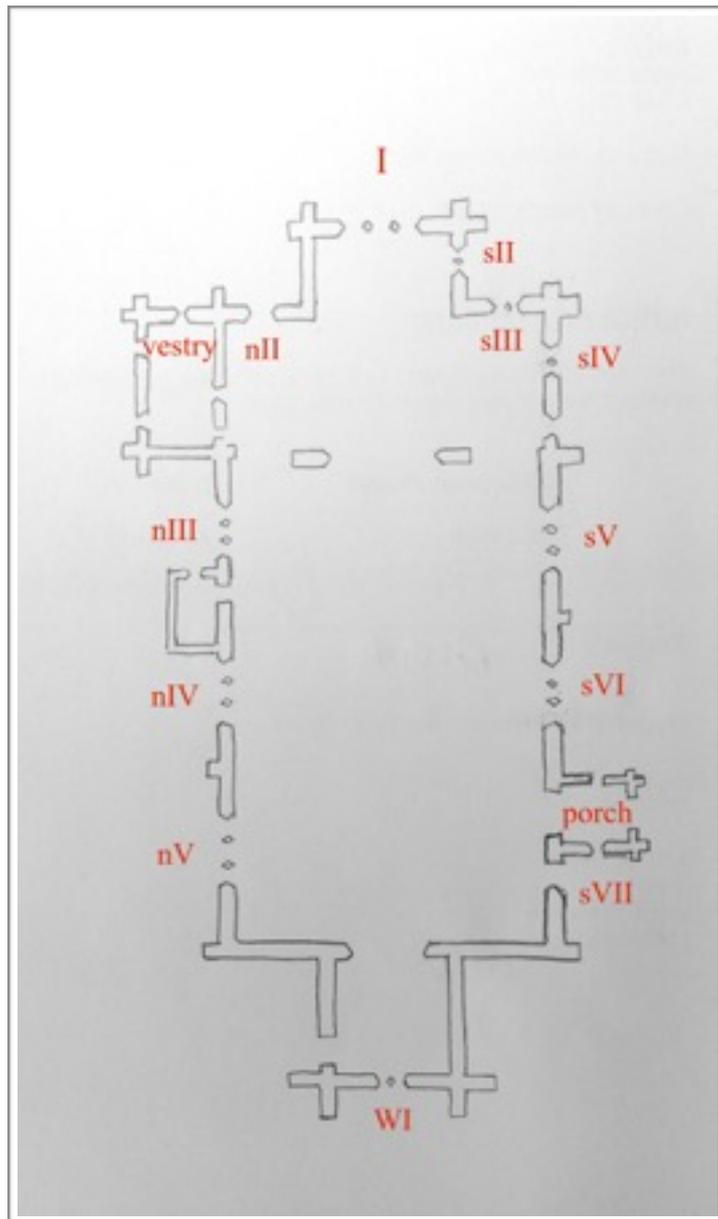


**St John Sharow**  
**Diocese of West Yorkshire and the Dales**

Condition report on stained and painted glass  
and leaded glazing

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January 2015



## Preliminary remarks

St John's is a Commissioners' Church listed Grade II (first listing March 1967, latest amendment 1986). The listing makes specific reference to the chancel east window.

"1825 with chancel added 1874. Nave and tower by George Knowles, civil engineer. Ashlar, grey slate roof. Wide 3- bay nave with tower at west end and south porch. Chancel of 2 bays with chapel on south side and organ and vestry on north side. In Perpendicular style. Tower: 4 stages with trefoil-headed window to third stage and 3- light trefoil-headed belfry window, both with flat hood-moulds. Corner buttresses and embattled parapet. Nave: 3 bays with stepped buttresses and embattled parapet. 3 light Perpendicular windows, the left window partly obscured by small gabled porch with corner buttresses, double-chamfered arch and double door with wide boards and strap hinges. Chancel: 2 bays with 2- light early Gothic-style windows. The east window is Perpendicular and of 3 lights. Interior: fine gold-embossed panelled timber roof to nave. Chancel has tiled floor and contemporary choir stalls. A memorial on the south side of the nave to George Knowles (d1853), designer of the nave and tower, of marble with carving in relief of a broken bridge and a weeping willow tree, by T Milne of London. The east window, removed from the nave to the chancel when this was added, was painted by George Hedgland who also painted the west window of Norwich cathedral. A printed sheet giving a detailed history of the church and published c1960 is held in the National Monuments Record."<sup>1</sup>

The chancel east window is a significant work of 1853 by George Hedgland (1825-1898), elements of which appear in the larger west window of Norwich Cathedral (1854). Windows by Hedgland are rare relative to other stained glass makers of the period represented at St John's; he was active in England only during 1850s. He exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was championed by Charles Winston.<sup>2</sup> Correspondence from Martin Harrison of 2005 states, " In 1853, the window at Sharow was the fourth occasion on which Powells' new pot-metal was used, and the first time it was used by George Hedgland. It is, therefore, of major historical as well as artistic significance."<sup>3</sup>

"George Caleb Hedgland, ... was the son of John Pike Hedgland, an architect and glazier, with whom he had worked, ... on the restoration of the windows of King's College Chapel. [He] is known to have made stained glass between 1850 and 1859, after which he emigrated to Australia for health reasons. His works included in 1853 the east window of the chapel of Jesus College, Oxford... St John's church, Sharow, North Yorkshire, Halifax parish church, a window in Lincoln cathedral and one at Great Brington, Northamptonshire, some of which is now in the stained glass museum at Ely, and his work was displayed at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851."<sup>4</sup>

"The harmony of the colouring, since the window is altogether executed with white and coloured glass, without any other aid from enamelling than that afforded by the brown paint used for the shadows and outlines, is entirely owing to the use, throughout the window, with

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<sup>1</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1149834> accessed 21st January 2015

<sup>2</sup> Winston, Charles. [Memoirs illustrative of the Art of Glass-Painting](#). London: John Murray, 1865. *Internet Archive*. Contributed by the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Library.

<sup>3</sup> Church website

<sup>4</sup> There are also two windows by Hedgland at Owston Ferry, St Martin, Diocese of Lincoln

the exception of the red, and one or two pieces of purple colour glass in the background, of a new sort of glass, manufactured by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, from analysis of ancient glass furnished by Mr. Winston, Mr Clarke, and others." <sup>5</sup>

There are also windows by Lavers Barraud & Westlake, O'Connor, H M Barnett, C E Tute, C E Kempe and Co, Heaton Butler and Bayne, Wailes and Strang, and a late Morris & Co, and one attributed to C A Gibbs or Edgar Wills on stylistic grounds.

This report on the condition of the stained and painted glass and other glazing was commissioned by the parish as part of Phase 2 of their Vision project; e mail correspondence 28th October -16th November between Mr Charles Tease, Project Co-ordinator at St John's, and the present writers refers. Phase 1 has considerably improved the environment in which the windows sit. See page 4 for summary by Mr Graham Gilbert, Churchwarden, which he has kindly provided for purposes of this report.

On 22nd January 2015, we examined the chancel east window, to approximately full height of principal lights, south chancel, two south chapel windows, and tower west to full height, three south and three north nave windows to spring line, all from the interior of the church. The ringing chamber windows were difficult for safe access and inspection much restricted. This should be a priority when access becomes available to any or all. Please see main body of report, below. External inspection to all windows was from ground level with the aid of binoculars Plain glazed vestry windows were inspected from outside only, and restricted by the presence of guards, polycarbonate. or both.

The church appears to be very well maintained: we found no condensation settlement on any of the windows which could affect the structure or painted pigments of the surface decoration. There was however, evidence of historic condensation settlement on most windows, mainly in the form of leaded light leaching, but there are also loose deposits and some patchy microbial growth. The recent work to the floor will have generated moisture and dirt.

With the exception of sII, which is relatively recent, and sVII, recently releaded, the lead matrices of all south wall windows have been distorted in varying degrees by diurnal and seasonal solar gain.

**Recommendations appear throughout in bold. All windows would benefit from a conservation clean of the interior surface to remove loose dust, debris and cobwebs.**

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<sup>5</sup> David King [www.cathedral.org.uk/.../Norwich%20Cathedral%20West%20Window%...](http://www.cathedral.org.uk/.../Norwich%20Cathedral%20West%20Window%...)

## **St John the Divine, Sharow**

### **Internal Environment**

In 2014 Phase 1 of a major reordering was completed. The works included removing the Victorian pews and timber and stone flooring and installing warm water (55C) under floor heating. The floor is finished with new York Stone slabs (50mm thick).

Gilled heating tubes located in new trenches are installed around much of the perimeter of the nave and are carried through to the south and north walls of the sanctuary. Between the trenches and the nave walls a pea gravel 'breather margin' is installed to prevent moisture 'wicking' by capillary action.

Gilled tubes faced with oak pelmets are fixed along the south and east walls of the former chapel. At present this area is contiguous with the chancel and nave but at Phase 2 the area will be converted into a multifunctional room by installing timber and glazed screens in the stone arches.

The tower room is heated by a new low-temperature radiator.

Rockwool insulation is laid in the loft space above the nave ceiling.

A new French drain, installed along the foot of the external north wall of the nave, appears to have resolved a long-standing rising damp problem.

The new heating system is programmed to maintain all parts of the building at a minimum of 14C when unoccupied. When occupied the temperature is maintained at 18-19C. Measurements confirm that these temperatures are replicated throughout the nave to a height about 2 metres. The chancel and sanctuary are approximately 1C cooler.

The temperature settings are currently being optimised using comfort and cost criteria.

Graham Gilbert

25 January 2015

## I East window

Sizes:

Three main lights and six tracery lights, three further eyelets.

Perpendicular fenestration.

*a* and *c* lights 770mm x 4065mm, *b* light 940mm x 4215mm, each in five panels with divisions at 990mm, 1700mm, 2375mm and 3170mm from cill. Traceries not closely accessed. Leads predominantly 4.5mm and 6mm convex section.

Bars 10mm square section, with exception of top two bars in *b* light ? 10mm diameter, and eighth bar from cill, which is shaped to contour the main design and is 12mm diameter.<sup>6</sup>

12 in each of *a* and *c* lights, 13 in *b* light: this does not include a 'through' bar at spring 25mm square section, to which the window is not tied.

Traceries A3 and A4 each with one tracery 10mm square section.

External glazing: panels of amber textured glass, installed in panels at 2-3 cm from stained glass surface: unknown date: not contemporary with the window. Original purpose may have been protection, though choice of amber suggests an intention to subdue the brightness of the window.

Installed on mild steel T bars, apparently held in place with linseed oil putty.



Maker: George Hedgeland (signed twice)

Date: 1853

Description

In the main lights, six Christological pictorial subjects.

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<sup>6</sup> Subject to confirmation, this may date to the original 1853 installation. Others are of a different section and appear to be mild steel.

Principal subjects: Deposition (*a* light), Ascension<sup>7</sup> (*b* light) and Baptism (*c* light). Predella sections depict: with the Scribes in the Temple (*a* light) Adoration of the Shepherds (*b* light), Baptism of Christ (*c* light). All against architectural canopy with stylised foliar detail. At base, dedicatory inscription by the donor. *In honorem Dei Omnipotentis/ posuit Catherina Mason de Copt Hewick/Anno Salutis MDCCCLIII.*<sup>8</sup> Reference give the dedicatee as Col. Mason

A3 and A4 contain standing figures of male saints; A3 with book, A4 with staff: Sts John Evangelist and ?Baptist respectively.

A2 and A3 each contain a white-robed angel, hands together in prayer.

As noted in the listing, the window was removed and reinstated into the chancel when the church was extended in 1873. The amber external glazing may date from the reinstallation. However, the convex leads suggest a later releading, possibly early c20. If so, the present external glazing cannot be earlier, though it is not known what, if anything, it replaced. Its effect is to modulate the transmitted light, altering the colours of the window.

There are a number of stickworked glazier's sort marks in the repeated stippled ground throughout the main lights.

### **Condition of:**

#### Lead matrix

As noted above, the window was moved in 1873, and the convex lead profile suggests a further later intervention in the form of releading. However, no replacement glass was noted. The condition of the lead matrix is reasonable. No significant movement was noted within the accessed panels on slight pressure. Ties are all holding at present. Beyond the scope of this report, there is movement of this wall, which has resulted in *c* light in the separation of lead from glass, and lead from masonry, notably on the mullion side, where daylight is visible between glass and lead on the decorated pillar work, along a vertical line of weakness. See masonry, below. Leaded light cement is failing: lost in places, and otherwise of a powdery consistency. Lower parts of tracery panels were accessed, and are also in reasonable condition, as main lights.



<sup>7</sup> Figure of Christ based on Raphael's *Transfiguration*

<sup>8</sup> *The Builder* dated 22nd October 1853 gives 'Col. Mason' as the dedicatee, though he is not explicitly commemorated in the window. We have not researched the relationship between Catherine as donor, and the Colonel as dedicatee.

Saddle bars Most appear to be mild steel: there is surface corrosion – no damage to stone from corrosion and expansion was noted.

Glass and pigments there are numerous single and multiple fractured pieces throughout, with a concentration of breakage in the pillars at the outer edges of the panels. The damage appears to have been caused by pressure, given the movement in the wall and the hard mortar mix noted above. Three



holed pieces were noted: part of the inscription at base of *b* light, a piece of white glass yellow stained foliar canopy below spring in *c* light and a further piece of stained and heavily stippled white glass in *a* light, where a putty repair has been effected.

Techniques are exclusively oxides and stain on white and pot metal glasses. The painting is dense and stippled, with strongly relieved highlights. Oxides apparently stable. Some backpainting was evident on faces and other key detail. There are pinpricks of light showing on the more heavily painted pieces which may indicate instability of underfired glass in places, or may be the effect of paint 'fried' in the kiln.

Dirt and deposits In common with other windows in the church, there is a fine layer of loose dust and cobwebs on the interior surface, and more thickly adhering grime and bar deposits. The external glazing is fractured and holed in places, permitting water ingress. The accumulated debris of stonedust, organic deposits etc. is detrimental to the painted glass, especially to backpainting. The holes<sup>9</sup> and fractures will allow water ingress and further build up of deposits. Additionally, the fractures and dirt build up in the interspace visibly intrude through the painted glass in places as disfiguring dark lines and patches, and the holes create unintended bright spots.

Masonry As noted above, there is movement in the wall. The mortar is a hard cementitious mix, and has been a contributory factor in the breakage to the glass. Movement in masonry is causing mortar failure around bar sockets. External inspection shows that the original wire guards, recessed into the jambs and mullions of each light, have failed and have been replaced by single sheets of mesh, obscuring the fenestration and screwed into the nose of the mullions with what appear to be ferrous screws.

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<sup>9</sup> Since 1996 when we first inspected this window, two further holes have appeared in the external sheet.

**Recommendations** The clarity of this window of national and, arguably international significance, is obscured by various kinds of deposit. On the internal face are bar deposits and cobwebs: the deposits are mainly on the external face of the painted glass i.e. in the interspace between painted glass and external glazing.

When considering possible courses of action for this window the following points should be borne in mind:

Conservation cleaning is desirable; effective cleaning would necessitate the removal of the wire guard and the external glazing.

Removal of the wire guard and refixing with non-ferrous fastenings is desirable in the interests of the masonry; new stainless steel guards fitted within the sight size openings would be preferred. However, if the external glazing which diffuses light and minimises the impact of external mesh, were removed, the mesh could be visually disturbing, as the window is viewed.

The external glazing, while the cause of the problem of deposits, has also provided through the years an element of protection for the lead and glass against wind pressure. If it were to be removed, for cleaning or other purposes without replacement, the prospect of having to intervene further rather sooner than otherwise must be contemplated. Any replacement should be ventilated to minimise future problems. One controversial but perhaps acceptable short – medium term measure would be the installation of ventilated polycarbonate sheeting. However, as noted above, removal of the amber glass would substantially alter the colour of the window. There are additionally other potential risks such as the through bar at spring, and movement within the wall. We would therefore recommend careful planning before any intervention, to ensure the best long term outcome for this window.

## sII south chancel

Sizes	Twin light, single sexfoil principal tracery, two further eyelets. Perpendicular fenestration. Main lights 470mm x 2130mm each in two panels with division at 1375 mm from cill. Main lead profile 6mm flat beaded. Bars, all internal, five per light, 10mm diameter.
Maker	Heaton Butler and Bayne
Date	1936 (Ripon Diocesan Faculty)
Description	depicts the Virgin Annunciate, pictorial ground of enclosed courtyard garden with lilies, dovecote and well. Holy Spirit in form of dove descending in tracery light. Commemorative inscription at base "To the glory of God and in Memory of Albinia Mary, wife of William Folliot Powell borne 18th June 1875 died 3rd May 1935"



### Condition of:

Lead matrix	Reasonable. All elements sound.
Saddle bars	mild steel. There is little surface corrosion. However, the mullion is delaminating severely both internally and externally. At fourth bar from cill on <i>a</i> light, mullion side, the shape of the damage to masonry may indicate corroded metal in the bar socket, and there are patch putty repairs to the mullion in this area.
Glass and pigments	All as original. No later interventions noted. One single fractured piece with two breaks in head of <i>b</i> light and a single break in <i>2a</i> mullion side: both due to pressure and not recent. Painted pigments well fired and apparently sound.
Deposits	Internally, loose dust and cobwebs.
Recommendations	<b>Stonemason's report on condition of mullion. Conservation clean.</b>

### sIII south chapel east

Sizes	Twin light, single quatrefoil tracery Main lights 255 mm x 1090mm each in a single panel. Tracery 255 mm max. Main lead profile 6mm flat beaded. No supporting saddle bars or other ferramenta. Weep holes at cill.
Maker	after C A Gibbs: either I A Gibbs or Edgar C Wills (stylistic grounds) <sup>10</sup>
Date	commemorative date 1877: probably 1882 <sup>11</sup>
Description	depicts Resurrected Christ in mandorla, sleeping soldiers at base on a flashed ruby ground ( <i>a</i> light), and Christ carrying the Cross on a pot metal blue ground ( <i>b</i> light), each under an architectural canopy, all set against stylised foliar ground of white glass.



#### **Condition of:**

Lead matrix	No interventions noted. Leads oxidised and stretched. This window has suffered from solar heat softening the leads, resulting in distortion of the panels. In 1996 the present writers observed:
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"The leads have bowed without cracking the glass because the failure of the cement has allowed the leads to give. It is probable that this window will start to leak in the foreseeable future and, for that reason, releading would be indicated at that time. If pressure cracks were to appear this too would indicate the need for action."

In the intervening 20 years, the condition of this window has not significantly deteriorated, despite its alarming appearance. There is substantial distortion, particular in *a* light, to a depth of approximately 25mm, and daylight is visible between glass and lead in places. Despite this, only a single pressure fracture was noted in *b* light.

<sup>10</sup> Personal correspondence with Alf Alderson and Neil Moat. The present writers think it likely that the attribution, on stylistic grounds, may have originated with Martin Harrison following his 2005 visit to Sharow.

<sup>11</sup> There is an otherwise unallocated reference in the Ripon Diocesan Calendar of 1883 to a 'chancel south' window given by The Revd. Powell.

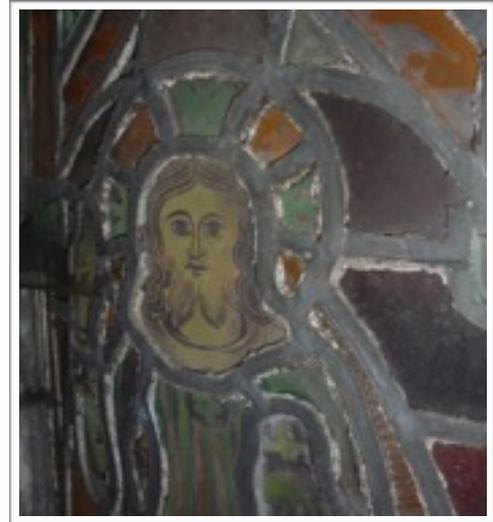
Leaded light cement is failing, with a 'frilly' appearance in places, indicating past condensation settlement.

**Glass and pigments** There is some evidence of past water damage to painted pigments where condensation has collected and settled along lead lines. Pigments should therefore be assumed unstable.

**Dirt and deposits** Loose dust and cobwebs were noted.

**Wire guard** The window was previously protected by mild steel guards, of which only the tracery quatrefoil remains. The guards to the main lights have been removed, leaving the ferrous metal fastenings (into wooden plugs) which have stained the masonry.

**Recommendations** **Monitor structural condition for signs of further distortion. Remove wire guard fixings and patch point to make good. Conservation clean interior glass surface.**



#### sIV south chapel south

**Sizes** Twin light, single quatrefoil tracery. Main lights 255 mm x 1120 mm each in a single panel. Tracery 255 mm max. Main lead profile 6mm convex. Weep holes at sill.

Bars, all internal, mild steel, three per light: *b* light has

6 mm diameter bar, as has bottom bar in *a* light: top two are 10mm diameter. The original intention appears to have been for an additional bar at spring, as the original ties are still attached in *b* light, and there is evidence of their removal in *a* light.



Maker	C E Tute
Date	1900 (Ripon Diocesan Faculty)
Description	main lights depict Elijah with Samuel ( <i>a</i> light), Paul with Timothy ( <i>b</i> light)

**Condition of:**

**Lead matrix** reasonable. No interventions noted. This window has suffered from solar heat softening the leads, resulting in distortion, notably in *a* light along a line of Eli's staff, which is a design weakness. An associated tie on the centre bar is broken. A single fracture has opened up on the ruby flash forming the robe on Eli's right shoulder. No interventions noted.

**Saddle bars** surface corrosion – no damage to stone from corrosion and expansion was noted.

**Glass and pigments** Single fracture noted, as above, due to pressure. Pigments apparently stable throughout.

**Dirt and deposits** Loose dust and cobwebs were noted on the interior glass surfaces.

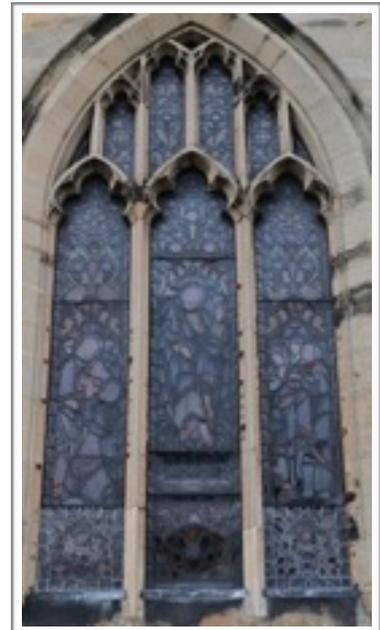
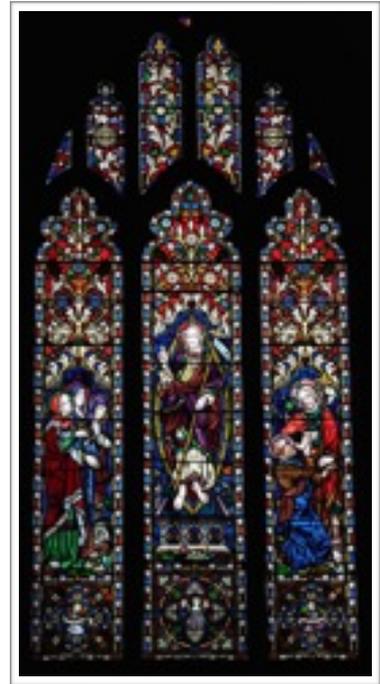


**Wire guard** As sIII, but corroded wire guards to main lights as well as tracery remain in place. These are probably not effective other than as a visual deterrent, and are staining the masonry

**Recommendations** **Monitor structural condition for signs of further distortion. Remove wire guards including fixings and patch point to make good. Conservation clean interior glass surface.**

**sV nave south wall first from east**

Sizes Three main lights and six tracery lights, three further eyelets. Perpendicular fenestration. *a* and *c* lights 610 mm x 3430 mm, *b* light 685 mm x 3480 mm. *a* and *c* lights each in three panels with divisions at 600 mm and 2230 mm from cill in; *b* light in four panels with divisions at 700 mm, 975mm and 2625 mm. Traceries A2 and A5 255mm x 950 mm. A3 and A4 305 mm x 1320 mm. Leads 6mm flat beaded. Bars, all internal, mild steel, seven per light, 10mm square section. There is additionally a through bar 50 mm below spring. This appears to be wrought iron, approximately 22mm square section with chamfered edges. The panels are not tied to this bar, though there is evidence of unused ties having been removed at this height. A3 and A4 each have two bars 12 mm square section. Lead cill to each main light.



Maker Lavers Barraud and Westlake (stylistic grounds)

Date latest commemorative date 1858 <sup>12</sup>

Description Resurrection scenes: principal subjects The Three Holy Women (*a* light), Resurrected Christ in mandorla (*b* light), The Incredulity of Thomas (*c* light). White foliar canopy treatment. Predella sections of *a* and *c* lights each have a kneeling angel, set in a quatrefoil, facing centre and holding blackletter scroll, Lombardic script THANKS BE TO GOD WHO GIVETH THE VICTORY and THROUGH OUR

<sup>12</sup> There is a reference in the Ripon Diocesan Calendar of 1875 for four unspecified windows, which we have not been able to allocate elsewhere in the building. This date would accord with a retrospective Faculty for the east window, sV, sVI, and nIV

LORD JESUS CHRIST respectively. Predella of *b* light has representation of Baptism of Christ flanked by angels holding cloth.

The brass plaque under the window commemorates “Mary Powell Feb IV 1854 aged 16 years, Amelia Powell Mar XXV 1857 aged 23 years, Thomas Henry Woodcock Powell Dec XI 1858 15 years

**Condition of:**

Lead matrix

Structurally weak. Panels *1a* and *1c* have been removed since original installation; *1a* has been partially releaded, possibly due to excessive distortion. This window suffers from solar heat softening the leads, resulting in distortion; most panels are affected. The distortion follows lines of weakness in the lead net. *b* light appear to be the worst affected. As noted above, *4b*, the top panel in this light, is only tied at the lower division. The structural weaknesses are aggravated by overlapped panels, on divisions between *1* and *2a*, *b* and *c*. The upper and lower divisions of panel *3b* are no longer correctly seated and daylight is visible on both divisions. The distortion of the panels immediately beneath appears to have allowed *3b* to drop slightly under its own weight. All ties are holding for the present. Leaded light cement is failing throughout.



Saddle bars

surface corrosion

Glass and pigments

Much breakage throughout caused by pressure. There is an area of damage involving two or three adjacent pieces caused by external impact around the shoulder and collar of Thomas's tunic in *2c*. Fragments are not entirely secure within the leads.

Evidence of past condensation which has settled on lead lines: in general, the more heavily painted pieces are the more damaged, pigments are lost in places, which may indicate instability on underfired glass. Pigments should therefore be assumed unstable throughout.



Dirt and deposits      Loose dust and cobwebs were noted.

Masonry and  
Wire guard

Externally, the condition of the upper part of the mullion between *a* and *b* lights is very poor. The base of each mullion has been replaced. As sIII, the ferrous fixings from guards, now removed, remain in the masonry. It would appear that some of the damage to the mullion could be associated with corroding remnants of mild steel fixings.

**Recommendations      Monitor condition for any signs of further deterioration. Temporary securing of damaged area in 2c *in situ*, possibly by means of silicone on reverse and face. In the medium term, this window will require restoration, including releading.**

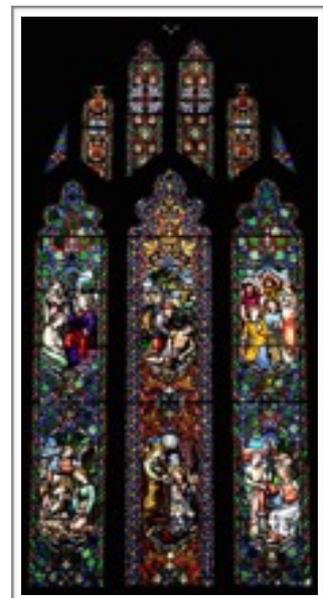
### sVI nave south central window

Sizes

Three main lights and six tracery lights, three further eyelets. Perpendicular fenestration.

*a* and *c* lights 610 mm x 3430 mm, *b* light 685 mm x 3480 mm. Each in three panels with divisions at 1480 mm and 2870 mm from cill. Traceries A2 and A5 255mm x 950 mm. A3 and A4 305 mm x 1320 mm. Leads predominantly 6mm flat; some 4.5 mm and 4 mm flat.

Bars, all internal, CZ114, 10 mm diameter, seven per light, four of which (in *2a*, *2b*, *1c*, and *2c*) are shaped to follow principal lead matrix. A3 and A4 each have two bars 12 mm mild steel square section. Lead cill to each main light



Maker

O'Connor (signed)

Date

1862 (dated)

Description

main lights contain narrative scenes depicting the Beatitudes, in six cartouches, set on a foliar ground.



## Condition of:

**Lead matrix** Main lights sound: recently releaded. Traceries not closely accessed: some distortion and could be becoming weak. In common with the other south wall windows, this window suffers from solar heat softening the leads, resulting in distortion. The design is heavy, the panels are large, and cartouches containing the subjects represent weaknesses in design; the distortion follows lines of weakness in the lead net.

**Saddle bars** main lights, good: non-ferrous/tracery, surface corrosion: not closely accessed.

**Glass and pigments** Some breakage throughout caused by pressure, now consolidated. Two external plates. Several holed pieces were noted in *2b*, and a further one in each of *1b* and *2a* caused by external impact, possibly chippings from grass cutting. Fragments are reasonably secure within the leads.

Evidence of past condensation which has settled on lead lines: in general, the more heavily painted pieces are the more damaged, pigments are lost in places. Pigments should therefore be assumed unstable throughout.



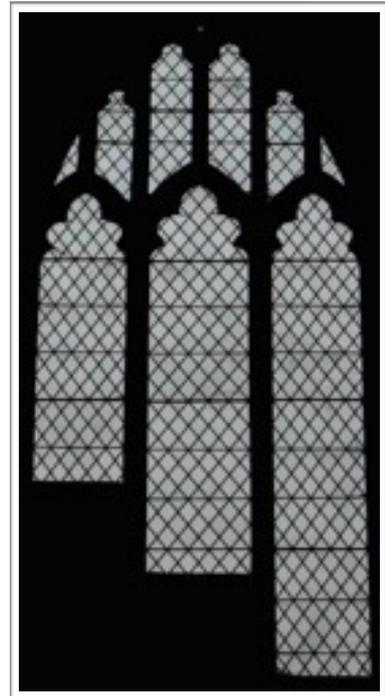
**Dirt and deposits** Loose dust and cobwebs were noted, most notably to tracery lights.

**Masonry** The ferrous fixings from guards have been removed from main lights, but remain in the tracery lights.

**Recommendations** **Conservation clean, including tracery lights. Access for cleaning would provide the opportunity for more detailed inspection of structural condition of tracery panels.**

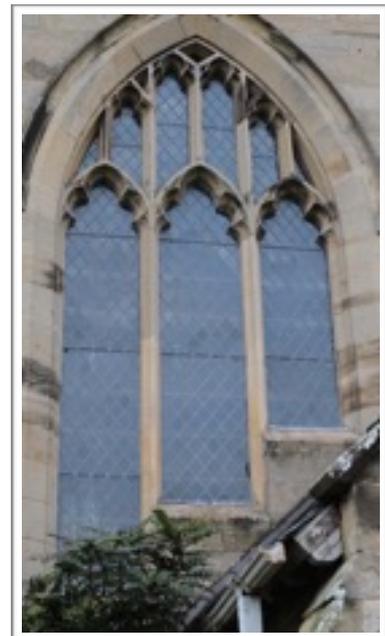
## sVII nave south wall westernmost

Sizes	Three main lights and six tracery lights, three further eyelets, perpendicular fenestration, lights stepped in size. <i>a</i> light 610mm x 2130 mm in three panels, divisions at 600mm and 1610mm from cill; <i>b</i> light 610mm x 2800mm, in three panels, divisions at 1220mm and 2270mm from cill; <i>c</i> light 610mm x 3430mm in four panels, divisions at 860mm, 1870mm, and 2880mm from cill
Description	clear quarry glazed window, mixed c19 reused glass and new antique and 3mm sheet glasses. Bars, all internal five in <i>a</i> , seven in <i>b</i> , nine in <i>c</i> lights, two in each of A2 and A5, three in each of A3 and A4, all 10mm diameter CZ114 manganese bronze.



Condition	structurally sound. Dust, cobwebs and patchy microbial growth is visible on the internal surface. There is a single fracture in each of 1 <i>b</i> and 1 <i>c</i> : two fractured pieces in 3 <i>c</i> and a holed piece in 2 <i>c</i> .
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Recommendations	<b>Conservation clean, consolidation of broken pieces. <i>In situ</i> repair to holed piece.</b>
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## nV nave north wall westernmost

Sizes Three main lights and six tracery lights, three further eyelets.  
Perpendicular fenestration  
*a* and *c* lights 610 mm x 3430 mm, *b* light 685 mm x 3480 mm. *a* and *c* lights in five panels with divisions at 800mm, 1530mm, 2290mm and 2910 from cill; *b* light in four panels with divisions at 800 mm, 1695 mm and 2510 mm from cill.  
Traceries A2 and A5 255mm x 950 mm. A3 and A4 305 mm x 1320 mm.  
Leads 6mm flat  
Bars, all internal, mild steel, 10 mm, nine in each of *a* and *c* lights, eight in *b* light. A3 and A4 each have two bars; A2 and A5 each have one bar. All of same section. Lead cill to each main light



Maker Morris & Co

Date 1939

Description "1939...ADORATION OF THE MAGI (BJ tapestry design, adapted by HD), with Virgin and Child seated c under thatched shelter; landscape background; 3 Angels, with dulcimer, Star and dulcimer (BJ 431-2 and 453) in the heads [of] the lts.  
Tracery:  
2 FL Angels with long trumpets on the c pair of panels  
2TQL Angels praying, one on either side, and 2 Seraph heads. Long scroll in base panels inscribed: 'Quia natus est vobis Salvator'  
Inscribed below: 'To the memory of William Topham Moss and Ann his wife this window was placed here by their son Dennis Topham Moss'  
**Doc.** The entry in the Catalogue of Designs names the glass-painters as follows: main lts by Rees; backgrounds, wings and basedrawn by WHK; tracery, ornamental band and inscription by Chadwick  
**Prep.** the sketch design (482-1939) belongs to Mr S. L. Berger"<sup>13</sup>



The tapestry design referred to is that of a reredos for St Andrew's, Roker, *q.v.*<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Sewter A.C. *The Stained Glass of William Morris and his Circle*: Yale University Press, New Haven and London 1975

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.ribapix.com/index.php?a=subjects&s=item&key=SYToyOntpOjA7aToyNDM7aToxO3M6MTA6IIRhcGVzdHJpZXMiO30=&pg=3> accessed 27th January 2015

**Condition of:**

Lead matrix                      Sound. No later interventions noted.

Saddle bars                      surface corrosion – no damage to stone from corrosion and expansion was noted. There is no through bar at spring.

Glass and pigments              minor breakage to two of the nimbi in 3c, probably due to pressure. Minor impact damage, not recent, to the purple robe in 2b, a single multi-fractured piece which is for the moment secure within the leads. Painted pigments apparently stable throughout where accessed.



Dirt and deposits                Loose dust and cobwebs were noted.

Masonry and Wire guards              Woven mild steel guard, beginning to corrode and staining masonry at cill, probably contemporary with the window, with wooden plugs. These are now beginning to fail. Some staining to masonry from corroding metal fastenings.

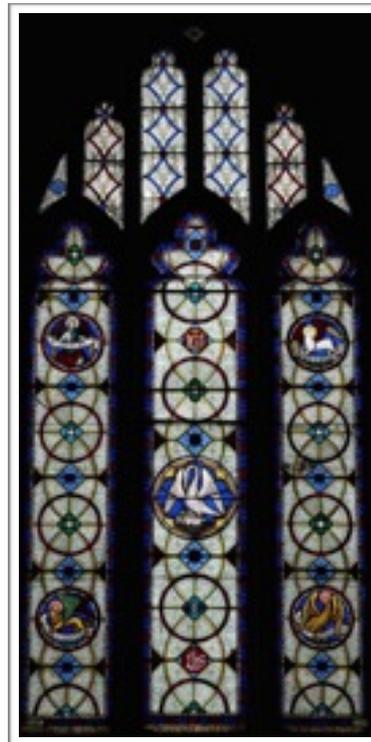


**Recommendations              as a minimum, resecure wire guards at base of three lights. Preferred, replace with new stainless steel powder coated guards. Conservation clean.**

#### nIV nave south wall first from east

##### Sizes

Three main lights and six tracery lights, three further eyelets.  
Perpendicular fenestration.  
*a* and *c* lights 610 mm x 3430 mm, *b* light 685 mm x 3480 mm. Each in three panels, *a* and *c* lights divisions at 1040 mm and 2250 mm from cill; *b* light divisions at 1130 mm and 2220 mm from cill. Traceries A2 and A5 255mm x 950 mm. A3 and A4 305 mm x 1320 mm.  
Leads 6mm flat.  
Bars, all internal, mild steel, 10mm diameter, six in each of *a* and *c* lights, including through bar at spring to which the panels are tied (but see below). There is an assortment of eight bars in *b* light, where the first bar from cill is cranked around the quarry containing the sacred monogram. The fifth support from cill is an assembly of a circular frame of rectangular section 15mm x 6mm, attached to a 10mm diameter rod notched at junction to fit flush. The west side of this support has separated, and this may be a factor contributing to the deteriorating structural condition of this light. A3 and A4 each have two bars, A2 and A5 each have one. Lead cill to each main light  
There is external glazing to all three main lights; of recent date.



##### Maker

H M Barnett (signed)

##### Date

undated: stylistically c. 1860

##### Description

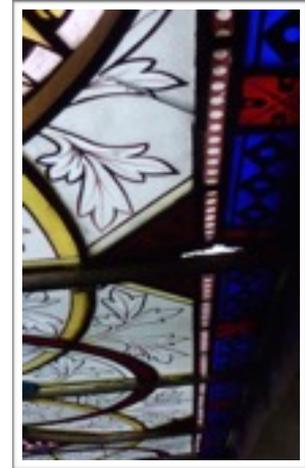
Grisaille with inset large medallion of the Pelican in Piety (*b* light) with ruby flashed quarries above and below containing AΩ and IHS monograms. Four smaller medallions containing symbols of the evangelists: Matthew and Mark (*a* light), Luke and John (*c* light).

## Condition of:

### Lead matrix

Structurally very weak, particularly the central section of *b* light, where there is excessive movement on even gentle pressure. Apart from a single cold painted repair to the right wing of the pelican figure, no later interventions were noted to the stained and painted panels. The external glazing to this window may have been a response to structural failure, as this is the only window thus protected.

The window is arguably underbarred. Moreover, although most ties are holding, they are insufficient in number: the pelican roundel is tied only to the upper quadrant of the circular frame, which is coming apart. Daylight is visible at first division from cill on *b* light, and elsewhere in places where lead and glass are separating. There is slight visible distortion of some panels in the main lights; this belies the degree of deterioration of the leaded structure. There is also distortion to tracery A3 which was not closely accessed. The ties at spring on *a* light have all failed. Leaded light cement is failing throughout.



### Saddle bars

surface corrosion. The framework around the central medallion has failed, as noted above.

### Glass and pigments

Breakage throughout of varying dates caused by structural failure. Fragments are not all entirely secure within the leads, and there is a holed piece of grisaille in *2b*.

Some evidence of past condensation: slight loss to trace lines in places. Pigments should therefore be assumed unstable throughout.



### Dirt and deposits

Loose dust and cobwebs were noted. In the tracery lights, there appears to be an adherent layer of microbial growth.

Masonry  
External glazing  
Wire guard

The external sheet glazing to the head of *b* light is broken, and represents a risk of injury. On *c* light, the mortar of the external glazing has failed. The western mullion is in very poor condition; there is a fracture running up the nose, and further fracture on the side. The recently installed boiler is producing volumes of warm damp air in the vicinity of the window, and the masonry is green at cill. Guards remain on *a* and *c* lights and four large traceries. That to *b* light is lost. Ferrous fixings remain in the masonry and there is some rust staining.

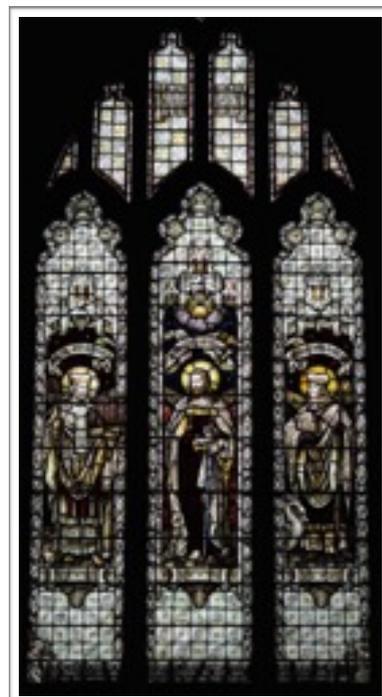


**Recommendations** **Removal of broken external glazing as a matter of urgency. This will necessitate immediate removal of the stained and painted glass of the main lights for remedial work. Restoration/releading of at least all three main lights, and probably tracery lights.**  
**Stonemason's report and masonry repairs**

### nIII nave north easternmost

Sizes

Three main lights and six tracery lights, three further eyelets.  
Perpendicular fenestration.  
*a* and *c* lights 610 mm x 3430 mm, *b* light 685 mm x 3480 mm. Each in three panels with divisions at 1270 mm and 2800 mm (*a* and *c* lights), 2860 mm (*b* light) from cill. Traceries A2 and A5 255mm x 950 mm. A3 and A4 305 mm x 1320 mm.  
Leads 6mm flat beaded.  
Bars, all internal, mild steel 12 mm diameter, ten per light. A3 and A4 each have two bars 12 mm square section.  
Lead cill to each main light.



Maker

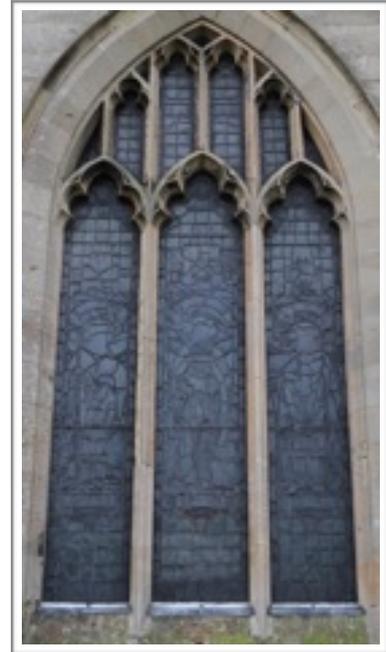
Heaton Butler & Bayne (stylistic grounds).

Date

1903 Ripon Diocesan Faculty

Description main lights contain standing figures of SS Wilfrid, Paul and Cuthbert with attributes, in *a, b* and *c* lights. Above head of each, blackletter scroll, gothic script with name. Much use of white glass, silver stained, limited pot metals. Beneath, rectangular quarries with floral and foliar motifs: white glass silver stained. At base, commemorative inscription on banner held by a kneeling angel at each corner, stickworked on white glass, gothic script:

*To the glory of God and in/ memory of Samuel Hopper Powell/ born March 4th 1805 died August 16th 1902 and/ Louisa Burnaby his wife born/ April 5th 1803 died Dec<sup>r</sup> 17th 1893 this window is /dedicated by their son Will<sup>m</sup> Folliot/ Powell & Mary Albinia his wife*



**Condition of:**

Lead matrix Reasonable. Traceries not closely accessed:

Saddle bars surface corrosion: no evidence of damage to masonry

Glass and pigments Two damaged areas were noted: one including holed piece at jamb base of *a* light: one to St Cuthbert's scroll, where a single piece is multifracted, probably due to external impact. all fragments appear reasonably secure within the leads for the moment.

Pigments generally well fired and in good condition.

Dirt and deposits Loose dust and cobwebs were noted.

Masonry Remnants of guard fixings in masonry. Some replacement masonry.



**Recommendations** **Conservation clean: consolidation of broken glass *in situ***

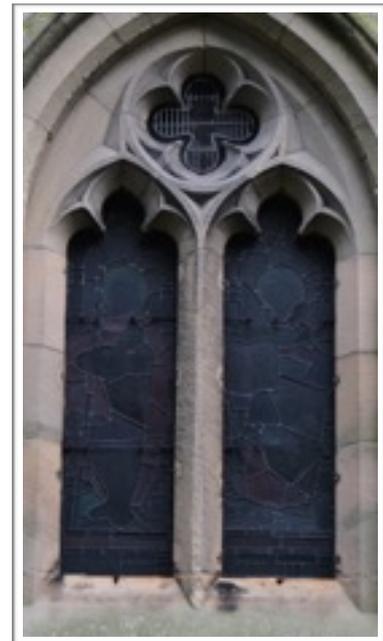
**wI tower base, west window**

Sizes: twin lights and single quatrefoil tracery light.  
Main lights 305 mm x 1090 mm, each in a single panel. Tracery 320 mm x 320 mm max. Leads 4.5 mm convex. Bars, external, originally rectangular mild steel, two per light, : see below. Weep holes at cill.

Maker: C.E Kempe & Co

Date: 1887 Ripon Diocesan Calendar

Description main lights contain standing figures of SS John Evangelist and Baptist, with attributes, against a stickworked diaper ground on white glass. Beneath, stickworked gothic script with name, with commemorative inscription at jamb base of *b* light. *Edmund Gray, Vicar A.D.1852-1884*  
Tracery contains shield with sacred monogram IHS



**Condition of:**

Lead matrix Reasonable. No later interventions noted.

Saddle bars corroded – now lost

Glass and pigments No significant damage noted. Pigments generally well fired and in good condition.

Dirt and deposits Loose dust and cobwebs; some microbial growth on painted surface. Very dirty.

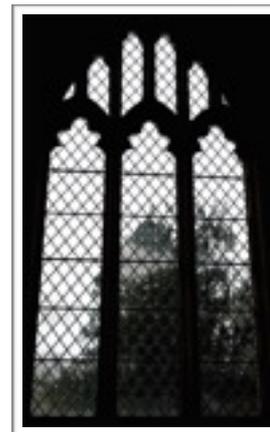
Masonry

Wire guard Tracery corroded wire guard *in situ*. Remnants of wooden plugs/ metal fastenings remain in stone, which is stained.

**Recommendations** **Conservation clean. Introduction of new non-ferrous bars *in situ* in original positions, reusing ties where possible.**

### Tower first floor (west wall)

Sizes Three main lights and six tracery lights, two ?three further eyelets. Perpendicular fenestration. Main lights 480mm x 2550 mm, each in three panels with divisions at 1190 mm and 1980 mm from cill. Traceries not accessed, each in a single panel.  
Leads 8mm convex.  
Bars, all internal, 12 mm diameter, copper tubing, five per light.



Maker n/a

Date n/a

Description float glass quarries c 1950-60

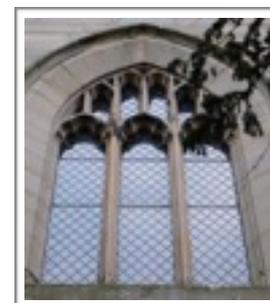
#### Condition of:

Lead matrix Reasonable. Leaded light cement good. Traceries not closely accessed.

Saddle bars good

Dirt and deposits Loose dust and cobwebs: some microbial growth. Evidence of condensation.

Masonry Some replacement to mullions.



### Tower ringing chamber south wall

Sizes Single light 490 mm x 1380 mm in two panels with division at 800 mm from cill. Leads 6mm flat beaded. Two bars, both internal, painted, ?mild steel 10 mm diameter.

Maker Wailes & Strang

Date 1887 commemorative date

Description Angel standing on cloud holding large scroll commemorating the Jubilee Peal with list of ringers etc. Blue ground. Bell above. At base, stickworked inscription on amber glass: PRAISE GOD UPON THE LOUD CYMBALS:PRAISE/HIM UPON THE HIGH SOUNDING CYMBALS.



**Condition of:**

Lead matrix	Reasonable
Saddle bars	no evidence of corrosion
Glass and pigments	no significant damage noted to glass. Pigments generally in apparently good condition, though some evidence of minor past damage from condensation settlement in lower part of window, along lead lines.
Dirt and deposits	Some loose dust
Masonry	Painted internally to glass line



**Tower ringing chamber east wall**

**N.B. not closely accessed**

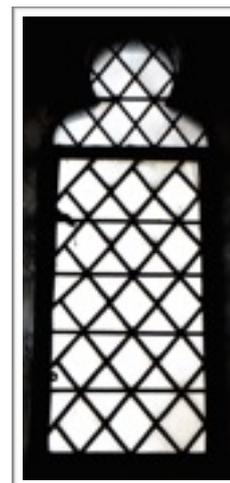
Single light 490 mm x 1380 mm (estimate, based on south wall window) in two panels: the lower one of which is an opening side-hung casement, possibly early c19 wrought. Upper panel with different size leads. Clear quarry glazing, with much rust staining. Lead pattern characteristic of early c19. Four bars integral to casement, a further bar in upper panel, all internal.

Probably 1825, contemporary with tower.

Gaps visible between lead and glass in both panels.

**Recommendations**

**As safe access permits, close inspection of this window is indicated, as releading and restoration of casement is probably necessary.**



**Tower ringing chamber north wall**

**N.B. not closely accessed**

Single light 490 mm x 1380 mm (estimate, based on south wall window) in two panels: now sheet float glazed, with 'decrealed' or similar adhesive lead strip. putty bedded direct into stonework. Rebated opening, with wooden bead.

Probably originally as east wall window, above.



### **Tower ringing chamber west wall**

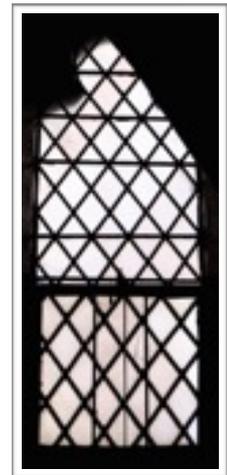
Single light 490 mm x 1380 mm in two panels: the lower one of which is an opening mild steel hopper with quarry glazed side cheeks and two vertical 10mm square section bars. Tinted 'cathedral' textured glazing, with much rust staining. 10mm flat leads. Four 10 mm square section saddle bars in upper panel.

Probably contemporary with vestry glazing.

The hopper is still operable, ties are still holding, leaded light cement now failing. There is a multifracted quarry in the hopper panel, and the panel itself is separating from the frame.

#### **Recommendations**

**As safe access becomes available, releading, and restoration of hopper is indicated.**

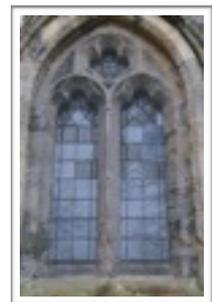


### **nII organ chamber window**

**N.B. not closely accessed: restricted by organ and wire mesh externally.**

Twin light, single quatrefoil tracery. Main lights 255 mm x 1090mm each in a single panel. Tracery 255 mm max. Main lead profile 6mm flat. Rectangular quarry glazing, tinted cathedral as tower ringing chamber west. Wire mesh overall, as east window.

Both lights have been partially releaded, using clear float glass. This window appears to be structurally weak, and is unsightly.



#### **Recommendations**

**As access becomes available, close inspection is recommended.**

**As for the east window, removal of the wire guard and refixing with non-ferrous fastenings is desirable in the interests of the masonry; new stainless steel guards fitted within the sight size openings would be preferred.**

### **Vestry windows**

**N.B. Interior not accessed**

All originally cathedral quarry decorative glazing, 6mm flat leads

#### **east wall**

280mm x 960 mm (estimated due to wire guard over all, as east and nII windows.)

In three panels, the central one of which is a centre hung opening light: possibly galvanised mild steel or alloy. Base and centre panels have been releaded with clear float glass. There is a 12 mm diameter vertical ? galvanised bar set into the masonry of the head and cill, assumed to be a security measure. Structural condition appears to be reasonable.



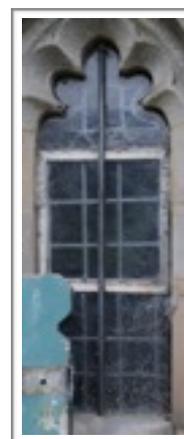
### north wall, east

300 mm x 820 mm. Single panel, cathedral glazed, contemporary with this part of the building c1875. Two internal bars 6mm diameter mild steel could be seen through the glass. Vertical bar as on east wall window, with 4mm sheet polycarbonate loose between leaded glazing and bar, probably in combination as a security measure. There is much unsightly debris in the interspace: there is no access available for cleaning.



### north wall, west

300 mm x 820 mm, in three panels, the central one of which is a centre hung opening light, as east wall window, and of same date. Base and centre panels have been releaded with clear float glass, all as east window. There are several *in situ* repairs to the top panel. Vertical bar trapping polycarbonate sheet as north wall east window with much debris in the interspace, and no access for cleaning.



### Boiler house window

**N.B interior not accessed**

Twin light, each 460mm x 920mm approx. *b* light is original quarry glazing as vestry windows. Some *in situ* repairs. *a* light now sheet glazing with external *ferramenta*. Much microbial growth on internal face. Wire mesh overall as east, vestry east and nII windows



### Porch windows

East and west walls each with a single light, 155 mm x 550 mm tinted cathedral glass: single panel. 6 mm flat lead. Structurally sound. One holed piece of border at cill in east wall window; one single fracture to border and multifracted half quarry with unsecured fragments in west wall window.



## **Acknowledgements**

Thanks to Charles Tease, Graham Gilbert and all at St John's who made us welcome; to Neil Moat and Alf Alderson for their time; to Mike Swift for sharing his researches in the Diocesan Records.