

- access to materials of costly Purbeck marble used in the piers of the nave that reflected the masons' confidence in its long term availability as well as the cathedral being able to afford it.
- essentially completed in 1266, then several decades later, Bishops of Salisbury were political appointees who spent little time in their diocese → more political
- only energetic Bishop Roger Martival appointed in 1315 → construction resumed, its spire 404 feet. 1330, spire completed means whole cathedral form finished
- for remainder of medieval period, the cathedral made little changes → tower crossing was reproofed with ribs that were braced in a network of bosses → Lierne Vault
- reformation → cloisters which were used as prisoner war camps, were greatly damaged and that the windows were torn out. Destruction of free standing bell and tower.
- The townspeople had the affection of the cathedral and maintained the maintenance of the cathedral. The Victorians also brought their attentions of restoring the medieval paintwork in the chapter house and the altar.

masons

- Master Elias of Dereham, first master mason.
- his building for St Thomas Becket's shrine caused him to catch Bishop Richard Poore of Salisbury's attention.
- Elias didn't remain a commoner and was elevated by his patrons to a canon (middle ranking clergy) of both Wells and Lincoln whilst Richard Poore made him a canon of Old Sarum and Salisbury.
- technical details reflected the evolution of building techniques → stronger 'shaft ring' as opposed to monolithic columns at the point where roof ribs met pillars enabling them to be made thinner
- then Roger Martival designed the complicated spire. was inspired by the stone spires around the country.
- Martival supervised the construction of a stone shell around a series of medieval tie bars → complicated used of ironwork
- flying buttresses
- reasons for such persistence is because of intense discussion.

patronage

- not a poor diocese, but didn't possess the vast income as Wells.
- relied on a mixture of diocesan wealth, donations from Henry III, contribution of the laity → 7 canons touring country as fund raisers
- Henry III was the one who allowed the diocese permission to relocate from old Old Sarum to Salisbury
- In Salisbury, the master mason is the driving force behind the aspects of the build.

Function

- west front
- nave
- north porch
- cloister
- chapter house
- north transept
- south transept (had second sets of transept for choir differing)
- tower crossing
- choir
- choir transept (where it gets ready)
- vestry
- high altar
- trinity/lady chapel