CAUGHER'S
GOTHIC
ARCHITECTURE
SELECT SPECIMENS

OF

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

BY

WILLIAM CAVELER, Archr.

PART THE FOURTH.
PREFACE.

After a great deal of labour, anxiety and expense, I am enabled to lay my work before my Subscribers in a complete state; for the two former I have been well rewarded by the flattering reception I have met with; the latter, I trust, will be shortly repaid by the further patronage of the public. I am sincerely grateful for the favours I have already received, and hope I shall continue to deserve them in future: and now, having made my acknowledgments, I proceed to offer a few remarks in reference to the plan on which the work has been conducted:—At the commencement it was my intention to have chosen good examples, without any regard to classification; but, owing to the suggestions of several Professional gentlemen, I was induced to make my selection from the best specimens of each style, beginning with the Anglo-Norman, and thence, through all the gradations, to the disuse of Gothic Architecture in the reign of Henry the Eighth, equalizing as far as might be the number of plates to each division, and arranging them together according to their respective dates and styles. By this means the volume might be referred to by the student, or the curious, to determine in some measure the dates and æras of similar works of the Gothic style. I have accordingly classed all my plates in a table at the beginning of the volume; and have adopted Mr. Rickman for my authority in the divisions of the style, differing only with him in one instance: this is in the last æra, including a period of three hundred years, which he has named
the 'Perpendicular;' a division much too general, especially as there is an essential difference between the work of the former half of that period and that of the latter. I have therefore taken the liberty of sub-dividing this long era into two, retaining Mr. Rickman's style of Perpendicular for the former, (beginning with the year 1382, and finishing with the reign of Henry the Sixth) and calling the latter, (commencing with the death of that monarch, and ending with the extinction of the Gothic style) the 'Tudor.' Under this arrangement my table stands thus: the Anglo-Norman prevailing to the year 1189; the Early English to 1307; the Decorated English to 1382; the Perpendicular English to 1461; and the Tudor to 1530-40. Of the utility of a work of the present kind, of the beauty of many of the subjects, or of the excellence of Gothic Architecture, I will say nothing. It will be sufficient to state that my volume contains Elevations, Sections, Plans, and Details, to show the exterior and interior arrangements, the general appearance and the practical construction of the subjects delineated. To each Plate I have attached descriptive letter-press, sufficient to explain the contents of the plates, and to clear up any difficulty that might occur as to the situation of the details; and at the beginning I have introduced a concise account of the history and antiquities of each building whence I have taken my subjects; not original indeed, but what perhaps is better—extracted from works of good authority.

I take this opportunity of testifying my gratitude to several gentlemen for their valuable and disinterested assistance. To the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey I am very thankful for allowing me to dedicate my publication to him, thereby giving it a distinction, at the commencement, which has proved highly beneficial to me. To the Very Rev. the Deans of Westminster and Rochester I return sincere thanks, for their obliging condescension in allowing me the range of the buildings under their charge. To the Rev. Dr. Hunt, Vice-dean of Canterbury, and the Rev. Dr. King, Archdeacon of Rochester and Rector of Stone, I am much obliged, from the same cause. To the Rev. Dr. Ingram,
President of Trinity College, Oxford, I tender my cordial thanks for his kind assistance; and to Dr. Routh, President of Magdalene College, Oxford, my thanks are also due. To Sir Francis Palgrave and Sir Robert Smirke I am much indebted for many favours. I must also thank the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for his notices of my work, gently adverting to its faults, and kindly giving hints for its improvement, of which I have availed myself on more than one occasion. And, finally, to the Noblemen and Gentlemen, my Subscribers, I am sincerely grateful for their patronage. In conclusion I may observe, that all the specimens contained in this volume are from Monastic or Ecclesiastical Architecture; and I beg to say that it is my present intention, at no very distant period, to produce a volume, corresponding with the present, (but entirely independent of it) in which the subjects will be selected from the finest examples of Collegiate Architecture now remaining unpublished, and for which I now beg a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon the present publication.

WILLIAM CAVELER.

November 1st, 1836.
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<td>Bishop John de Shepey</td>
<td>1352</td>
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<td>(double plate)</td>
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<td>Section and Details of the same</td>
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<td>Foliage and Heads from the same</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specimens of Roses and Brackets from St. Stephen's Chapel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elevation of the Doorway on the South Side of the Bishop's Chapel, Ely Place</td>
<td>Thomas de Arundel, Bishop of Ely</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>Richard the Second</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section and Details of the same</td>
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#### Perpendicular English.

| Elevation, Section, &c. of the Canopy over the Tomb of Edward the Third | Richard the Second | About 1385 | Richard the Second |
| Plan of the Soffit, with Details of the same | | | |
| Elevation of the Top of the Turret of Henry the Fifth's Shrine | Henry the Sixth | 1428 | Henry the Sixth |
| Elevation of the Arch between the Turrets of the same | | | |
| Details of the same | | | |
| Elevation of the Screen in Lichfield Church, Norfolk | | | |
| Two Compartments of the Upper Portion of the same, at Large | | | |
| Details of the same | | | |
| Pedestal and Details from the Screen in St. Edward's Chapel | Henry the Sixth | 1440 | | |

#### Tudor English.

| Elevation and Section of the Chapel Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, (double plate) | By some attributed to Cardinal Wolsey | About 1504 | Henry the Seventh |
| Windows of the Belfry of the same | | | |
| Details of the same | | | |
| Ceiling Plan of Abbot Islip's Chapel, Westminster Abbey | Abbot Islip | 1509 | | |
| Section of the same, and Panelling in the same | | | |
| Elevation of the Canopy of the Niche over St. Erasmus' Chapel | | | |
| Plan of the Soffit, and Elevation of the Pedestal of the same | Dean Chambers | 1530 | Henry the Eighth |
| Details of the same | | | |
| Longitudinal Section of the Oratory in the Cloisters of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster | | | |
| Transverse Section of the same, looking East | | | |
| Plan of the same | | | |
| Details of the same | | | |
| Elevation, Plan, and Section of the Niche in the Upper Oratory of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster | | | |
| Elevation, &c. of the Canopy at large of the same | | | |
| Elevation, &c. of the Pedestal at large of the same | | | |
In a double Plate, we have displayed the elevation of this fine specimen of Norman architecture, the exterior front of the west door of Rochester Cathedral, which, in its perfect state, must have been one of the handsomest in the kingdom. It has been much broken and weather-worn, so much so, that a considerable part of the ornaments are nearly destroyed, the remainder are choked with dust, and the whole is in a sad state of dilapidation. It suffered much in the Revolution, from the wantonness of Cromwell’s soldiers, who we may suppose cut off the head from the effigy of Queen Matilda, and bored holes in that of her husband. We have, of course, restored them in our engraving, from portraits tolerably well authenticated. The ornaments we have also replaced, where defaced, from those that remain; the bases have been removed for many years, and the columns now rest on a modern basement of Portland stone. The effigy on the left jamb is that of Henry the First, that opposite is Matilda his Queen; what was intended to be represented by the sculpture in the centre spandril of the arch, I know not, but it is probably taken from the Revelations, or from some traditionary legend: the principal figure has lost his head, and the whole is shattered and obscure. The lintel over the door seems to contain figures of the twelve Apostles sculptured on it. The door is of modern workmanship in wood, painted.
SECTION, PLAN, &c., OF THE WEST DOOR.

The second Plate on this subject contains a section of the doorway, taken perpendicularly through the centre of the arch, and looking northwards; a plan of the same, including one of the panels in the interior, and a section of the arch moulding. The ground appears to have been much raised on the exterior, so that there is a descent of four steps into the interior of the church.
DETAILS OF THE WINDOW IN THE EAST WALL.

In this Plate are a half plan of the window, looking upwards and showing the soffit of the capitals and arch, and a half plan showing the bases and lower part of the window: a section of the capital, the brass band round the centre of the columns, the base and string course in the interior, and also those of the exterior, with a section of the arch moulding. There are also twelve specimens of capitals, apparently of the Norman era, (though they support pointed arches,) from the arcade in the vestibule of this church.
St. Mary's, Stone, Stantune, or Stanes, is a parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the county of Kent, two miles (east by north) from Dartford, containing 719 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, valued in the king's books at £26. 10, with a present net income of £765: patron the Bishop of Rochester. The church, which has been built at various periods from the time of Henry the Third to that of Henry the Eighth, is on the exterior plain and unadorned; indeed, judging from appearances, I should say it had never been finished. The windows of the nave are composed of two splayed equilateral arched lights, with a quatrefoil spandril, and the whole surmounted by a mean drip-moulding: those of the chancel are ill-looking designs, of very late Gothic; and those of the vestibule, or west end, are tolerable graceful works of the decorated period. The buttresses are plain, with a set-off and capping, much patched with brick and rubble; so also is the east end of the church, having gables of brick, probably of the time of Charles the First, when repairs to a large extent seem to have been executed here. The tower, which is low and plain, appears to have been built late in the style, it contains square-headed windows, concealed by louvre-boards; on the north east there is a chapel, or vestry, now in ruins, and overgrown with ivy; and adjoining it is another chantry or chapel, built in the reign of Henry the Eighth, in which Sir John Wylahyre and his wife are buried; the former of whom died in 1526; there is an elegant altar-tomb (surmounted by a canopy) to their memory on the north side of the chapel, from which the figures and inscriptions of brass have been removed. In the church are also buried various members of the Talbot family, of Stone Castle, and several of the rectors of the parish; among whom are John Sorewell, who died in 1489, and John Lumbard,
who died in 1408, and over whose remains monumental brasses are placed. In Hasted's time (1778) the chancel was ornamented on both sides with ancient stalls, these are now removed.

With regard to the history of the church, little remarkable has occurred; Ethelred gave the manor of Stantune, now called Stone, to the cathedral church of St. Andrew, at Rochester and Godwyn the Bishop, since which time it has remained part of the possessions of that see. The first rector, Daniel Dig, was presented to the rectory by the Bishop of Rochester in 1284, 13th of Edward the First, the church therefore was begun some time previous to this, probably, as the style of work seems to denote, in the latter part of Henry the Third's reign, or the beginning of his successor. The vestibule was finished in all probability (judging from the style of work) in the early part of the reign of Edward the Third. On the 14th of January, 1638, according to Hasted, this church was greatly damaged by a violent storm of wind, thunder and lightning, insomuch that the roof and steeple were burnt, and, as tradition reports, the heat was so intense, that the bells melted as they hung; to the latter part I certainly am not inclined to give implicit credit, but the former part of the story is corroborated by the appearance of the present roof and parts adjacent. Hasted, in his History of Kent just referred to, says that the Bishops of Rochester made this their resting-place in their journeys to and from London: for further information concerning the architectural peculiarities of this church, I refer my readers to the particular descriptions of the sections, plan, and other plates.
LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING SOUTH.

A longitudinal section, looking south, occupies this plate. On the left is the chancel, which appears to have had anciently a groined roof, now destroyed; part of the outline of the arch is still visible on the stone-work of the walls; the piers, of Purbeck marble, which supported it also remain. The present roof, both here and in the nave, seem to be of the time of James the First, or thereabouts, they are concealed by the flat ceiling; but for a common roof that of the nave is well wrought: there is no admittance into that of the chancel, as all communication is stopped up. The windows of the chancel appear to be of very late workmanship, and very indifferent design. In the space between the transverse arch, separating the chancel from the nave, and the pier bounding the arcade, are traces of a door which on the outside is perfectly visible, and blocked up with bricks. In the eastern compartment of the arcade is a piscina of a plain form, being a common moulded arch of the early English date. The gables at the east end are of brick of the time of James the First, as mentioned before; the buttresses also have been repaired in the same manner. Only one window of the nave on each side seems to have been properly finished, that is the easternmost, the others are rude and ill-favoured. There are no traces of a groined or stone roof to the nave, on the contrary there is a moulded string course of stone, apparently ancient, immediately under the flat ceiling, and continued complete and whole along this part of the church; which shows that the roof must have been above this, and if of stone would have been too lofty, as they were built in those days, so that
Stone Church, Kent.

TRANSVERSE SECTION, LOOKING EAST.

This section is taken vertically through the centre of the easternmost arch in the nave, showing the fine transverse arch of the chancel, the perpendicular window at the east end of it, the arcade beneath it, and the two handsome windows (now blocked up) in the east wall of the nave, which will be found at large in their proper place. At the back of the larger window of the two, on the left, is the chapel, erected by Sir John Wilshyre, in the time of Henry the Eighth; part of which appears on the exterior in this section. Beyond this chapel is a large buttress, from which a cross springer rises to the wall of the chancel, and for which there is at present no apparent use. The lower division of the window has been cut away for the insertion of an arch of the Tudor form, which in all probability was open to the church, forming a communication with the chapel, just noticed. There are traces also of an arch of the same form in the chancel behind the arcade, but it is concealed by the plaster which abounds here. In our engraving we have restored this window, in order to produce a better effect. Above the arches, in the aisles of the nave, are small block corbels, on which the original roof seems to have rested. This plate also contains a section of the moulding of the transverse arch in the centre of this section, and within it is a section of the capital to the same, and on the right of the plate, a section of the arch mouldings of the nave, through which our section of the church is taken in the present instance. We have been obliged to break the latter off, in order that it might not encroach on the principal subject of the plate, but the mouldings are returned alike on both sides, the four-leaved ornament forming the centre.
Stone Church, Kent.

TRANSVERSE SECTION, LOOKING WEST.

A transverse section, looking west, taken through the centre of the westernmost arches of the nave, showing the transverse arch of the vestibule, on which one side of the tower rests, and all beyond it, chiefly occupies this plate. This arch is evidently of later date than the others of this structure, it is of a warmer coloured stone and different workmanship, having the distinguishing marks of the decorated style of Gothic Architecture. The door in the centre is the chief entrance into the church, that to the left of it is the entrance to the staircase of the tower; above these is a three light window of good workmanship, it is not placed in the centre of the arch, which does not improve the effect of the engraving, but in the original is hid by the organ. In the aisles are two flying buttresses, springing from the wall to a level with the top of the piers under the tower, to counteract the lateral pressure of the transverse arch, which must be very considerable, having a heavy weight above it, but certainly does not seem to require any additional aid than what it would receive from the large pier beneath it, and from the surrounding arches and walls. The architect of the place, however, seems to have calculated with greater nicety, or perhaps wished to make "assurance doubly sure," or what is more likely than either, intended to erect a much more lofty tower than the present one, thereby of course adding to the weight and requiring an adequate equipoise. This opinion seems to be corroborated in some measure by the appearance of this tower, which is low and ill-proportioned, and of much later date than the work beneath it. Above the
STONE CHURCH, KENT.

buttress, on the south side, is a small loop-hole, for which no use appears, unless there was a gallery, which is not improbable between the buttress and the west wall. At the west end of the aisles are two windows, common indeed, but not ungraceful; an entire elevation of one may be seen in the longitudinal section on the right extremity. The tower is also omitted in this plate for the reasons before stated. A section of the transverse chancel arch, and of the moulding of the flying buttress, completes this sheet.
This Plan contains the text on the left of it, and the figure on the right.

The remainder of the text will be added below.
Stone Church, Kent.

PLAN AND DETAILS.

This Plate contains a plan of this church, the upper part being the chancel; on the left of it is a small ruined chapel or vestry, having a door, now blocked up and concealed by plaster, in one of the compartments of the arcade. This chapel was lighted only by two loop-holes, unless the roof (the block corbel supports of which alone remain,) admitted some: the walls are now covered with ivy, and the chapel is filled with bushes; it had no external communication, so that it was necessary to clamber over the wall to gain admittance. On the south of this chamber is another, said to have been built by Sir John Wylshyre, as a chantry-chapel for himself and his wife, and who are buried on the north side of it, as already mentioned; this chapel is used as a vestry and school-rooms, and has doors cut through the wall into the church, and under one of the windows, into the church-yard. The nave occupies the centre, and the vestibule the lower end of the plan; upon which we have no further remarks to offer.

The remainder of the sheet is filled with various details, as follows:—Plans of the eastern, middle, and western piers of the chancel; a plan of the piers, supporting the transverse arch of the nave under the tower, (the upper part being a plan of the piers to the arches of the nave); a section of the band round the centre of those piers, and that on the piers of the vestibule; a section of the base of the latter; section of the base of the former; section of the base on the east part of the piers of the vestibule, and of the piers in the chancel; and a section of the string-course under the windows of the nave.
DOORWAY ON THE NORTH SIDE.

This Plate shows an elevation of the doorway in the north wall of the nave and is a curious specimen, much dilapidated. A vertical section through the centre of the arch, two specimens of its ornaments, a section of the arch moulding, and a plan of the jamb, display the component parts of this doorway complete.
In this case of this case.
A half piece.
A half piece.
there is no the does.
base, or the course to.
at either the
case.
Stone Church, Kent.

A R C A D E I N T H E C H A N C E L.

In this engraving are displayed three compartments of the arcade in the chancel of this church: those we have chosen stands at the west-end of the south side. A half plan, looking upwards, showing the soffits of the arch and capitals, and a half plan, showing the bases and basement-seat, are placed beneath the elevation: there is also a section through the centre of the arch, on the extreme left; and the details are as follow:—A section of the arch moulding, of the capital and base, of the base and string-course, of the large pier adjoining, and of the string-course over the arcade, and an elevation at large of the capitals and corbel-heads at either end of the elevation. This arcade occupies three sides of the chancel, the east-end having four compartments instead of three.
STONE CHURCH, KENT.

North window in the East wall of the Nave.
As interior ornamentation the north wall of the east room is covered with a frieze of the window is completely covered by a large and complete
the tooth-flower ornament. The cornice has a long moulding, and of the large spandrus.
STONE CEPHE, KENT.

This section is on the East wall of the Church.
THE NORTH WINDOW IN THE EAST WALL OF THE NAVE.

An interior elevation, with a section and plan of this window, which stands in the east wall of the north aisle of the nave, are shown in this engraving. The arch of the window is very handsome, but the whole elevation is of an indifferent proportion. The cusps of the circles in the centre and sides are at present completely covered by a large coat of plaster, extending to the moulding containing the toothed-flower ornament. The details in this plate are a section of the arch moulding, and of the cap and base; and a view of the termination of one of the cusps of the large spandril.
STONE CHURCH, KENT.

SOUTH WINDOW IN THE EAST WALL OF THE NAVE.

This is a well proportioned window, of which we have shown an interior elevation, a section through the centre, a plan, a section of the arch moulding, and a view of the centre capital.
STONE CHURCH, KENT.

Window on the North Side of Nave.
STONE CHURCH, KENT.

WINDOW IN THE NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE.

An interior elevation of the easternmost window in the north wall of the nave occupies this Plate, with its section and details, consisting of a plan, section of the arch moulding, and of the centre capital, and the two bosses in the spandrils of the arch. The latter we have taken from the opposite window, as these have been some time ago removed.
STONE CHURCH, KENT.
Specimens of Capitals, 12th cent.
SPECIFICATION OF CAPITALS, &c.

To illustrate the experiments of the TGs, capitals of other ornaments, in the group, with the exception of nos. 1, 2, and 3, marked e and g, from lines 1 to 8. One in the group 2 is a view of the capitals and part of theecessum, or cornice, the latter from the inner that marked g, is a view of the capital of the lower, which were supported by the central rest of the cornice. The outer of the capitals and cornices, each of the north end of the cornice, the north, and the northeast, are from that part of the arcade in the church, which we have described above. The remaining three bosses, and these described, are on another part of the same subject.
Stone Church, Kent.

SPECIMENS OF CAPITALS, &c.

This Engraving contains specimens of the foliage, capitals, and other ornaments in this church, with the exception of two brackets, marked c and e, from Lincoln Cathedral. The group f, is a view of the capitals and part of the transverse arch, separating the chancel from the nave; that marked g, is a view of the capitals of the piers, which once supported the groined roof of the chancel; h is a view of the capitals and easternmost arch of the north side of the nave; the boss a, and the corbel-head b, are from that part of the arcade in the chancel, which we have illustrated above; the remaining three bosses, and the other corbel, are from other parts of the same subject.
DETAILS FROM THE MONUMENT OF EDMUND CROUCHBACK,
- EARL OF LANCASTER.

An elevation is shown in this Plate of the two compartments on the left of our
elevation of Crouchback's Monument, with a section and plan of the same, and
four specimens of the finials, whose situation may be seen by using the letters
of reference. The band of ornament, on one of the flat members of the cornice,
is painted, and the emblazonments are of plastic composition, painted in their
proper colours.
St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.

TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE ORATORY IN THE CLOISTERS, LOOKING EAST.

In this Plate is shown a transverse section, taken through the centre of the windows, and looking east, showing the semi-octagonal end of this chapel. The lower part of the window, and the wall beneath in the centre, has been cut away to form a door hence into the court of the cloisters.
TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE ORATORY IN THE CLOISTERS, LOOKING WEST:

A transverse section of this oratory, taken also through the centre of the windows, (looking west,) fills this sheet; it shows the glazed screen which separates it from the cloisters.
St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.

PLAN OF THE ORATORY IN THE CLOISTERS.

A plan of the oratory, taken across the windows, showing the beautiful ceiling, is contained in this Plate; upon this specimen it is almost needless to remark—its beauty will readily be acknowledged by all the admirers of the latest style of Gothic Architecture.
LIMPID DELITIOUS GLOWING FOAMY DRINKS
St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.

VARIOUS DETAILS FROM THE ORATORY IN THE CLOISTERS.

In this Plate are contained various details; as follows:—A plan of the eastern pier in the south side, opposite that in the external angle of the semi-octagon; a plan of the south-western pier, including the adjoining one in the cloister, and showing the bases; a plan of the door-jamb in the screen; a section of one of the ribs in the ceiling; and the bosses seen in the plan of the oratory: the circular ones being specimens of those which form the termination of the cusps, and of which we have also shown profiles.