



A Salisbury-Cathedral-centric view of History.

Editor: Mark Brandon: markandsuebrandon@outlook.com

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A PEEK THROUGH THE WINDOW - NO. 45

MIKE DEEMING WRITES:

The Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi (CVMA) is the international research group seeking to chronicle all medieval stained glass windows. Its Chairperson for Great Britain is Prof Sarah Brown (seen here) who lectures on the History of Art at York University and also chairs the York Glaziers Trust, overseeing their work on the outstanding glass of York Minster. The CVMA website accesses thousands of records and images of windows across Europe, records held either by the CVMA or in museums. The image below is from its website and shows one of the figures in Salisbury Cathedral's Jesse window – it's from a cartoon used by Mary Lowndes in her 1922 regeneration of the window in the south nave aisle – the cartoon is in the V&A museum, one of the reference sources for the CVMA database. However, in Salisbury,



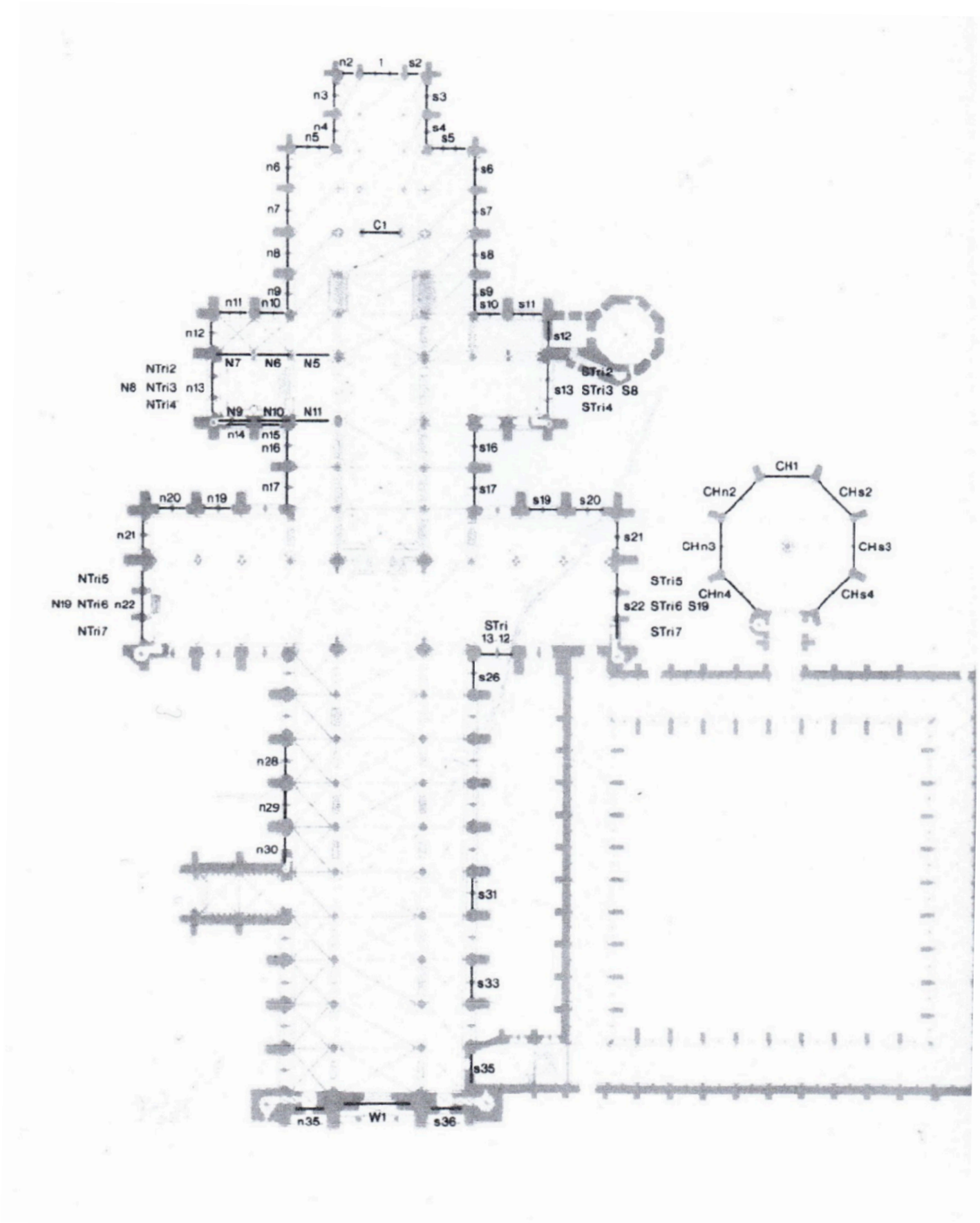
Sarah Brown is probably better known as the author of 'Sumptuous and Richly Adorn'd', the Royal Commission of Historic Monuments outstanding review and catalogue of the decorations of Salisbury Cathedral.

One of the initiatives that she has pioneered with the CVMA is the use of a standardised labelling system to identify individual windows in churches and cathedrals. The diagram overleaf shows how this labelling applies to Salisbury Cathedral, with 's' for south ground level, 'STri' for triforium and 'S' for clerestory. Similar labels apply for the north side, the quire, the great west window and the Chapter House.



My point in introducing this is that I am often asked if there is a way, when looking at a window, of picking up any relevant 'peek' that has appeared in J&T. The table on the following page lists the J&T peeks by reference to the windows. So armed with this plan and table and a mobile phone tuned into the J&T website (<https://>

www.jot-and-tittle.com and choose the Stained Glass tab), you can look at any window and cross-reference any related peek! (You may find it easier to do this at home on your PC/laptop!) I do hope that you may find this helpful!!



reference on plan	description on J&T website	J&T no	peek no	date
1	Blue	109	44	Mar-23
1	the East Window	85	29	Mar-22
1	Gabriel Loire	86	30	Apr-22
C1	James and Eglington Pearson	66	14	Jun-21
n 3	Charles Winston	60	8	Mar-21
n 4	Charles Winston	60	8	Mar-21
n 5	Christopher Rahere Webb	54	2	Dec-20
n 6	Coats of Arms	71	18	Sep-21
n 7	Edward Woore	63	11	May-21
n 7	Christopher Whall	87	31	Apr-22
n 8	Helen Matilda Radnor	84	28	Mar-22
n 9	silver stain	55	3	Dec-20
n11	Burlison & Grylls	74 (73)	20	Oct-21
n11	Nativity	105	43	Dec-22
n13	J W Brown	70	17	Aug-21
n15	James Powell	72	19	Sep-21
n17	Thomas Denny	104	42	Dec-22
n17	Laurence Whistler	58	6	Feb-21
n19	John Douglas	89	33	May-22
n20	Verrinder and Middleton	88	32	May-22
n21	Treaty of Waitangi	57	5	Jan-21
n22	A O Hemming	79	24	Jan-22
n28	Christopher Webb	90	34	Jun-22
n29	Army Air Corps	64	12	May-21
n29	Caroline Swash	65	13	Jun-21
n29	Nativity	105	43	Dec-22
n36	Sixteenth century	96	37	Sep-22
s 3	Blue	109	44	Mar-23
s 3	Nativity	105	43	Dec-22
s 5	Clifford Wyndham Holgate	82	26	Feb-22
s 6	George Morrison	93	35	Jul-22
s 8	Pre-Raphaelite sisterhood	53	1	Nov-20

reference on plan	description on J&T website	J&T no	peek no	date
s13	Alfred Octavius Hemming	79	24	Jan-22
s13	Hudson and Delamotte	67	15	Jul-21
s13	Stanley Baker	108	43	Feb-23
s16	Prince Leopold	80	25	Jan-22
s17	Barbara Townsend	61	9	Apr-21
s20	Harry Clarke	100	40	Oct-22
s20-s21	Reginald Bell	75	21	Nov-21
s26	healing	102	41	Nov-22
s31	Henry Holiday	56	4	Jan-21
s33	Blue	109	44	Mar-23
s33	Stanley Baker	108	43	Feb-23
s33	Mary Lowndes	68	16	Jul-21
s33	Nathaniel Westlake	98	38	Sep-22
s33	Nativity	105	43	Dec-22
s33	Bibliography	83	27	Feb-22
s35	Whitefriars Glass	99	39	Oct-22
s36	Sixteenth century	96	37	Sep-22
W1	James Wyatt	77	22	Dec-21
W1	John Britton	59	7	Feb-21
Welcome Desk	John Hutton	62	10	Apr-21
Chapter House	Chapter House	94	36	Aug-22

DID YOU KNOW?



Richard of Farleigh (fl. 1332–65). English mason. He was in charge of work at the Abbeys of Reading and Bath before 1334, when he was appointed Master-Mason of Salisbury Cathedral. He probably built the great tower and spire at Salisbury, and it is likely he was also responsible for the tower of Pershore Abbey, Worcs. (left).

Farleigh may have designed St Anne's Gate and Chapel at the Close, Salisbury (1350–4). In 1352–3 he was Master of the Works at Exeter Cathedral, Devon. (Courtesy of *A Dictionary of Architecture*, Oxford University Press 1987).

I am indebted for the following to *The New Bell's Guide to Salisbury Cathedral* by Roy Spring (Unwin Hyman 1987).

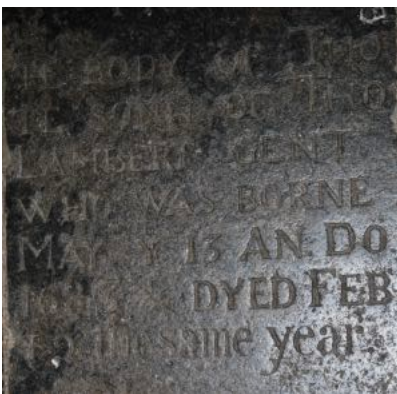


Despite their very different styles, the Hertford tomb is only seventeen years older than the Gorges tomb.

The Cloisters comprise four walks of 140 feet by 18 feet. Wren recommended reinforcing the walls and so the buttresses on the east, north and two bays at the north end of the west walk were enlarged. I was always puzzled by the recess cut in the face of each buttress. Apparently it was to take a wooden prop that restrained movement whilst the buttress was undercut and extended.

Cast Iron stoves by Gurney & co. (right, in Hereford Cathedral) heated Salisbury Cathedral from 1860 to 1969. There were twelve of them and required three hundredweight of fuel each day during the winter. It was all wheeled

in a truck which can still be seen in the Works Dept. yard. You can imagine how much cleaning resulted from the dust and smoke!



I expect that many of you have seen the grave slab of Thomas Lambert *Borne May ye 13 An Do 1683 & dyed Feb 19 the same year*. This strange dating is not due to the change to the Gregorian calendar but the difference between the Historical year and the Civil/Ecclesiastical/Legal Year that began on Lady Day, the 25th March (Thank you to the University of Nottingham).

Thomas Lambert all should mourn, for he died three months before he was born.

RURAL DEANS

The title Dean (decanus) may have come from dividing a Hundred into ten Tithings as rural deaneries originally corresponded with Hundreds and Wapentakes. The first recorded such dean was Robert de Ecclesfield in the York diocese in 1148.

The rank became a mere sinecure by the 16th century with the work being taken on by Archdeacons. In 1836, the Bishop of Norwich was the first to revive the position. Chichester diocese defines the role as follows:

- A. providing a supportive and collaborative leadership for mission and ministry in the deanery
- B. convening Chapter and co-chairing Deanery Synod and its work; being a friend to clergy and lay leaders of the parishes;
- C. sometimes deputising for the archdeacon in his parish visitations.
- D. helping the Bishop in his episcopate and care of the deanery

Rural deans also usually have a significant role during clergy vacancies, along with the churchwardens and are often involved in the selection of new clergy. It is also becoming increasingly common to appoint assistant rural deans, to reduce the workload. The Church of England (*Miscellaneous Provisions*) Measure 2000 2.12(4) allows the diocesan bishop to officially rename a rural dean as an area dean.