

was composed, in which English was substituted for Latin.

With the reign of Mary the old religion was reestablished: and it was not till that of Elizabeth that the Church of England was finally instituted in its present form. The doctrines of the church were again modified, and the forty-two articles were reduced to thirty-nine by the convocation of the clergy in 1563. In 1559, before the close of the first year of Elizabeth's reign, the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity were passed with the object of bringing about the entire subjection of the church and the people in religious matters to the royal authority.

From James I some relief was anticipated by Puritans and nonconformists, but they were disappointed. Under Charles I the attempt was made, through the instrumentality of Laud, to reduce all the churches of Great Britain under the jurisdiction of bishops. But after the death of Laud the parliament abolished the episcopal government, and condemned everything contrary to the doctrine, worship and discipline of the Church of Geneva. As soon as Charles II was restored the ancient forms of ecclesiastical government and public worship were reestablished and three severe measures were passed against nonconformity, namely, the Corporation Act of 1661, the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1662, and the Test Act, passed in 1673. In the reign of William III, and particularly in 1689, the divisions among the friends of episcopacy gave rise to the two parties called the *high-churchmen* or *non-jurors* and *low-churchmen*. The former maintained the doctrine of passive obedience to the sovereign; that the hereditary succession to the throne is of divine institution; that the church is subject to the jurisdiction of God alone, etc. The gradual progress of civil and religious liberty since that time has settled practically many such controversies. The great increase of the Dissenters in recent times (they are not much less numerous than the members of the Established Church) has led to new concessions in their favor, and especially to the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts (in 1828), the Catholic emancipation (in 1829), and the opening of the universities in England to Dissenters (1871). As at present constituted, the established religion of England is Episcopacy. The sovereign is the supreme head. The church is governed by two archbishops and thirty-one bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury is styled the *primate of all England*, and to him

belongs the privilege of crowning the kings and queens of England. The Archbishop of York is styled *primate of England*. The doctrine of the Church of England are contained in the Thirty-nine Articles; the form of worship is contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

Englewood, a city of Bergen County, New Jersey, 14 miles N. of New York.

English Architecture, Early.

See *Early English Architecture*.

English Art. As regards *architecture*, little can be said in respect to the style prevalent in England between the invasion of the Anglo-Saxons and the Norman Conquest, from the fact that the remains of buildings erected in England before the Conquest are few and insignificant. The Norman style was introduced in the reign of Edward the Confessor, though the workmen, both then and after the Conquest, being English, the earlier work preserved many native characteristics. The Norman period proper extends from about 1000 to 1150, some of the best examples being parts of the cathedrals of Rochester, Winchester, Durham and Canterbury. In the brief period 1160 to 1195 a marked change took place in the adoption of the pointed arch and what is known as the *Early English style*. Improved methods of construction led to the use of lighter walls and pillars instead of the heavy masses employed in the Norman style. Narrow, lancet-shaped windows took the place of the round arch; bold projecting buttresses were introduced; and the roofs and spires became more lofty and more pointed, while in the interiors pointed arches rested on lofty, clustered pillars. The best Early English type is Salisbury Cathedral. The Early English style has been regarded as lasting from 1190 to 1270, when the *Decorated style* of Gothic began to prevail. The transition to the Decorated style was gradual, but it may be considered as lasting to 1377. Exeter Cathedral is an excellent example of the earliest Decorated style. Between 1360 and 1399 the Decorated style gave place to the *Perpendicular*, which prevailed from 1377 to 1547, and was an exclusively English style. Gothic architecture, though it lingered on in many districts, practically came to an end in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The *Elizabethan* and *Jacobean styles* which followed were transitions from the Gothic to the Italian, with which these styles were more or less freely mixed. Many palatial mansions were built in