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978-1-108-07346-2 - A Glossary of Terms Used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture: Volume 2: A Companion, Containing Four Hundred Additional Examples

John Henry Parker

Excerpt

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A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE  
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF  
**Gothic Architecture**  
IN ENGLAND.

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**Roman.**

TOWER IN DOVER CASTLE, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

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

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

**Saxon.**

Architectural remains of this era very doubtful.

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

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

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

650. KINGDOM OF MERCIA EMBRACES CHRISTIANITY.

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

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

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

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

#### 675—704. ETHELRED, KING OF MERCIA.

BRIXWORTH CHURCH, Northamptonshire, supposed to be founded by Cuthbald, second Abbot of Medeshampstead about this period. "Saxulphus post suum principale monaster. par-turiit et ædificavit suffraganea cœnobia.....Unde factum est ut ex ipso monaster. Medeshamstedensi plura alia sint con-dita, et de eadem congregatione monachi et abbates constituti, sicut ad Ancarig, quod modo Thorneia dicitur, et ad *Brikels-wurthe*...et ad plura alia."—Lelandi Collectanea, vol. i. p. 5.

This church has much the character of debased Roman work.  
Tower, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii. Arch, vol. iii. pl. iv. Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxx.  
Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv. Window, vol. iii. pl. xxxix.

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

688—728. INA encourages learning.

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

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the manners of the people, are proof sufficient; in which the image of his purity is reflected even upon the present times: another proof are the monasteries nobly founded at the King's expense; more especially that at GLASTONBURY, most celebrated in our days, which he erected, in a low retired situation, in order that the monks might more eagerly thirst after heavenly, in proportion as they were less affected by earthly things. Here too he erected a church, dedicated to the Holy Apostles, as an appendage to the ancient church of which we are speaking, and enriched it with vast possessions."—William of Malmsbury, Sharpe's trans. p. 35.

772—803. CHARLEMAGNE.

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

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

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

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

827—836. EGBERT, first King of England.

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

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## 872—901. ALFRED.

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

## SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF ALFRED.

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

Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv.

— Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire. Ibid. p. 304.

Tower, vol. iii. pl. xxxviii.

Columns, vol. iii. pl. xxii.

Doorway, vol. iii. pl. xxx.

— Brigstock Church, Northamptonshire. Ibid. p. 212.

Doorway, vol. ii. pl. xxxv.

Arch, vol. ii. pl. iv.

— Barnack Church, Northamptonshire, Ibid. p. 212.

Arch, vol. ii. pl. iv.

Wittering Church, Northamptonshire, east end. Ibid. p. 304.

Arch, vol. ii. pl. iv.

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

Repton Church, Derbyshire. Ibid. p. 304 and 148.

Crypt, vol. ii. pl. xxxiii.

Column, vol. iii. pl. xxii.

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

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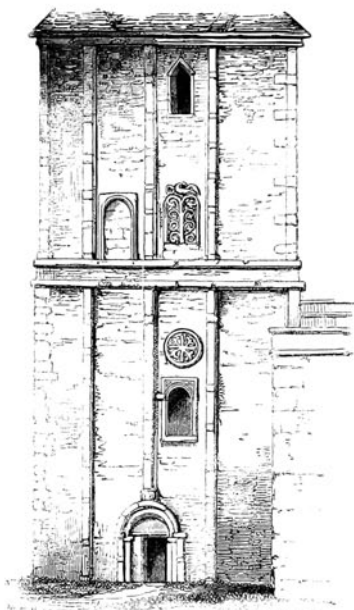
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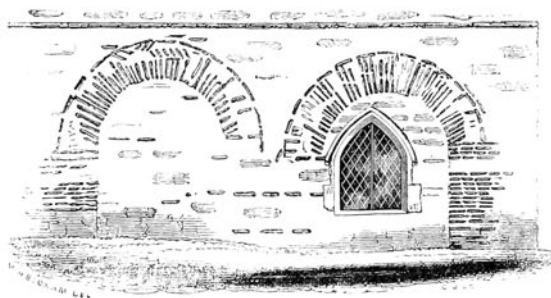
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SUPPOSED SAXON.



BARNACK CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



BRIXWORTH CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

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

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

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

959. **EDGAR**. “Scarce a year elapsed he did not build some new monastery.”—Ibid. p. 170.

St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

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

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

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

977. “A Council was called at Calne, where all the Senators of England, the king being absent on account of his youth, assembled in an upper chamber, and the business was agitated with much animosity and debate ;.....the floor with its beams and supporters gave way suddenly and fell to the ground ; all fell with it except Dunstan, who alone escaped unhurt by standing on a single rafter which retained its position, the rest were either killed or subjected to lasting infirmity.—Ibid. p. 189.

994. “Great devastations of the Danes. London besieged. Sixteen counties overrun. Devonshire was laid waste, the monasteries destroyed, and Exeter set on fire.”—Ibid. p. 194.

1013. “He (Richard, son of Richard I. Duke of Normandy) completed the monastery at FESCAMP, which his father had began.”—Ibid. p. 216.

1014. Church of St. Jacques, Liège ; the west front only, (De Caumont.)

Style—Romanesque, corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

1015. “Their (Sigeferd and Morcard) dependants were worsted and driven into the tower of ST. FRIDESWIDE’S CHURCH IN OXFORD, where, as they could not be dislodged, they were consumed by fire ; however, shortly after, the foul stain was wiped out by the king’s penitence, and the sacred place repaired.”—Ibid. p. 220.

1015. “Proceeding from Sandwich into Kent, and thence into West Saxony, he (Canute) laid every thing waste with fire and slaughter.”—Ibid. p. 221.



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SAXON.

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## 1017—1036. CANUTE THE DANE.

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

This was standing in Malmsbury's time.

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

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

Style—Corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

## 1022—1060. MONT ST. MICHEL, Normandy.

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

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belongs to the eleventh century.”—Mr. Gally Knight’s *Tour in Normandy*, p. 155.

Nave of the church, Early Norman.

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

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



## 1041—1066. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

1041. “Leofric and his wife Godifa built many monasteries as Coventry, St. Mary’s, Stow, Wenlock, Leon, and some others.”—William of Malmesbury, p. 247.

## SUPPOSED TO BE OF THIS AGE.

Tower of St. Benet’s Church, Cambridge.

Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv. See Rickman, p. 305.

Tower and Chancel Arch, Wickham Church, Berkshire.

Window, vol. ii. pl. xciv. *Ibid.* p. 126.