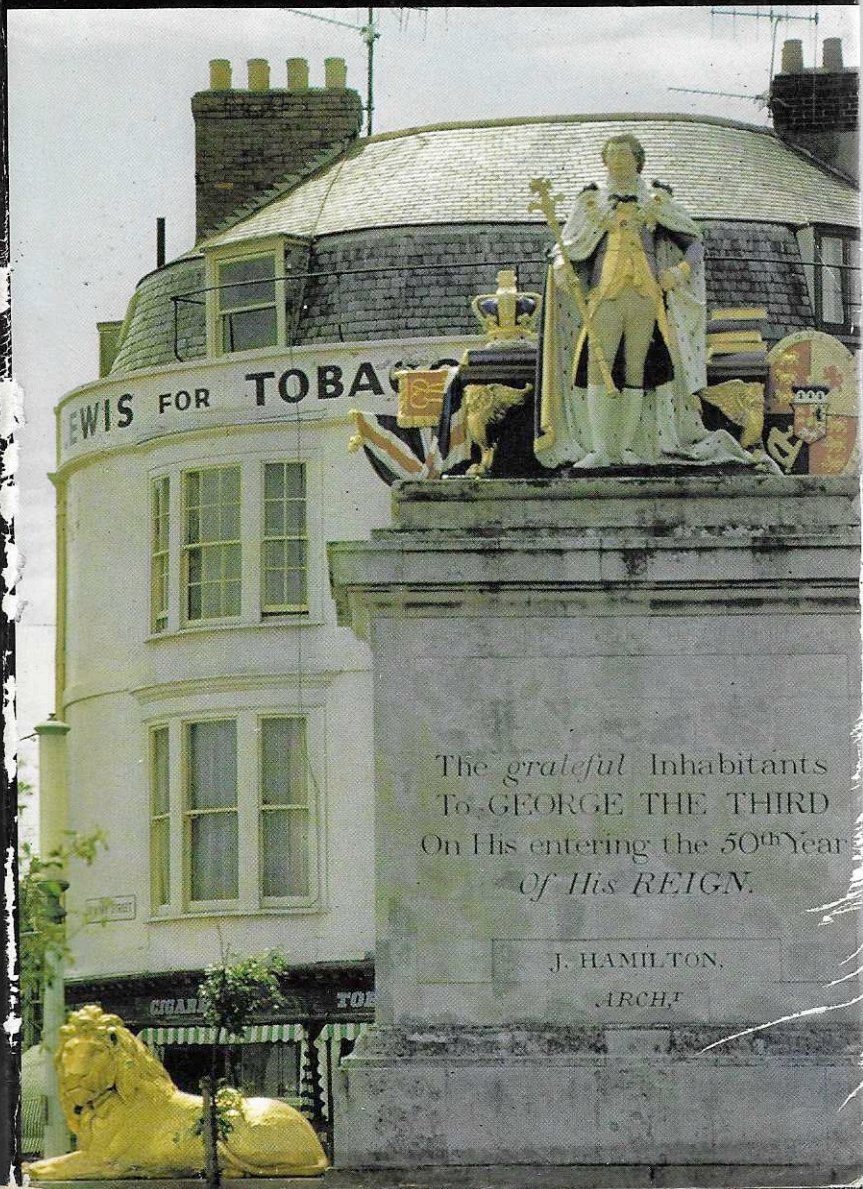


The Buildings of England

DORSET

John Newman and Nikolaus Pevsner



The *grateful* Inhabitants
To GEORGE THE THIRD
On His entering the 50th Year
Of His REIGN.

J. HAMILTON,

ARCHT

MARNHULL

ST GREGORY. In the church in an unexpected place, half-way down the N arcade, is one Norman pier, square with keeled semicircular projections and capital with scallops and masks. Otherwise, the church is Perp and Victorian; Victorian the s wall and s arcade of 1852, in a reasonable local style, and the chancel of 1882, Perp the rest. The climax is of course the w tower with its divers canopied niches and its odd variety of bell-openings. To the w there are two twins, to the N one long twin with a transom. Good N view of the aisle, rood turret, and chapel. The N arcade, apart from the Norman pier, has octagonal piers, the s arcade has one original pier. This and the chancel arch responds are of standard section. Capitals with small leaves and angel busts. Nice arch from the N arcade into the N transept. To its l. a late C16(?) stone SCREEN of two lights. In the chancel a bracket with two angel busts. Good roofs in nave, N chapel, and N aisle, the latter of wagon type. — FONT. An enormous, uncouth square block with top spurs. Low Perp stem, panelled. — WALL PAINTINGS. N and s of the tower arch a skeleton and a naked man; C15 or C16. — STAINED GLASS. Original fragments in one N window. — The E window by *Morris & Co.*, 1911, not of their best. — Chancel s and N aisle E by *Alexander Gibbs*, dates of death 1878 and 1894 — far from his best. — ALMS BAG. Small, with bead embroidery, dated 1640. — ROYAL ARMS. Charles I; beautifully carved (G. McHardy). — PLATE. Elizabethan Cup; Paten, 1724. — MONUMENTS. On a panelled tomb-chest three alabaster effigies, husband and two wives; c.1475. — Robert Sidlin, 1596 by *Lynel Brine*. Small stone tablet with brass inscription plate. — John Pope, 1681. With open scrolly pediment.

ST MARY (R.C.), Old Mill. 1832. — PLATE Silver Thurible, 1733.

SENIOR'S FARM. Built perhaps as a grange of Glastonbury Abbey, just over the w wall of the churchyard. Ashlar-faced two-storeyed rectangular range of c.1500. The evidence is of work of outstanding vigour and quality, sadly mutilated at many dates. To the E blocked windows suggest that there were four bays at first, the splendid doorway in the third. This has a two-centred arch with a double-wave moulding, and a square hood brought down a long way to handsomely carved lozenge-shaped labels. Foliage in the spandrels. Just two original

windows, upright in shape, square-headed, of two lights with ogee heads and a little tracery above. The w front has a doorway with a wave and a hollow moulding, and another original window above it. The other windows are C16 (arched lights and hoodmoulds) and C17 (plain mullioned). To the N the lower parts of a big barn, entered from the N by a two-centred doorway.

Marnhull is a large village and one with a special character. Instead of a single centre, it has groups of stone cottages clustering at the angles of a square of roads, with the church at the SE angle. This pattern is a very loose one, but one feels it quite strongly; so it would be much regretted if the new estates of bungalows springing up in quite a number of places filled the pattern in. Dotted about among all this, several houses with the mullioned stone windows of the C16 and C17. But only one further building needs individual description.

POPE'S FARM, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. s of w. A most satisfying group of farmhouse, barn at r. angles in front, and enclosing walls, all stone. Both house and barn have the windows which one comes to recognize as no earlier than the C17, with hollow-chamfered mullions and no hoodmoulds. But the doorways are still of flattened four-centred outline. The farmhouse roof has a hip to the l. and a gable on kneelers to the r. The barn, with two doorways and windows that suggest that one part was meant to be lived in, has gables on kneelers at both ends.

At Allards Quarry was an IRON AGE and ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT, with inhumation burials; moreover Great Down Quarry produced over twenty Romano-British inhumations and a lead coffin.

MARSHWOOD

ST MARY. 1841 the tower, the rest rebuilt in 1884 (by G. Vials, as Goodhart-Rendel says). Yet the church looks more 1841 than 1884. Flint and brown stone. High lancets in the w tower, pairs of small lancets otherwise. Nave and chancel in one wide view to the s.

MARSHWOOD CASTLE, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE. There was a large, nearly square, moated enclosure, but this is not readily appreciable. Nor is the strength of the stone tower built in the SW corner, for nothing is left standing but rubble core of walls bearing a magnificent growth of ivy. In fact Marshwood was not a real