

Church of St Peter, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire. (U)

An axial tower and west annexe (the east annexe now gone), the first two stages of the tower with cut-back long-and-short quoins and pilaster-strips. The later top stage shows Romanesque influence but the windows still exhibiting mid-wall shafts and through-stones.

H.Taylor first saw this church in 1937 when some plaster was off the walls. He described the lower stages as being constructed of thin pieces of roughly coursed rubble, while the third stage was of well-dressed stone.

All pictures on these pages viewed clockwise from top right -

1. General view of tower and west annexe, from the SW.
2. A montage, same aspect as pic 1.



St. Peter, Barton-on-Humber.

Clockwise from top right -

3. South doorway, tower.

4. South face of tower.

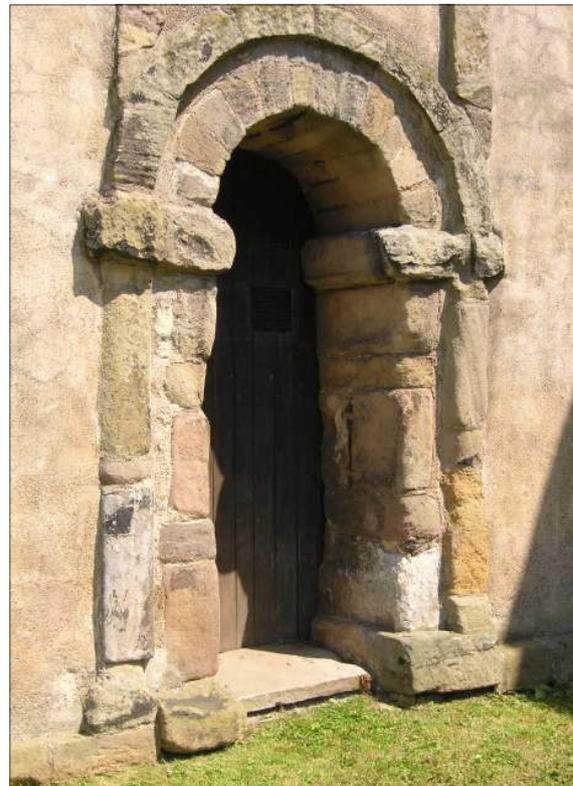
5. Detail of triangular head of doorway in pic. 5.

6. North face of tower.

7. Blocked triangular headed doorway, N face tower.



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St. Peter, Barton-on-Humber.

More external detail; clockwise from top right -

8. Double round-headed window in north face of tower (as seen picture 6).

9. South door as seen in picture 3, but in different lighting conditions.

10. The south face of the tower, again in a different light compared the pictures on page 1.

11. Detail of the head of the doorway; note the through-stones.



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The interior of the tower. Clockwise from top right -

12. Looking westwards from the medieval nave, the first archway is the easternmost and beyond that is the western archway leading to the remaining porticus, or annexe. The east archway (with non-radial voussoirs self evident) has a double-stepped impost, and both archways are outlined with pilaster strips and hood-moulds on their faces toward the interior of the tower. The impost of both arches have separate projections for this strip-work. Above the crown of the hood-mould of the eastern arch and facing inside the tower is a slab which is mainly plain but has a sunken panel near the top with a carving in relief of a man's head. It was usual that the detail was painted on, in a similar manner as the sculpted panel in Deerhurst church, which is more elaborate but still depends upon the skill of the artists brush to bring it to life.

13. The triangular-headed double window in the east wall of the tower which now gives into the interior of the nave but originally looked out over the roof, as its three other sisters do today.

14. Looking eastwards from inside the tower, the east archway with its pilaster-strip work and hood-moulding, all square in section. The white arrow points to the sculpted slab .



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The tower interior. Viewed clockwise from top right -

15. Looking eastwards from within the west annexe. Note the absence of pilaster-stripwork and hood-mould on this face of the western arch.

16. Looking into the south-west corner of the tower, the west archway to the right and the round-headed doorway in the south wall.

17. The fine east archway (and see also picture 14). Note again the through-stones.

18. The triangular-headed doorway in the north wall. See next page for close-up photos.

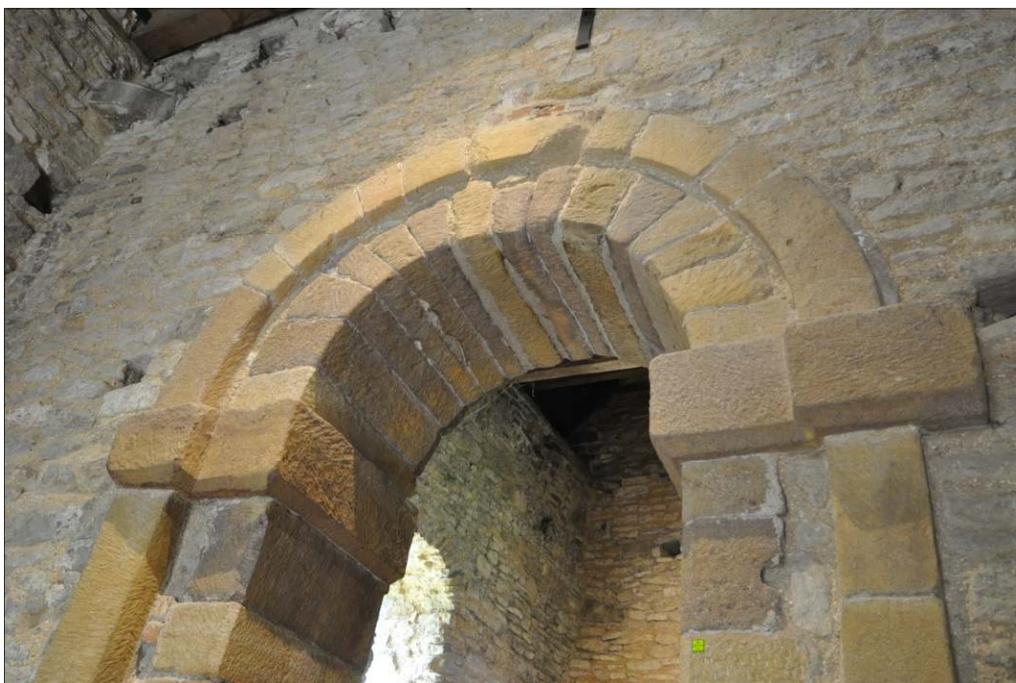


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Viewed clockwise from top right - 19 & 20. The west arch seen from inside the tower.

21. The right hand impost of the triangular-headed doorway (seen in picture 18). Note the rather curious 'downward' facing moulding, and which continues around the exterior of the impost *and* the adjoining stops. The moulding is absent on the interior face which is plain (yet the two main archways present their most elaborate face to the interior of the tower). Here we may be seeing re-use of Roman decorated stone where there has to be at least one 'sawn' edge. This re-use is very evident in the 'twin' arches at Britford in Wiltshire.

22. Its western partner treated with identical moulding. The south doorway received the same moulding to its imposts (now badly weathered).



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23. This (enhanced) digital picture of the east wall of the tower viewed from the east (inside the medieval nave) shows the scars left where the original east annexe met the tower walling (and see the paving which marks out the line of its walls). The roof line, which cuts the triangular headed tower window belongs to the second building which in turn was superseded by the present nave. The elevated doorway would have given into a chamber above the original annexe. The head to this doorway has been restored in modern times, otherwise the opening is original. The fine long-and-short quoins (cut back type) may be appreciated here.

Dimensions.

Archways.

Where H1 is the height of the opening:

H2 is the height to the underside of the impost:

W is the width between jambs:

T is the thickness of the walling at the jambs (or walling at an opening).

R. = Ratio of width to height.

Baptistry (western) archway.

H1. 3.743 metres.

H2. 2.857 metres.

W. (mean) 1.245 metres.

R. 1:3

T. 0.77 metres.

Eastern archway.

H1. 4.19 metres

H2. 2.85 metres.

W. 1.658 metres.

T. 0.775 metres.

R. 1:2.527

Dimensions taken using laser equipment, accurate to +/- 1.5mm in 10 metres.

Dimensions under 1.8 metres taken using steel rule.



Nikon