

The
EAST WINDOW
in the
Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin
Eardisland.



The surrounding stonework and tracery of this window was described in 1934 in the report of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments¹:

*The chancel.....is of early to mid 14th century date, and has an E. window of four trefoiled lights with net tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The cross on the E. gable is of the same period.*²

Whilst there are a few pre-19th century detailed references to the arms of various families being in the windows of the chancel, there is no hint as to what was then in the East window.

The present glass in this window was the work of Messrs Burlissen & Grylls. Four, mostly differing, references to it are extant.

In "Records Book"³ compiled by the Reverend Birley, who was Vicar of Eardisland from 1917 to 1938 is:

The East Window was designed by Messrs. Burlissen & Grylls. It was given by Lt. Colonel & Mrs Clowes of Burton Court as a thank-offering for the safe return of Colonel Clowes from the South African War in 1902.

¹ RCHM Herefordshire Volume 3, page 46.

² I quote this last sentence about the cross because it confirms the the RCHM is including the E. window in the dating they give for the whole chancel. They describe the window as seen from the outside.

³ HRO BR67/23.

And then in the WI Book, which was signed off in January 1956 is:

Additions since 1864 have included the stained glass in the East window, which was given by those generous benefactors of the church, Mr. and Mrs. John Clowes of Burton Court, as a thank-offering for the return of their son from the Boer War in 1901.

And, in “A Short Guide”⁴ is recounted:

...The present glass (by Burlison and Grylls) dates from 1902 and was given by Mrs Clowes of Burton Court.

Finally George Marshall, soon after the window was constructed:⁵

In stained glass in the East window, of good quality:-

To the Glory of God and in grateful // remembrance of his mercies vouchsafed to us // this window is erected by Peter L. Clowes // and Edith E. Clowes, A.D. 1902 //

(Erected by Col. Clowes & his wife, in commemoration of his safe return from the South African war.)

He goes on to attribute the heraldry to various families, but does not mention the bottom part of the window.

Of these George Marshall is the one to take seriously. This reference takes the form of notes he made about several Herefordshire churches. The first page he dated 28 Sept. 1898 but in the left margin when he starts to describe this window is: *Oct. 1. 1903. G.M.*

The Faculty granting permission for this glass-work is extant.⁶ It is dated 31st December 1902:

.....the erection of a new stained glass window in the east end of the parish church of Eardisland aforesaid with the following inscription “To the Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of His mercies vouchsafed to us during the South African War this window is erected by P.L. Clowes and E.E. Clowes 1902”..... A painting/drawing of the window, perhaps the one submitted with the application for Faculty, is also extant:⁷



⁴ “Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin Eardisland. A Short Guide”. This is an earlier version of the present information leaflet available in the church. It is thought to have been compiled by the Reverend S. Thomas, M.A., Vicar here in the 1990s. The wording in question was not changed when the leaflet was updated circa 2001 (and more recently) by Mr B. Freeman.

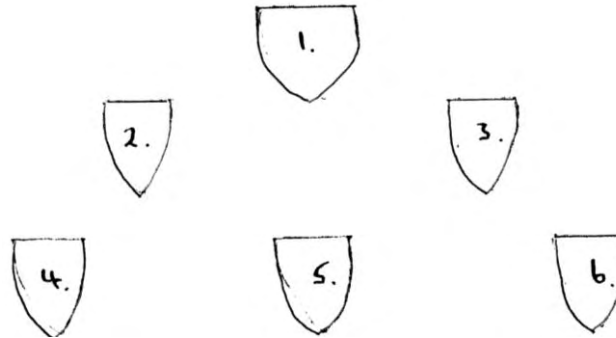
⁵ HRO BM81/1/19, page 123.

⁶ HRO AJ32/44.

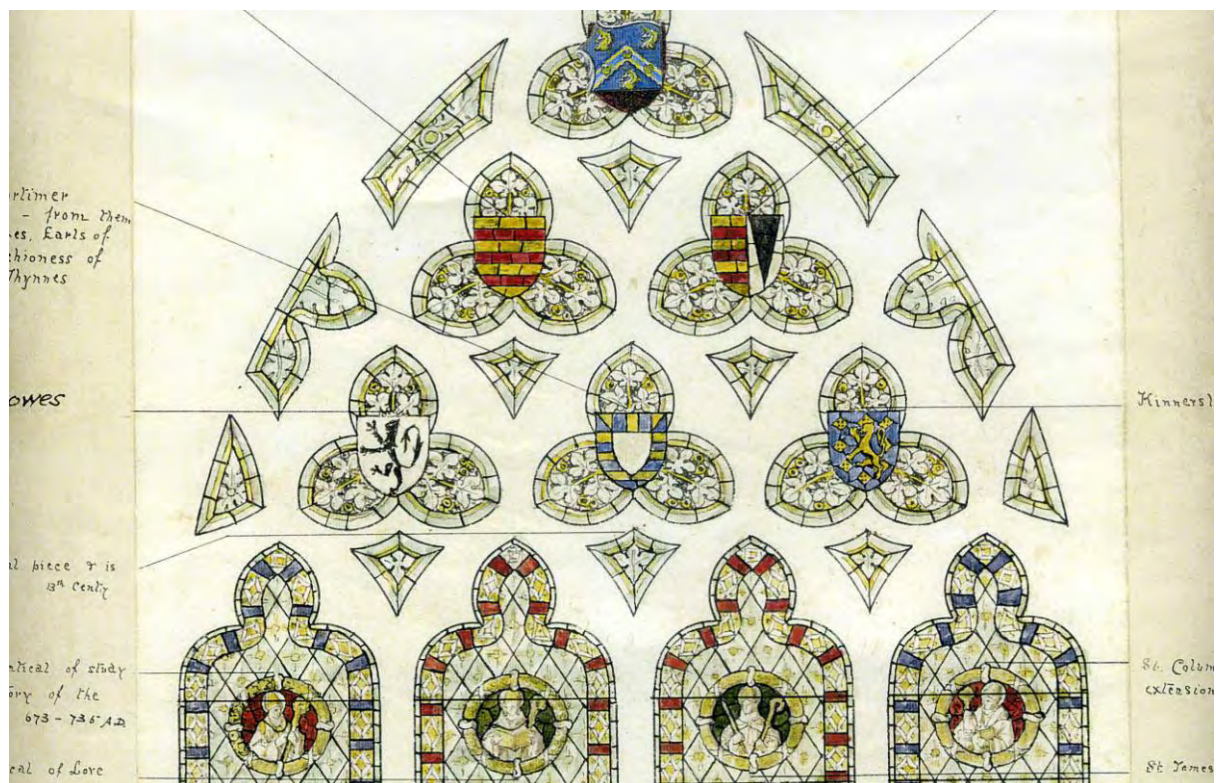
⁷ HRO BR67/109.

It can be seen that there are marginal notes identifying the six families to who it was thought, by whoever wrote these notes,⁸ each coat of arms related. These notes need to be treated with a considerable degree of caution.

I shall discuss each in turn and to assist with this I have allocated numbers to them, top to bottom:



Immediately under shield number five in the window itself and in the Faculty illustration is a small, roughly triangular piece of glass. According to the comment in the left hand margin: *This glass is the original piece and is 13th century*

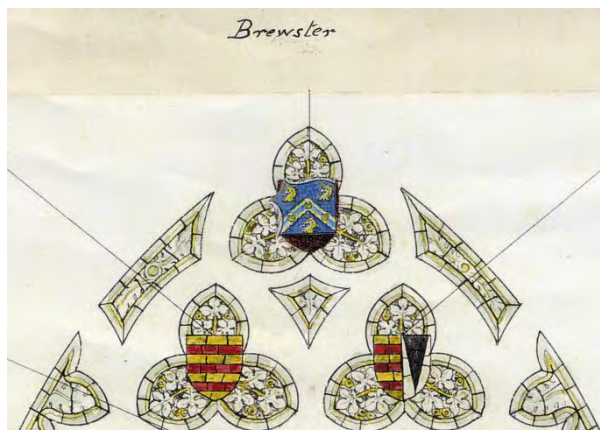


The current⁹ pamphlet about the church “A Short Guide” tells us however: *The only old stained glass remaining is at the top of the window by the pulpit* Marshall, page 123 says: *In two windows of the nave are a few scraps of old glass, one quarry with a fleur-de-Lis*

⁸ Not George Marshall. It is not his handwriting.

⁹ Now August 1999.

Shield number 1.



Whatever was previously depicted, it can be seen that a small cutout has been superimposed to show the arms which are at the very top of the window.

On the mounting card above this shield is written *Brewster*. Close scrutiny reveals that this is slightly above an earlier word which has been erased, but which may have been *Clowes*. [Another later comment and erasure appears to the left of Shield No.4, which is labelled *Clowes* – which it is not. This shield is discussed in its turn later in this Paper.]

However there is no doubt that what is shown in the drawing and what is in the window itself at the very top, are the arms of the Clowes family. The Brewsters had been Lords of the Manor of Burton in earlier times.

The arms of the Brewster family¹⁰ do also have a chevron, but with three estoiles (six pointed stars) spaced around it, whereas the Clowes family bore Unicorns' heads.

John Clowes purchased Burton Court and the Manor of Burton in September 1864. His branch of that family came from Broughton Hall in Lancashire. The family was important enough to be recorded in The Victoria County History series. In VCH Lancashire, Volume 4, at page 18, is to be found:

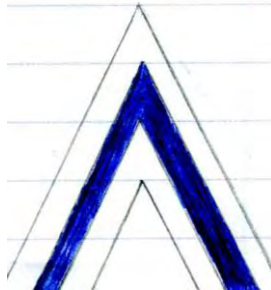


CLOWES. Azure on a chevron engrailed between three unicorns' heads erased or as many crescents gules.

There is no doubt that this is the same family.¹¹ VCH describes the generation that moved from Broughton Hall and specifically mentions Burton Court, Herefordshire.

¹⁰ They are to be seen elsewhere in the church.

The arms in the east Window of the church differ slightly from the VCH version. In the East Window the chevron is not engrailed and is shown with a split of colours, not a feature I have seen in mainstream heraldry:



In the East Window the crescents are gold, rather than the *gules* (red) in the VCH version, which, with the colours added, is:



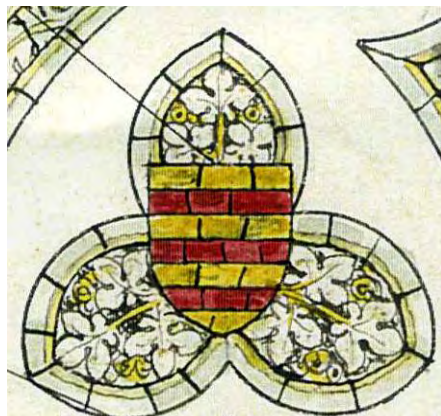
Of these arms, referring to the East Window, Marshall says:

1. *Azure on a chevron engrailed between 3 unicorns heads erased or, 3 crescents gules*
(Clowes)

.....

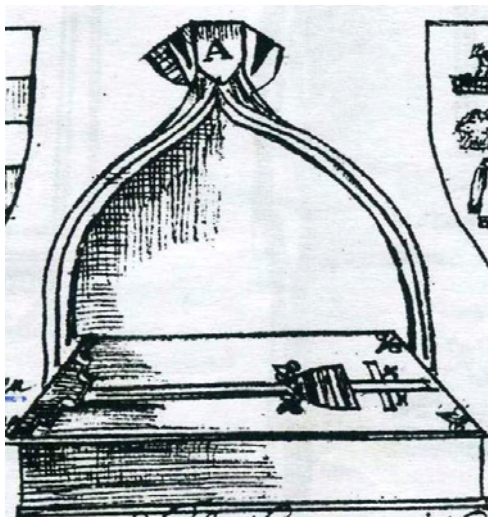
Shield number 2.

The Faculty drawing shows a blazon of seven pieces which, in the terminology of Heraldry, can be described as *Or three bars gules*:



The note in the margin describes it as: *St Owen of Burton Court* which is correct.

I have written a separate Paper about the St Owen Family of Burton Court (and elsewhere) and this includes a section about the various heraldic Arms used by the family. Locally these are all very similar to the arms shown above. They include at least four variations from the one shown above which is probably based on what Dingley¹² shows¹³ as being, in his time, on the tomb slab beneath the (probably) 14th century tomb canopy in the south wall of the church:



Of these arms Marshall says only:

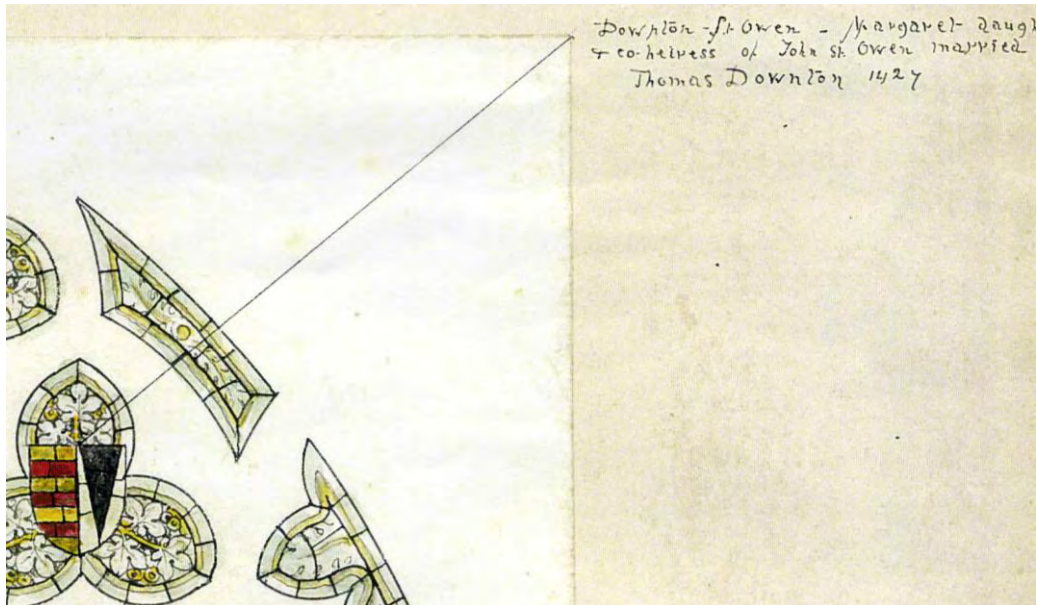
2. or 3 bars gules (St. Owen, former owners of Burton Court)

¹² Dingley, Thomas. "History from Marble". circa 1683.

¹³ Dingley's illustration is not clear. However, both the canopy shield and that on the tomb slab itself could be said to show a shield of seven pieces, but this is far from certain.

Shield number 3.

The Faculty drawing shows the arms of the St Owen family, as in the previous shield, impaled with *argent a pile sable*:



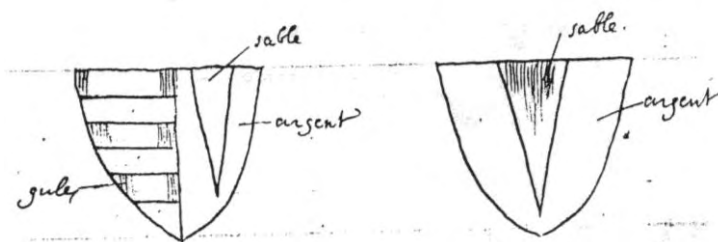
The later description on the mounting card does not stand up to a detailed analysis, either from the point of view of the heraldry, or of the family detail which is included. I shall deal with both aspects.

It is the identity of the family which bore *argent a pile sable* which is the problem. It must first be pointed out that the first to record these arms was Dingley in circa 1683 when he shows them on the shields above the Tomb canopy, both impaled with St Owen, and on their own:



Dingley's work, including his illustrations, is written in (black) ink. He gives no description or identification of this heraldry. The description *argent a pile sable* is mine, simply recording what Dingley depicts, but not intending to suggest that this was the colouring of the arms of whichever family was involved by marriage with the St Owens.

These arms, (but not the tomb arch itself), are also shown in Hill's Manuscript, at page 302,¹⁴ where the wording on his preceding page makes it clear that they are above the tomb arch: *upon the point of the arch is a triangular stone, on which are represented in a Shield all the instruments of our Saviours Death, as also the following arms.*



The St Owen family arms are only partly described as to colour and are very slightly different from what Dingley shows (six pieces, not seven). It could be suggested that this evidences that the shields were repainted between circa 1683 and 1718 and that although Hill recorded what he saw, this was not what Dingley saw and recorded in black ink and without a written description as to colour. Had the repainting, if indeed it took place, simply copied Dingley's illustration? Possible, but equally, impossible to prove.

The later description on the mounting card of the Faculty drawing identifies these arms as being: *Downton-St Owen - Margaret daughter & co-heiress of John St. Owen married Thomas Downton 1427*

None of the other sources in which I have found mention of the arms of the Downton family has any mention of such a blazon. Moreover no less an authority than the Herald's Visitation of Herefordshire of 1569 gives the Downton family arms as *Two organ pipes between nine cross-crosslets* this detail actually coming from the Pedigree of the St Owen family. George Strong in his "Herefordshire Heraldry" (1848) gives *Downton of Downton: Argent two organ pipes gules between seven crosses crosslet azure*. In his *Introduction* Strong mentions *Visit Coll. Arms 1634* this presumably being his source for these arms.

Clearly the arms featuring a *pile* are not those of the Downton family.

Even if the heraldry did not suggest that a family other than Downton was involved (ie. if the arms were indeed those of a member of the Downton family, which they are not) the comment on the mounting card produces another problem, namely the wording:

Margaret daughter & co-heiress of John St Owen married Thomas Downton 1427

It is possible, indeed quite probable, that in this instance whoever added the marginal notes took the information from Robinson's *History of the Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire*¹⁵ where his wording is not particularly clear as to meaning:

John St. Owen (son and heir of Sir Ralph) married the heiress of Hugh Tyrell, and upon the death, s.p., of his grandsons, Thomas St. Owen (circa 1403) and Patrick (ante 1422), the estate devolved to their sister, Margaret, wife of Thomas Downton (1427). From the Downtons...

¹⁴ In Hereford Library when I photocopied it, but now in HRO. I have not yet traced its reference details there. The drawing Hill includes he dates 1718.

¹⁵ Robinson, Reverend Charles *History of the Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire* London 1873.

Robinson does not quote a source for these particular events, although he does do so when he records that the Lordship of the Manor of Burton later passes by marriage to the Cotes family.

Other, earlier, records also have this marriage, but not with the clarity and certainty suggested by Robinson: indeed one source has a completely different version of events. But none of this is important to this Paper because, as already pointed out, the *pale* in these arms is not recorded in any other source than in the margin of the Faculty drawing as relating to the Downton family.

Since not to the Downton family, then to what family do these arms relate?

I know of only three Herefordshire families which bore arms which included a *Pile*. Weaver, Hopwood and Chandos. For none of them have I seen any connection to the St Owen family.

For Weaver I have only one instance recorded:

572 Weaver – Strangford, Herefordshire – *sa. a pale ar*¹⁶

Hopwood is variously recorded:

*Or a pile az (or az. a pile or) is Hopwood of Milton, Pembridge*¹⁷

The arms of Hopwood are also to be found in *Herefordshire Heraldry* at page 63:¹⁸

HOPWOOD, of Milton, Pembridge, and married into several Herefordshire families.

Or, a pile Azure. (Visit. Coll. of Arms, 1634.)the coat has also varied to, (1660), Az; a pile Or.

I have not been able to establish that *several Herefordshire families* included St Owen of Burton Court.

The arms of the Chandos family are also quite frequently recorded, and one such reference removes the need for any further discussion of Shield Number 3. This reference is archived at HRO BM81/1/12, of which page 83 is a transcript (by George Marshall) of Harleian Manuscript 6868. To this he later made additional annotations:

Harl. MS. 6868
f. 81. "Arrestland or Ordiland belonging to y^e Earles of Essex. Severew
On y^e north side of y^e churchyard is an old moated hill or tump.
In y^e church in a window of a little chappell south belonging to
Burton is Barry of 6 G. & O. upon y^e toppe finishing of an Arch-
ed Tombe is that of Barry impaled with A pile sable² & againe.

written over O
written over Gules

¹⁶ HRO CF50/101 [Bird. Herefordiana. Volume 6 (c.1832) , page 86 et seq] where his relevant wording is: *In Berry's Encyclopaedia Heraldica or Complete Dictionary of Heraldry-Dictionary of arms are the following...*

¹⁷ George Marshall's comment on wording in Harleian Mss 6868 within HRO BM81/1/12. The first of these two blazons is also at page 46 of *Armorial Bearings of Herefordshire families* at HRO AN79/1, and in another source at HRO B56/1 where *Or a pile B* , HRO B56/12 where *or a pile azure* and HRO B56/13 where *Azure a pile or*.

¹⁸ Strong *Herefordshire Heraldry* (1848).

The side notes numbered '1' and '2' are crucial to the identity of the pile arms, recording that wording in the document which he had transcribed had been changed from *O a pile gules* [Or a pile gules – viz. A gold field with a red pile upon it] to the text as transcribed: *A a pile sable* [Argent a pile sable – viz. a silver field with a black pile upon it].

Several lines later in the same transcript is:

Marshall's additional note here reads:

see pencil note above

Chandos is Ermine (or argent) a pile gules, or or a pile gu

There is no suggestion at any stage that the field of the pile shields on the tomb was Ermine and therefore it can be taken that Marshall was, in effect, saying that those arms were of the Chandos family- *or a pile gules*.

If it is accepted that the East Window was intended to be a compilation of the arms to be seen in the church in earlier times, then it can be said that the pile arms there represent the Chandos family and that Marshall's Notes 1 and 2 confirm this ie. first written in Harleian manuscript 6868 as *Or a pile gules* but then, for reasons unknown, changed in the document to *Argent a pile sable* which has been taken as correct ever since.

.....

Shield number 4.



The one word comment in the margin *Clowes* is in the same handwriting as all the other marginal notes but is more heavily written, and in darker ink, than all the others except Shield number 1, where the writing looks much the same as this. As established at the start of this paper it is Shield number 1 which is *Clowes*: this one, Shield number 4, certainly is NOT *Clowes*.

The family to which these arms here in Eardisland church should be ascribed is not easy to determine. The lion rampant is frequently found in English heraldic sources, and what I have written herein should not be taken as the definitive answer, however plausible my conclusions may be. In addition to those I discuss later, I have come across two more of exactly this heraldic description, both relating to Herefordshire, but with not the slightest hint that I am aware of, of any connection with Eardisland.

Whilst discussing shield number 3 I introduced the idea that the arms in this window were perhaps intended to be a compilation of what was in various windows in the church at earlier dates. The earliest records of these particular arms in the church of which I am aware are in the Harleian Manuscripts which date to the mid 1600s. There are two references there to lion rampant arms in Eardisland church:

upon y^e embowed head of ye chapple¹⁹ is.....4. O. lion rampant G²⁰

And

In a south window of y^e chancell is A. lion ramp^t sable²¹

These are from the same transcript of that Harleian manuscript made by George Marshall that I used when discussing Shield Number 3. As before, in this instance he again later added comments in explanation of the text:

The comment immediately above 4. *O lion rampant* relates to the preceding arms which are not in the east Window, but his comments above, below and beside *A. lion ramp^t sable* relate to that blazon and, if legible, would probably make everything clear. However, his writing there is very faint and even under magnification all I can make out is, above ‘A. lion ramp^t sable’:

Or a lion rampant [sa?] (Earl of Flanders. 4th peerdom of France

Below these last three words, referring in this case to ‘A. lion ramp^t sable’, is:

(is also Flanders)

On first reaction this seems to solve the problem and give an identity to the family entitled to the arms in shield number 4, although why the arms of the Earl of Flanders should have been in Eardisland church is yet to be established.²²

But of some concern are the other notes in that part of the document and the fact that *A. lion ramp^t sable* seems to have been (re?)-written on top of earlier notes. The notes end with the comment *see St Owen Ped 1586 Visitation*. My attempts to track down this Herald’s Visitation have not been successful. In the meantime it must be acknowledged that Marshall concluded in that document that Shield Number 4 related to the Earl of Flanders.

¹⁹ Elsewhere in the same source it is *little chapple south*.

²⁰ Harl. Ms 6868, via HRO BM81/1/12, page 83.

²¹ Ibid.

²² I am preparing a separate Paper on these and other (on the face of it non-local) arms which were in the *little chapple south*.

The part of Harl. 6868 which I have just discussed is about the heraldic arms to be seen in the *little chapple south*. Marshall's transcript and his later annotations to his transcript are undated. The document is at HRO BM81/1/12.

But elsewhere he also mentions the East window itself. Other of his notes about Eardisland church²³ are dated (in his own hand) 28 Sept. 1898. But within this 1898 reference is an addition he has made (again clearly his handwriting) which he dates *Oct. 1. 1903. G.M.*, followed by a heading: *In stained glass in East window, of good quality:-* He starts with the inscription on the window, and then: *Six shields of arms in the tracery above as follows*. He then lists the arms and gives his (authoritative) heraldic description of them:

3. *Argent a lion rampant sa (? for Hyett).*²⁴

The Hyetts were never lords of any of the four manors in the parish, although in 1601 a Richard Hyett of Broome was Sheriff of Herefordshire.²⁵ This source does not actually say that this is Broome in Eardisland, but in 1632 a family of that name is recorded buying land in Broome in Eardisland.²⁶

A possibility as the family to which these arms relate, but not I think a likely one, particularly bearing in mind the intervention of the Civil War and Commonwealth period (1642-1660) spanning and overlapping this first Hyett reference and the date of the Harleian manuscripts in which the arms are first detailed.

There is one more family to be considered as perhaps that to which these arms relate. That family is Mortimer, who held the manor of Eardisland from the mid 13th century to early in the 15th century. The heraldic arms of Mortimer²⁷ are found differenced in many ways, but there are some blazons used by them which are of a completely different nature. A schedule of Mortimer arms²⁸ lists 114 blazons, of which numbers 108 and 109 may be of particular relevance to this Paper. They are:

108. *Silver a lion sable dropped with silver*

and

109. *Silver a lion sable dropped with gold.*

without the 'dropped with silver/gold' these are the arms which are shown in shield number four in the East Window. To what extent is it likely that, even if the original glass in the church window did show the arms *dropped with silver* (or gold), the light shining through the glass on the day they were first recorded was strong enough for this to be apparent? Indeed, even bearing in mind that the Mortimers would have had no problem financing the very best work available, would the glassmakers at such early date have been capable of such work?

That Shield Number 4 represents one or other of these Mortimer blazons I consider to be a strong possibility.

²³ HRO BM81/1/19, page 123.

²⁴ He numbers the shields differently, reversing my 3 and 4.

²⁵ Strong, George *The Heraldry of Herefordshire* London 1848, page 65.

²⁶ HRO G39/3/1-14.

²⁷ See Shield 5, following.

²⁸ Messenger, A.W.B. in *Family History I*, pages 140-149. My thanks to Peter Klein, Pembridge, who brought this to my attention.

Shield number 5.



These are the well known and copiously recorded arms of Mortimer of Wigmore. Their association with Eardisland was mentioned in my discussion of Shield number 4. On this occasion the comment in the margin is correct.

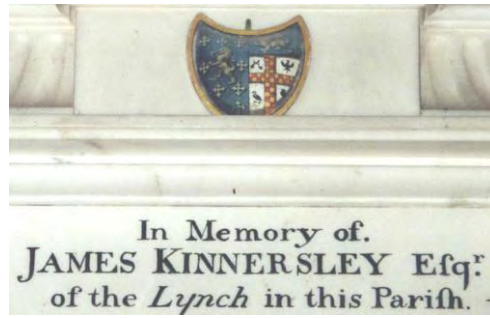
Shield number 6.



The comment in the margin identifies these arms as relating to *Kinnersley of Lynch Court*.

This is incorrect.

The arms of the Kinnersley family do indeed appear in the church, but on a monument set into the north wall of the chancel, not in the East Window:



Whilst these arms are similar in most respects to Shield number 6 in the East Window, they differ as to the metal of the crosses and the lion rampant. The Kinnersley wall slab has them in silver (argent),²⁹ the arms in the window, gold (or).

That the colouring of what is shown in the east Window is not simply an error is borne out by reference to what is recorded as having been in the church at dates well preceding the wall slab to James Kinnersley who died on November 14th 1798. If Shield number 6 were to relate to Kinnersley, then it would be completely out of character with the apparent theme of the window. This seems to have been heraldic arms of Lords of the manors of either Burton or Eardisland which were known to have been in the church at much earlier dates, the one exception being (not surprisingly), Shield number I, Clowes. It was Colonel and Mrs Clowes who commissioned the window and he was then (1902) still Lord of the Manor of Burton in this parish.

As shown hereunder, Dingley, in his *History from Marble* (circa 1683) recorded arms, as shown hereunder, *azure* and *or* [blue and gold] being then in a window in the south wall of the chancel underneath another shield of arms *Arg^t a lion rampant sables*.³⁰



The arms shown above are also recorded in Hill's Manuscript (1718) when he clearly details *azure* and *or* and also names them as the arms of *Brewse*. He does not name the third shield which he shows:³¹

²⁹ There is no possibility that the colouring on the wall slab is incorrect. George Strong in his "Herefordshire Heraldry", 1848, details both the original arms of the Kinnersley family, without the crosses, and, after temp. Henry III, with the crosses-crosslet, reflecting that Hugo de Kynnardsleye, a soldier of the Cross [ie. a 'Crusader'] had accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land. The first of the arms detailed by Strong are *Azure a lion rampant argent* the second *Azure semee of crosses-crosslet a lion rampant argent*. [In both cases *Argent* being silver].

³⁰ Shield number 4, as already discussed.

³¹ This I have dealt with under my heading "Shield number 4".



In more recent times two writers about Eardisland have made comment about the identity of the arms shown by Dingley. Neither of them³² made any suggestion that this shield may have related to the Kinnersley family.³³ Both believed that these arms related to the Hopton family. However, I have seen no trace of the well recorded Hopton family having any connection with Eardisland, besides which all three of the sources which I have seen which record the arms of that family³⁴ give the field of the shield as *gules* (red) which gives it a strikingly different appearance:



With both Kinnersley and now Hopton ruled out, we are left with Hill's Manuscript naming the arms as *Brewse* (as already detailed above) and one other reference to *Brewse*.

Pre-dating both Dingley and Hill's Manuscript, Harleian Manuscript 6868, as transcribed by Marshall³⁵ also records that in a south window of y^e chancell is A. lion ramp^t sable³⁶ 2. B.³⁷ lion ramp^t inter crosse crosseletts O. Marshall's later note above this reads: *this is Brewse (less likely Hopton) but...*³⁸

³² Barker, Rev'd J in *Eardisland its Church and Antiquities* 1890, page 7 and Robinson, Rev'd Charles in *History of the Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire* 1873.

³³ Whether or not Barker was using Robinson as his source need not concern us here.

³⁴ Herald's Visitation of Herefordshire 1569.
Miscellanea Genealogica et Hereldica Series 4, Volume 5.
Strong, George *Herefordshire Heraldry* 1848.

³⁵ HRO BM81/1/12, page 83.

³⁶ Already dealt with, shield number 4.

³⁷ It is not unusual to find B. instead of Azure in records of this period.

³⁸ His note becomes indecipherable at this point.

In Marshall's other notes,³⁹ where he records the East Window itself, he says: 6. *Azure a lion rampant between 8 crosscrosslets or. (?Brewse)*

That in this context *Brewse* is *de Braose* is not open to doubt. Of the several occasions when I have seen these names used to some extent interchangeably, there is one which is particularly clear: *Azure, crusily botonnee*⁴⁰ and a lion rampant or. *Braose*. is how it is described when ascribed to *S. John Brewse of Sowsex*.⁴¹ The link from Sussex to Herefordshire occurred in 1091 when *William Rufus gave all the lands he had had in Herefs at the time of DB to William I Braose of Bramber. He gave him also the royal manors at Radnor, Kingsland, Eardisland, Burton Court and Burlingjobb...*⁴²

This links Sussex to Herefordshire and the de Braose family to Eardisland, so giving reason for the arms of de Braose to be in a window in Eardisland church in Tudor Times, and possibly, but not so recorded, considerably earlier.



de Braose.
Azure, crusily botonnee and a lion rampant or.

.....

³⁹ HRO BM81/1/19, page 123.

⁴⁰ The arms of this family are often found with cross-crosslets rather than crosses botonnee; and sometimes with the field of the shield differenced to silver rather than blue, and the lion and crosses red rather than gold.

⁴¹ Foster, J *Two Tudor Books of Arms*, 1904, being Harleian Mss 2169 and 6163, on page 30, within Ms 2169.

⁴² Coplestone-Crow. Other.

Underneath
the six shields of arms

are depicted:



The Venerable Bede

St John

St James the Less

St Columba

then follow:



St Peter

St Mary the Virgin

Jesus Christ

St Paul

(Assumed to be)

(Assumed to be)

and finally:



St George

St Patrick

St Andrew

St David

.....

Seen together:



One matter remains to be mentioned. The Faculty granting permission for the window⁴³ includes mention of an inscription which was to be part of the window. This does not appear in the Drawing which I have been using throughout most⁴⁴ of this Paper. It is, however, within the window itself – at the very bottom. The wording is as in the Faculty except that the words *during the South African War* are omitted, and *A.D.* added before the date at the end. It seems very likely that this was simply because of space considerations.



Inscription.

To the Glory of // remembrance of his // this window is erected// and Edith E. Clowes//
God and in grateful // mercies vouchsafed to us// by Peter L. Clowes // A.D. 1902. //

⁴³ See page 2 of this.

⁴⁴ The illustrations at the top of page one, and on page 18 are photographs of the window itself, taken on 13th August 2011.

