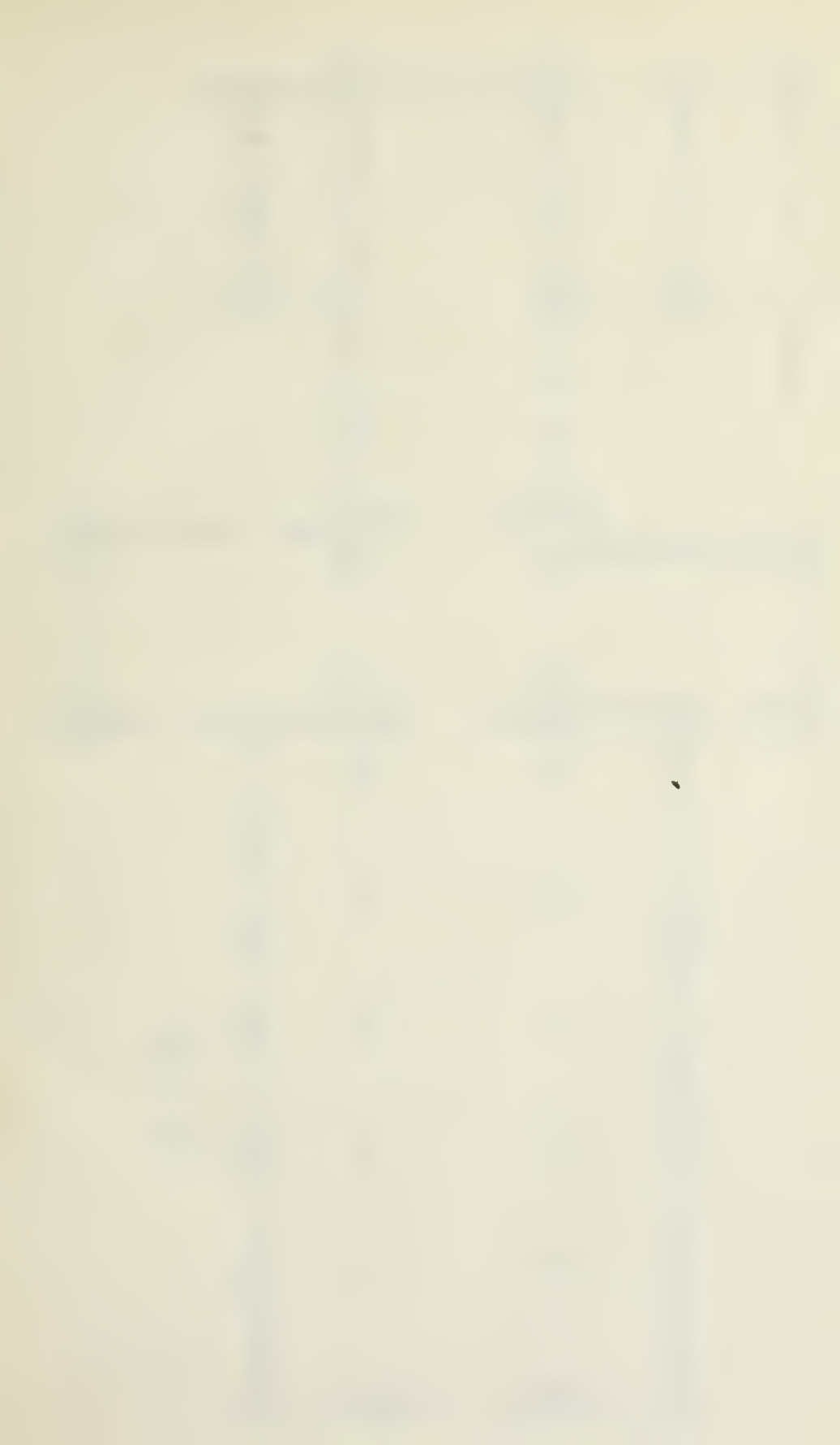
The lower part of the Chancel screen remains, and some tolerable screenwork divides the transepts.

The font is Decorated, octagonal, and supported on a central stem with eight shafts.

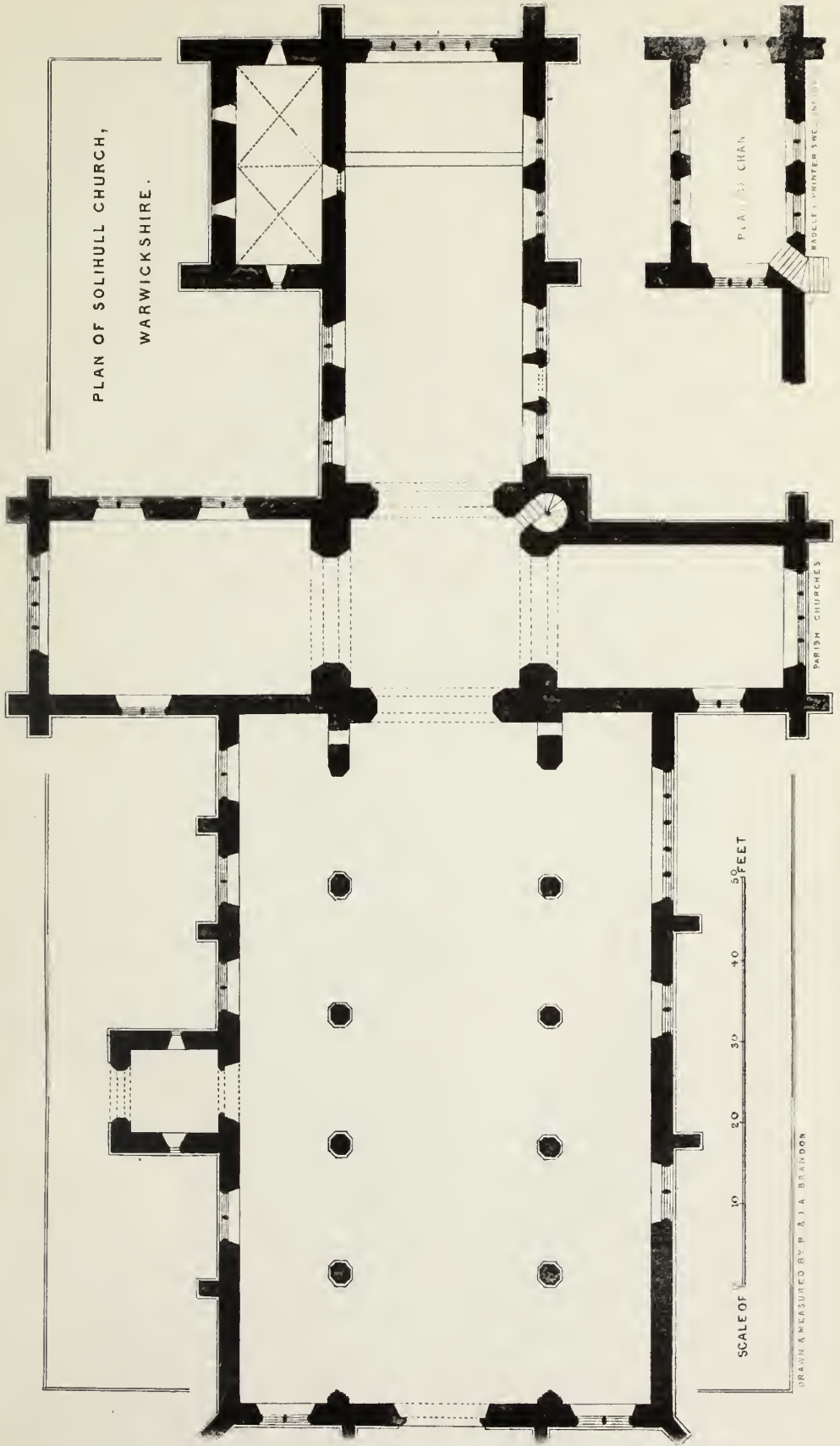
The Church affords accommodation for about 730 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft. In.
Length of Chancel . . .	52 1
Width of Chancel . . .	22 2
Length of North Transept . . .	32 11
Width of North Transept . . .	21 6
Length of South Transept . . .	28 0
Width of South Transept . . .	17 6
Length of Nave . . .	83 9
Width of Nave . . .	22 4
Width of North Aisle . . .	11 0
Width of South Aisle . . .	11 0
Length of Vestry . . .	24 4
Width of Vestry . . .	10 8



PLAN OF SOLIHULL CHURCH,
WARWICKSHIRE.



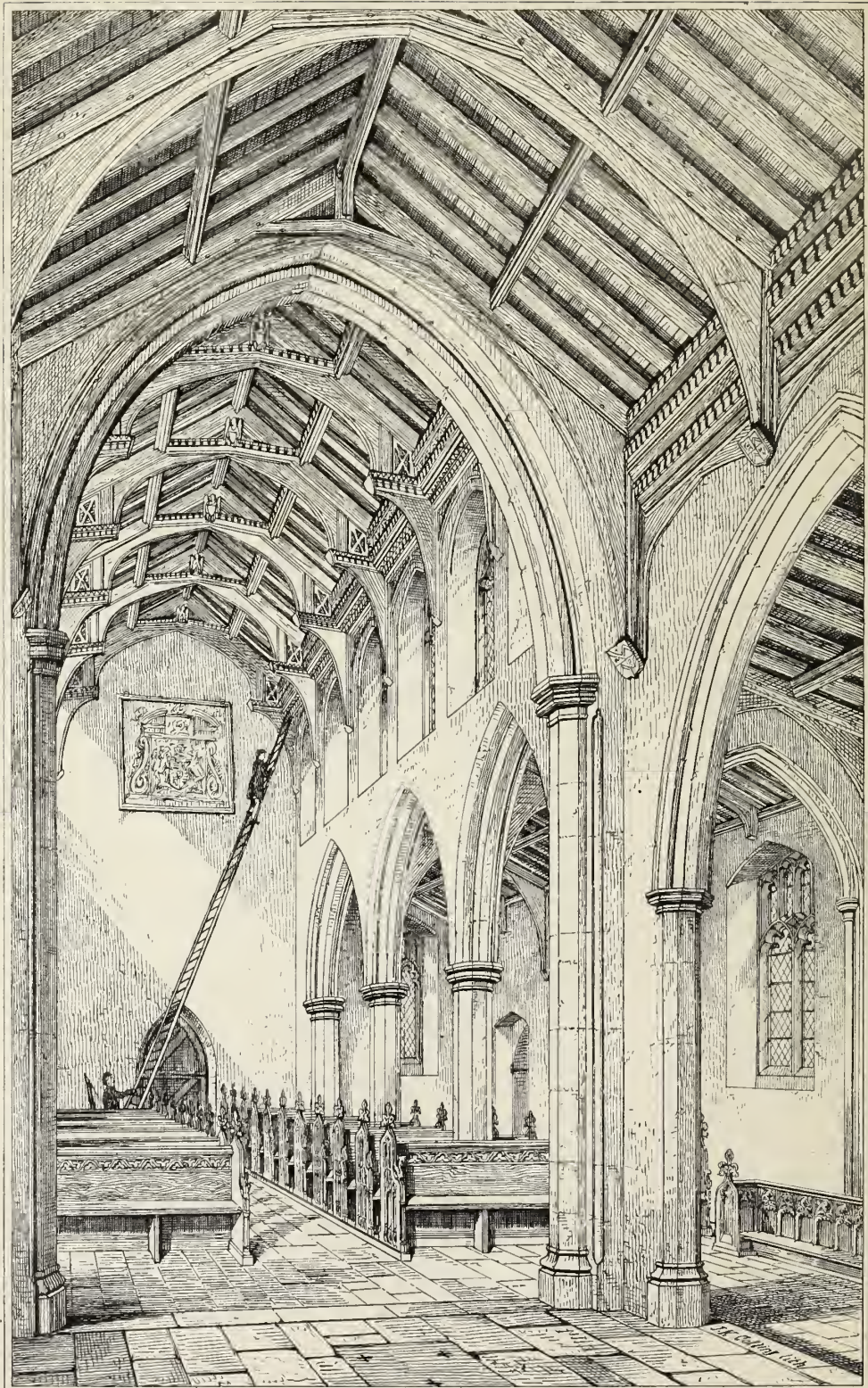
SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

DRAWN & MEASURED BY P. & J. A. BRANDON

PLAN OF CHANCEL

PARISH CHURCHES

WADLEY, PRINTER SWC. 1871



DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

MADELEY PRINTER 5 WELLINGTON STRAND

ST PETER AND ST PAUL CHURCH, FRESSINGFIELD, SUFFOLK.

Freslingfield
Freslingfield Church,
Suffolk.



A FINE Decorated Church, with a few Perpendicular additions, but preserving its original plan, including the north Chapel. The piers and arches are also Decorated; the principal Perpendicular additions consist of the south porch, the clearstory, and the fine open timber roofs;* that over the nave is particularly beautiful.

The old seats with which the Church is filled are almost unequalled for richness of design, and beauty of execution; it is much to be desired that ere long those that have been mutilated or removed to make place for the unsightly pews that now cumber the floor, will be restored. The old altar stone yet remains on the Chancel floor, and one brass in good preservation. Some of the windows contain a little of very beautiful Decorated stained glass.

The south porch like many of these in this county, and in Norfolk, is a very handsome erection richly groined with a parvise over.

The effect of the west end of the nave would be very much improved by a fine belfry arch; indeed it is difficult in this and other instances

* See Messrs. Brandon's work on "The Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages."

where a tower is attached to the Church, to account satisfactorily for the omission of this feature.

The font is octangular and quite plain.

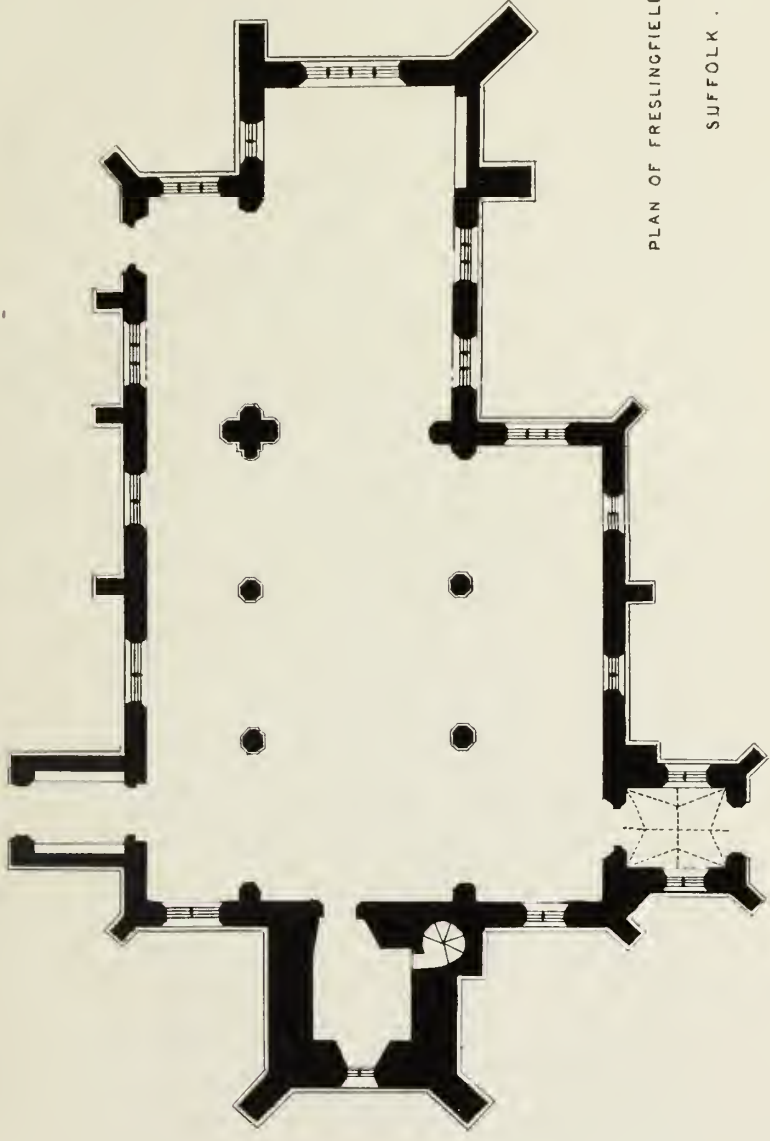
The wall over the Chancel arch is finished with a bell cot surmounted by a fine Cross.

The Church affords accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	34	6
Width of Chancel	19	6
Length of Nave	48	0
Width of Nave	19	6
Length of Aisle	48	0
Width of Aisle	11	6

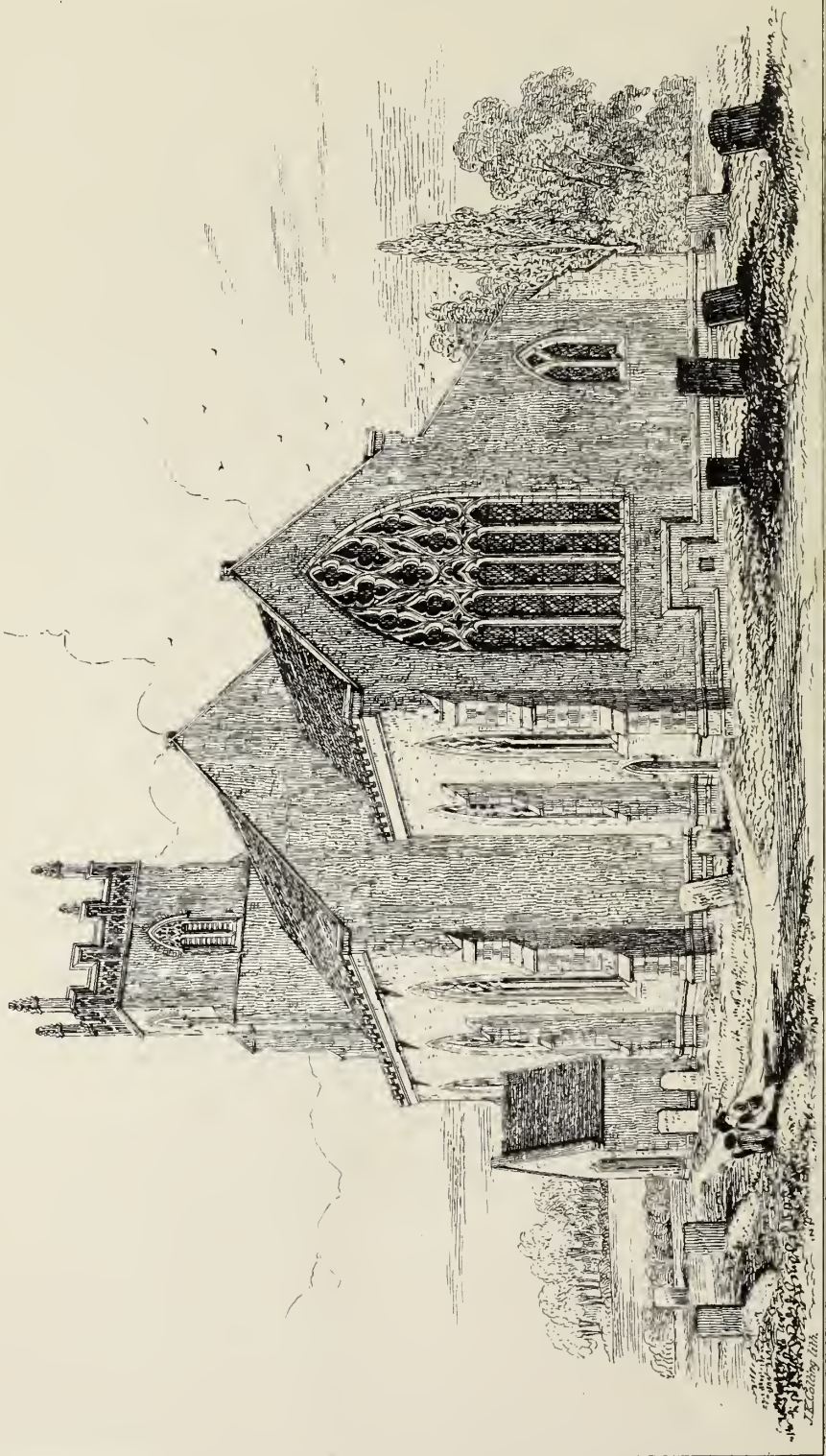




PLAN OF FRESLINGFIELD CHURCH,

SUFFOLK .

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



PRINTED BY W. J. BRADON

PARISH CHURCHES

ELSING CHURCH, NORFOLK.

WOLFEY PRINTER IN CLIFFORD'S STRAND

Elsing Church, Norfolk.



A PURE Decorated Church, without any additions, and of very peculiar character, consisting of a Chancel, with vestry, on the north, a very wide nave without aisles, a west tower, and north and south porches. The nave is so unusually wide, that at first sight it would appear as though the Church had consisted of nave and aisles under one roof, and that the piers and arches had been removed; but on examining some of the neighbouring Churches, which are similarly constructed, the plan seems to be original. The present roof is modern and ceiled, and from that circumstance has a very disagreeable appearance, but with a fine open timber double hammer-beam roof a good effect might be produced, though scarcely to compensate for the loss of piers and arches. The windows in the body of the Church are all similar, of three lights, and retain considerable portions of very beautiful glass, as do those in the Chancel. A very good Decorated font, surmounted by the remains of a handsome Perpendicular cover, stands in the centre of the nave at the west end. The porches, north and south, are similar, and are entered under ogee trefoiled arches, with the mouldings dying into the square jambs. The dotted lines at the east of the nave indicate the foundations of a small turret, now destroyed, probably used as

an ascent to the rood-loft: the lower part of the roof-screen yet remains, with some well-executed carvings. The Chancel contains a good plain piscina and sedilia, of three seats, and the remains of a glorious brass, which, when perfect, must have surpassed in beauty and execution any others in the kingdom.*

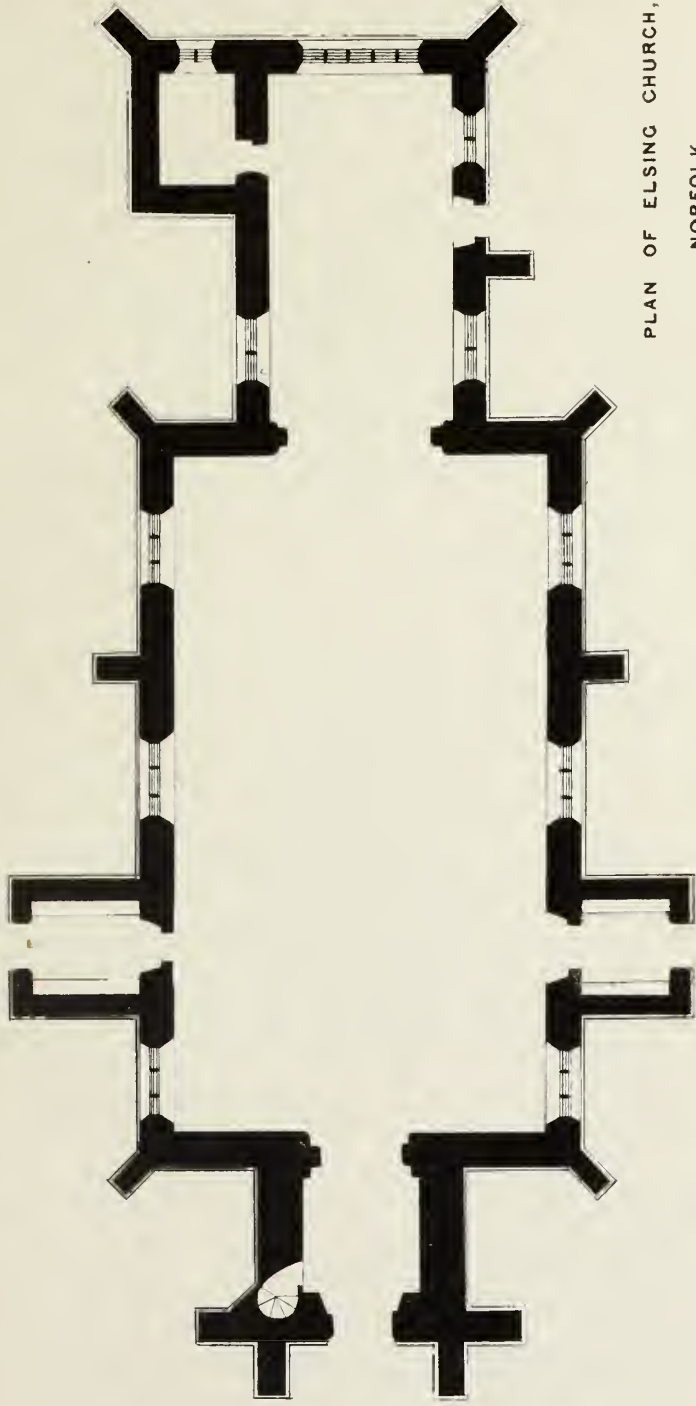
This Church affords accommodation for about 380 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	39	6
Width of Chancel	19	6
Length of Nave	71	6
Width of Nave	39	6

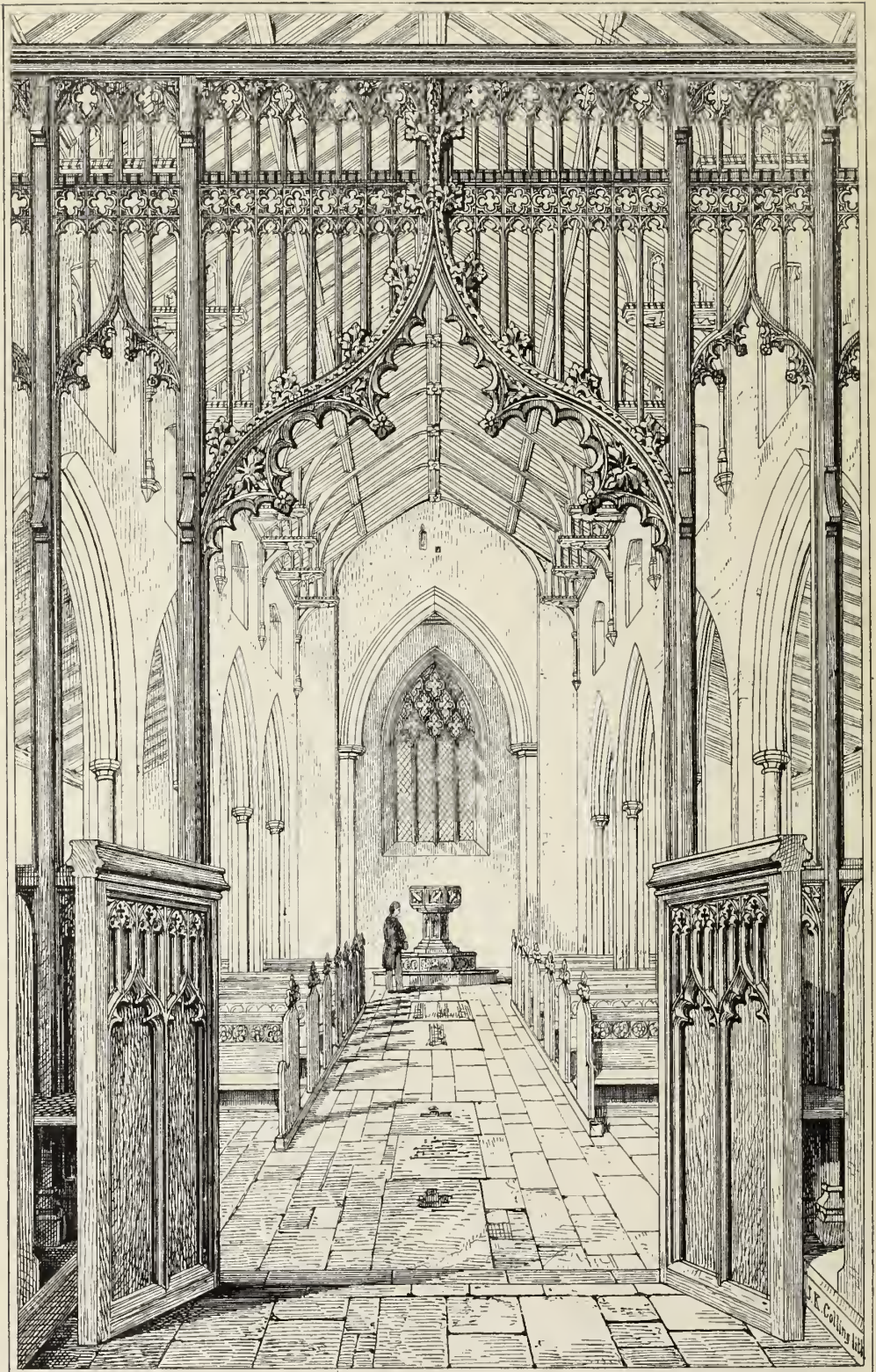
* For engravings and description of this splendid brass see the Rev. C. Boutell's work on "Monumental Brasses of England."





PLAN OF ELSING CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF FEET
0 10 20 30 40 50 60



DRAWN & MEASURED BY P. & J. BRANDEVIN

PARISH CHURCHES

MADELEY PRINTER 3 WELLINGTON'S STRAND

ST MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTH CREAK, NORFOLK.

South Creak Church, Norfolk.



THIS and the neighbouring Church at North Creak are both interesting edifices ; the roof over the nave of the latter is very beautiful, retaining much of its ancient colouring, though the Church itself is less important than the subject of the present treatise, which is a fine and spacious Structure ; the earliest portion is the Chancel, which is just transition into Decorated, and bears traces of having been re-modelled, probably when the tower and vestry were built, which together with the east and west windows of the aisles are pure Decorated. The body of the Church is good Perpendicular, with a lofty clearstory, containing windows of three lights ; the piers of the nave are peculiar, each mounted on a separate table bench. The roof, which is somewhat similar to the one over the nave at North Creak, only plainer and of bolder construction, is still very good, the angels on the hammer-beams bear emblems of the Passion, musical instruments, crowns, the Pope's tiara, &c., and the whole bears evidence of having been once richly coloured. A fine Perpendicular font stands at the west end of the nave, mounted on two octagonal steps, the upper one being panell'd. The stem has been enriched with figures, but the whole now is mutilated. The Church contains a good deal of fine old glass, several brasses, and good open seats. A beautiful

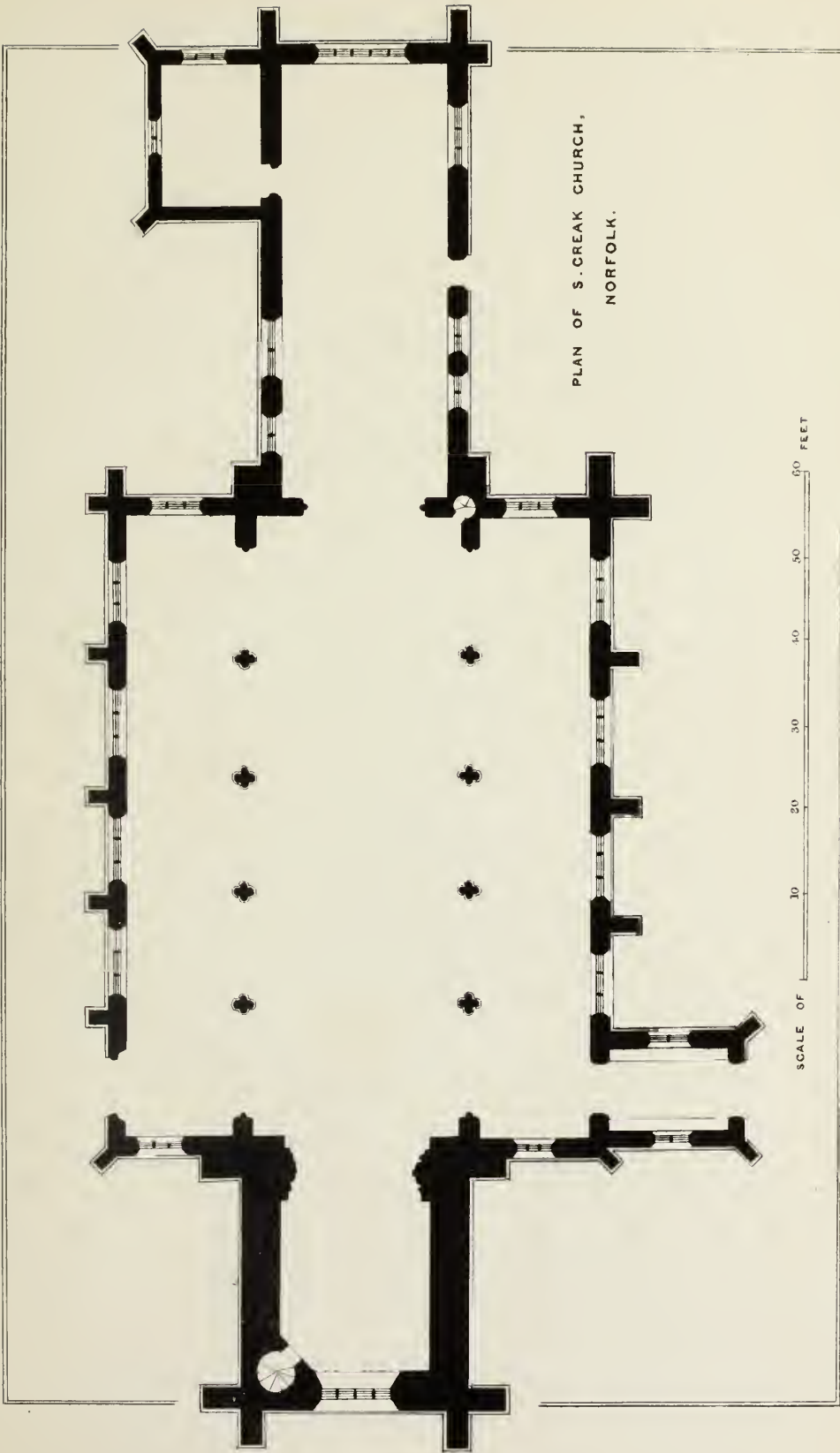
screen with much colour remaining on it, separates the Chancel from the nave, and above the Chancel arch is a large three-light window. The porch is entered through a beautiful Decorated arch, and bears the monogram, worked in flints, of the Blessed Virgin, in honour of whom the Church is dedicated. Judging from the weather mould, which remains, the Decorated Church does not appear to have had a clearstory; the parapet of the Tower has been taken down and part of it used as a coping for the Churchyard wall.

The Church affords accommodation for about 620 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

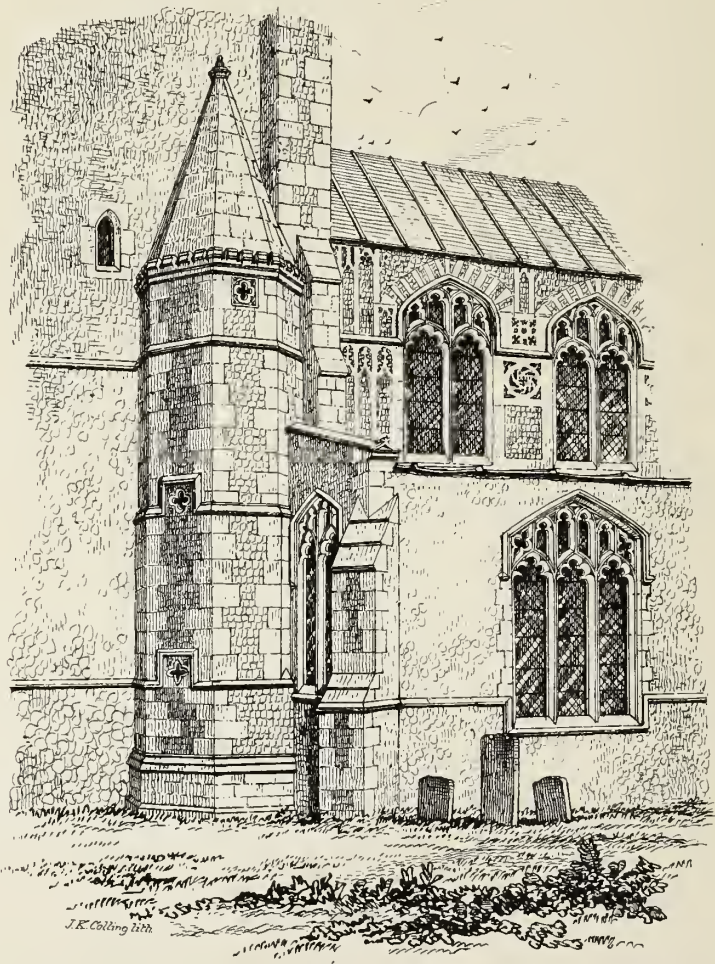
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	52	0
Width of Chancel	20	0
Length of Nave	74	0
Width of Nave	25	0
Length of Aisle	74	0
Width of Aisle	13	0



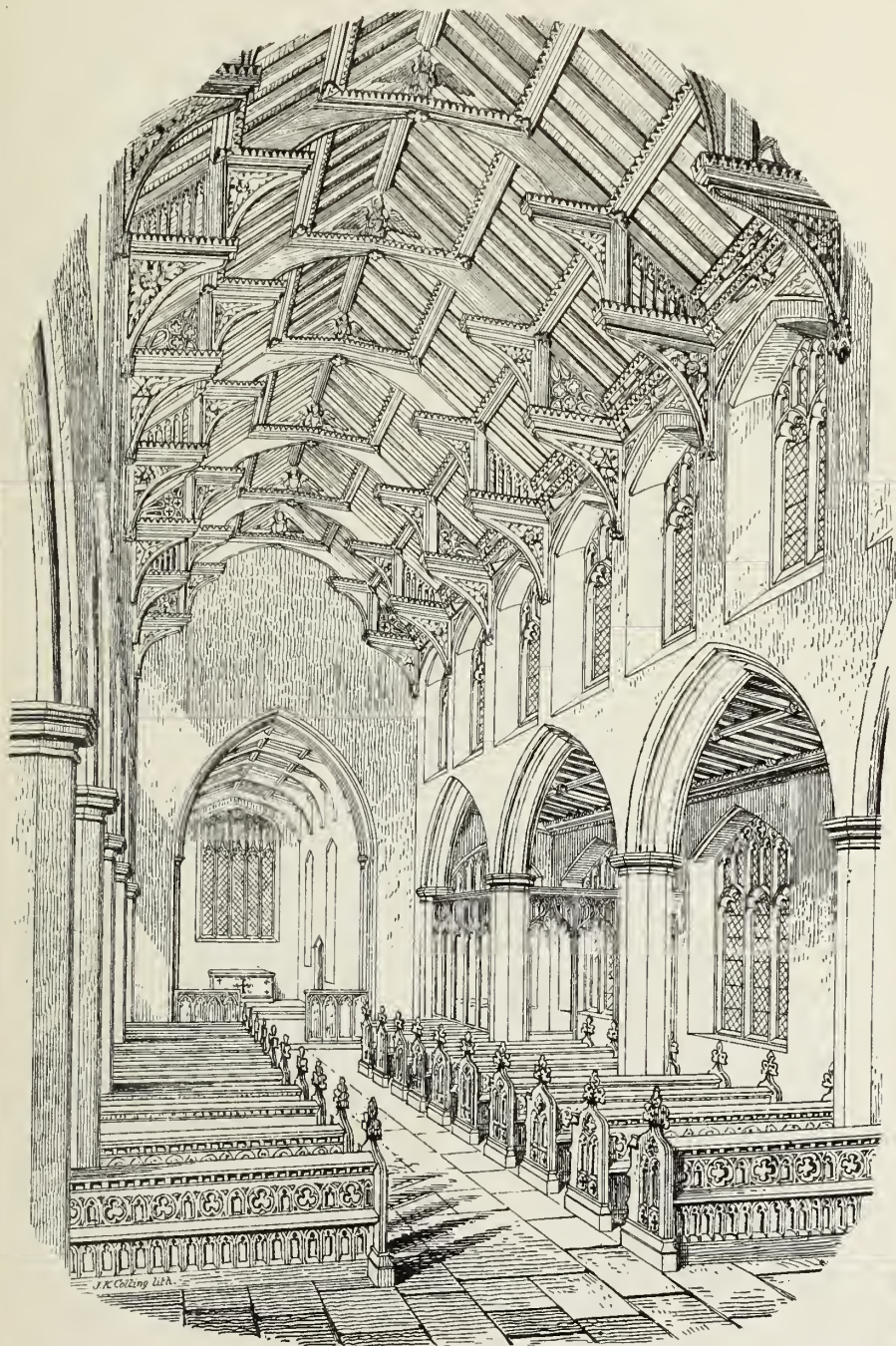


PLAN OF S. CREAK CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



TURRET STAIRCASE, BACTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



INTERIOR OF BACTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

Bacton Church, Suffolk,



EXHIBITS the characteristic features of the Churches of this part of the country, being a Decorated fabric with Perpendicular additions. The west doorway of the tower has been blocked up, and it appears as if the belfry arch had undergone the same treatment, at any rate the present doorway leading into the nave from the tower is modern, of brick. The turret staircase is particularly well managed: it is built of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and finished with a very well designed conical stone capping, terminated with a finial.

It may be well here to remark that it was the general custom formerly for the entrance to these staircases to be from within the Church,* and not from the outside, as is now frequently the case.

The clearstory has a particularly beautiful appearance externally, the spaces between the windows being richly panelled and ornamented with devices worked in flints, a style of decoration for which the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk are deservedly famous.

Some well-wrought old oak seats yet remain. The roof over the

* The authors do not remember having met with a single instance of an original external entrance to a turret staircase.

nave is very magnificent:* it is of the double hammer-beam construction, very similar to that over the nave of Woolpit Church, Suffolk, but in this instance the canopies and figures have been cut away. The eastern bay of this roof is still richly coloured.

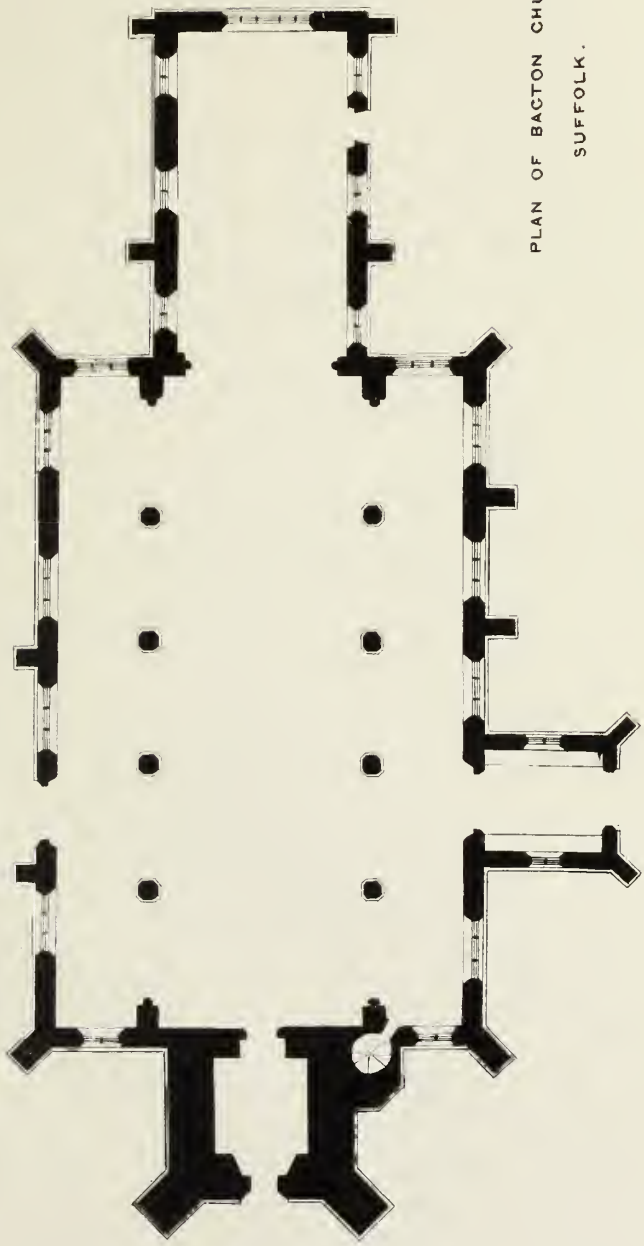
The Church affords accommodation for about 370 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	34	0
Width of Chancel	18	6
Length of Nave	68	0
Width of Nave	22	0
Length of Aisle	68	0
Width of Aisle	8	6

* See Messrs. Brandon's work on "The Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages."





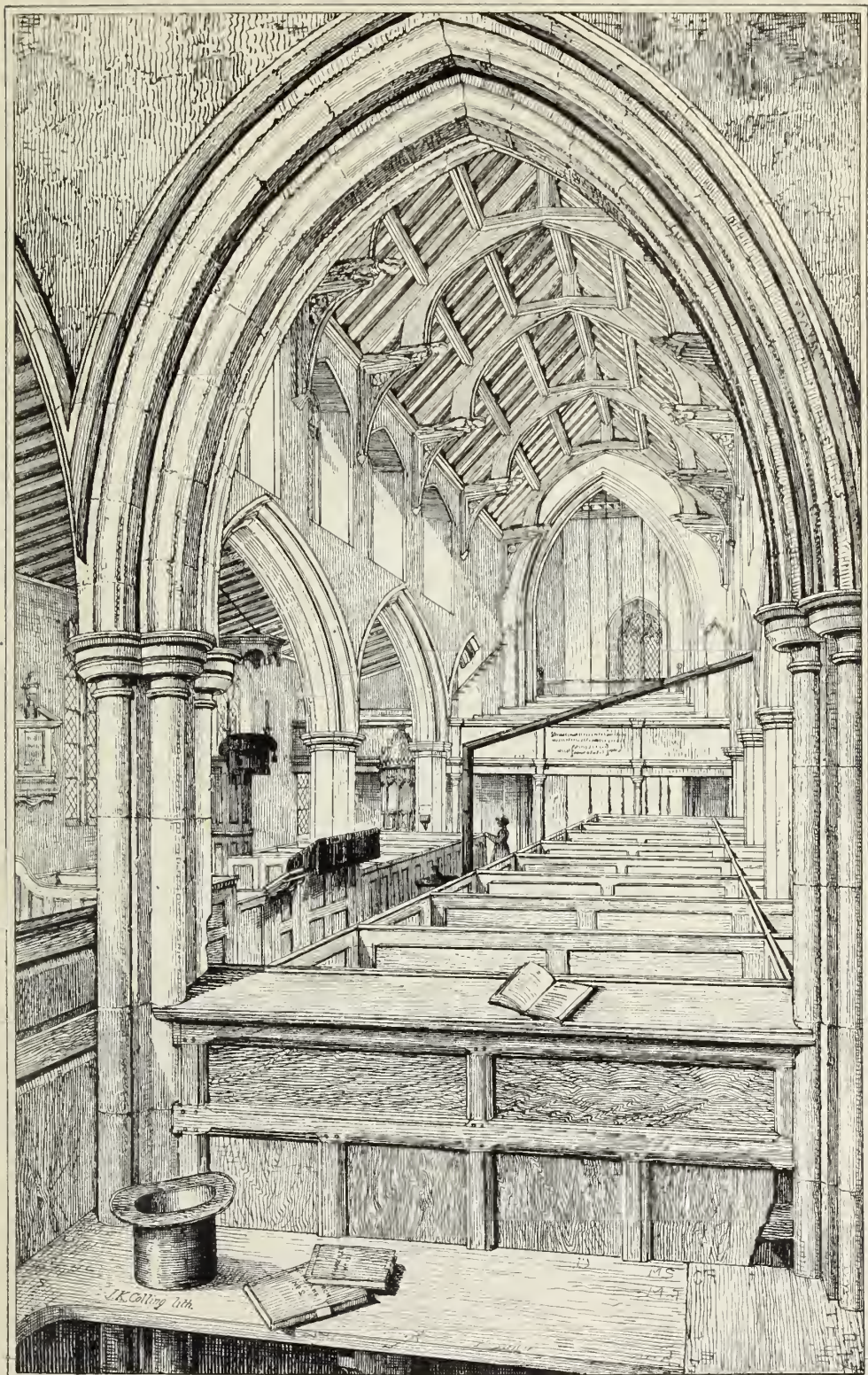
PLAN OF BACTON CHURCH,
SUFFOLK.

SCALE OF FEET

0 10 20 30 40 50



BRAMFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK .

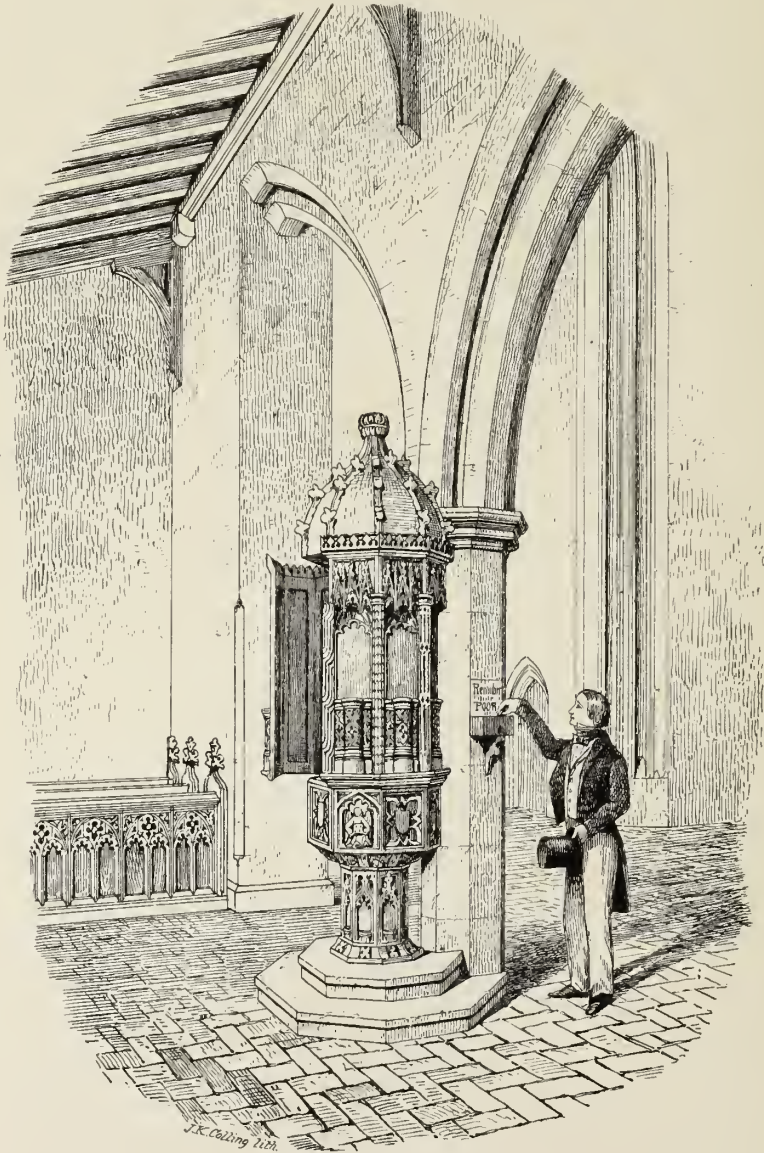


DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

MADE BY PRINTER 8 WELLINGTON STREET

INTERIOR OF BRAMFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



FONT IN SOUTH AISLE, BRAMFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



Bramford Church,

Suffolk.



PRINCIPALLY a Decorated Structure, with some few portions of an earlier date, which probably formed part of an Early English Church; these are the Priest's Door, the south east window of Chancel, and the south porch. The chief Perpendicular additions consist of the clearstory, the Chancel and Nave roofs (which are good specimens of the hammer beam kind) and parts of the north aisle. The details of the Tower, which is Decorated, are very good; there is no west door, but under the west window in Tower the mutilated remains of a Perpendicular niche are apparent. The north side of the Church is much richer than the south, the nave and aisle being finished with an enriched parapet, with pinnacles surmounted by sitting figures; the north porch is Decorated, but has been heightened to receive the continuation of the aisle parapet; the buttresses in this side of the Church are richly panelled, and have each a niche in the upper stage. The superior richness of the north side over that of the south is not confined to the Perpendicular work, for it may also be remarked in the westernmost windows of the Chancel, north and south, in which the tracery is identical; but the mouldings of the former are much richer than those of the latter. The Chancel, which is unusually lofty, is divided from the nave by an arcade of three arches: above the arcade the wall is built up solid;* opposite to this arcade is a lofty and richly moulded belfry arch, though its beautiful proportions are now quite destroyed by an immense gallery which is thrown across the Church from north to south, of course blocking up the western arches between the nave and aisles, and quite marring the effect of the fine

* A somewhat similar arrangement is to be seen in Sandridge Church, Herts.

font and cover, which otherwise would be a commanding object (as it should be) on entering the Church by the south door. The interior view of this Church shows many other disfigurements to which the building has been subjected, such as the immense stove, with its ugly black chimney pipe carried across the nave and aisle, for the convenient exit of which it has been thought no harm nor wrong in this, as in many other Churches, to destroy the tracery of some beautifully designed and wrought window; to say nothing of the destruction of the stained glass with which most, if not all, our Churches were formerly enriched. The fine old oak seats have been sacrificed to make room for cumbersome modern pews; the beauties of the Architecture have been concealed by unsightly mural monuments; and many other enormities present themselves which cannot be shown in a sketch. And this, the Authors regret to say, is the state of most of our old Churches—nay, bad as this is, many are even worse. Let us hope that the days of neglect are passed, and that the spirit of reverence for sacred things which has of late years been awakened among us will be increased—to the end that our new Churches may be erected in a manner worthy of our religion, and that the venerable Ecclesiastical Edifices, the bequests of our forefathers' piety, which yet remain to us—alas for those that have been suffered to fall into decay!—may be carefully upheld and transmitted in a perfect state to succeeding generations. It is with the earnest hope that their humble efforts will in some measure assist the good work of restoration that the Authors have devoted their time to this and other works on Ecclesiastical Architecture.

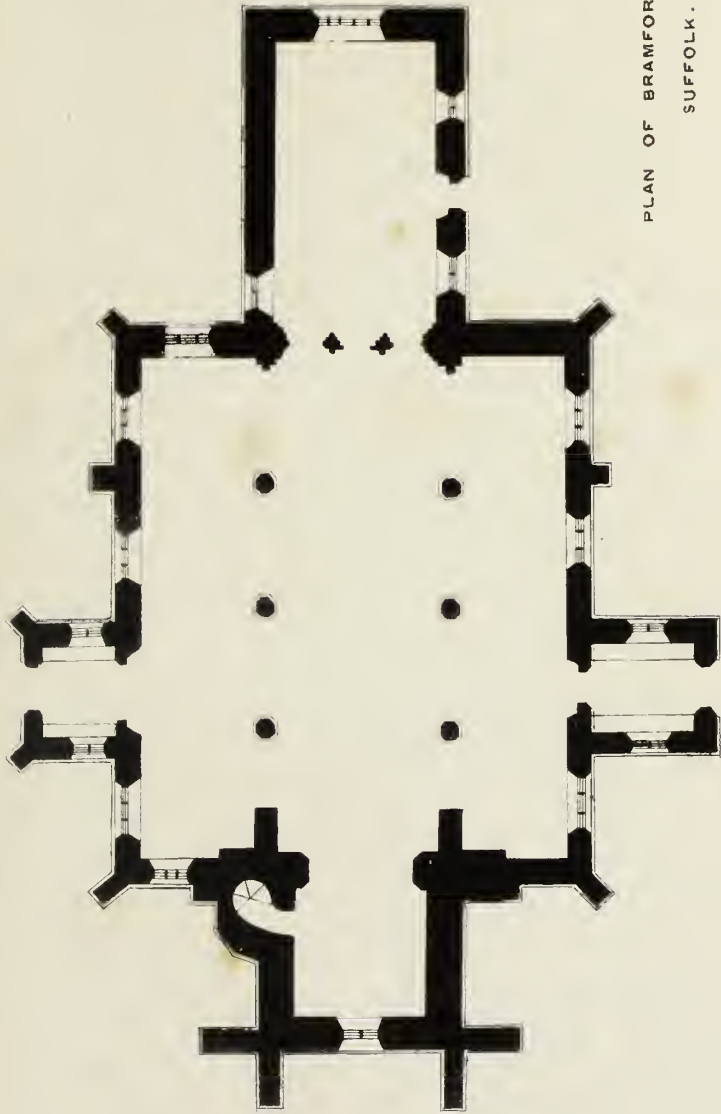
The Church affords accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	30	0
Width of Chancel	17	0
Length of Nave	52	0
Width of Nave	17	0
Length of Aisles	52	0
Width of Aisles	11	6







PLAN OF BRAMFORD CHURCH,
SUFFOLK.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET



300
12/10



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