

Examples of the Gothic Revival style in Tickhill



Most of the earlier properties in Tickhill dating from the 17th and 18th Centuries have rectangular windows with sash, Yorkshire sash (sliding from side to side) or casement opening methods - examples of all these styles can be seen in Sunderland Street's older buildings. However, a few of Tickhill's buildings have window styles inspired by the Gothic Revival movement of the 18th and 19th Centuries echoing designs more usually seen in medieval churches.

The Gothic Revival style of window, left, with six lights, can be seen, for example, in first floor windows on a house on Pinfold Lane and on another house on Lindrick which also has a smaller version of this design at right angles to the main window. (As well as the vertical mullions these Gothic Revival style of windows also have horizontal glazing bars.)

The style of intersecting Y-tracery dates back to about 1300 and is described as follows by Pevsner:

'Tracery in which each mullion of a window branches out into two curved bars in such a way that every one of them is drawn with the same radius from a different centre. The result is that every light of the window is a lancet and every two, three, four, etc., lights together form a pointed arch'.

Apart from some windows, the other place where the influence of Gothic Revival design can be seen locally is the churchyard with a good number of gravestones having the characteristic pointed arch design, such as the one shown, right.

The first example of Gothic Revival in the West Riding was Stainborough Castle, a folly in the grounds of Wentworth Castle, built by 1739. A century later Gothic Revival was in full swing, one of its main exponents being the prolific architect Sir George Gilbert Scott who designed the rebuilt St George's, now Doncaster Minster, and the library at Doncaster Grammar School, now Hall Cross Academy.

