

- the steeple. See terminology for spire and steeple in: Atkinson, Thomas Dinham, 2004 [1<sup>st</sup> ed. 1906], *A Glossary of Terms Used in English Architecture*, Almonte, ON, Algrove, p. 253, 254-256. This is the same in Curl, James Stevens, 1999, *A Dictionary of Architecture*, Oxford, UK, Oxford University Press, p. 629, 636.
34. The thistle finial on the spire is at least six feet.
35. This contrasts with the wood used in the high pulpit of the Greenock Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, where there is no graining.
36. Scott : 79; and MacFadyen, Jean, *For the Sake of the Record*, Summerside, PEI: n. pub. [1984], p. 45.
37. For example, possibly the Union Presbyterian Church, Albert Bridge, Nova Scotia, comes close. See Hyde, Susan and Michael Bird, 1995, *Hallowed Timbers: The Wooden Churches of Cape Breton*, Erin, ON, Boston Mills Press, p. 30-31, 40-41. Research into the original communion tables needs to be conducted here. This is in distinction to the Barrington Meeting House, Nova Scotia, which is reflective of a Puritan New England meeting house style, as is the Covenanters' Church, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, interestingly enough, despite the now popular name which comes from a later period of the church's history. The latter two church buildings are close cousins to the Scottish post-Reformation churches. The Geddie Memorial Church in New London, PEI, has had its high pulpit lowered and changed in the early twentieth century. The best example of a two-tiered high pulpit in Maritime Canada is the Greenock Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on the front short wall. This pulpit has not been modified and is made of expensive woods, unlike the Desable pulpit. Often referred to as the Scotch Church, it too belonged to the Church of Scotland. This church dates from 1822 and was completed in 1824 after Captain Scott involved himself in its completion. There is no doubt that his involvement resulted in such a well-built and costly high pulpit being constructed. This church also originally used the long communion tables in the aisles. Cockburn, Melville N., *A History of Greenock Church, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, from 1821-1906*, n.pl., n.pub. [1906], p. 5-10. Further examples need to be studied, particularly in Quebec.
38. The Glen Lynden Church was the first Presbyterian church building to open in Africa in 1828. The next year, 1829, the Scottish Church (latterly called St. Andrew's) opened in Cape Town, and this would be technically the second Presbyterian church to be built in Africa. See Whytock, Jack C., 2014, "1813-2013 - A Forgotten Anniversary: Die Presbiteriannse Moederkerk in Suid-Afrika, The Presbyterian Motherkirk in South Africa," *Haddington House Journal*, vol. 16, p. 31-38. Also, Hofmeyr, J.W. and Gerald J. Pillay (eds.), 1994, *A History of Christianity in South Africa*, Pretoria, RSA, Haum, p. 68-69.
39. The historical plaque on the Glen Lynden Church reads as follows: "Old Glen Lynden Church. This church was built in 1828 by the Government through the influence of Thomas Pringle for the Scottish settlers and their Dutch neighbours. It became a Dutch Reformed Church in 1829 (Erected by the Historical Monuments Commission)." The 1829 date is incorrect; it should read 1831. The 1820 Scottish settlers in Pringle's Party were sent to the Baviaans River area and named the place where they settled Glen Lynden (a Scottish glen). See also Pringle, Thomas, 1834, *African Sketches: Part 2, Narrative of a Residence in South Africa*, London, UK, Edward Moxen, p. 155-157 for a description of the first Presbyterian worship service held in Glen Lynden on July 2, 1820.
40. The author visited the Glen Lynden churches on February 9, 2014, doing photography there and making notes.
41. For example, the second church building for the Dutch Reformed Church (NGK) in Graaff-Reinet, which was in use upon the arrival of Reverend Andrew Murray, Sr., in the 1820s, was of this rectangular configuration. The present church, now the third, is a Tplan building. Visit by the author to Graaff-Reinet in April 2013.
42. Bruggink and Droppers : 6.