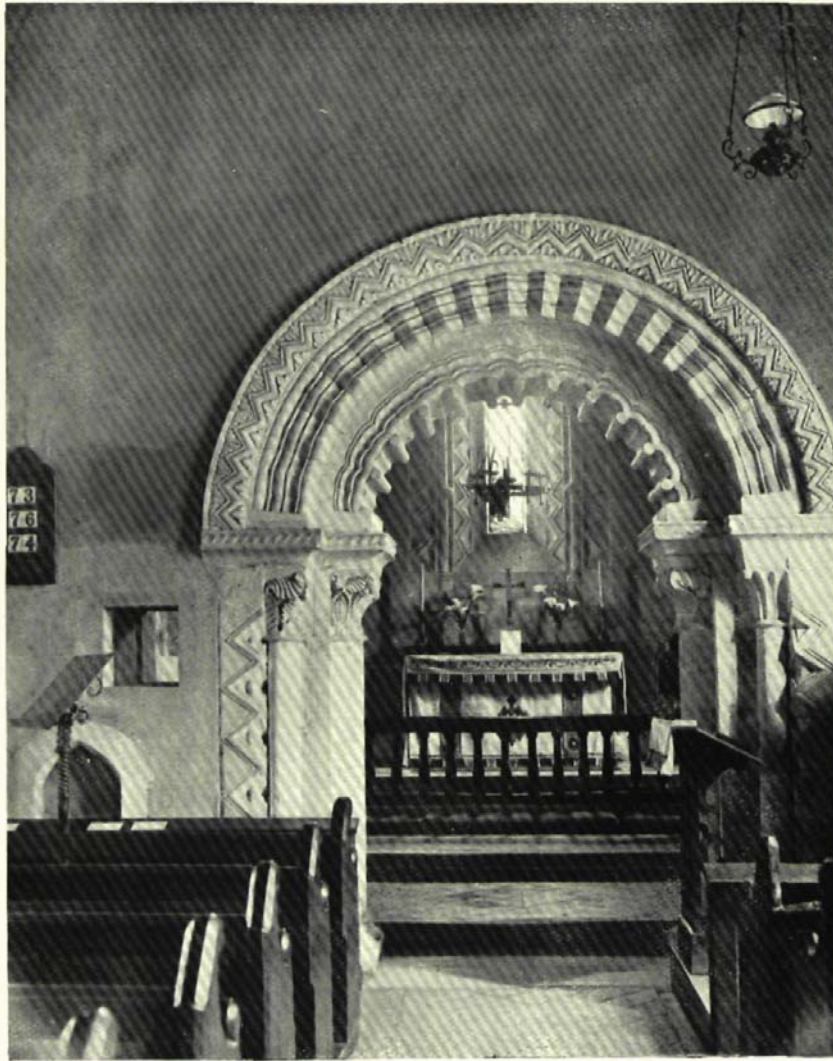


WINCHFIELD CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 1. The Chancel Arch

HURSTBOURNE PRIORS CHURCH

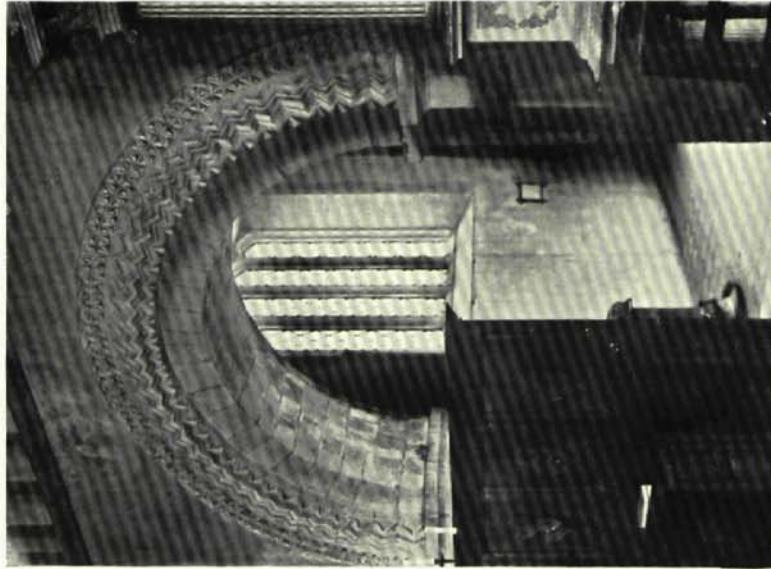
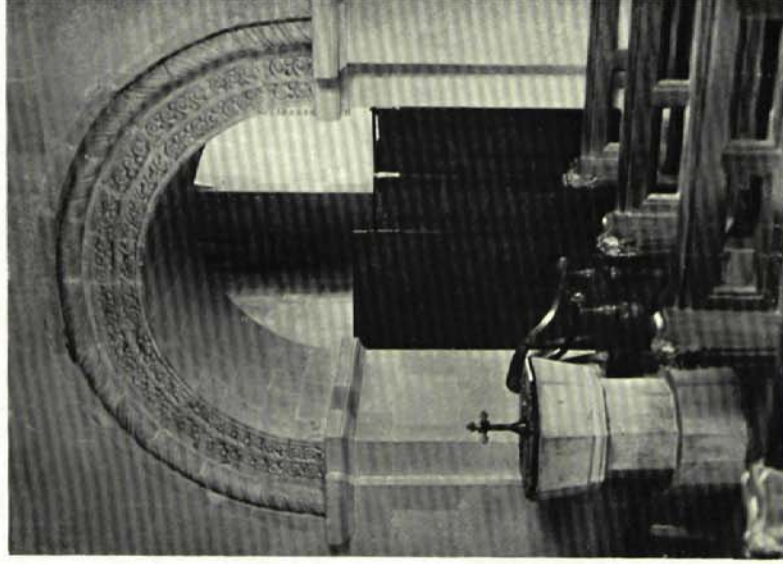


Fig. 2a. The (former) Chancel Arch

SYDMONTON CHURCH



Watson Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 2b. The Tower (formerly the Chancel) Arch

SHERBORNE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

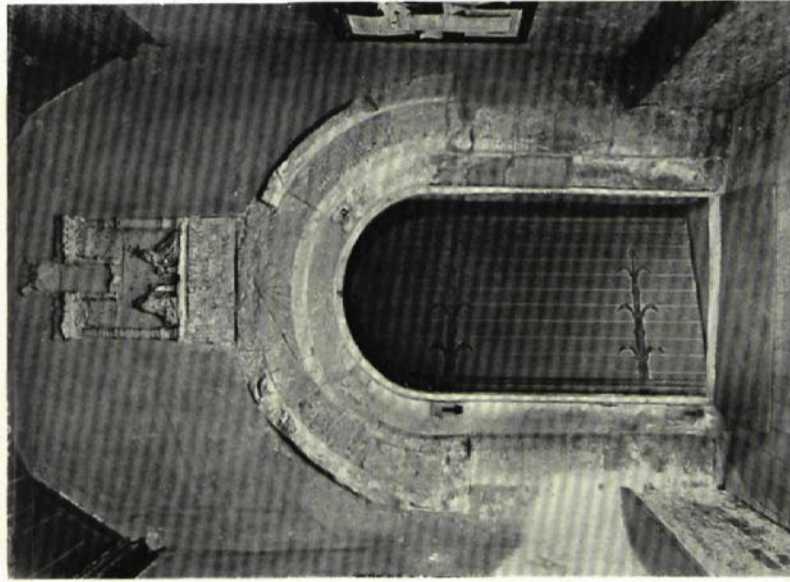
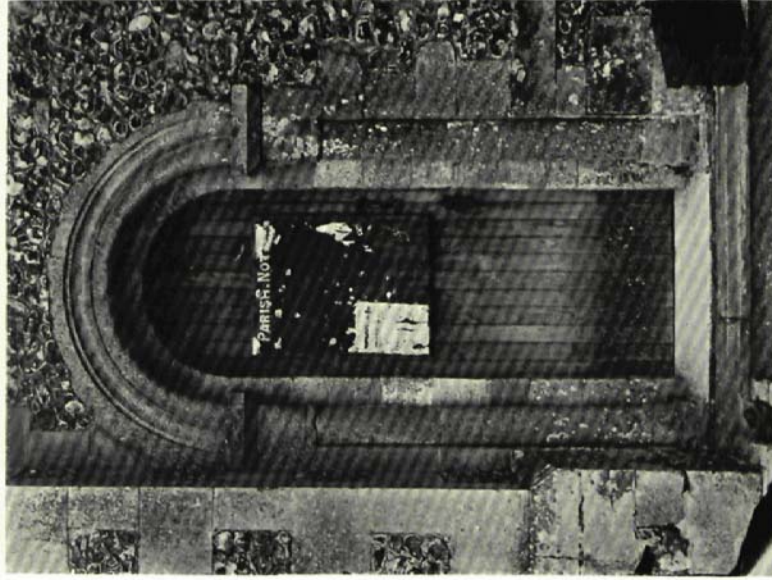


Fig. 3a. The South Doorway

NEWHAM CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 3b. The South Tower Doorway

NEWNHAM CHURCH

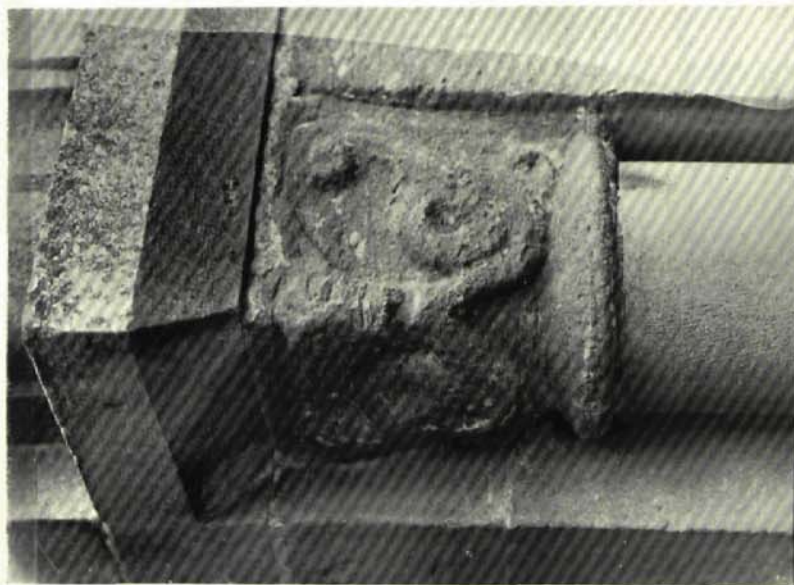
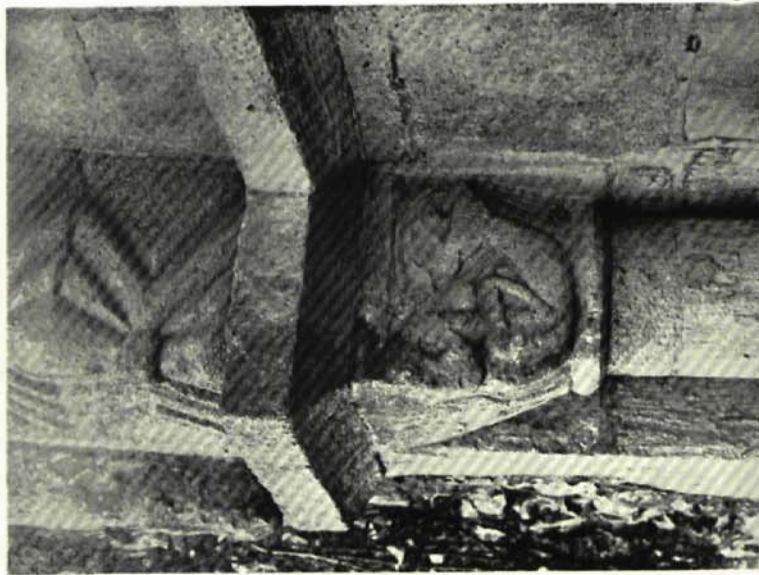


Fig. 4a. Capital of West Doorway

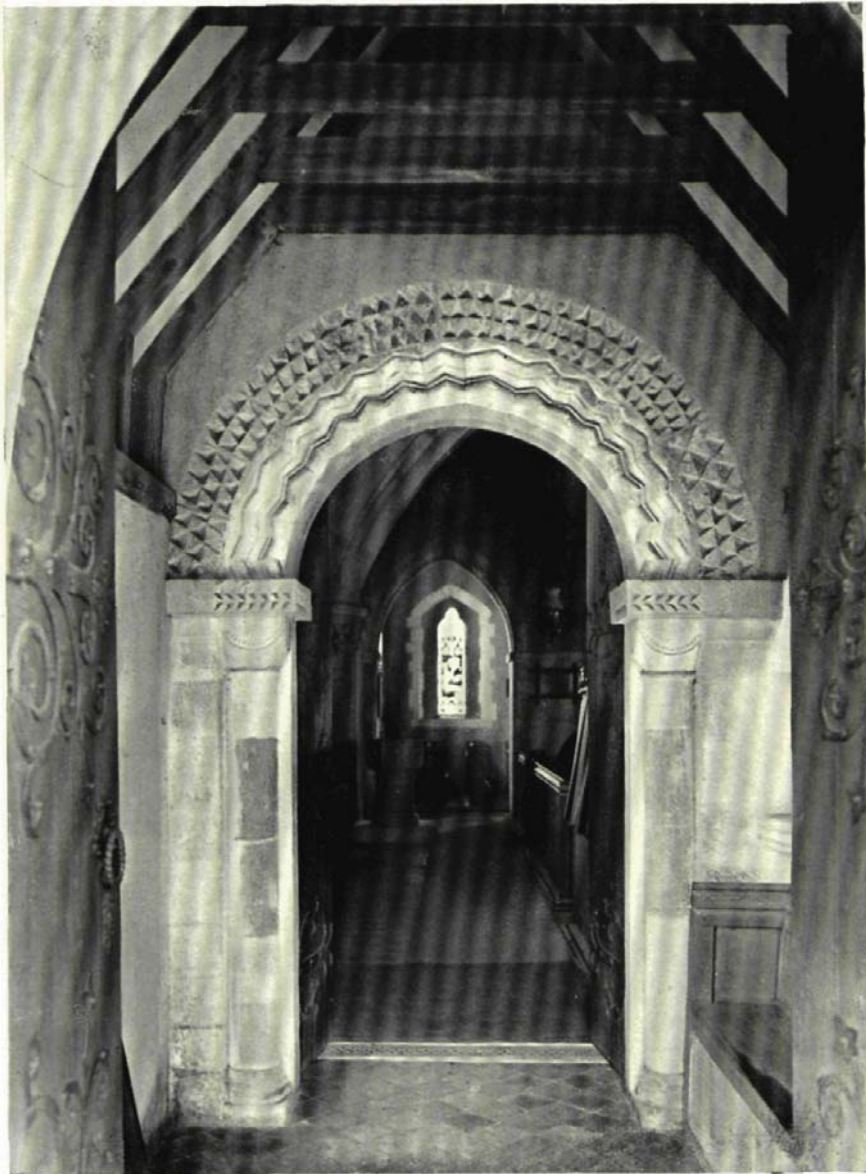
NATELY SCURES CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 4b. Capital of North Doorway

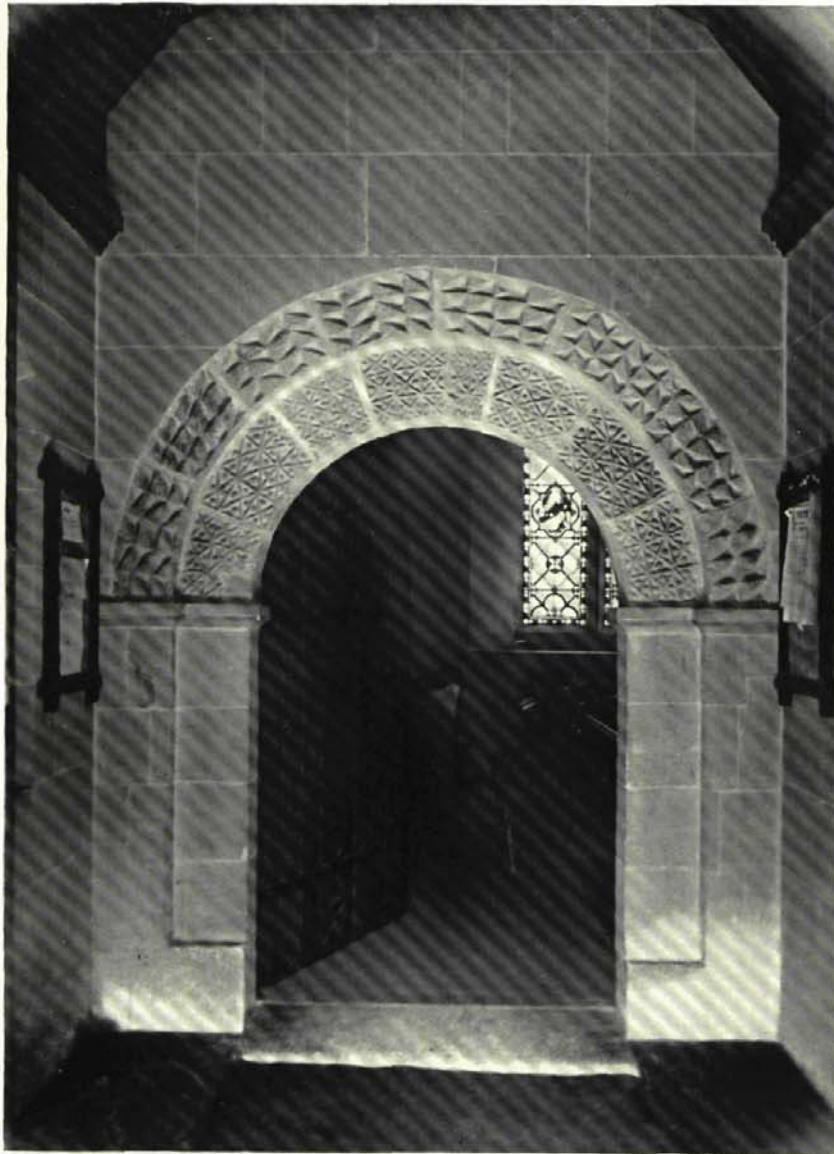
WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig 5. The South Doorway

SYDMONTON CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 6. The South Doorway

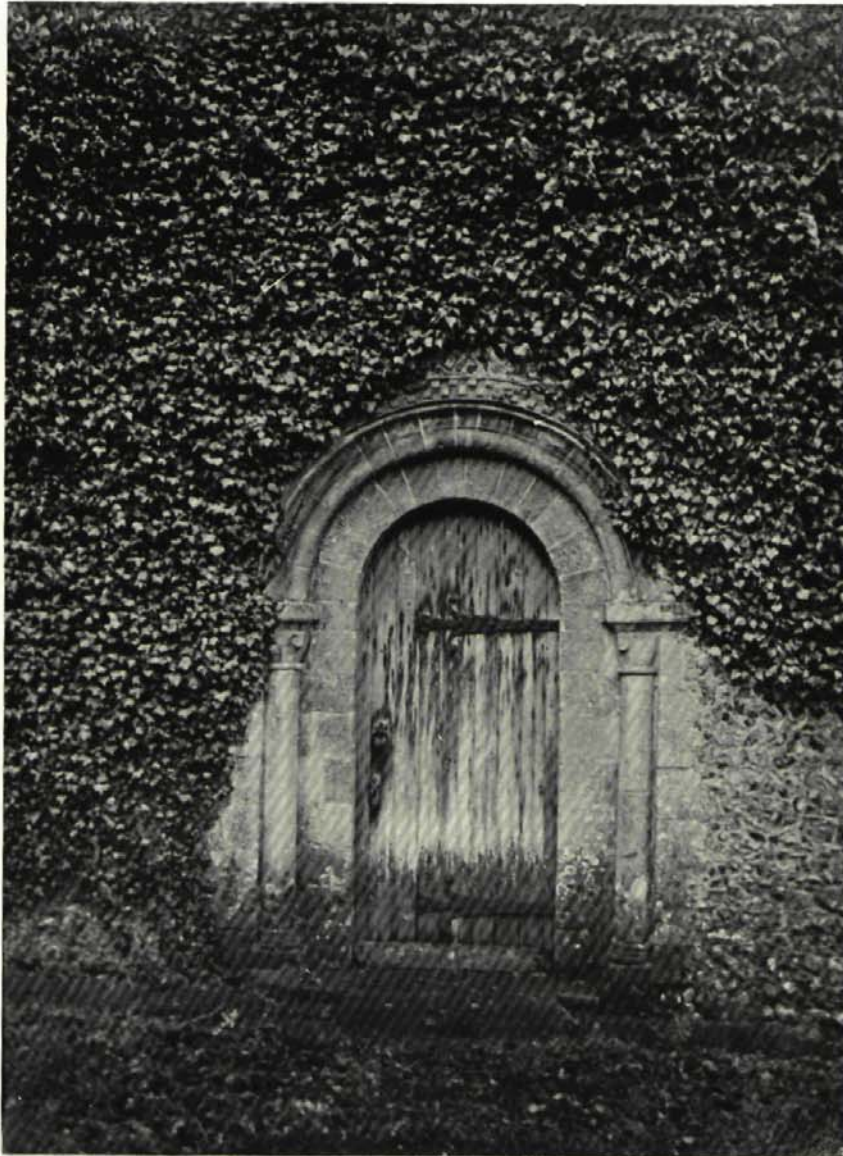
KINGSCLERE CHURCH



Watton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 7. The Blocked-up North Doorway

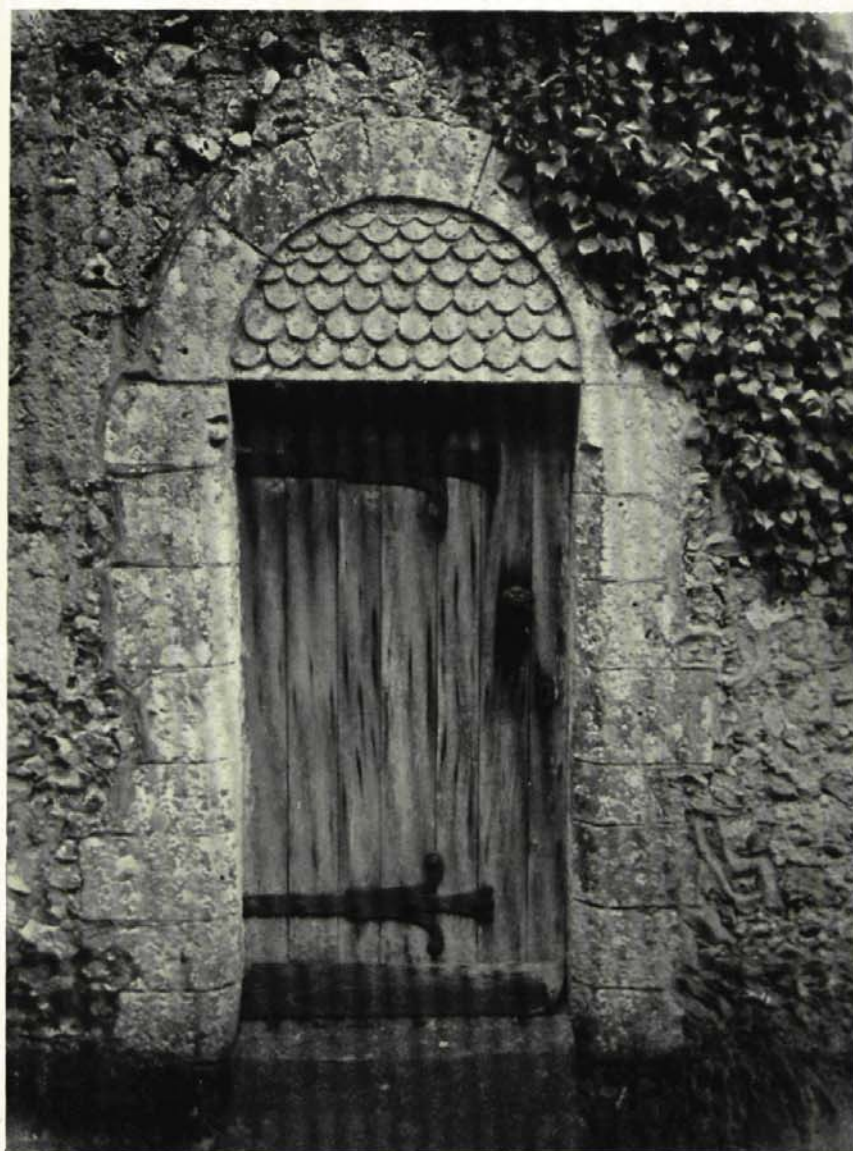
BURGHCLERE CHURCH



Waiton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 8. The North Doorway

BURGHCLERE CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 9. The South Doorway

MONK SHERBORNE CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 10. The North Doorway

GREYWELL CHURCH

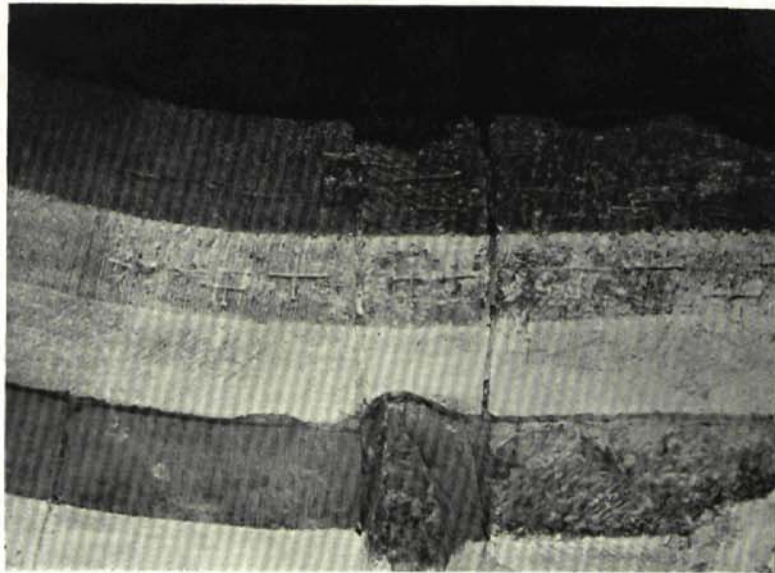


Fig. 11a. Votive Crosses on North Doorway

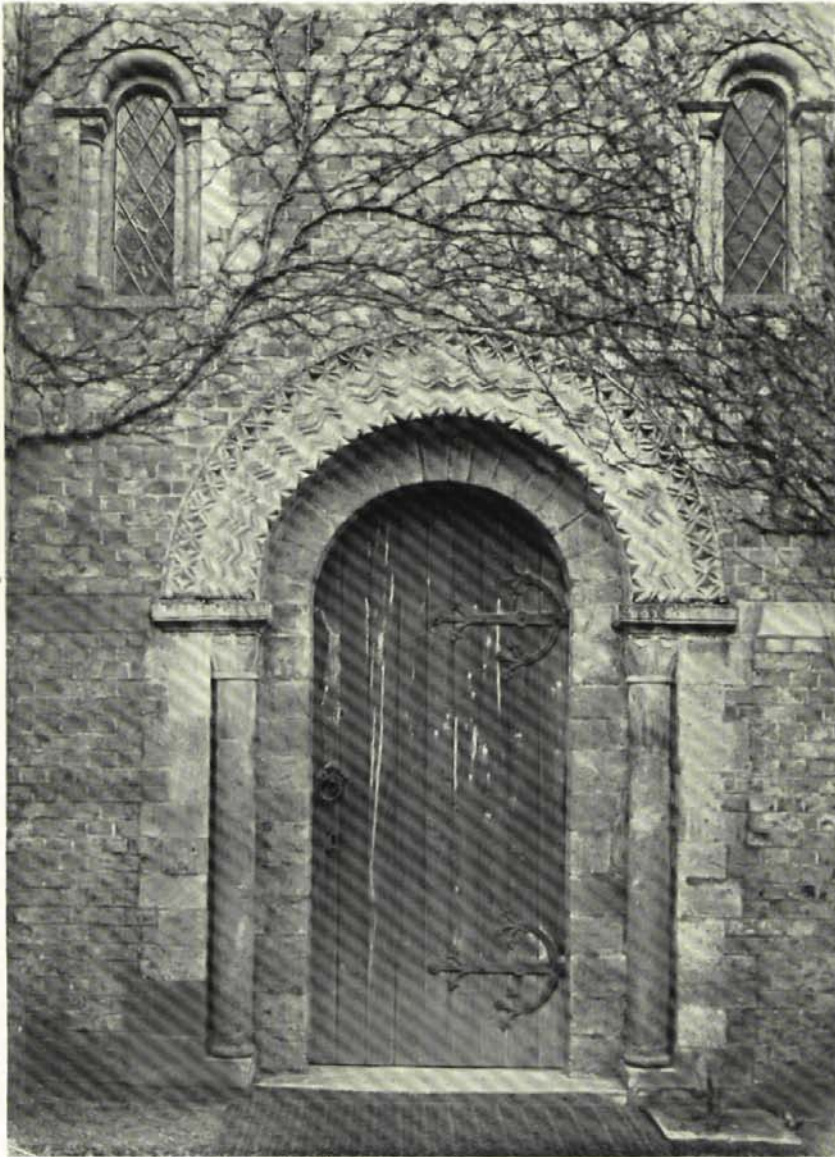
MONK SHERBORNE CHURCH



Watson Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 11b. Capital of North Doorway

HURSTBOURNE PRIORS CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 12. The West Doorway

NATELY SCURES CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 13. The North Doorway

FARNBOROUGH CHURCH

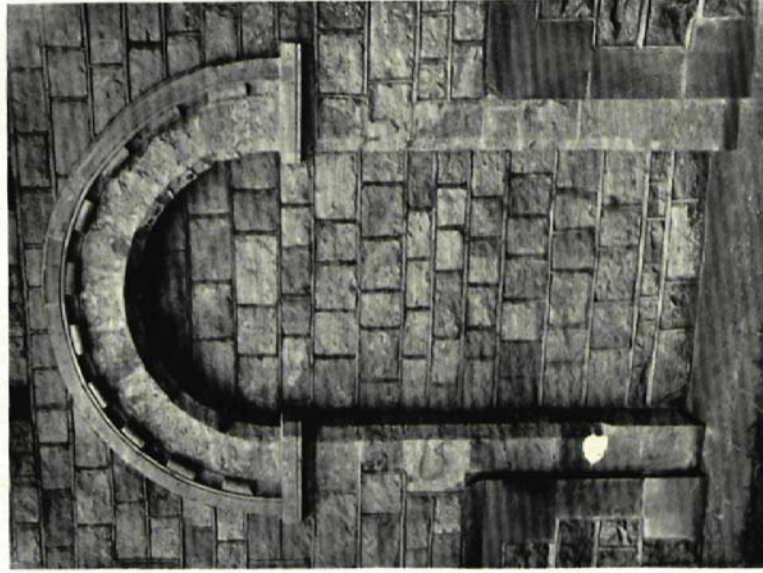
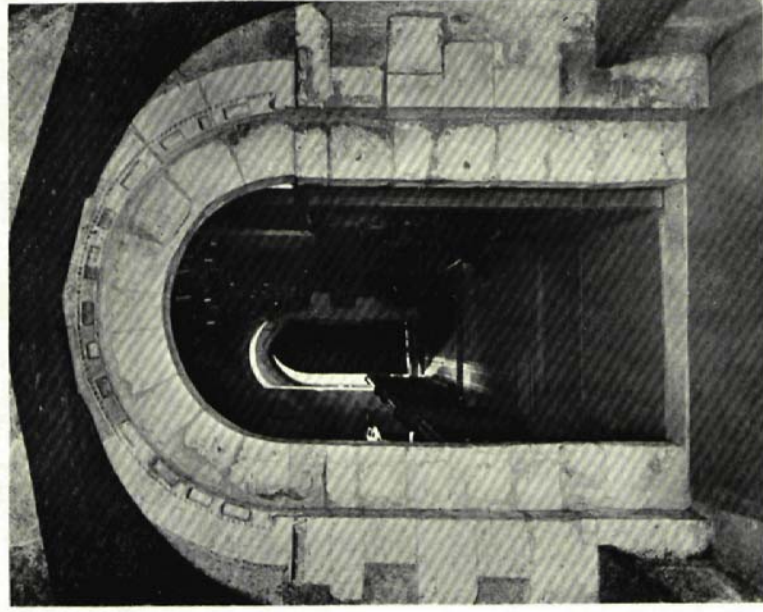


Fig. 14a. The South Doorway

YATELEY CHURCH



Walter Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 14b. The North Doorway

ANDOVER



WALTON ADAMS & SONS, READING.

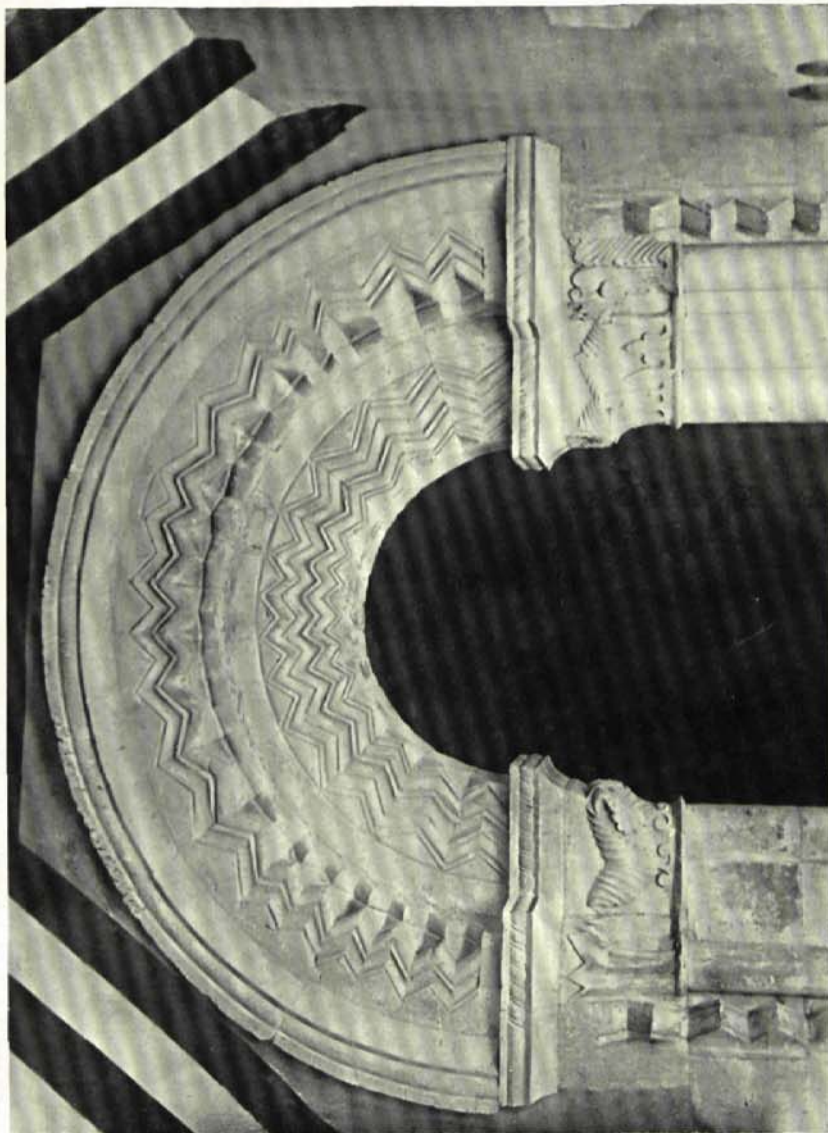
Fig. 15. Entrance to the Churchyard

WINCHFIELD CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 16. The South Doorway



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 17. Arch of South Doorway

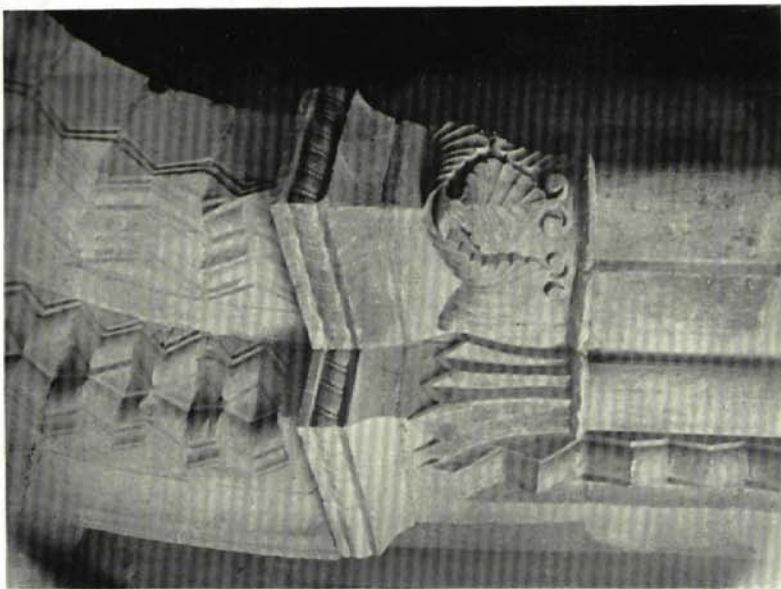
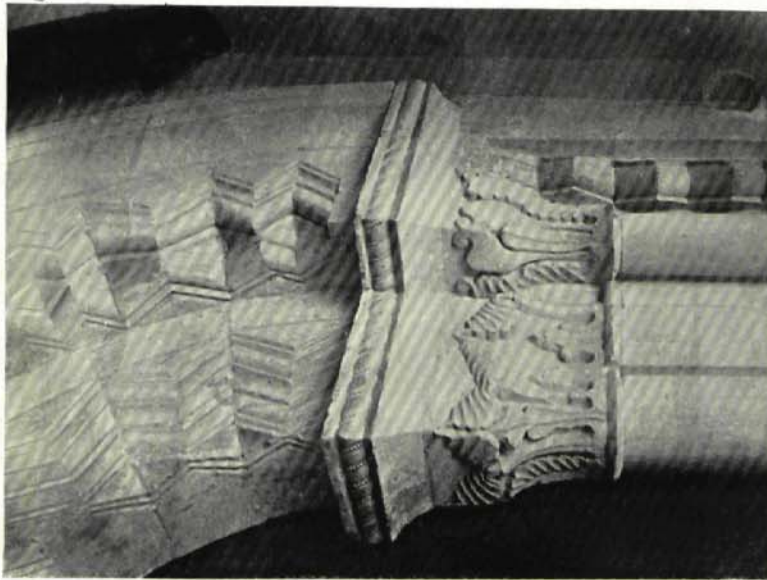


Fig. 18a. West Capitals of South Doorway



Walter Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 18b. East Capitals of South Doorway

WINCHFIELD CHURCH

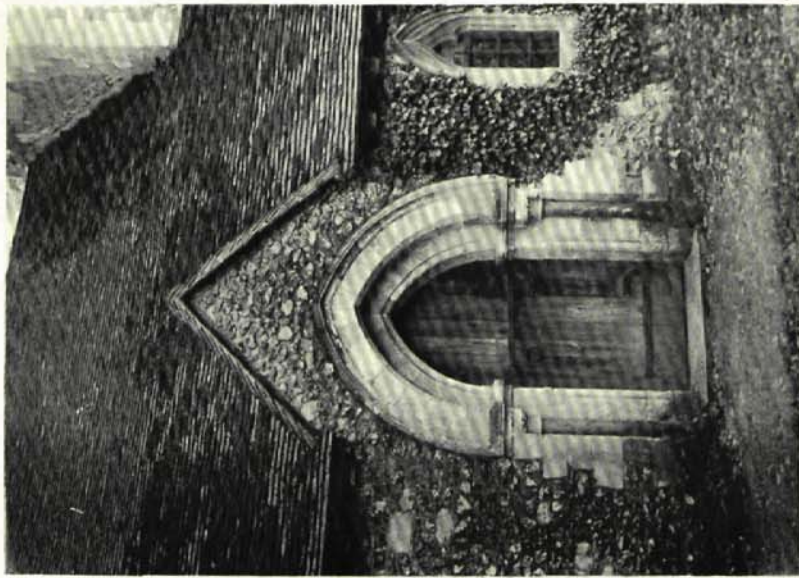
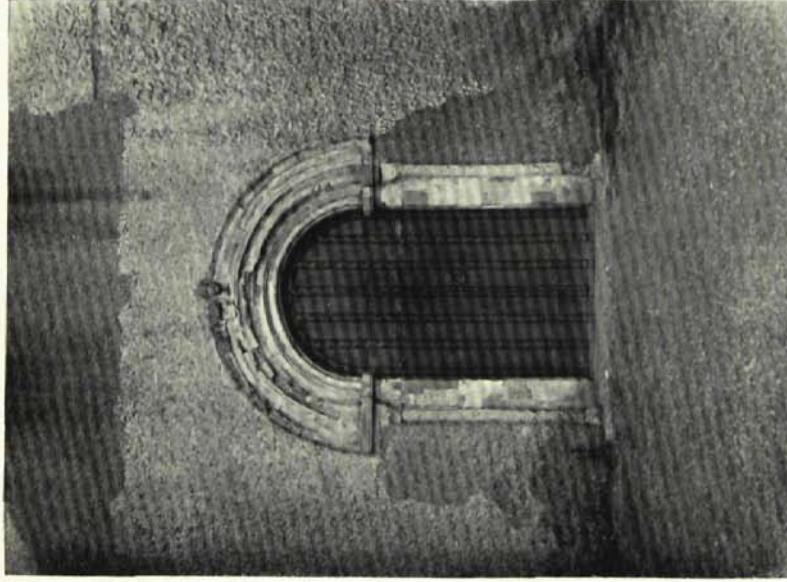


Fig. 19a. The North Doorway

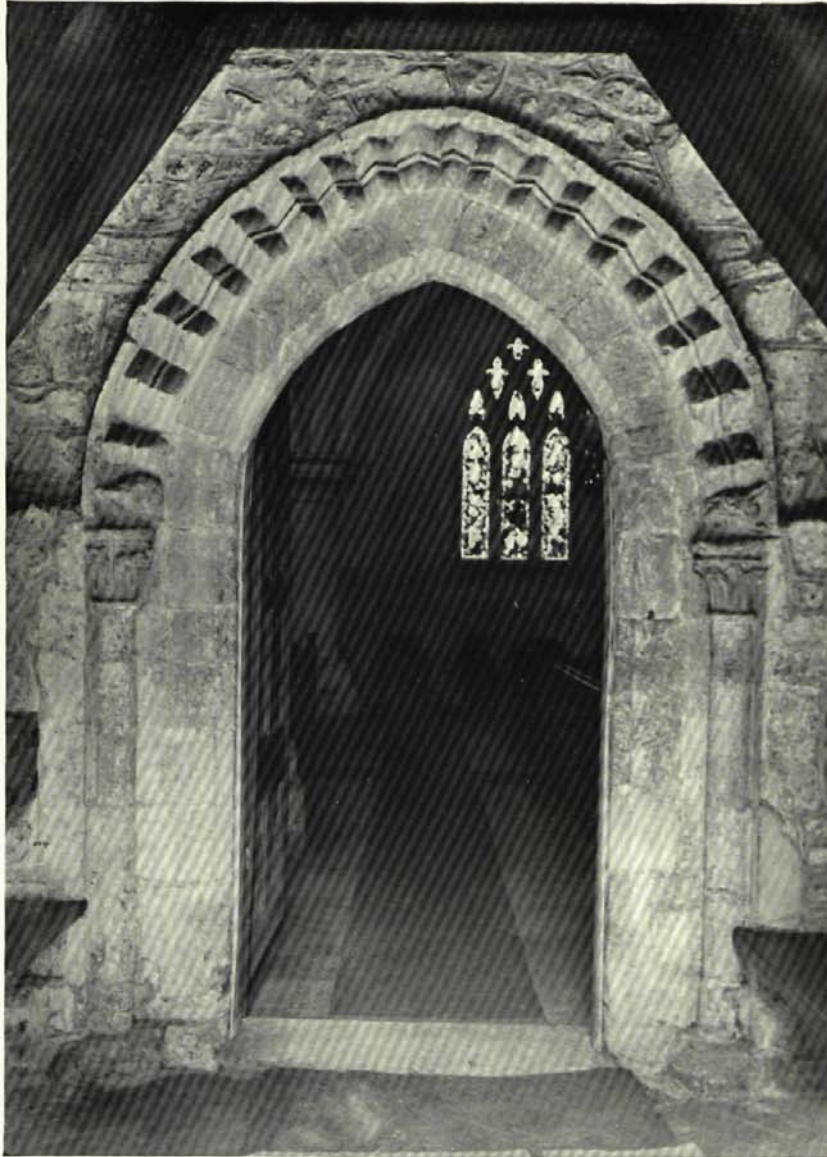
CRONDALL CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reutling

Fig. 19b. The West Doorway

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 20. The South Doorway

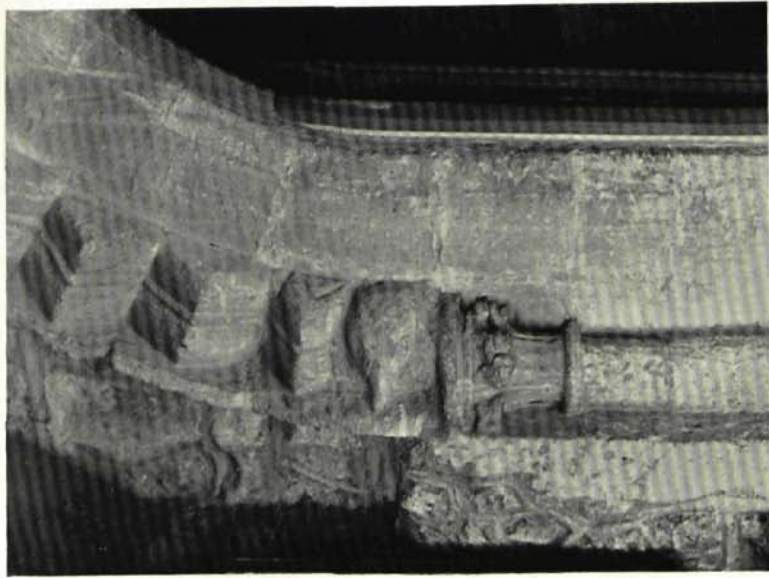


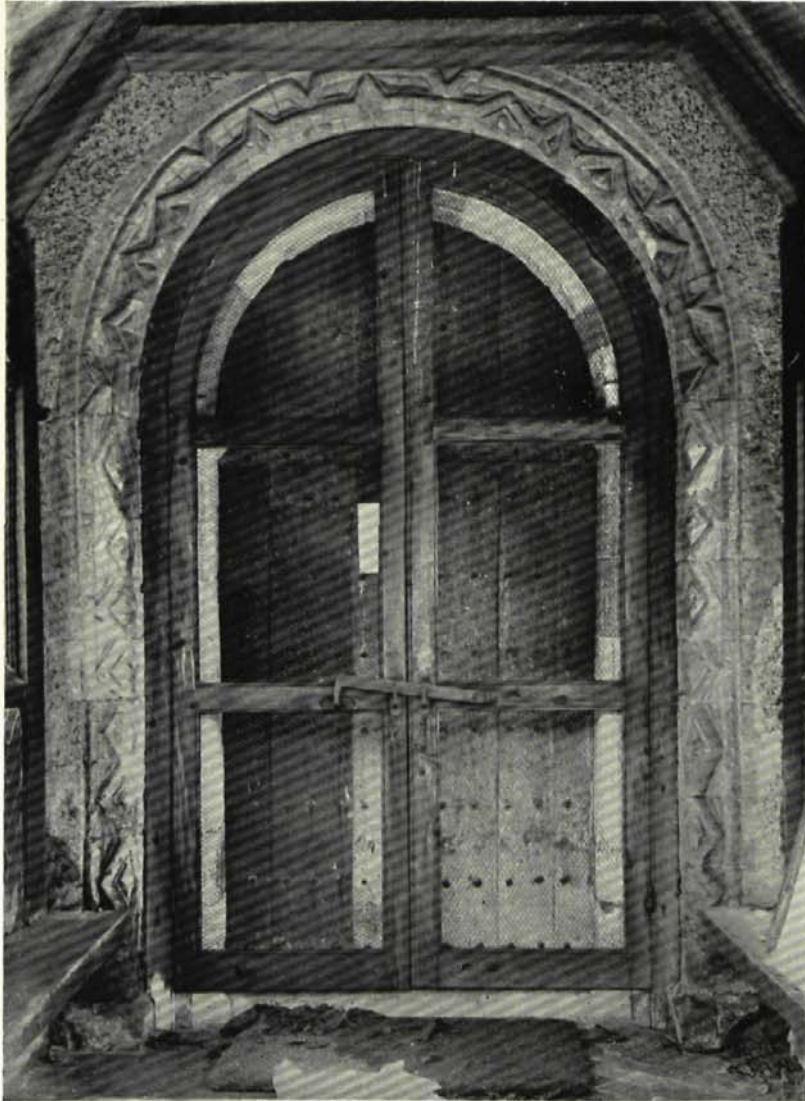
Fig. 21a. West Side of South Doorway



Walton, Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 21b. East Side of South Doorway

SOUTH WARNBOROUGH CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

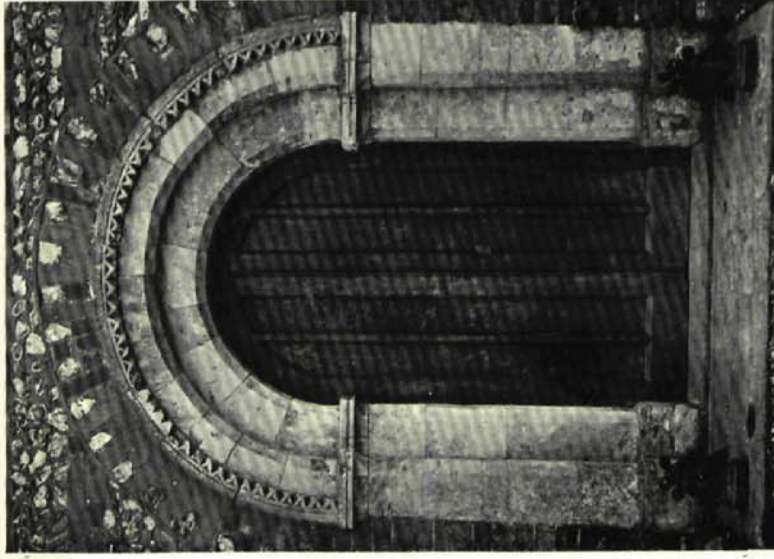
Fig. 22. The North Doorway

GREYWELL CHURCH



Fig. 23a. The North Doorway

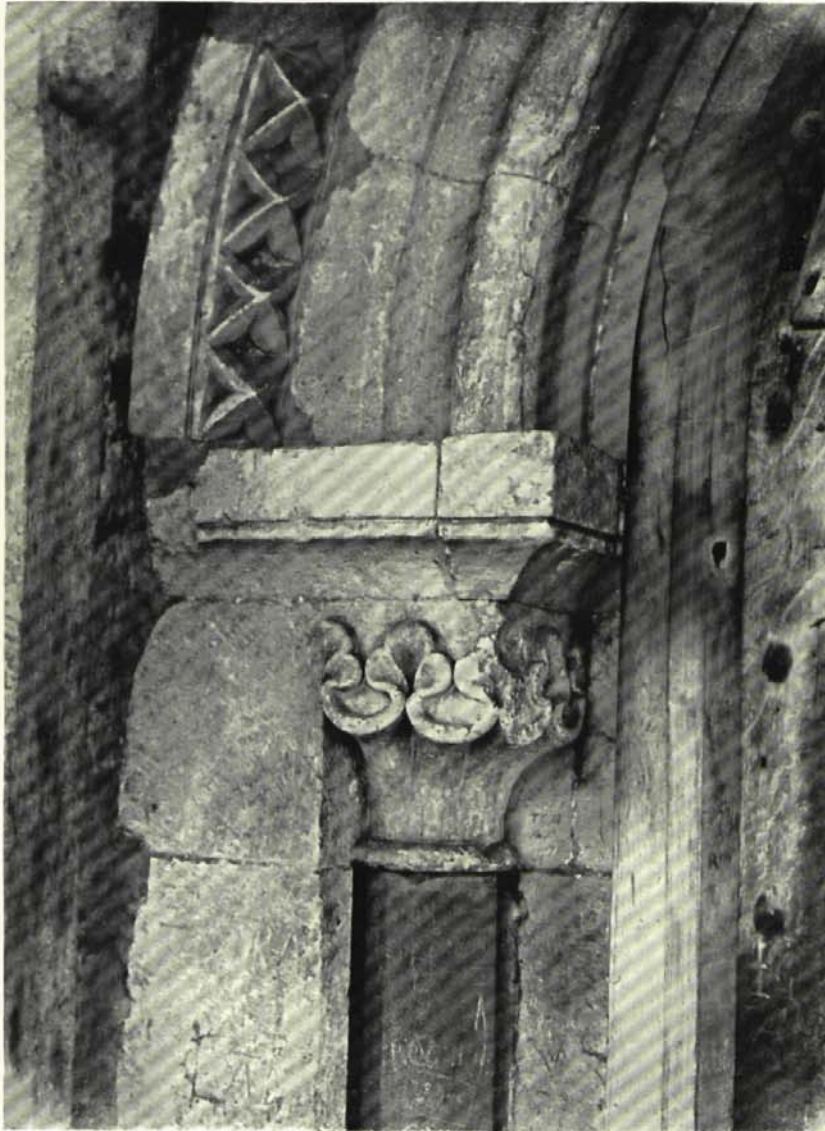
UP-NATELY CHURCH



Walsby Adams & Sons, Reading.

Fig. 23b. The North Doorway

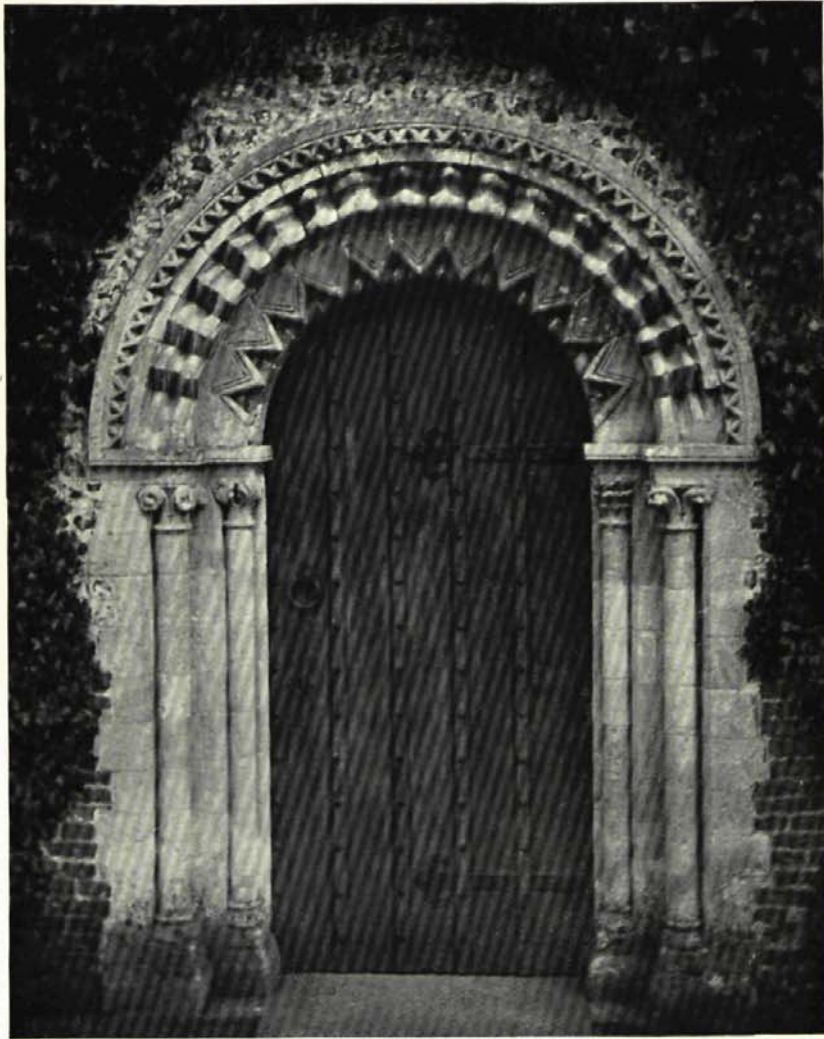
FARNBOROUGH CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 24. East Side of North Doorway

VERNHAM CHURCH



Film by Mrs. Keyser.

Fig. 25. The West Doorway

CRONDALL CHURCH



Walton Adams & Sons, Reading

Fig. 26. The North Doorway.

1

THE NORMAN DOORWAYS IN THE CHURCHES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF HAMPSHIRE.

BY CHARLES E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A.

It may perhaps be considered by the good people of Hampshire as a piece of unwarranted assurance for one who is not a resident in their historic County to venture to deal somewhat comprehensively with a special architectural subject restricted to a considerable portion of the County, but as in addition to those in my own County of Berkshire and the Diocese of Oxford I have ventured to give an exhaustive account of the Norman doorways in the Counties of York, Norfolk and Gloucester, I feel that I may not be thought too daring if I undertake a brief description of those in North Hampshire, especially as I have been able, with the valuable assistance of a motor car, to visit them all personally, and with the aid of my friend Mr. Marcus Adams, of Reading, to obtain the fine series of photographic views which will no doubt be the most interesting features of this paper.

Under the title of "North Hampshire," I have adopted perhaps rather an arbitrary line of demarcation. Starting from the west I have taken the London and Exeter road as the southern boundary as far as Basingstoke. Here I have allowed myself to take the line to Farnham, so that I can include the examples at Winchfield, South Warnborough, etc., and those at Crondall, where the north doorway is undoubtedly the finest of a series of late examples which we find throughout this district.

It cannot, I think, be claimed that the Norman Churches of North Hampshire are as a rule of special interest. Kingsclere was probably a fine Norman edifice, but it has been cruelly used, practically ruined architecturally by the ruthless hand of the restorer. Elvetham was re-built in 1840 in the worst possible imitation of the Norman style, and Newnham has been reconstructed, in 1847, in the same tasteless fashion. Crondall, probably the most interesting Norman edifice in our district, was no doubt of more value to the student of archæology before a sum of £1,900 was expended on it in 1845, and even Winchfield, with its very rich Norman details, inspires one with a certain amount of doubt, engendered by the freshness of the Norman work, as to what renovation may have been introduced during the restoration which was completed in 1850. Many Churches have been re-built in more modern times, *e.g.*, Baughurst, Andover, Faccombe, on a different site, Linkenholt, Hurstbourne Priors, Sydmonton and others, but in most instances some relics of the ancient edifices have been preserved.

Amongst those which have survived we have the miniature Church of Natley Scures, with its eastern apse, a perfect little Norman Church. Ashmansworth also remains as when it was first built, and Monk Sherborne has only received the addition of the western tower. Of details other than the doorways, we find the late arcades at Crondall, Odiham, Wootton St. Lawrence, Litchfield, St. Mary Bourne, Silchester and Hurstbourne Tarrant, fine Chancel arches at Winchfield, Newnham, Ashmansworth, St. Mary Bourne and Monk Sherborne, and moved from their original situations at Hurstbourne Priors and Sydmonton, the tower and tower arches at Pamber, Odiham and Winchfield, a large number of fonts, of which the fine Tournay example at St. Mary Bourne is worthy of special mention, and a beautiful late pillar piscina at Odiham. But our paper is on the doorways, and I will therefore now enumerate the list of those which have come under my notice. ;—

<i>Andover</i> , entrance to Churchyard	<i>Newnham</i> , W., S. tower and W.
<i>Ashmansworth</i> , N.S. & S. Chancel	(interior)
<i>Baughurst</i> , W. of tower.	<i>Pamber</i> , S.
<i>Bramley</i> , S.	<i>Quarley</i> , N.
<i>Burghclere</i> , N. & S.	<i>Sherborne</i> , Monks, N.
<i>Cron dall</i> , N.W. & S.	<i>Sherborne St. John</i> , S.
<i>Farnborough</i> , N. & S.	<i>Stratfield Turgis</i> , W. & S.
<i>Greywell</i> , N.	<i>Sydmonton</i> , N. & S.
<i>Hannington</i> , S.	<i>Tufton</i> , S.
<i>Hurstbourne Priors</i> , W.	<i>Up-Nately</i> , N.
<i>Hurstbourne Tarrant</i> , S.	<i>Vernham</i> , W.
<i>Kingsclere</i> , N. & W. of S. transept	<i>Warnborough</i> , South, N.
<i>Linkenholt</i> , S.	<i>Winchfield</i> , N. & S.
<i>Mapledurwell</i> , W.	<i>Wootton St. Lawrence</i> , S.
<i>Nately Scures</i> , N.	<i>Yateley</i> , N.

Of these doorways the one at Andover is the only relic of the old Norman Church, and now forms one of the entrances to the Churchyard; those at Baughurst, Hurstbourne Priors, Linkenholt, Newnham and Sydmonton have been incorporated in the modern reconstructed Churches, while that at Vernham has been stated to have been brought from elsewhere. The upper part of the doorway at Tufton is not visible outside, but the semi-circular arch and tympanum can be made out on the interior side, while that at Bramley is entirely concealed by the heating apparatus. The north doorways at Monk Sherborne and Farnborough are almost hidden by the later timber porches, the head of the arch of the latter having been cut away when the beautiful 15th century porch was erected. The doorways at Ashmansworth were till recently hidden by the plaster, and those at Stratfield Turgis have been similarly treated. Only a small portion of the doorway at Pamber now remains. The present west doorway at Kingsclere belongs to the period of the unfortunate restoration of the Church, though no doubt there must have been a fine Norman doorway at the west end of this much abused structure. As has already been stated, Elvetham Church has been re-built in the Norman style, but the doorways are the poorest possible imitation of any genuine work of the 12th century.

But it is more the purpose of this paper to describe those good things which remain to us, rather than to deplore and condemn the errors of, and the lack of sentiment and architectural appreciation shown by, our predecessors before the revival of interest in our ancient buildings had become general throughout the country, and we may congratulate ourselves that the formation of our many Archæological Societies, and the visits paid by them to all parts of our favoured island, have done much to stop or reduce the mischief which would otherwise be still perpetrated under the name of restoration. It should be a national boast that we have so many of our ancient Churches still remaining, and a national duty, as far as possible, to preserve inviolate these records of the piety and munificence of the Englishmen and English Women of the Middle Ages. It is somewhat singular that in this northern part of the County, abounding as it does in early historical associations, there are no visible remains of Saxon or pre-Norman work in any of the existing Churches, and the only relic of these early times is the interesting little headstone to Frithburga at Whitchurch, of which an excellent illustration is given in the third volume of the Proceedings of our Society. Very few of the doorways can be dated at all early in the Norman period, and most of them seem to have been erected during that wave of restoration towards the end of the 12th century, when both in North Hampshire and the adjoining County of Berkshire so many of the Churches were either re-built or materially enlarged.

It is worthy of observation that in this district so many of the principal entrances to the Churches are on the north side. Generally throughout England during the Norman period the south doorway was the one which was mainly used, and sometimes sinister traditions attached to the north doorway, but in North Hampshire this was not so, and we find the principal and sometimes the only entrance, on the north side, in a considerable proportion of the Churches.

The blocked-up north doorway and the arches at Stratfield Turgis are plain and without any distinctive features. The south doorway at Ashmansworth has been recently relieved of the plaster which had overlaid it, and has a plain semi-circular arch and jambs, with the angles chamfered off. There is a rude sundial incised on the east jamb. At Sherborne St. John's (Fig. 3a) the south doorway has a grooved and chamfered hoodmould, chamfered edge to the arch and jambs of outer order and plain inner order. The abacus has been mainly hacked away. There is a sundial at the apex of the arch and one votive cross on the jamb. The fact of the angle of the arch and jambs in these two examples being chamfered or bevilled off, indicates late rather than early work. At Newnham the doorways are, I think, of early character. The interior one has no architectural features, and the arch of the main western doorway has been renewed with a roll moulding, &c. It has the original massive detached shafts with large capitals, that on the north ornamented with the bunch foliage, that on the south (Fig. 4a) with a human head with long ears on the angle, and scroll foliage coming from the mouth and spread over the north and west faces of the capital. The doorway on the south side has been somewhat renewed (Fig. 3b). It has a hollow and engaged roll moulding on the arch, plain chamfered abacus, large detached shafts and cushion capitals. The Chancel arch is more ornate with an irregular hatched or sawtooth ornament on the hoodmould, a hollow and engaged roll on angle of outer, and plain inner order. The abacus is chamfered with a small quarter round moulding on the main portion. There are massive detached shafts with large capitals, that on north mutilated, that on south ornamented with a large inverted fleur-de-lis or lily. All this work may be fairly early in the 12th century. A considerable amount of early decoration remains on the Chancel Arch, a scroll pattern in red being clearly visible on the south jamb.

The doorways at Burghclere, Kingsclere, Sydmonton, Wootton St. Lawrence, Hurstbourne Priors, Monks Sherborne, Yateley

and Linkenholt, are all examples of the pure Norman period, say between 1130 and 1170.

The south doorway of Wootton St. Lawrence (Fig. 5), within a porch, has some unusual ornamentation. Out of the flat surface of the outer order have been roughly cut three rows of detached figures in the form of irregular dentils or sawtooth mouldings, and then on the face of the same order are two courses of the raised zigzag, with a band of recessed zigzag between. The shafts are new, but the old cushion capitals remain with a band of beading round the upper semi-circular portion. The interior arch is loftier than that of the doorway itself. The arcade between the nave and north aisle has three semi-circular arches resting on two solid columns, and large corbels in east and west walls. The north and south doorways at Sydmonton are almost exactly alike, the south doorway (Fig. 6) within a modern porch, being the present entrance, the north doorway having been blocked up. Here, as at Wootton St. Lawrence, are three rows of detached sawtooth and indented figures cut out of the smooth surface of the outer order, and then two courses of the star or saltire, with beads between each limb, forming a good specimen of what is denominated the ornamental star moulding. This is sometimes found in very early work. The abacus and jambs of both the doorways are new. The tower arch (Fig. 2b) (formerly the Chancel arch) is also very good Norman, with a rich cable moulding on the outer order and a stem with scroll foliage and some beading on either side on the inner order. The abacus and jambs are new.

At Kingsclere the west doorway is modern. There is a small plain semi-circular headed doorway on the west side of the south transept leading to the turret attached to the central tower. On the north of the nave is a blocked up doorway (Fig. 7) with a quarter round and hollow on the hoodmould; on the outer order are two rows of raised zigzag, with large nailheads within the chevrons on the angle; on the inner order are three rows of the star ornament, forming the "ornamental star" design. The abacus is chamfered with the quarter round on the main upper face.

There is a large capital on each side to the outer order (the shafts are gone), that on the west is scalloped with cable band below, that on the east has a head at the angle.

At the old Church at Burghclere the west doorway is a fine specimen of Early English workmanship. The north doorway (Fig. 8) is somewhat obscured by the ivy, which might with advantage be cut back. It has a double row of the billet on the hoodmould, then a hollow and bold roll to the outer order. This rests on a chamfered abacus supported on massive shafts with large capitals having bunch foliage on the angle, and well moulded bases. The inner arch and jambs are plain. The south doorway (Fig. 9) is small with plain arch and chamfered edge to the jambs, with a stop at the top of the west one, and a rude sundial incised on each. The arch encloses a small recessed tympanum 34 ins. $\times$ 17 ins., ornamented with the fish scale pattern formed by six rows of overlapping scallops. This design is very effective though by no means as common as one might have expected. There is a pretty little example just over the border at Brimpton Manor Farm in South Berkshire, and two in Gloucestershire, viz., on the tympana of the doorways at Pauntley and Postlip. There are also well sculptured specimens on the tympana of interior doorways at Peterborough Cathedral and Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire.

The south doorway at Burghclere is the only example in North Hampshire which has a sculptured tympanum, and the only other three examples with tympana filling up the head of the arch are at Monk Sherborne, the somewhat conjectural one at Tufton, and the instance at Nately Scures, where the tympanum has been cut out into a trefoil. Both in Hampshire generally, and in the adjoining County of Berkshire very few examples exist, while if we go a little farther afield, namely to Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, we find a considerable proportion of the doorways with these tympana, in many instances enriched with very elaborate figure or symbolical sculpture. Of these there are two examples only in this County, both in the Isle of Wight, viz. (1) at Shalfleet, where we find a representation of Daniel in the

Lion's Den, and (2) at Whippingham, where on a semi-circular stone let in to the east wall of the porch are two knights on horseback on either side of a tree or pillar.

At Monk Sherborne, where there is a fine Chancel Arch, and remains of another Arch in the east wall, suggesting a sanctuary or presbytery, probably absidal, which has been destroyed, the north doorway (Fig. 10) is a very fine example, though it has been much injured and partially eclipsed by the massive timber porch, which has been erected in more recent times. It may have been more ornate originally and a head at the apex may have formed part of an outer order, which has ceased to exist. It has two reveals or recessed orders. On the outer are two courses of raised zigzag on the soffit. There is a hollow and roll to the inner order. The outer order rests on a chamfered abacus with the quarter round on the main face, and this is supported on large detached shafts with scalloping on the west and varied foliage on the east capital (Fig. 11b). The inner jambs are plain, and support a pentagonal lintel and recessed tympanum. This still retains its decoration of a trellis pattern formed by diagonal lines painted red on the plaster surface. No doubt many of these tympana, when no sculpture was introduced, were thus painted, as at Leckhampstead, Buckinghamshire, and elsewhere. Above the arch is the original hoodmould now arranged in a series of crow-steps. It has the quarter round on main face and the billet ornament on the chamfered edge. It was no doubt altered into its present form when the porch was built and other work carried out at the Church. Most of the western portion is now concealed by the ivy.

The west doorway of the reconstructed Church of Hurstbourne Priors (Fig. 12) is a spacious and ornate example of the best Norman period. On the hoodmould is a series of 28 and two halves four-leaved roses or stars, then on the face of the outer order raised and recessed zigzag, and bold raised zigzag with nailheads within the chevrons on the angle. This rests on a grooved and chamfered abacus and large shaft on each side with beaded

scalloping on the capitals. There is a plain inner order and jambs. The original Chancel arch (Fig. 2a) now placed on the north side of the Chancel is very fine and similar to the doorway, except that it has six-leaved roses on the hoodmould.

The little Church of Nately Scures with its eastern semi-circular apse, is mainly composed of flint, and a most interesting example of a very small Parish Church erected soon after the middle of the 12th century. It has no Chancel arch, and the interior is singularly deficient in any ornamental work. The north doorway (Fig. 13) is the only remaining entrance and is a fine example with a well carved hoodmould and two recessed orders. On the main face of the hoodmould is the indented ornament and the lozenge pattern on the chamfered portion. There is a head at the apex and a monster head at the lower terminations. On the outer order is a raised zigzag with smaller band of zigzag on each side of the face, and the raised zigzag on the soffit, and on the angle a band of the double cone, with fircones, roses, pellets and one double band dividing the double cones. The inner order has a plain tympanum cut out into a trefoil, with large billets forming the cusps, and plain jambs with the angles chamfered off. There is a plain chamfered abacus, and to the outer order a large detached shaft with well carved capital, that on the west is scalloped with stars and lozenges above the scallops, that on the east with foliage on each face, and on the angle a mermaid with long fish's tail (Fig. 4b), and holding her plaited hair in the left hand.

The representation of the mermaid or siren is not uncommon on Norman doorways, especially in Yorkshire, and perhaps the example on the tympanum at Stow Longa, in Huntingdonshire, is the most curious. One would not expect to find the double cone ornament so far west, as this is almost entirely limited to the eastern counties, and very fine examples are found in Norfolk, *e.g.*, Castle Acre Priory, Heckingham, Hales, Ashby, etc., also at Ely Cathedral. We find it at Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, and Helmsley Church, Yorkshire, but, as

we have stated, its occurrence at this little Hampshire Church is singular. The tympanum cut out into the form of a trefoil is also somewhat uncommon. The finest example is on the Monks' Doorway at Ely Cathedral, and other examples may be mentioned at Bibury, Gloucestershire ; Bampton, Oxfordshire ; Stewkley, Buckinghamshire ; East Dereham, Norfolk, and Clymping, Sussex. They are as a rule of late date, and become more common during the early part of the 13th century.

The doorways at Linkenholt and Yateley are of more simple design. The former has been preserved from the old, and re-inserted in the south wall of the present modern Church. It has a modern dripstone or hoodmould, then on the outer order 13 billets, and a plain inner order. The abacus is chamfered, with a groove above the chamfered portion, and the jambs are plain with the angle chamfered. There is a very nice Norman font here and at the adjoining new Church of Faccombe.

The north doorway of Yateley (Fig. 14b) is within a porch, which fortunately protects it from the weather, as it is composed of a very white and rather soft clunch. It has two recessed orders with a small nail head beading and a course of 13 billets on the angle of the outer and plain inner order and jambs. There is a half-round abacus to the outer order. The jambs of the inner order have the angle chamfered off, and this is therefore rather a late example of Norman work.

The south doorway at Farnborough (Fig. 14a), blocked up, has the billet ornament on the chamfer of the hoodmould. It is of late date.

We now come to the last series of our doorways, viz., those belonging to the transitional period between the pure Norman and the fully developed Early English style, and of these we find examples at Andover, Baughurst, Crondall, Farnborough, Greywell, Hannington, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Mapledurwell, Up-Nately, Vernham, South Warnborough and Winchfield.

The doorway at Baughurst is now walled-up on the west side

of the tower. It has a semi-circular arch with a roll on the angle, and rests on a grooved and chamfered abacus supported on an engaged shaft on each side with late form of scalloping on the capitals. There is a sundial on the north jamb and one votive cross.

The west doorway at Mapledurwell has a plain semi-circular arch with the angle and that of the jambs chamfered off. There is one Maltese cross and other incised marks on the jambs. On the interior side is a segmental-headed arch above the semi-circular one. The doorway is late transitional, of the same date as the pointed Chancel arch and lancet windows,

The fine arch at Andover (Fig. 15), the sole surviving relic of what must have been an important Norman Church, is also of late date. It forms one of the entrances to the Churchyard, and has been somewhat renovated. The hoodmould has been cut down flat, but three recessed orders remain. On the outer is a course of bold outturned zigzag with small subsidiary band above and two more below. On the middle order are three courses of outturned zigzag with small subsidiary band between each. Plain chamfered inner order and jambs. The two outer orders rest on a chamfered abacus, with a beading of small pellets on the main upper portion. This is supported on detached shafts with large capitals. There is flat foliage on the outer on left and inner on right, this latter having a cable band below. The inner on left is scalloped with the fish scale pattern above. The outer on right is also scalloped with the fish scale above and zigzag on the angle.

At Winchfield is undoubtedly the richest and most elaborate Norman work in the northren part of the County. The Church belonged to the great mitred Abbey of Chertsey, and was no doubt designed and erected by the Monks towards the end of the 12th century. The wonderful sharpness of detail, and generally fresh appearance of the masonry, inspires one with fear as to what may have been done when the east window was renewed and the

Church was restored. It is, however, I know, considered heretical to doubt the genuine character of the work, and I am quite prepared to admit that the Chancel arch and south doorway can hold their own for richness of detail and beauty of design with any other examples to be found in our Parish Churches.

The Chancel arch (Fig. 1) presents us with an elaboration of the zigzag ornament, and the unusual arrangement of having the whole of the soffit enriched with a kind of raised elliptic arched ornament and billets. The respond shafts are keel shaped (always a sign of late work), and have beautiful open acanthus on the capitals. In a recent paper by Mr. Philip N. Johnston, F.S.A., on Steyning Church, Sussex, an illustration is given of the acanthus on a capital of the nave arcade of that noble church, followed by one from Winchfield (a), and he draws the conclusion that so remarkable is the carving and the exactitude of the details, as to compel "belief in the same hand, or hands having been at work in both Churches." The beaded cable moulding above and the "invected scallop" below, are also identical in the two Churches.

The tower arch is also of good, though plainer design. The main outer order has the roll moulding with a small raised pointed edge along the face of the roll. It has shafts both to the east and west faces of the arch. The font is of the same date with octagonal bowl, having two semi-circular arches on each face.

But we have skimmed through these internal features, as being outside our subject, and will now devote our attention to the doorways.

The south doorway within a porch is very fine (Fig. 16), though less elaborate than the Chancel arch. It has the usual chamfered hoodmould with quarter round on the main upper portion and two recessed orders. On the outer order (Fig. 17) is recessed and bold raised zigzag with small subsidiary zigzag border to each on face and soffit of the arch, forming lozenges on the angle. On the

(a) British Archaeological Association Journal, New Series, vol. xx., p. 282, pls. III., IV.

inner order are two courses of raised zigzag with recessed zigzag between divided by small subsidiary zigzag bands. On the angle is a series of lozenges, and there is a small double zigzag band on the soffit. A bold chamfered abacus has the beaded cable on the main upper part. A course of outturned zigzag is carried down the outer jambs. There is a massive shaft to the outer order with a kind of fluting on the west (Fig. 18a), and flat foliage on the east capital. To the inner order are large engaged shafts with half open acanthus on west capital and the acanthus and trefoil leaves on the east (Fig. 18b). The bases are nicely moulded.

The occurrence of the half open acanthus on the capitals of the Chancel arch and doorway, reminds one of the Corinthian capital in classic architecture, and one wonders whether the mason had some Roman model before him when carving these capitals. A very beautiful example of the Corinthian capitals is to be seen on the north-west doorway of Lincoln Cathedral. These were in all probability copied from some of the rich Roman work then remaining in the city.

As we have alleged, the Norman work at Winchfield is of late date, and it is therefore not a surprise to find the north and less important doorway (Fig. 19a) with an obtusely pointed instead of a semi-circular arch. It is comparatively plain with a hollow chamfer to the hoodmould; chamfered edge with stop terminations to outer order, and an engaged roll, about three-quarter round, to inner order and jambs. The abacus is of late form with hollow between upper and lower portion. There is one shaft to the outer order with flat foliage on the capitals.

There are two more obtusely pointed arches, which come within our category and are probably quite as old, as the semi-circular headed doorways we still have to describe. The south doorway within a porch at Hannington Church is plain with chamfered hoodmould and abacus, and plain arch and jambs with the angles chamfered or bevilled off. At Hurstbourne Tarrant the south doorway (Fig. 20) is a good example of transitional work. It has

a plain hoodmould, then two courses of out-turned zigzag with a small band between. On the lowest voussoir just above the abacus on the east (Fig. 21b) is a monster head with long ears, and on the west a beakhead (Fig. 21a). This order rests on a rounded undercut abacus, supported on detached shafts with bell shaped capitals having bunch foliage on the west, and the flat acanthus on the east capital. There is an inner order with plain chamfered angle to arch and jambs. On the soffit at the spring of the arch is carved a six-leaved rose within a circle. This is the only instance in North Hampshire where the curious beak and monster head ornament is used. It is to be found in most parts of England, and notably in Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, and in examples both early and late in the Norman style. In Hampshire it does not appear to have been popular, and I can only call to mind the window at St. Cross and the south doorway of Bishops Sutton where the beakhead design has been made use of.

At South Warnborough the north doorway (Fig. 22) is semi-circular but a very late and elegant specimen of the Norman style. It has a good example of the diamond frette on the outer order, and lozenges enclosing smaller lozenges on the jambs. To the inner order is a half-round on the angle of the arch and down the jambs. The abacus is chamfered and several votive crosses remain on the jambs.

No less than five doorways are ornamented with the dogtooth moulding, namely those at Crondall, Farnborough, Greywell, Up Nately and Vernham. We usually associate the dogtooth with the Early English period, but though the examples are not common, we find it introduced into late Norman work, and notable instances may be mentioned on the arcades at Worksop Priory, and Oakham Castle. On doorways I have noted it at Stillingfleet and Bossall, Yorkshire, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire, Clymping, Sussex, Barfreston, Bridge and Patricksbourne, Kent, and nearer home at Shellingford, Ardington and Childrey, and the Norman House at Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, Broadwell, Cuddesdon and Newton Purcell, Oxfordshire, and Little Barrington

and Thornbury, Gloucestershire, all with semi-circular arches. It is curious to find so many examples within so limited an area, and no doubt is a proof of the influence which was being exerted on the building operations in this district during the last few years of the 12th century.

The little Church of Up-Nately has been mainly rebuilt in brick, but the plain semi-circular Chancel arch and north doorway (Fig. 23b) have been preserved. This has a course of the dogtooth on the angle of the hoodmould, two plain recessed orders and jambs with the chamfered angle and grooved and chamfered abacus.

At Greywell, where the Chancel arch is plain pointed Transitional Norman, the north doorway (Fig. 23a) within a Porch is very similar to that at Up-Nately. It has a very nice example of the dogtooth on the chamfer of the hoodmould. The outer arch and jambs are plain, the inner have the angle bevilled off and chamfer stop at the base. There is the usual grooved and chamfered abacus. There are an unusual number of small votive crosses (Fig. 11a) carved on the inner east jamb, with a few more on other parts of the doorway. On the interior wall there is a segmental arch above the semi-circular one. At Farnborough the small blocked south doorway has already been mentioned. The main entrance is on the north side, where a beautiful timber porch has been added in the 15th century. When this was erected the head of the north doorway was cut away, and only the sides of the arch now remain. On the hoodmould is an excellent specimen of the dogtooth ornament (Fig. 24), and on the arch a roll moulding with fillet band on the edge set on the angle with a hollow on either side. The abacus is grooved and chamfered. There is one new shaft on each side, but the capitals are old and enriched with very nice flat foliage.

At the little Church of Vernham in the heart of the Hampshire Downs, the west doorway (Fig. 25) has been somewhat renewed, but it is a gem of a late Transitional Norman portal. It is semi-

circular with a course of the dogtooth on the chamfer of the hoodmould, then a double course of raised out-turned zigzag with deeply recessed zigzag between, and then a very bold zigzag set on an angle roll. The grooved and chamfered abacus has been much renewed. There are two shafts on each side with varied foliage on the capitals, the inner on north and outer on south being enriched with beading. The carving of the dogtooth and zigzag mouldings is excellent, and one would hardly expect to find so beautiful an example in such a small and out of the way village Church.

We have now arrived at Crondall, the last place on our round, where the remarkable Church is deserving of very close attention. As has been recorded, it has gone through three restorations, and no doubt during the first one a good deal of renovation took place. The fine interior arcades are unusually massive, but the architectural details throughout prove the Church to be of very late Norman date, and probably carried out during the last twenty years of the 12th century. The clerestory to the nave has a series of pointed windows. There is a very good specimen of the plain tub-shaped Norman font. There are three doorways remaining, though the south one is now walled up. This is much weatherworn, and has been at some time liberally coated with whitewash. There is a roll stringcourse along the south wall carried up and round the arch as a dripstone or hoodmould, then a mutilated roll on the angle of the outer order, and a roll with a groove or channel cut along it on the angle of the inner order. There is the usual grooved and chamfered abacus, a scalloped half capital remains on both sides above the jambs. The roll with a groove or channel cut out of it is not common, and where it occurs it is always in connection with late transitional work. The best example is on the west doorway and porch of the Temple Church, London, but I have noted other instances at Whitwell, Derbyshire, and elsewhere.

The west doorway (Fig. 19b) is also somewhat weatherworn, but large and well proportioned. It has a grooved and chamfered

hoodmould with a human head at the apex, then to the outer order a keel-shaped member on the angle with hollow on either side ; the inner order has the face of the arch graduated into two steps and a roll at the angle. The abacus is chamfered with the usual shallow groove above the chamfered portion. There is one shaft on each side to the outer order with scalloped capitals. Here is another proof of the late character of the work in the introduction of the keel-shaped moulding, which has been noted in the Chancel arch at Winchfield.

The north doorway (Fig. 26) within a porch was the principal entrance to the Church, and is the finest specimen of the late series of arches with the dogtooth ornament. The arch is of spacious dimensions, and the carving of a very high order of excellence. It has the usual chamfered hoodmould, with the dogtooth ornament on the chamfered portion, having a small groove on either side. There are two recessed orders. On the face of the outer is a continuous row of semi-hexagonal figures, and a band of zigzag, the chevrons carried round within the semi-hexagons, as at Selby Abbey and other rich late 12th century examples. There is a roll moulding on the angle, and the underside or soffit is graduated in two steps, the lower carved into the keel-shaped form. The inner order has a bold angle roll, and the face of the arch graduated into two steps, the lower one being of the keel-shaped form. The arch rests on a good example of the late form of abacus, viz., with, on the main face, a deep hollow having an engaged roll on either side. There are detached shafts, the east of the outer order renewed, with a late form of scalloping on the capitals. Several votive crosses remain on the inner jambs. The arch of the outer porch is semi-circular, but somewhat depressed. It has the roll moulding on angle, and the graduated steps, the lower keel-shaped, on the face. This dies into plain chamfered arch and jambs, which with the outer chamfered order is probably of later date. On the interior side all the doorways have segmental-headed arches above the semi-circular openings. This containing arch, or hoodmould, is formed by the

stringcourse which is introduced along the interior walls, being carried up and round the heads of the several doorways. That over the south doorway is a plain roll, but over the north and west we have the roll with the groove cut or gouged out of it, as at the Temple Church, London, and elsewhere.

Such, it is hoped, is a fairly exhaustive record of the Norman Doorways in the North Hampshire Churches. It cannot be claimed for them that they can compare with those fine series of arches which are to be found in parts of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, nor perhaps are there such rich specimens as those at Romsey, Porchester and Titchfield in the southern part of the County, but still it is hoped that it will be deemed a matter of architectural gain and interest to have thus been able to deal comprehensively with this subject by collating and diagnosing all the examples of the doorways of the Norman period in the northern portion of this favoured County.
