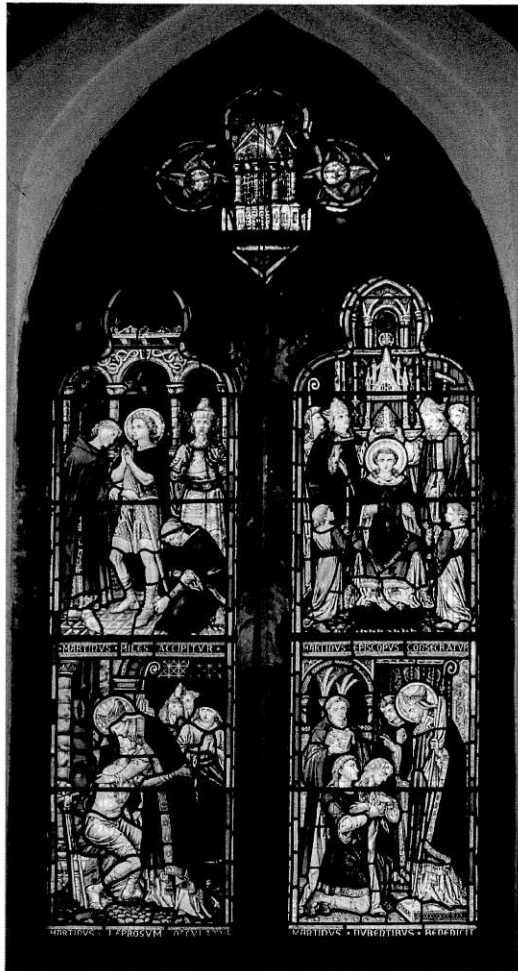


# WINDOWS

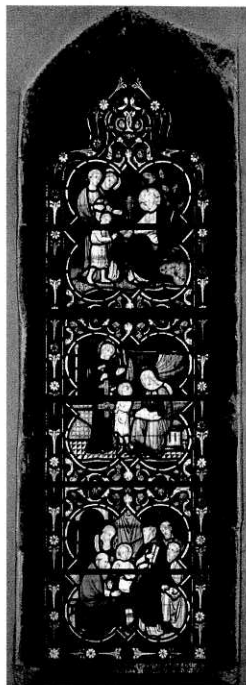


Window 11: *The Life of St Martin*

**Tricia Baxter**



Window 3



Window 4



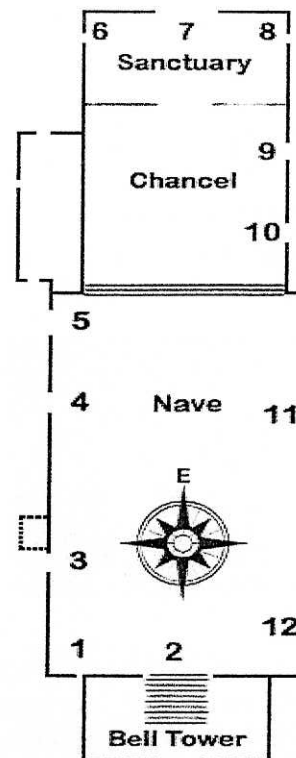
Window 5



Window 6



Window 7



No ancient glass remained in the church after the refurbishment in 1844/45. However, the central scene in window 3 is made of medieval glass although it was not installed in St Martin's until 1985. A recent windows survey dated the majority to the 19<sup>th</sup> century despite war damage repairs that took place between 1947 and 1953.

The Rev. Charles Routledge, writing in his histories about the church, states that the 1844/45 restoration was carried out and financed by the Hon. Daniel Finch. He goes on to say that it was '*... done without faculty*' and '*... no authentic records were kept.*' Even so, Routledge was able to give two sources for the 19<sup>th</sup> century windows: Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne; and Miss Harriet Ludlow Clarke.

Miss Clarke's windows were a casualty of the Baedeker Raids on Canterbury in June 1942. During these raids the porch window was blown away and ruined, along with windows 3 & 6, plus two Vestry windows. Badly damaged windows 7, 8, 10, 11 & 12, were able to be repaired, whilst 2, 4, 5, 9 and the third Vestry window escaped unharmed. Despite being in his mid 80s Samuel Caldwell Junior undertook some of the reglazing in 1947 whilst still working as the cathedral's stained glass conservator.

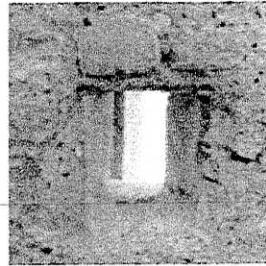
Our window research is ongoing. Information leading to missing facts or to correct errors, in this booklet will be received with much appreciation. You can write to us at the parish office: St Paul's Church, Church Street St Paul, Canterbury CT1 1NH. Or Email: [office@martinpaul.org](mailto:office@martinpaul.org)

Tricia Baxter, November 2018

### (1) NAVE West: LEPERS' SQUINT or Lychnoscope

In all probability these small openings were originally unglazed and protected by a grill or a lockable shutter. Often set low in an outside wall of a church their original purpose is lost in the mist of time but typically they would have had a view of an altar. St Martin's Lepers' Squint is in the children's area to the north of the entrance to the church.

It has been established that before the reformation there were altars at the east end of the Nave on either side of the Chancel. In the early building the Nave would not have had pews. Hence ceremonies at an altar, where the pulpit now stands, could have been viewed via this Squint.



The Rev. Routledge writes in his books about the church that another Lepers' Squint was found when, in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the fixed wooden choir seating was removed from the Chancel's south wall. Its position may still be seen today at the top of the former square doorway, now infilled with flint, below window 10. The main altar could have been observed via this Squint.

Likely uses for Squints range from a Confessional or a place where a priest could give Communion to those (such as lepers) who were forbidden to enter a church, an offertory window for the collection and distribution of alms, or merely to provide ventilation.

We can only guess the part that these small, but intriguing, windows played in the history of St Martin's church.

Chancel Squint: Routledge, C. H. *'The History of St Martin's: A Monograph'* (1891)

(2) NAVE West Wall: Above the entrance, on the inside wall of the church, are the outlines of three Romanesque arches. These are the remains of two small Saxon windows, one bricked up the other partially so, flanking a larger opening, also now bricked up.

From the late 6<sup>th</sup> century this was the Western wall of the church until, in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Bell Tower was added. At that time the vaulted ceiling was constructed in the Nave and the small gothic light in the gable end was installed.

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(3) NAVE North West: circa 1980 - made in Chartres France

#### *St Martin and the Beggar*

Top: *A walled city* [maybe Tours] is similar in style to the top of the Vestry's Western window. It does not resemble the work of the artist who designed the main scene.

The current main scene, *St Martin and the Beggar*, was made from medieval glass. A gift of the Friends of St Martin's it was brought to Canterbury following their pilgrimage to France in 1980. The dedication of the window was carried out during a candlelit service on Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> January 1985 by the Rector, Rev. Reg Humphriss.

In his notes on war damage in the church, the then Verger noted that the *St Martin's Window*, in the NW Nave, was blown in and ruined in June 1942. It was reglazed in diamond patterned clear glass in 1947 by Samuel Caldwell Junior. An article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1866 described this window as '*St Martin with a beggar after Van Dyke*', by Miss Harriet Ludlow Clarke.

Sources: Verger's notes 1942.

CCA-U3-81/28/A/36 - Kentish Gazette 11<sup>th</sup> January 1985 quoted in St Martin's Church Magazine February 1985

**(4) NAVE North Middle:** circa 1890 - Heaton, Butler & Bayne

***Three incidents in the boyhood of the blessed Saviour***

*Top:* Jesus receives a child, with Mary and Joseph.

*Middle:* Jesus at home with Mary and Joseph.

*Below:* Jesus conferring with the doctors in the Temple.

Dedication: *'To the Glory of God and in Memory of Martin Hirst elder twin son of Thomas Hirst Rector of this parish and Emma his wife, born July 1<sup>st</sup> 1865, fell asleep Sep. 15 1879.'*

Martin is buried in grave 116 with his sister Katherine Emma.

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**(5) NAVE North East:** circa 1890 - Heaton, Butler & Bayne

***Women who helped spread the faith***

*In the Apex:* Lilies represent Mary, the Mother of Jesus.

*Top left:* Bertha, the Queen: who worshipped in St Martin's church from her marriage to Æthelbert of Kent in 580 AD.

*Below left:* St Dorothea.

*Top right:* St Ethelburga, Bertha and Æthelbert's daughter, who was canonised for converting Edwin, King of Northumbria, to Christianity. She made it a condition of their marriage, circa 625 AD.

*Below Right:* St Margaret of Antioch.

Dedication under the window on a brass plaque: *'To the glory of God and in memory of Dorothy Hester Routledge who fell asleep June 5<sup>th</sup> 1886, this window was erected by many who knew and loved her.'*

Window 10 is also dedicated to Mrs Routledge, who was the wife of the Rev. Charles Routledge, St Martin's 19<sup>th</sup> century Churchwarden and church historian. She is buried with her husband in grave 156, marked by a tall cross behind the churchyard noticeboard.

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**(6) SANCTUARY North:** 1993 - Nicola Kantorowicz

***The Unity Window***

Strong bright contrasting colours have been used as the window is north facing. Full of movement, pathways from different directions zig zag towards a golden orb of fiery orange glass. The design could also be read as shapes falling away to reveal the orb, symbolic of perfection and perfect attainment.

Inscription: *'May they all be one.'* taken from St. John chapter 17, verse 21. *'That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us...'*

Dedication: *'Lt. Col. John Haddon OBE (1925 -1993)'*

Chairman of St Martin's Appeal in the 1980s when urgent repairs to the church, estimated at £110,000, became necessary.

Source: Artist's website <http://www.nicolakantorowicz.com/canterbury.html>

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**(7) SANCTUARY East:** circa 1890 - Lavers & Barraud (*Pevsner 2013*)

*Top Left:* The Mission gives thanks for their safe landing in Kent.

*Below Left:* Queen Bertha and her ladies worship in the church.

*Centre:* The Crucifixion.

*Top Right:* The Mission, invited to Canterbury, pass the church.

*Below Right:* A symbolic portrayal of King Æthelbert's baptism circa 600 AD, depicting St Martin's font. Now known to have been a Norman wellhead from the Cathedral Precincts the font would not have been in the church at the time of the King's baptism.

The east window contained early glass until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the badly decayed Eastern wall had to be rebuilt. Due to enemy action in June 1942 the bottom of the centre window was destroyed, the top damaged, and the side windows perforated.

Source: Verger's Notes 1942

Routledge, C., *The History of St Martin's Church Canterbury* (1891) p170

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**(8) SANCTUARY South:** circa 1890 - Unknown

***Jesus and the children.***

A triangular border surrounds a central scene with an inscription 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.' Luke 18:16.

Foliage above and below the scene has a striking resemblance to George Austen Junior's 1861 *Jesse-Tree* windows, in the Corona of Canterbury Cathedral.

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**(9) CHANCEL South East:** 1887 - Heaton, Butler & Bayne

***Top: Closing scene in the life of the Venerable Bede***

Inscription: 'All is finished.'

***Below: Christ saves Peter from drowning***

Inscription: 'Lord, save me'.

Dedication: 'In memory of Arthur J Walsh died January 1<sup>st</sup> 1887.'

He is buried in grave 167 in the churchyard.

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**(10) CHANCEL South West:** circa 1890 - Heaton, Butler, & Bayne

***Top: Death of St Augustine***

Inscription: 'Domine, Nullum renego laborem.' [Lord my work is finished] taken from John 17: 4

***Below: Mary of Bethany at the feet of Christ***

Inscription: 'Maria optimam partem elegit.' [Mary has chosen the better part] taken from Luke 10: 41-42

Dedication: 'Dorotheae Hester Routledge uxori delectissimae coniux moercus.' [Dorothy Hester Routledge, the best of wives, mourned by her husband]. Window 5 is also dedicated to Mrs Routledge.

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**(11) NAVE South East:** circa 1890 - Heaton, Butler, & Bayne

***Life of St Martin***

***Top Left: 'Martinvs + Miles + Accipitvr'*** [Martin becomes a soldier] By Roman law he had to take his retiring father's place in the Army.

***Below Left: 'Martinvs + Leprosvm + Osculatvr'*** [Martin kisses a leper] The Leper is later revealed as Christ.

***Top Right: 'Martinvs + Episcopvs + Consecratvr'*** [Martin consecrated as a Bishop] Martin lived in seclusion in the forest and was made a Bishop after being enticed to Tours to pray with a sick woman. He preferred to use a wooden stool as his *cathedra*.

***Below Right: 'Martinvs + Nvbertibvs + Benedicit'*** [Martin blesses a marriage].

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**(12) NAVE BAPTISTRY:** circa 1890 - Heaton, Butler, & Bayne

***Top: Incident in the marketplace***

The scene represents the charming tale that upon seeing three blue-eyed, fair-haired boys in the slave market in Rome, Pope Gregory the Great asked their origins. When told they were Angles he said: '... *Non Angli, sed Angeli...*' [Not Angles but Angels]

Bede, in *Historia Ecclesiastica II*, gives this as the inspiration leading to the 597 AD Mission to Kent. Historians now suggest a more political reason in that King Æthelbert wanted to deal directly with the Pope in Rome rather than via the French church.

***Below: Jesus with the little children***

Dedication: 'In Memoriam infantivm ovi ad hvnc fontem ex spiritv sancto renati evervnt' [In memory of all the little children who were baptised in the Holy Spirit in this font]

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## VESTRY - NOT OPEN to the Public

Before 1942 all three Vestry windows contained decorated glass.

**Vestry North:** Now constructed of diamond shaped clear glass.

**Vestry East:** 10<sup>th</sup> December 1928- Jas Powell & Sons (Whitefriars) Limited 100 Wigmore St W1

### *The Good Shepherd [The Hales Window]*

A single light with a central scene of Christ the Good Shepherd.

Inscription: 'I know my sheep and am known of mine.' John 10:14

Before 1942 it was in the Vestry's North window. Dedicated to Rector Hales parents: Ann (nee HOLT) and George HALES.

Source: CCA-DCb/E/F/Canterbury, St. Martin/6

This is the only window in St Martin's church for which a faculty has been traced.

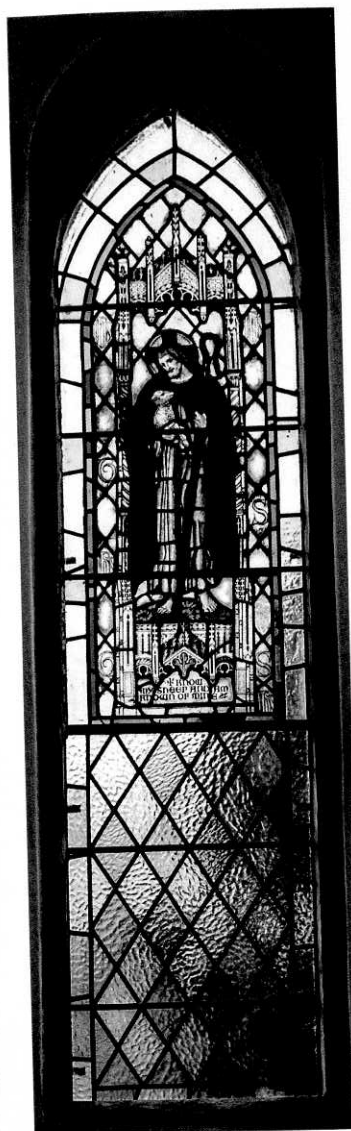
**Vestry West:** A leaded matrix containing a mix of 16<sup>th</sup> century and contemporary glass, with the top artistically similar to the top of window 3.

This window was reglazed in 1947 by Samuel Caldwell Jnr. using fragments of decorated glass, some of which match Routledge's description of two windows installed in 1841: '*... while in the vestry are two single figures, popularly but erroneously supposed to be those of Bishop Liudhard and Pope Gregory, with small medallions underneath. These figures were, I believe, found in Wardour Street, and the glass is pronounced by the connoisseurs to be very good.*'

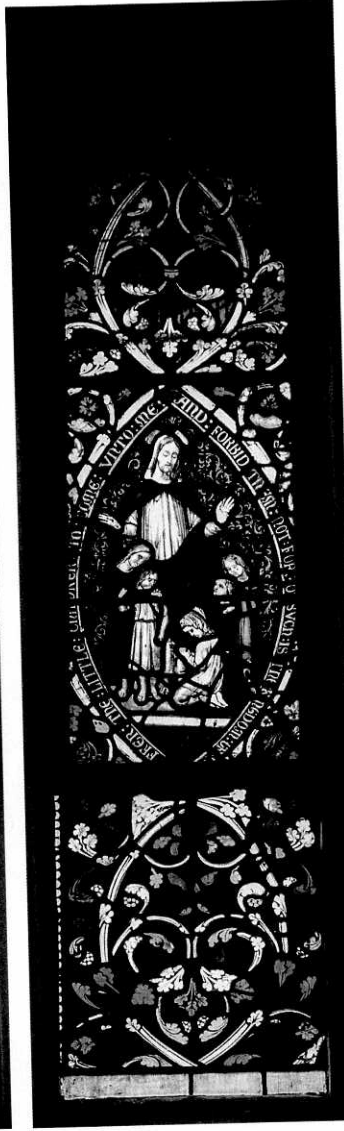
Source: Routledge, C. F., *The History of St Martin's Church Canterbury* (1891) p170

Our thanks go to everyone who helped produce this booklet, your efforts are greatly appreciated. Our special thanks go to *Andrew Hodges* for allowing the use of his photographs on the cover. More of his work may be seen at: <https://thevaultedceiling.myportfolio.com/>

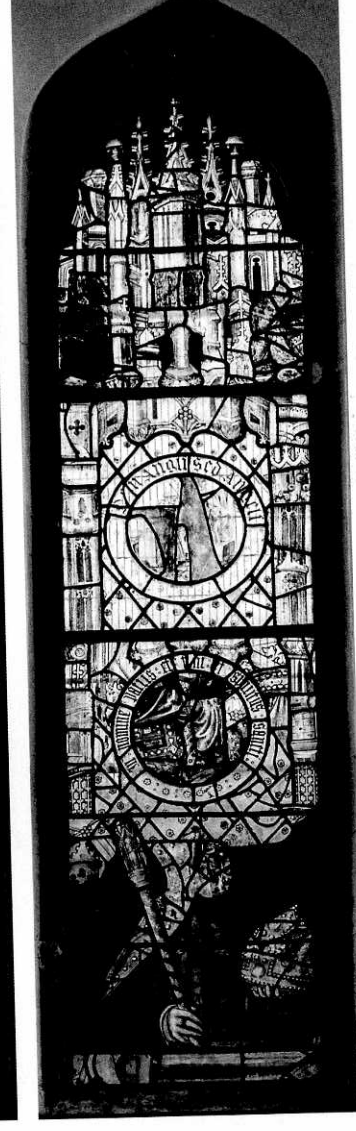
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Vestry East



Window 8



Vestry West

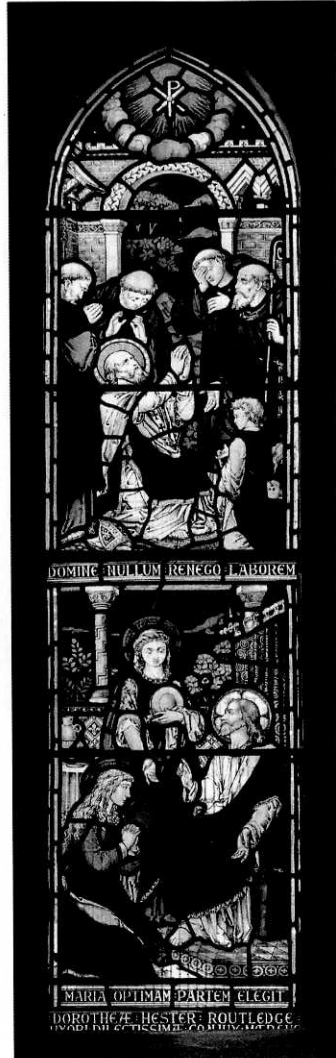
St Martin's Church, Canterbury  
WINDOWS



Window 9



Window 12



Window 10