WIGAN & DISTRICT
MINING & TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Session 1907—1908

HOMEWORK EXERCISES

PREPARED BY

Name Fred. Forster

Address 22 Brook St,

Golborne.

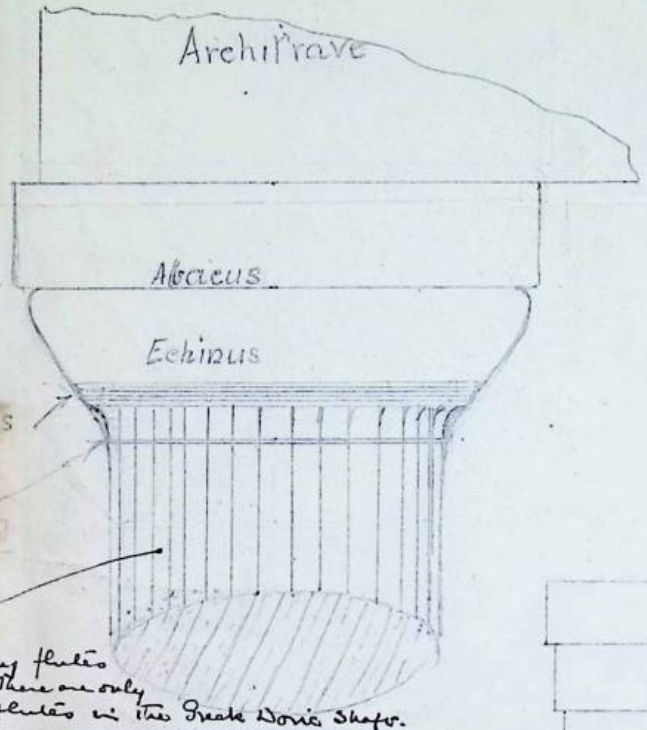
Subject

Class

Teacher--Mr.

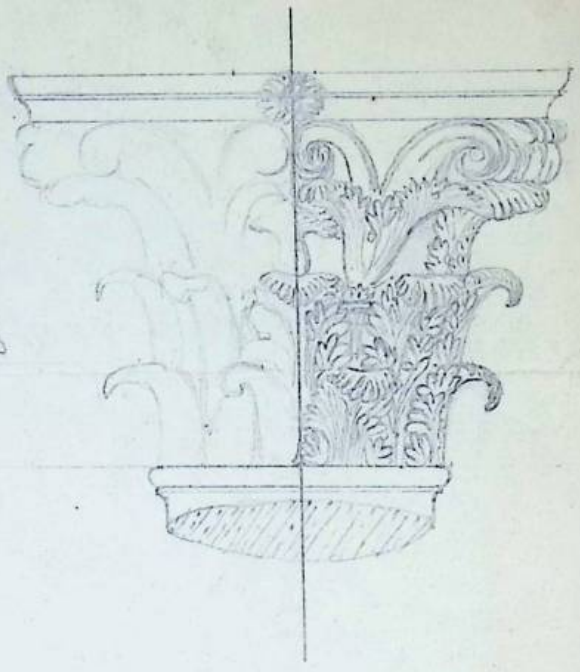
Architecture

Ques: 1

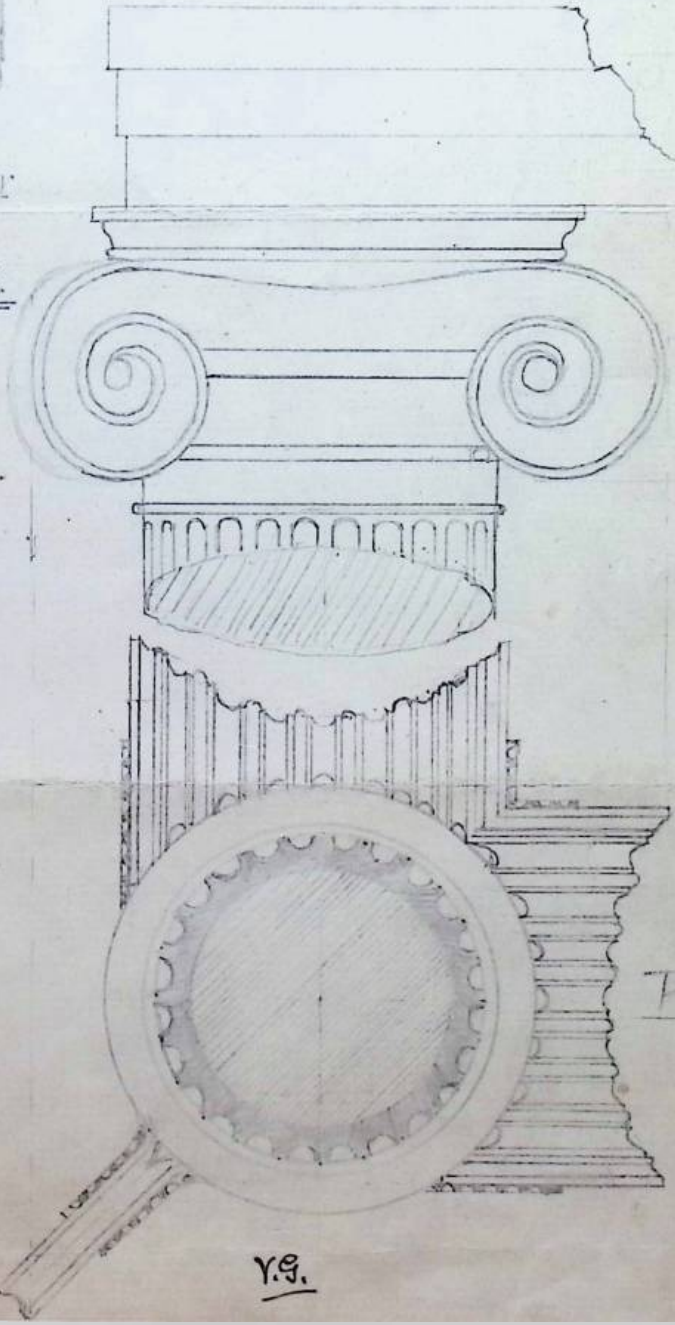


Too many flutes shown. There are only twenty flutes in the Greek Doric shafts.

Capital of Doric Order
from
Parthenon. ATHENS.



Roman — Corinthian — Capital



Greek —
Ionic Capital

Plan

10

V.G.

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Horsfall

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Oct 3 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

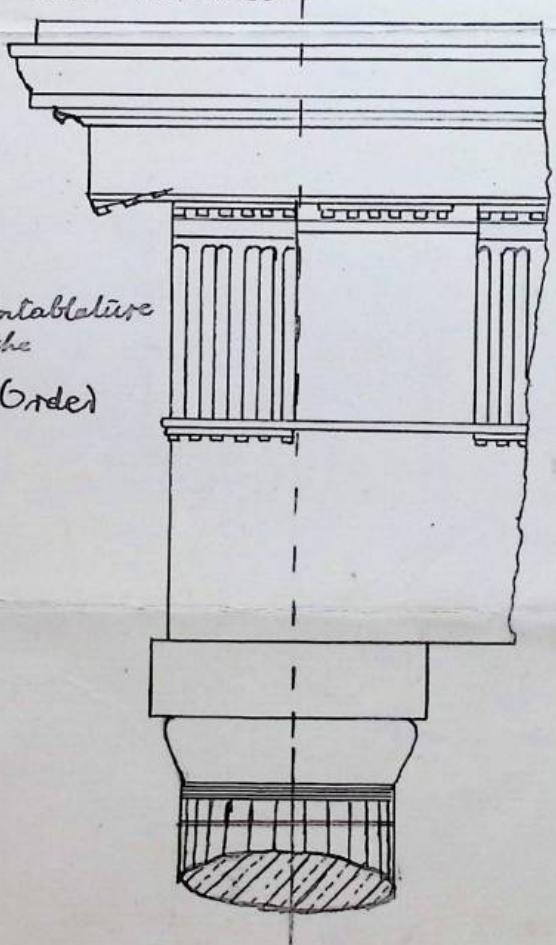
* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

The architraves are plain bands in both orders except the Ionic is divided into 3 plain fascias which slightly project over the one below

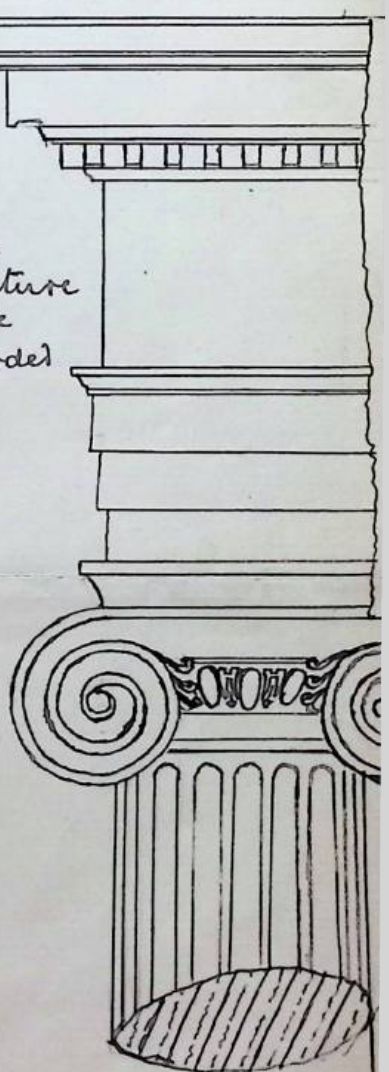
The frieze in the Doric is divided in square panels called Metopes with Triglyph between but the Ionic is either plain or carved with sculpture taking the form of a continuous band without a break in it

The cornices are similar but the Ionic having dentils bands ~~but~~ and no mutules also there are several mouldings combined to make the bed mould with a cyma recta and a fillet to form the crown moulds In the Doric there is the birdsbeak mould below the coron moulds and the mutules decorated with 18 Guttea ornament below the corona

Illus. 2



Capital & Entablature of the Doric Order



Capital & Entablature of the Ionic Order

V.G.

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Sept: 27th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

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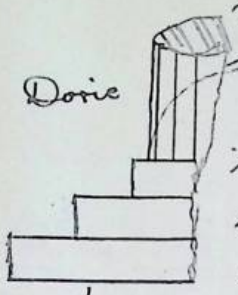
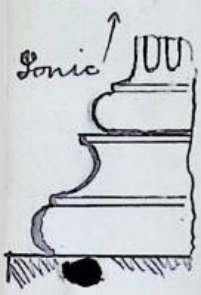
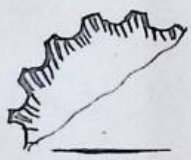
In general appearance the Doric Order expresses masculinity by its strength severity and dignity whereas the Ionic represents femininity by its elegance, lightness and grace

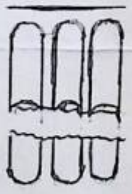


In the shafts of the columns, the Doric springs directly of the Stylobate and fluted by 20 shallow flutes which finish with a sharp arris  and extending up the shaft to the capital; also in the shaft there is an outward curvature called the entasis to counteract the hollow appearance in straight sided columns.

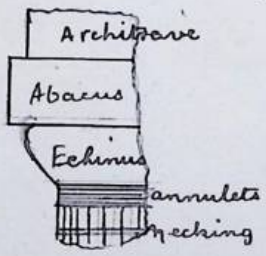


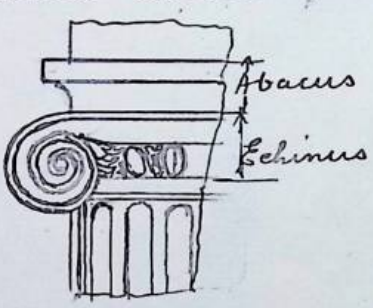
The shaft of the Ionic springs from a base and is also fluted but consists of 24 flutes divided by fillets and being deeper than in the Doric and finishes under the necking and commencing as





Capitals The principle feature of the Doric capital is the Echinus mould whereas in the Ionic the spiral volute





Ques 2

The Doric capital consists Abacus Echinus and annulets without any ornamentation but in the Ionic the Abacus has a small moulding also being much thinner. It has also a pair of spiral volutes with a distinct carved Echinus mould and a bead mould under-neath.

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

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Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Sept: 27th 1910

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(Possible Marks, 10)

10/

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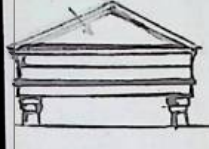
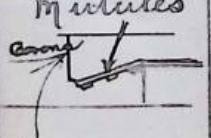
Architecture

Naos	The cell or principal chamber in a temple wherein the God or Goddess was kept
Hall	It's a name applied indifferently, to the first large apartment on entering an house, or to the public room of a corporate body, a court of justice, and a manor house
Colonnade	Is a range of columns along the ends or sides of a building
Facade	The principal front of a building
Pediments 	The triangular crowning part of a portico which terminates vertically the slopes of a roof. In Gothic architecture it is called "gable."
Tiles	Thin pieces of plate or baked clay or other material used externally for covering roofs. also used on floors. walls &c
Antefix	The ornamental blocks or animals heads fixed vertically at regular intervals below the eaves of the temple from which the water is cast away from the eaves of the roof; also used to cover the joints of the tiles
Stylobate	The base or substructure on which a colonnade is placed
Clerestory	The upper vertical divisions in the nave, choir, and transepts of a church used to admit light to the temple
Hypaethral	A building or temple without a roof and possessing a central space open to the sky.
Mutules 	A projecting inclined ornament consisting of square blocks and is guttae and supposed to be derived from the ends of wooden rafters
Corona	A square projection of the upper part of the cornice having generally a plain vertical face with its soffit recessed so as to form a drip
Bedmould	The moulding under under a projection such as a corona under the cornice
Dentels	Are small square blocks or projections in the bed of a cornice of the Ionic and Corinthian Orders
Entablature	The whole of the top portion of an order consisting of 3 parts architrave frieze & cornice

Secs. 4

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Horsley

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

*Date Oct 10th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

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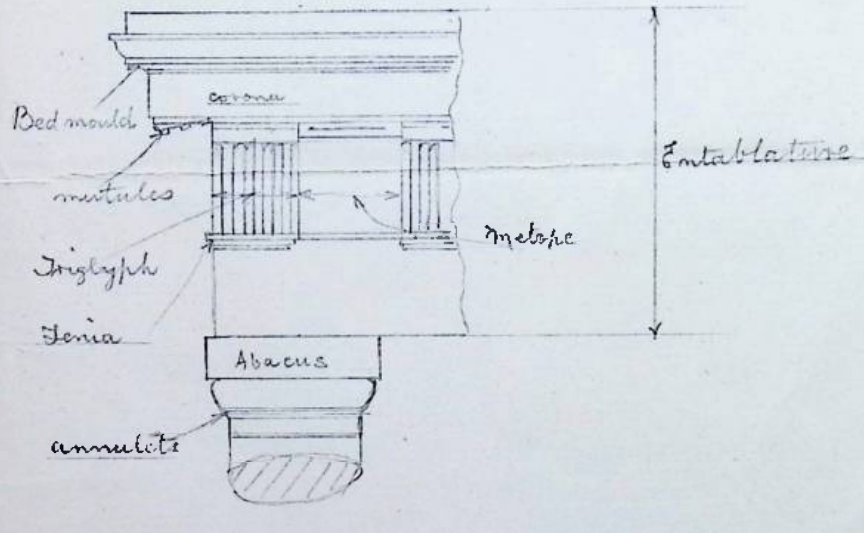
Architecture

Triglyph	The vertical tablets in the Doric frieze chamfered on 2 vertical edges and having 2 vertical channels in the middle
Metope	The square space between the triglyphs in the Doric frieze and is either plain or decorated
Tenia	The band or fillet forming the upper member of the Doric architrave
Abacus	The square or rectangular slab forming the crowning member of the capital
Annulets	Small flat fillets encircling a column and used to decorate the echinus moulds of the Doric order

Fig. 4



WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Oct 10 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
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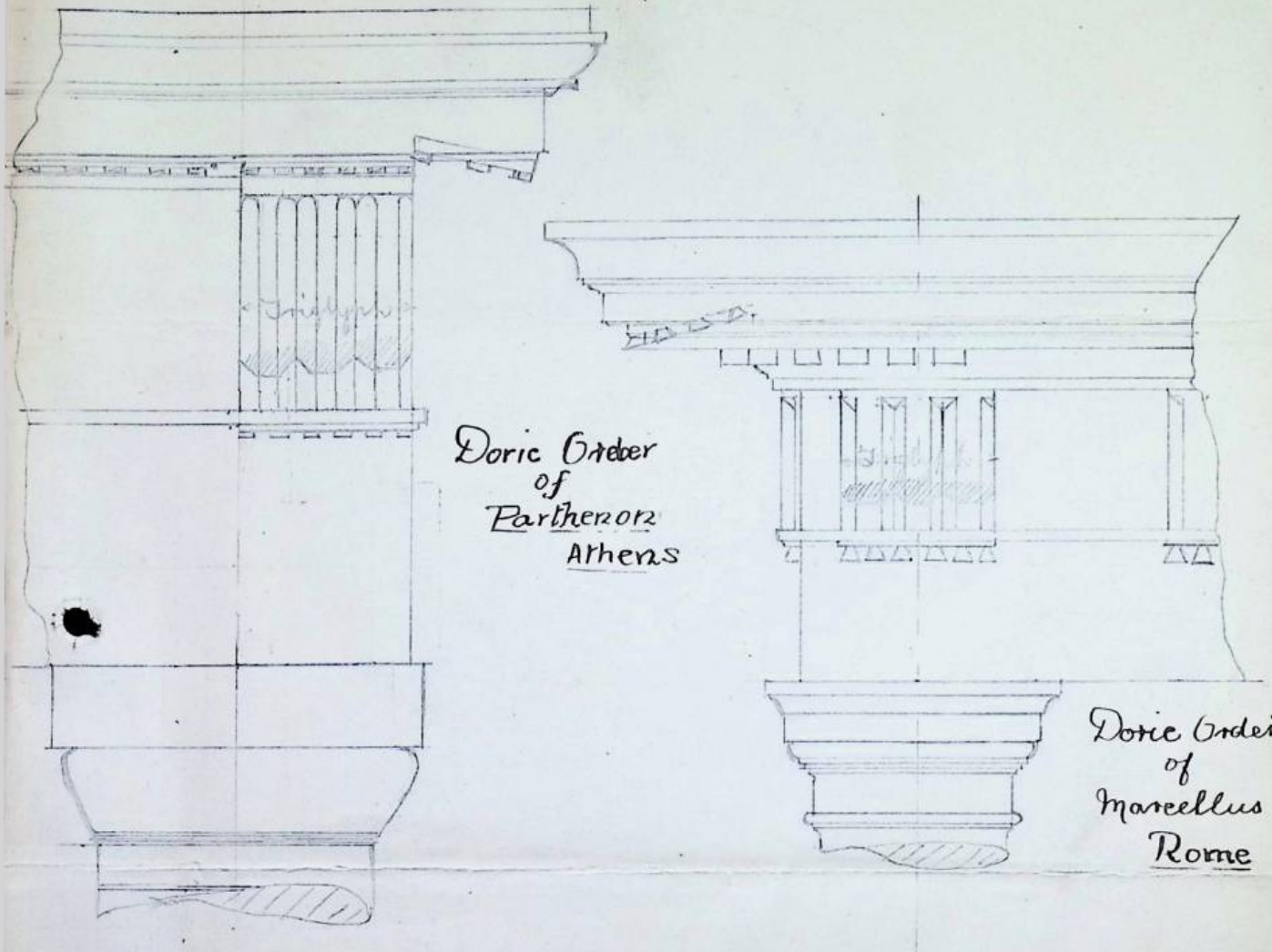
* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

= Architecture =



Doric Order of Parthenon Athens

Doric Order of Marcellus Rome

The difference of the treatment of entablature at the angle of a building in Greek and the Roman style is that in the Greek the triglyphs at the angle are set between the centre line of column and the angle of frieze also there are guttae crowning them. The crowning mould of the cornice is different having the echinus mould

Lines 4

In the Roman the triglyph is set on either sides of the centre line of columns and finished differently. In place of the guttae there is a dentil band, and guttae under-neath the triglyphs are different in shape. The crowning mould of the cornice is the cavetto with a fillet above

V.S.

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

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286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Oct. 10th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
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10

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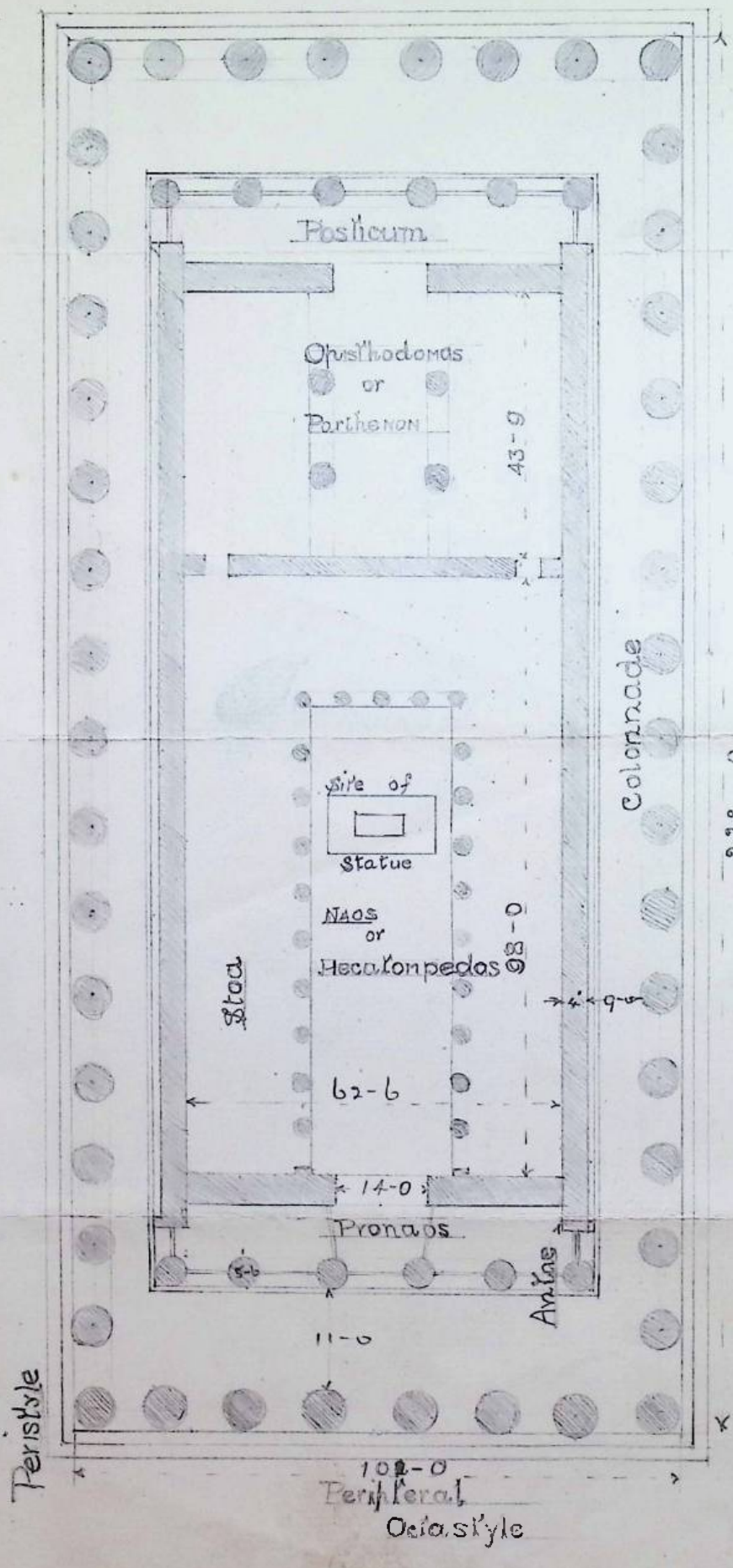
— Architecture —

Ques: 6



Plan of Parthenon. ATHENS

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Horstel

Subject Architecture

Stage 1

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Oct 14th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

Erechthion at Athens

Description. The Erechthion was erected 420 B.C. its architect was Mnesicles and is situated in the Acropolis north of the Parthenon. The order employed was the Ionic and is an interesting example owing to the irregular planning probably due to its sloping site and the fact that it consisted of three distinct shrines, the eastern portion being dedicated as the shrine of Athena Polias (guardian of the city) western portion to those of Erechtheus and Poseidon. There are three porticoes of different designs an eastern Ionic hexastyle portico, a Northern Ionic tetrastyle portico and a southern Caryatid portico but the eastern portico probably formed the principal entrance. The north portico gave access to the western cella which is on a level 10 feet below the eastern one and is approached by a wide flight of steps on the north. The columns in this portico are diastyle and are 2-9 diameter and 25 feet high and the doorway being of the finest workmanship. The southern portico was probably not an entrance but a raised tribune and consists of 6 sculptured draped female figures spaced similarly to the northern portico and resting on a marble wall 8 feet above terrace and supporting an unusual entablature on which rests a marble coffered roof. The exterior, built in marble, owes much of its character to its sloping site and unusual disposition of the porticoes. The capital has a plaited torus mould between the volutes once inlaid with coloured glass or stones and bronze embellishments were fixed to parts of it. The spiral volutes appears to have been finished by hand and enriched with fillets. The abacus is enriched with egg and tongue ornament. The eastern portico is similar although less rich. The angle columns in each portico have volutes arranged to show on both faces and the whole building crowned with an entablature 5 feet high

Figs. 7

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

281

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

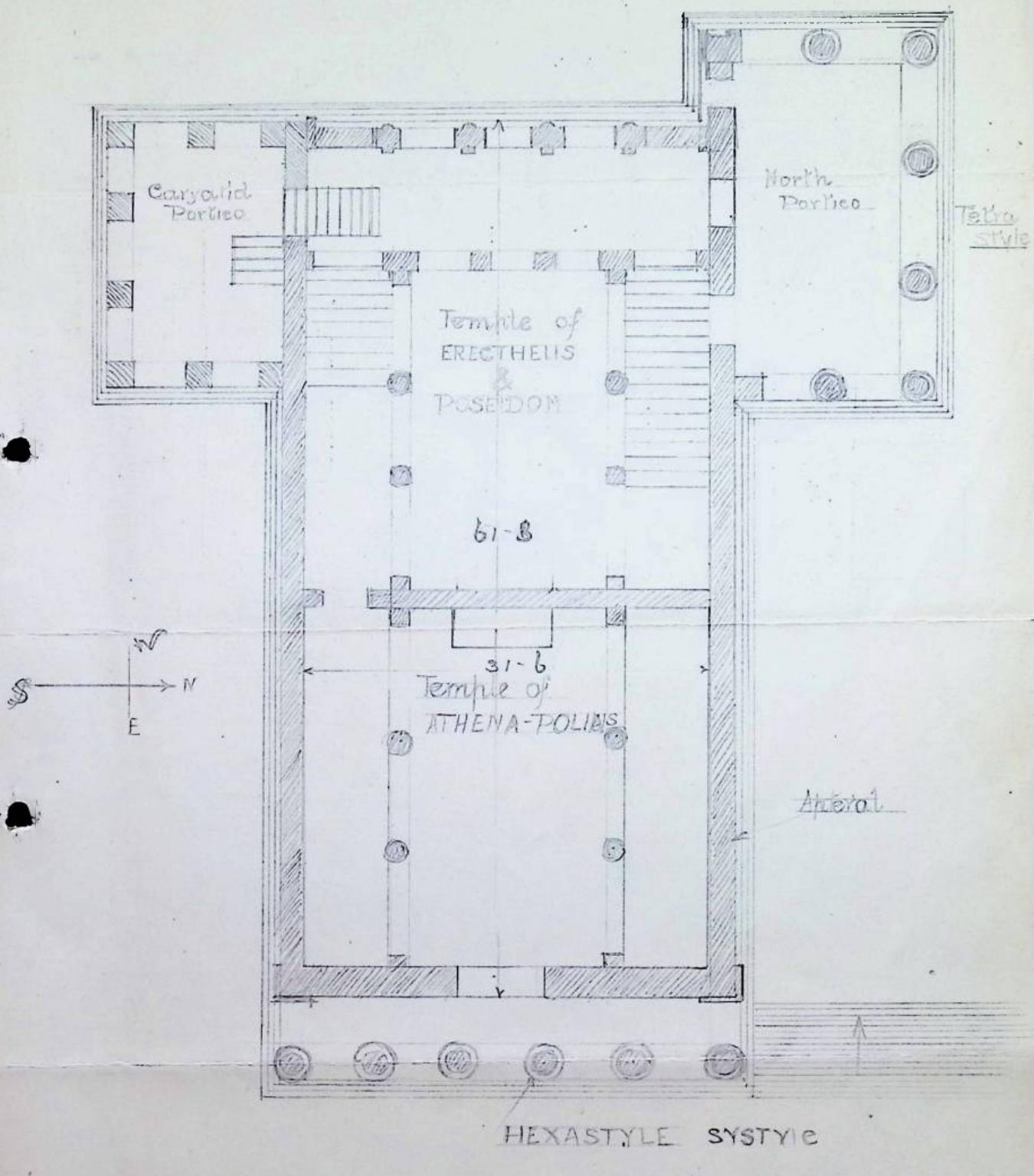
Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Oct. 24th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

Ques: 7



PLAN of ERECTHEION. ATHENS

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

296

HOME WORK EXERCISE.

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage T2

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* *Date* Oct 24th 1910

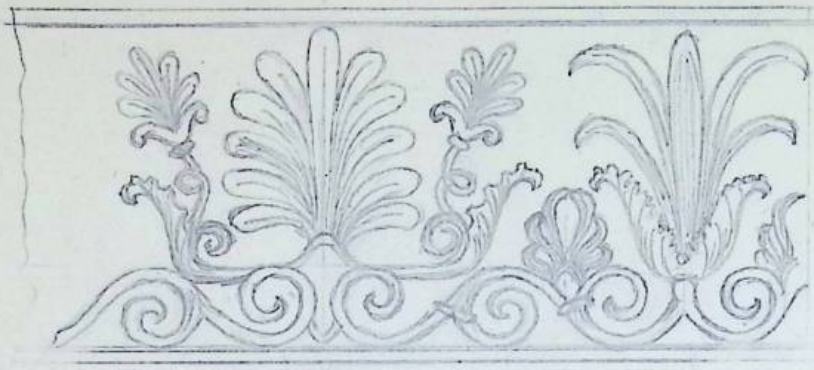
MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

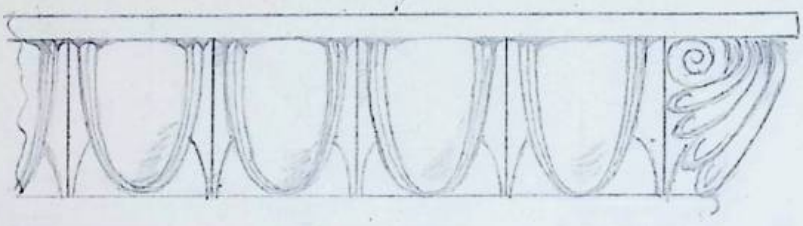
* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

Architecture

Greek Ornament

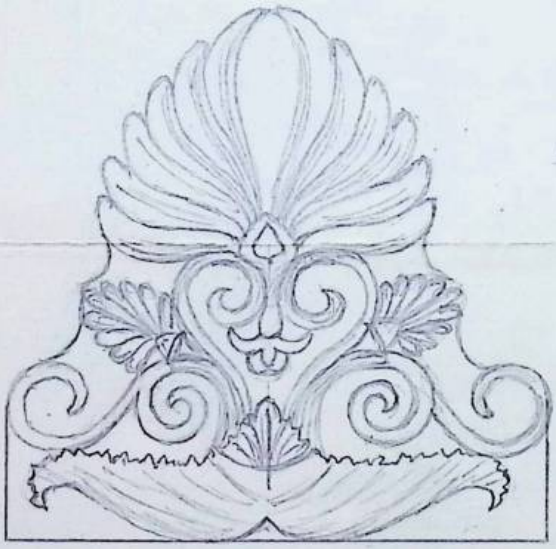


Honey Suckle Ornament

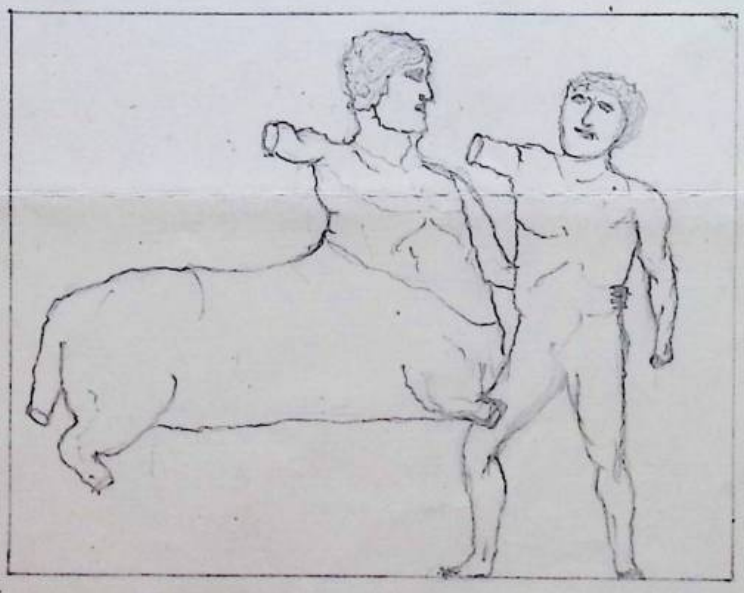


Egg & Tongue

Ovolo



Antefixa Ornament



Sculptured Metope

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Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Thos Hooker

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Oct: 31st 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

Caisson a sunk panel in ceiling of vaults, of domes and also in the soffit of Corinthian and Composite cornices.

Exhedra: a small room in the baths and other buildings appropriated for conversations

Bay: a principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building. The division of compartment into which the nave of roof of a building

Podium A continuous basement or pedestal of a dwarf wall used as a substructure for the colonnade and usually terminated with a pidestal and used for a statue

Pedestal A substructure frequently placed under columns in classic architecture and consisted of three parts the lower part called the base, the central the dado or die and the top portion the cornice.

Dome: The spherical or other wise formed convex roof over a circular or polygonal building

Cupola a term properly speaking confined to the under side or ceiling of a dome

Vault An arched covering in stone or brick over any space

Cross Vault That formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults

Caryatide Sculptured human female figures used as columns or supports for entablature

Fret a labyrinthine ornament formed of one or more small fillets alternately disposed in a vertical and horizontal positions and extending to nearly equal distances in each direction

Intercolumniation The distance of one column to the next of a series forming a colonnade or portico

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage D

Teacher, Mr. Howells

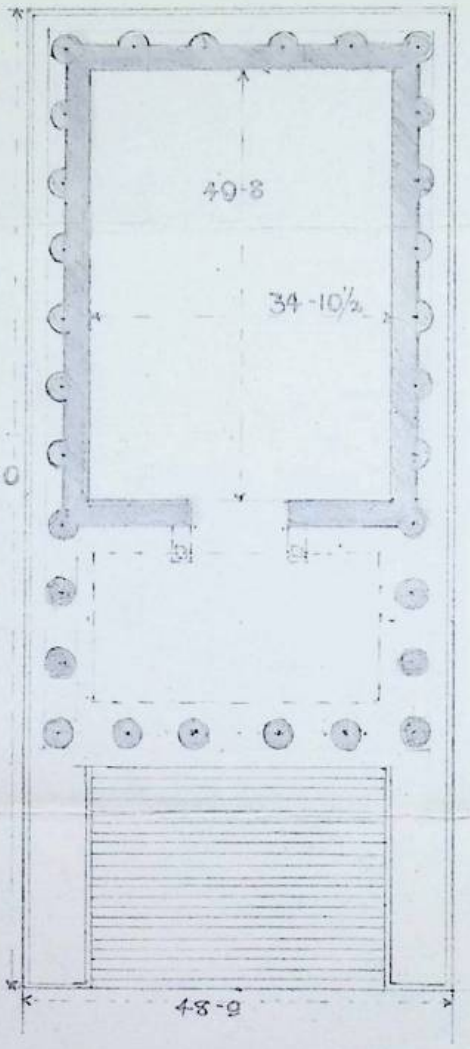
* *Date* [illegible]

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

A pseudo-peripteral, prostyle, hexastyle, temple

Question



PLAN of TEMPLE MAISON CARREE. Nimes

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

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286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

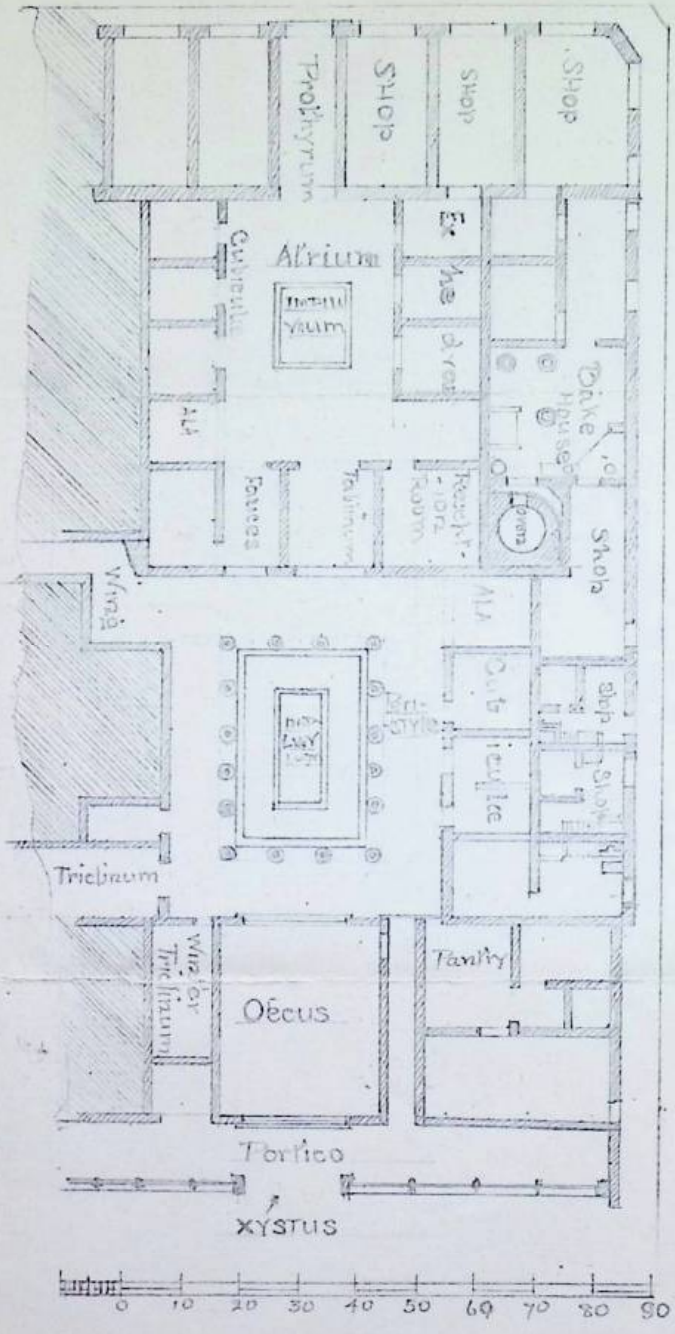
* Date Nov 4th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

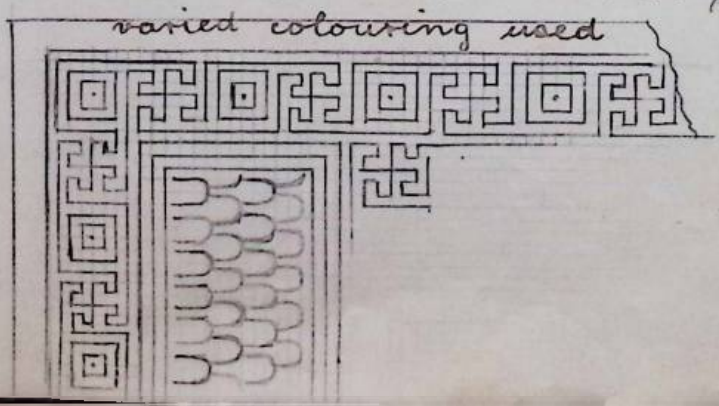
Ques: 11



Plan of House of Pansa at Pompeii

The decorations of the walls were painted in bright and dark colours using black extensively as a ground and usually dark being placed near the floor with the brighter colours above.

The floors were usually set out in geometrical form and laid in mosaic; a greater portion were in black and white although there were bright and varied colouring used



Example of mosaic pavement in black and white marble

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

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SESSION 190 -190 .

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286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Nov. 11th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

V.S.
10

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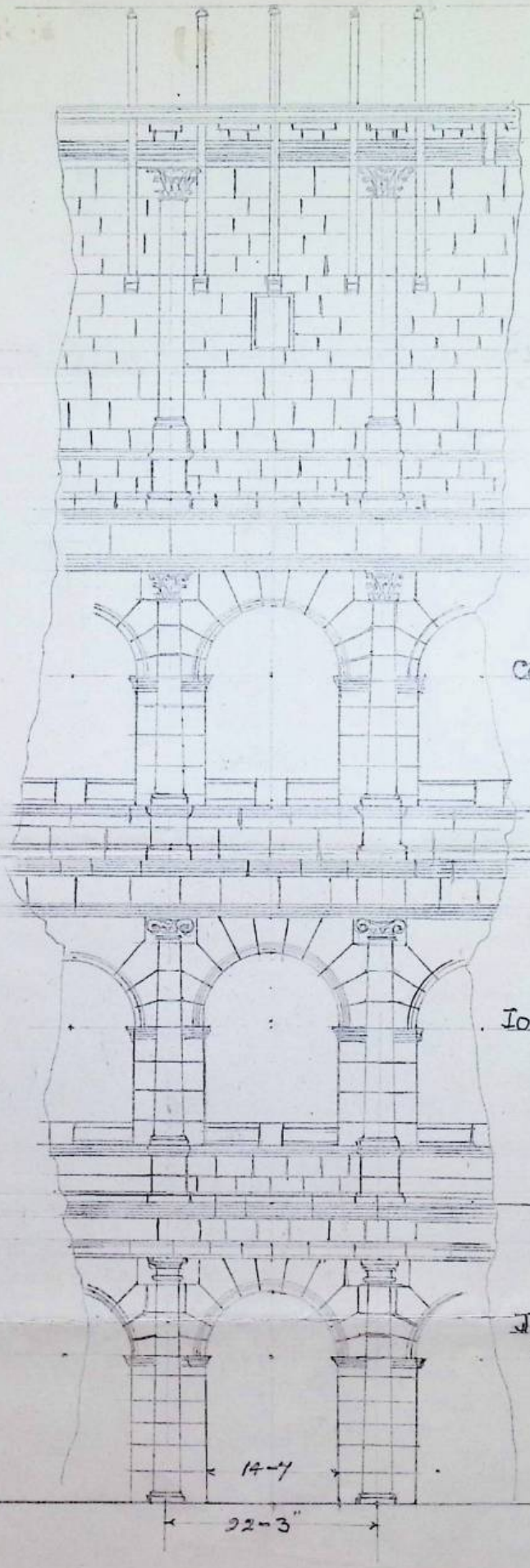
ARCHITECTURE

Ques: 12



Front Elevation
of A Bay of
COLOSSEUM. ROME

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Mon 21st 1900

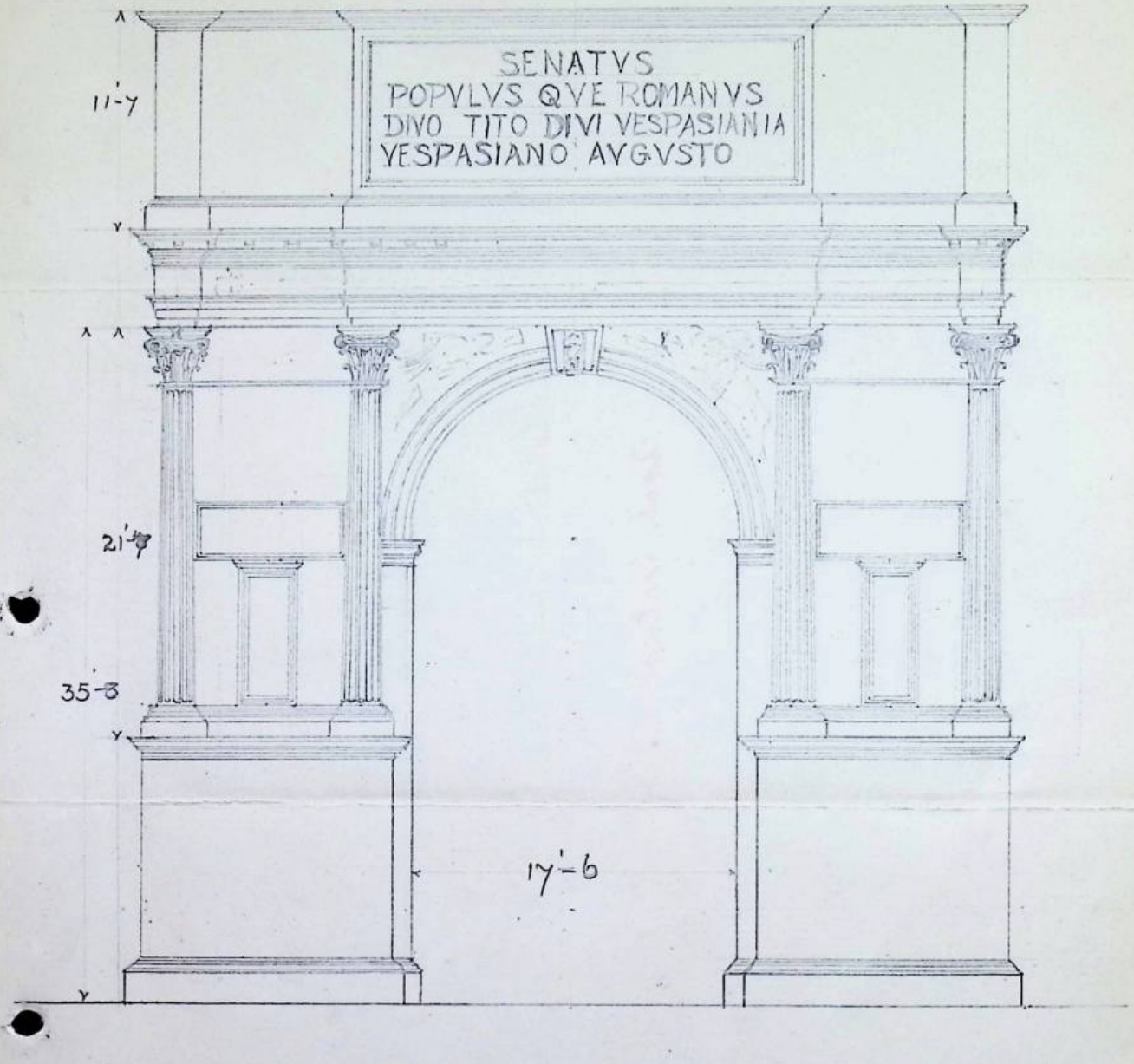
MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10 Ex

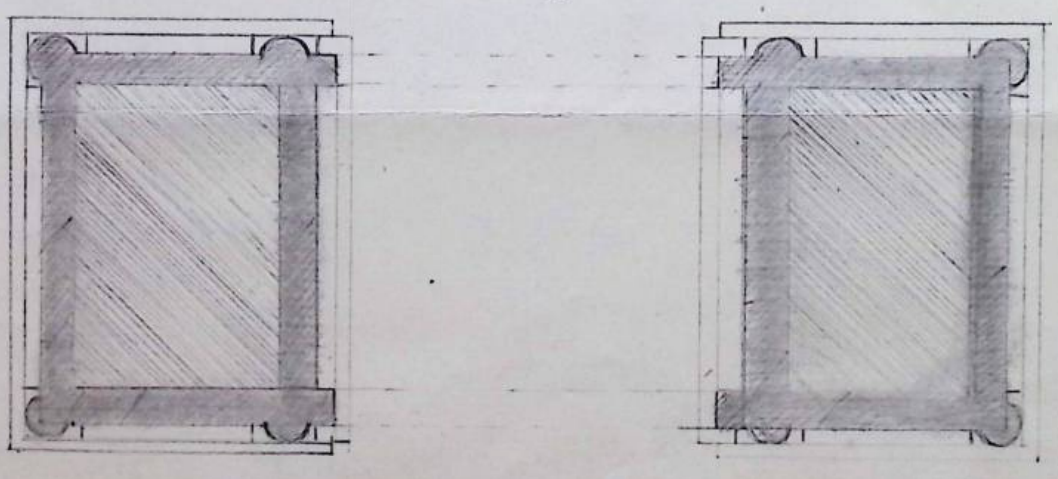
* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

ARCHITECTURE

Ques: 13



ELEVATION of ARCH of TITUS. Rome



PLAN

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Nov. 28 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

Description The Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheatre was commenced by Vespasian in A.D. 70 continued by his son Titus and completed with the exception of the upper story by Domitian in AD 82.
It is the finest and largest example of it kind in the world consisting of a vast ellipse in plan measuring externally 620 ft by 513 and divided by 80 openings. The arena is oval shaped measuring 287 ft by 180 ft and surrounded by a wall 15 ft high.
The height of the building was 157 ft which was divided into 4 stories but the building originally was 120 ft to the top of the third order but after a wall was built on the top 37 ft high
The three lower orders consisted of semecircular headed openings there being 80 in each story and separated by piers on which were attached columns, of the Tuscan order in the bottom story the Ionic in the second, and the Corinthian in the third. The stone wall on top is almost blank except it is enriched with Corinthian pilasters, and openings left in each alternate panel
Above these openings there is a row of corbels set around the building and are supposed to have carried the masts of the Velarium
The seats were built of solid stone to which access was made from the 80 openings by means of stair cases and corridors radiating from the walls
The radiating walls were built of concrete where there was the least weight, tufa stone and travertine stone where there were the heaviest pressures.
There was no mortar used but the system of construction was one of concrete vaults resting upon the same material 2-3 thick faced with travertine stone 4-0 thick and lined with 9" of brickwork; also marble was made use of for columns, cornices, seats, and ornamental purposes
The concrete was made in 3 varieties viz lava the first where great strength was required, tufa and brickbats where less strength was required and pumice stone where lightness was required
The auditorium has four ranges of seats the two lowest ones forming the grand tiers and the third separated from the second by a wall, and the top being the dates addition was in the peristyle form. The seats rise up from the arena underneath of which are stair cases and corridors formed

Drwgs. 14

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage —

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Dec 5th 1910

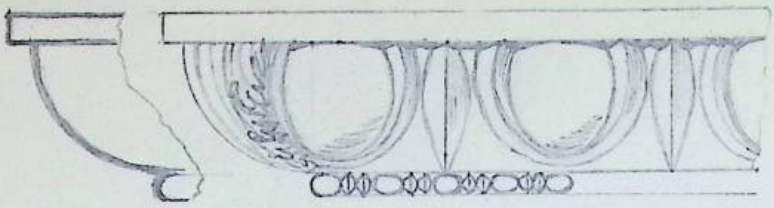
MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10/

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

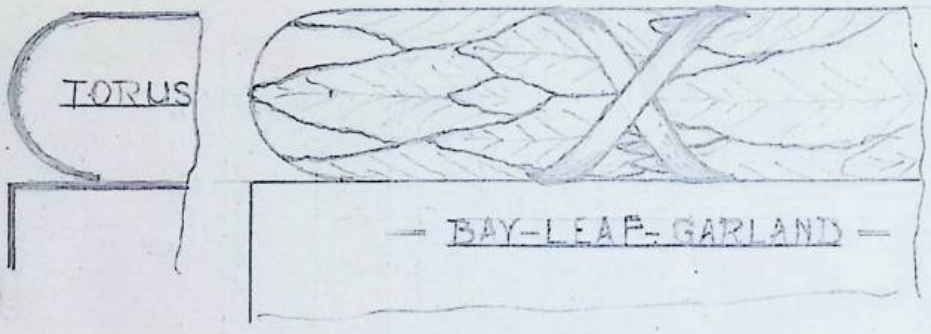
— ARCHITECTURE —

Ques: 25

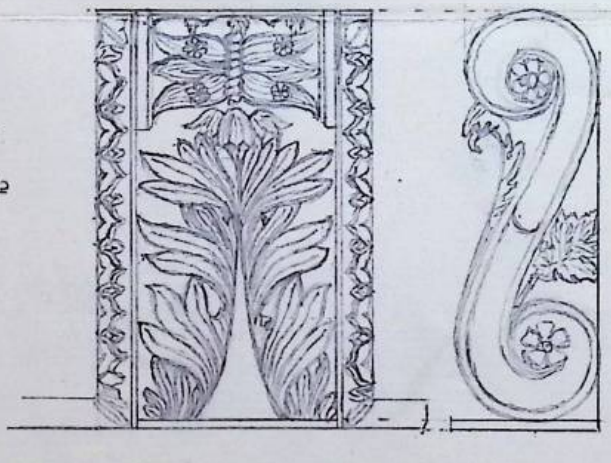


— OVOLO —

— EGG — & — TONGUE —



— BAY-LEAF-GARLAND —



— Console —

Looking up

From — TEMPLE — JUPITER — STATOR — ROME —

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage —

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Dec 12th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

Architecture

The periods of Norman and English Gothic Architecture according to Rickman

The first period: Norman lasting from 1066 to 1189

The kings reigning during the period

King	William I	from	1066	to 1087
"	William II	"	1087	" 1100
"	Henry I	"	1100	" 1135
"	Stephen	"	1135	" 1154
"	Henry II	"	1154	" 1189

Second period: Early English from 1189 to 1307

King	Richard I	from	1189	to 1199
"	John	"	1199	" 1216
"	Henry III	"	1216	" 1272
"	Edward I	"	1272	" 1307

Third period: Decorated from 1307 to 1377

King	Edward II	from	1307	" 1327
"	Edward III	"	1327	" 1377

Fourth period: Perpendicular from 1377 to 1546

King	Richard II	from	1377	to 1399
"	Henry IV	"	1399	" 1413
"	Henry V	"	1413	" 1422
"	Henry VI	"	1422	" 1461
"	Edward IV	"	1461	" 1483
"	Edward V	"	1483	" ——
"	Richard III	"	1483	" 1485
"	Henry VII	"	1485	" 1509
"	Henry VII	"	1509	" 1546

The periods given by Sharp ~~were termed the Romanesque style which included seven periods.~~

Romanesque

- First: Saxon lasting from —— to 1066
- Second: Norman " " 1066 to 1145

Gothic

- Third: Transitional Gothic " 1145 " 1190
- Fourth: Lancet " " 1190 " 1245 } Early English
- Fifth: Geometrical " 1245 " 1315 }
- Sixth: Curvilineal " 1315 " 1360 Decorated
- Seventh: Rectilineal " 1360 " 1550 Perpendicular

Ques: 16

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Dec: 19th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

Roman basilicas were erected as courts of justices and exchanges for merchants
The early christians made use of these buildings for worship, also, copied the plans of them when buildings their own.
The planning of them was usually rectangular ~~in plan~~ with large semi-circular recesses at each end known as apses; but the entrance was made from the side of the basilica.
The ordinary basilica consists of a large hall which corresponds with the nave of modern churches and occupies about 3/4 of the building; the remaining parts forming a transverse aisle which intervenes between the hall and the semi circular apse
Ires: 17
The hall was usually divided by rows of columns into three and sometimes five parts. Sometimes the aisles were covered with galleries which, along with the hall was used by merchants and spectators.
The transverse portion was usually raised a little above the hall and was used by notaries and advocates.
The apses was used by the judges who occupied elevated seats erected therein. and in front of the apse the altar used for offerings was placed.
The exterior of the building was generally plain, but the interior was treated with lavish decorations.
The roofs of them were generally constructed of wood of the ordinary type of roof, and in some cases vaulting was used to cover them.

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

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HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Dec. 19th 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

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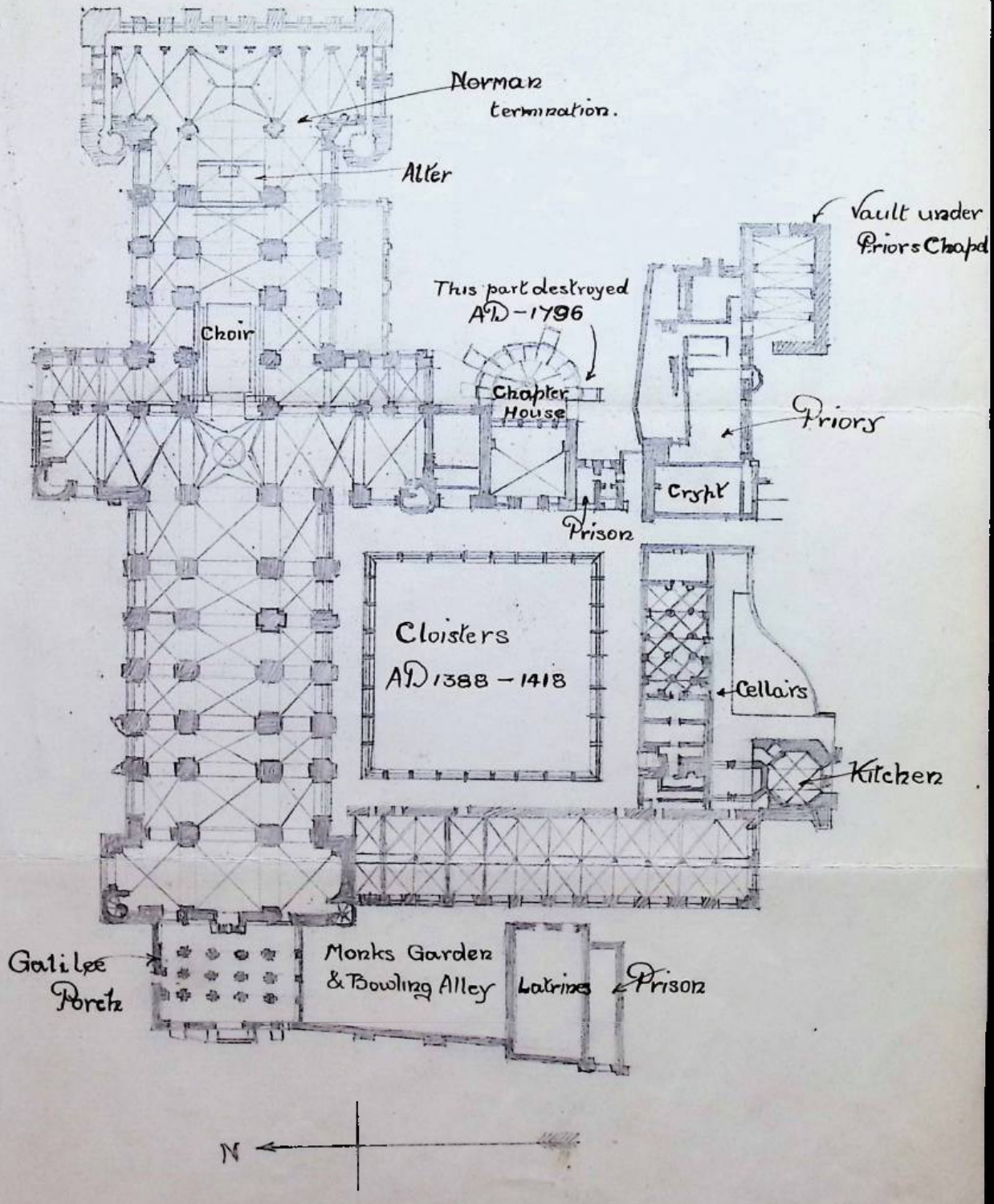
ARCHITECTURE

Ques: PLAN of NORMAN CATHEDRAL from DURHAM



This was not asked for but it is an excellent drawing

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 · -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage D

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Jan 9th 1911

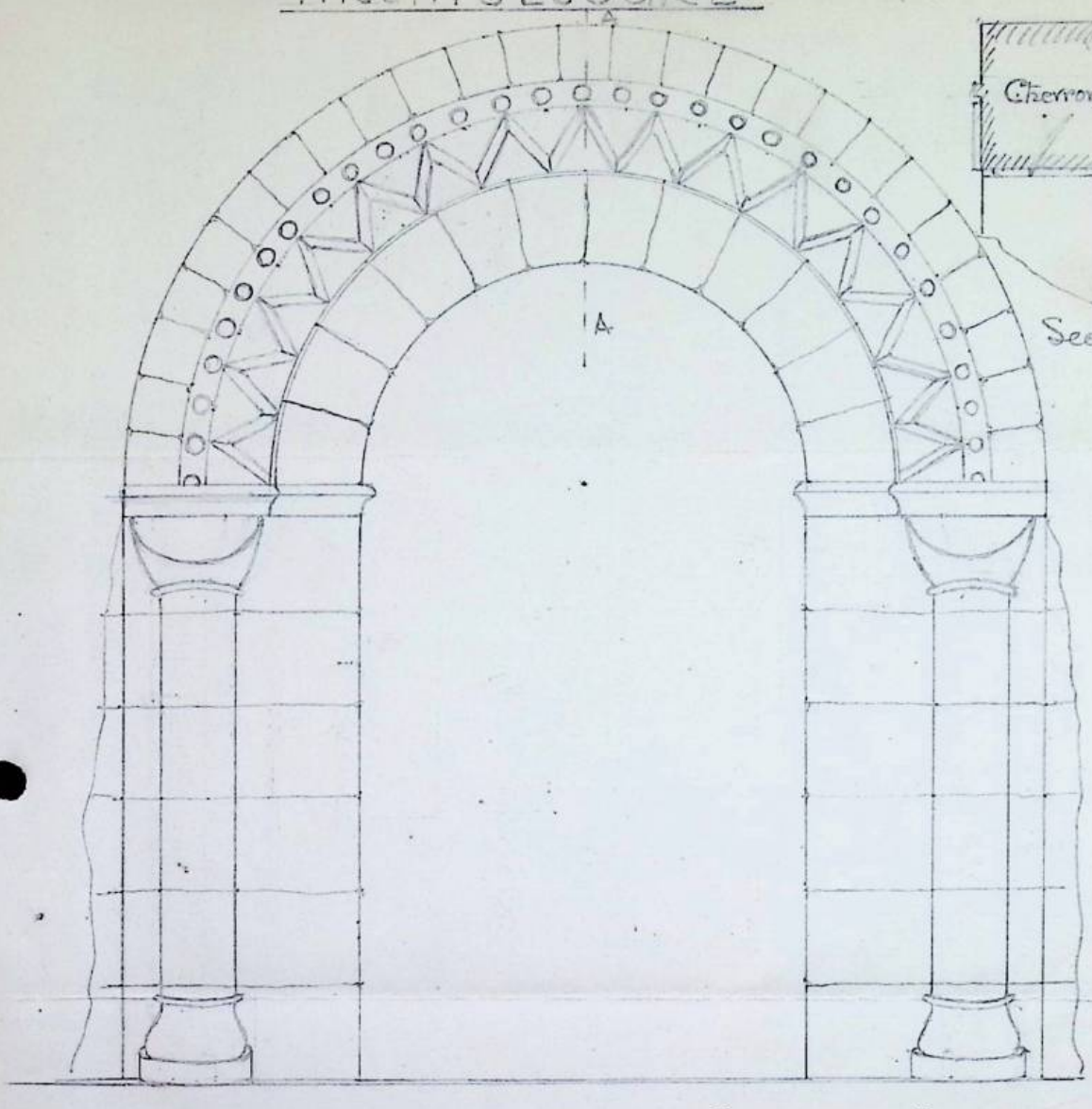
MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10 EX

* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

ARCHITECTURE

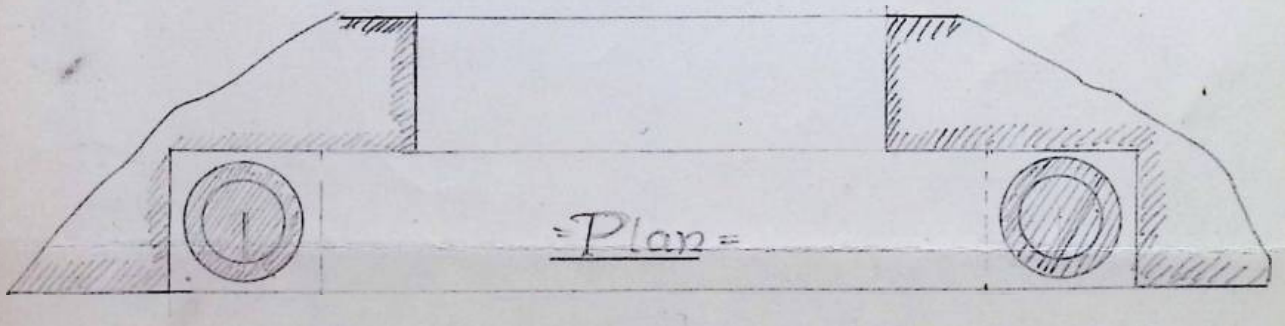
Section thro A – A



— Elevation of A Norman Door —

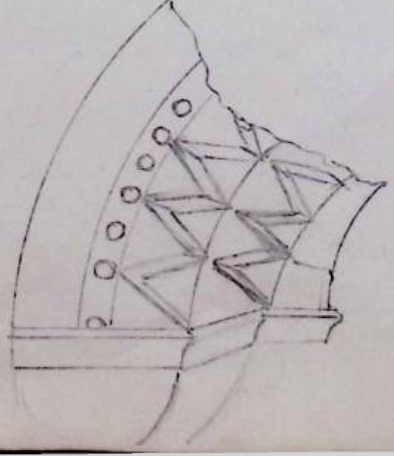
-from-

— Woolston Church Warwickshire —



= Plan =

Ques:



Sketch showing Zigzag mould on soffit of projecting arch

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

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SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage D

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Jan 16th 1911

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

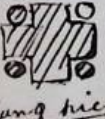
Ques. 20

Architecture

Norman architecture was the period between the years 1066 to 1189 in which time most of the cathedrals were commenced by the Normans.
The general planning takes the form of a cross consisting of a nave, chancel and transept with an apsidal termination at the east end of the chancel, also a low massive tower supported on semicircular arches over the intersection of the nave and transept. The interior was arranged in three tiers the lowest and largest tier opened out into the aisles which were continuous throughout the choir and nave. The space was divided into large semicircular headed openings by central piers from which the arches sprang. Above these arches there is a string course and then the second tier of Triforium which opened into the nave by means of semicircular headed openings separated by piers; these openings were again divided into two semicircular headed openings springing from a central piet. Then came the string course and the third tier of Clerestory in which we find a three semicircular arched headed openings separated by two central piers in one bay, and these three being spanned by one semicircular arched headed opening.
The windows were usually very small and deeply splayed and arranged in groups of 3, 4, or 5 lights and generally semicircular arched head. also circular windows were used in the west front
The doorways of the earliest examples were plain, but in the later examples instead of shallow jambs being used, very deep ones were employed and were very richly decorated with small columns. The arches over these openings were semicircular, segmental or horseshoe shaped
The walls were very thick therefore there was little use for buttresses and those which were used were broad, and flat, without any mouldings or string courses in them except in the later style. The outside of the walls were formed of slabs of stone on the face and the space afterwards filled in with grouted rubble
In later work the exterior of walls were decorated with areading. The piers of the earliest work were massive, but as the style developed lighter proportions were used. Various forms were used and were sometimes isolated and clustered and sometimes they were ornamented with flutes or channels of various forms
The capitals resembles somewhat a bowl truncated and other were used decorated with foliage, animal and human forms. The bases resemble the attic base with the addition of the foot ornament The mouldings were Chevron, Billet Nail head, beak head double cone and Borotell

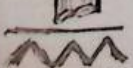
areading

Clustered piers



capital

Chevron.



WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Jan 23rd 1911

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

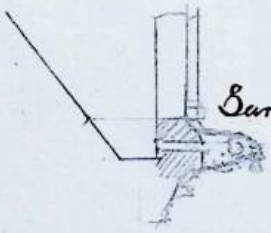
Ques: 21 — Architecture

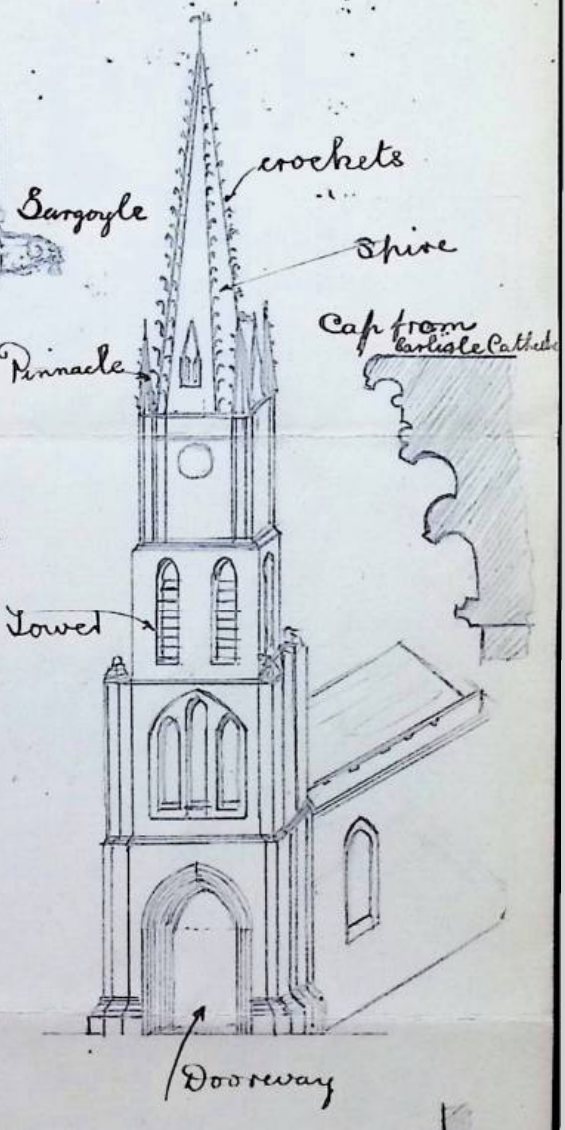
Nave The main body of a cathedral extending from the chancel or choir to the principal doorway

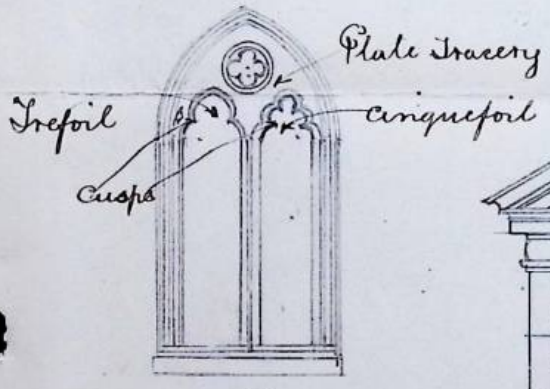
Chancel The portion extending from the nave set apart for the clergy and choir.

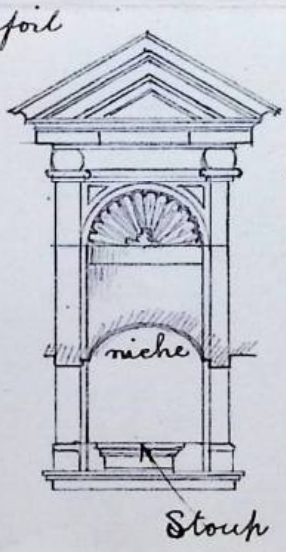
Triforium The space formed between the sloping roof and the aisle vaulting and open to the nave.

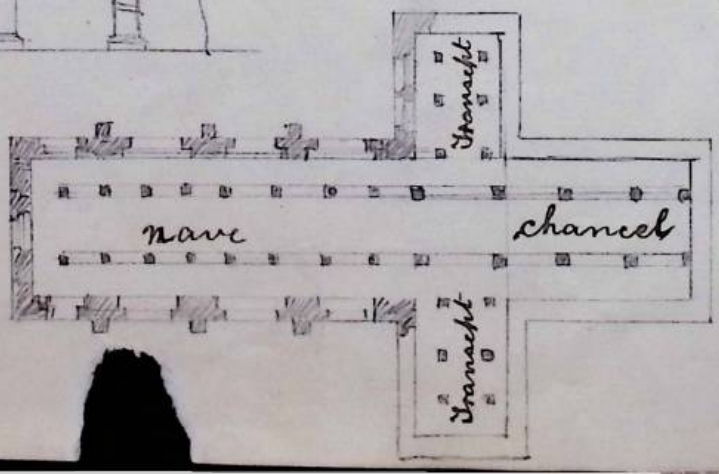
Porch The exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach to one of its principal doorways

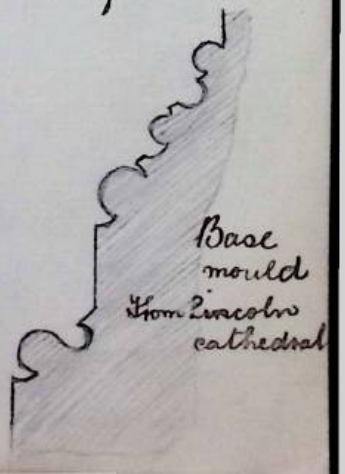












WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Horstel

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Jan 30th 1911

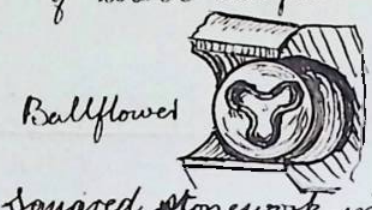
MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

Architecture

Aisle: The lateral divisions of a church which run parallel to the nave and usually separated from it by pillars and columns

Arcade: A series of apertures separated by piers or columns from which arches spring and used for the decoration of wall surfaces



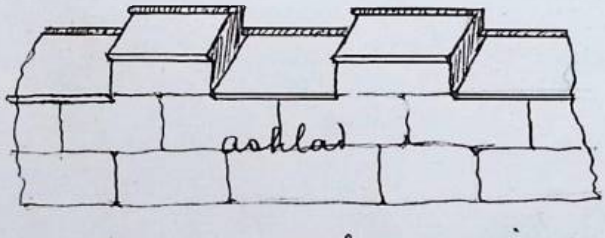
Ashlar: Squared stonework in regular courses

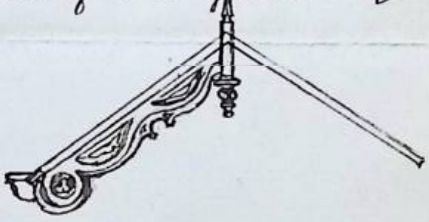
Ballflower: An ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower the 3 petals of which form a cup round it

Balustes: A small pillar or column supporting a handrail coping or cornice

Balustrade: A range of pillars or balusters

Bargeboard: The ornamental timber fixed at the ends of a roof which projects over the face of the gable

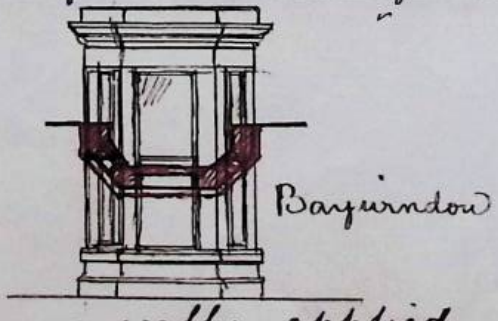




Battlement: A notched or indented parapet wall

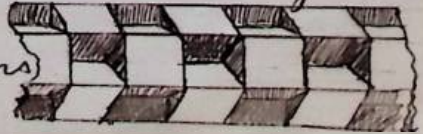
Baywindow: A window forming a recess in a room and projecting outward from the wall and may be rectangular, polygonal, or semicircular

Oriel A window or other recess corbelled out from the face of the wall by means of projecting stones



Belfry: A term generally applied to the upper room of a tower in which the bells are hung

Billet Mould: A mould used by the Normans



Doorway Is the framework of an opening in a wall for a door

Tower A polygonal building which projects above the roof of a cathedral and is chiefly used for carrying the bells

Tracery The ornamental pattern work in stone filling the upper part of a Gothic window and may be either "plate" or "bar" tracery

Cusps The terminations formed by the curved parts in a trefoil, quatrefoil, or cinquefoil, tracery

Trefoil The ornament in a window or door head forming the two cusps. There may be three cusps

Cinquefoil The five cuspidated divisions or curved pendants inscribed in the head of a Gothic window or door head

Stoup A shallow bowl for water usually placed in a niche in the chancel wherein the priest laved his hands before the performance of sacred rites.

Gargoyle The grotesque carving of animals or human heads placed usually at the angles of the tower of a church or on the exterior of it, and serving as a spout in a case of overflow.

Crockets Ornaments of projecting leaves or bunches of foliage used to decorate the ribs of pinnacles or spires

Niche A recess in a wall for the reception of statue, or vase, etc.

Spire The pointed termination of a tower of a cathedral and is either pyramidal octagonal or conical.

Pinnacle A small turret like termination placed on the top of buttresses or elsewhere and ornamented with crockets

Transept The transverse part of a cathedral usually at right angles and between the nave and the chancel

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Horstet

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Jan 30 & 1910

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10½

* This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

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286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Feb 6th 1911

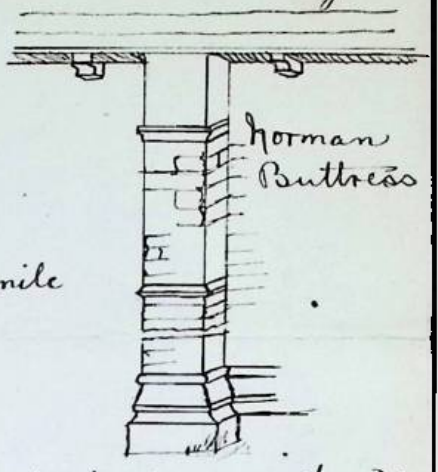
MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

10 8c

* *This should be the date of the lesson at which the work was set.*

Buttress: A mass of masonry projecting beyond the face of the wall to create additional strength and support

Campanile



Norman Buttress

Canopy: An ornamental projection over doors windows or coverings over niches and tombs

Campanile: An Italian name for a bell tower generally detached from the main building and sometimes attached to it

Cloisters: — Covered passages of communication surrounding a square open space called the garth and connecting the cathedral to the chapter house, refectory and other parts of the monastery to which they were attached.

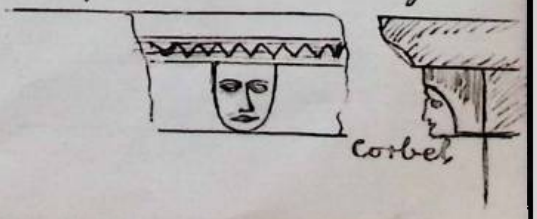
Cathedral: The principal church of a diocese in which the throne of the bishop is placed.

Chantry chapel: — A small ~~Church~~ Chapel in an ancient church, with an endowment for one or more priest.

Chapter house: — The place of assembly for the abbot or prior and members of a monastery for the transaction of business relating to the general body of the society and usually opened out of the cloisters on the eastern most side, and usually polygonal on plan with a vault resting on a central pillar.

Choir: — That portion of the ~~church~~ usually eastward of the nave set apart for the clergy and the choristers during service.

Corbel: — A block of stone or timber projecting from a wall and supporting the beams of a roof or any other weight; they are often elaborately ~~carved~~ or moulded



Corbel

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

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Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Feb 6th 1911

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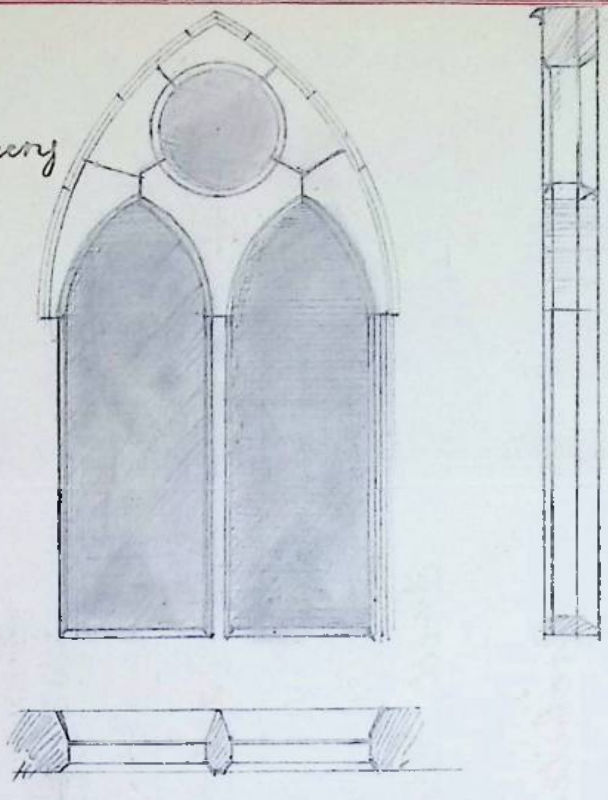
Plate Tracery



Example of Early English window from Lyrachmere, Sussex 1220

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

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286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage II

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Feb 6 1911

MARKS AWARDED.
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Architecture

The planning in the Early English remained much the same to the Norman, except the concentration of the weight of the roof and vaulting on to buttresses instead of the walls, also a square end was formed for an apse later in the period. The walls are lighter and the nave compartments were made oblong in place of the former square divisions also flying buttresses were introduced in this period. Piers:- These as a general rule were grouped together; shafts of various section were used some being circular, octagonal, diagonal, and cruciform in plan. In some cases small columns are used which almost hide the central shaft and these were sometimes detached but connected at intervals with bands

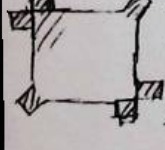
The capitals are various but the most common form is the plain bell shaped moulding but in addition, there are some ornamented with leaf forms and occasionally animals and birds heads. The most prevalent base moulding used was one similar to the Attic base

Arches:- The treatment of the arch is one thing which marks the difference between this period and the Norman the pointed arch taking the place of the semicircular one

Windows: These were usually long and narrow and had a Lancet arch turned over them; they were usually without cusps but later in the style the trefoil head was used; circular windows was also freely used.

Doorways These have an arched head sometimes very much pointed; with a large number of mouldings and decorated with the dog tooth ornament. The jambs are also decorated with narrow columns: Some of the larger doorways are divided into two openings by a shaft or a number of smaller shafts clustered and approached by porches. Steeples.: The towers are much taller than those in the Norman, and with spires on the top. The spire was developed in this period and was usually octagonal in plan and ornamented with Lucarnes, and ribs ornamented with crockets. Roofs and Vaults: The chief vault used was the plain 4 part vault or quadripartite vault. There does not appear to be any Early English wood roofs entire but it is probable the simple tie beam was used. Buttresses: There were 4 kinds of buttresses used but the types most commonly used are those with the long and slender buttress with narrow face and great projection usually placed diagonally at the angle of a building and that types with two buttresses at each angle: Moulds: These are generally boldly rounded and deeply undercut and consists of plain rounds and hollows; the hollows of the mould are often filled with the dog tooth ornament or with foliage. The chief ornaments are the dog tooth and carved diaped patterns were used to decorate the walls also in spandrels of door arches trefoils and quatrefoils are used and the cusps foliated. Elegant carved foliage was much used, the typical example being that of a flowing curved line with foliage springing from it in 3 or 4 leaves

This is a Quadripartite Vault



WIGAN AND DISTRICT

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SESSION 190 -190 .

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286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

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Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Feb 13 1911

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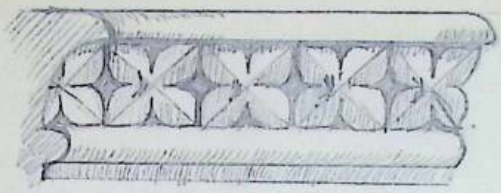
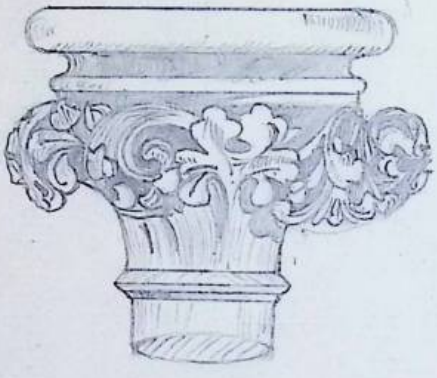


Early English
Dog Tooth

Early English
Crocket



Early English Capital
from Romsey Church HANTS

V9

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage I

Teacher, Mr. C. Howells

* Date Feb 13 1911

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10

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Decorated period from 1307–1377.

The general proportions of the building were less lofty than in the preceding style but the general appearance of the buildings were simple but magnificent. In the interior there is one of the most striking changes from the Early English and that being that the clerestory was enlarged with a corresponding degrease in the triforium, also there was the increased number of ribs in the vaulting. Windows: In this period there is an arched opening forming the whole window which was divided by mullions into 2 or more lights and the mullions branched out into flowing tracery. The architraves of the windows are much ornamented with mouldings and sometime formed into shafts. The heads were commonly equilateral in shape but flat headed and segmental
Decs. 26 forms were used. Doorways The chief difference between the Decorated and Early English is that there is no division between them, also different ornaments were used and we often find that the moulding is continued down to the base of the wall Ornaments: The chief ornaments are the ballflower and the 4 leaved flower, carved in the hollows of the mouldings. The use of canopies over doors was adopted the top of which was decorated with crockets and finials. Steeples: The top of the towers usually finished with a battlemented parapet with pinnacles at the corners. The spires were started at some distance behind the parapet with a sort of flying buttress springing from the pinnacles. The spires were slender in proportion and were richly decorated Piers These are arranged generally with a diamond wise shaft with as many smaller shafts as would stand close together. The cap and bases differs from the Early English by being not so simple in treatment and more naturalistic. Vaults and Roofs In this period a new set of ribs known as Lierne ribs was introduced besides all the ribs in the Early English. Wooden roofs externally were in the Early English period steeply pitched but with a smaller pitch in the Decorated and were probably of the trussed rafter tie beam or collar braced patterns.
The general ornaments. In these we find in their foliated work very naturalistic forms used based on such plants as the ivy oak vine and seaweed.
The greater use of stained glass lead the larger size with very fine tracery worked in them. Fittings in wood such as choir stalls, pews, pulpits etc were also largely decorated.

WIGAN AND DISTRICT

Mining and Technical College.

SESSION 190 -190 .

NUMBER OF CLASS TICKET.

286

HOME WORK EXERCISE

WRITTEN BY

Fred Forster

Subject Architecture

Stage II

Teacher, Mr. Howells

* Date Feb 20th 1911

MARKS AWARDED.
(Possible Marks, 10)

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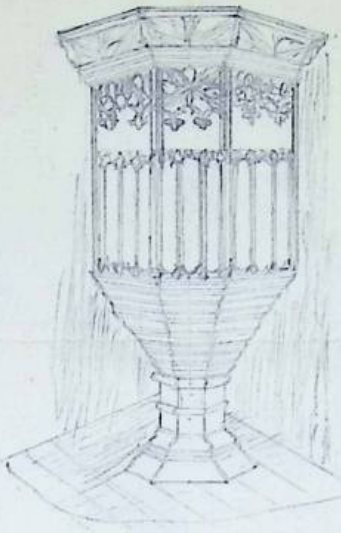
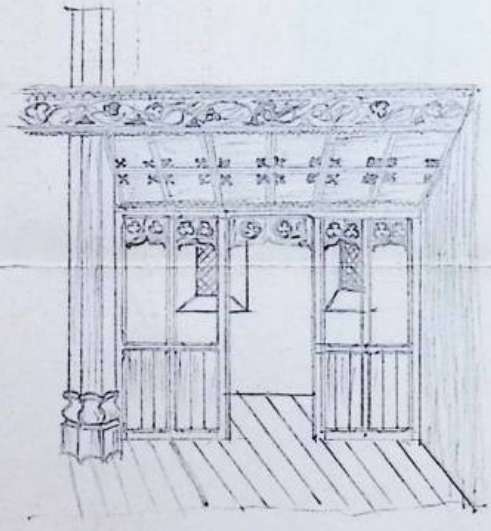
Architecture

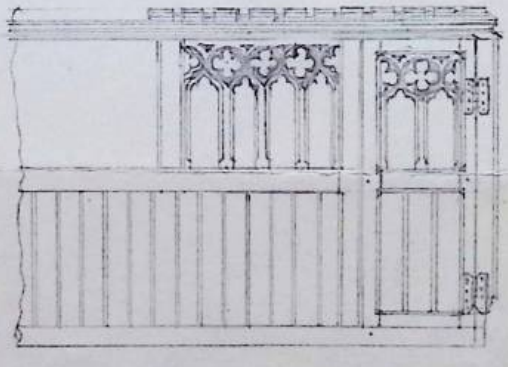
— Pew. Steeple Aston. Oxon —



— Pulpit Wolvercot. Oxon. —



— Rood loft. Handborough —
— Oxfordshire —



Ques: 27

— Parclose screen. Geddington Church —
Northants —

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