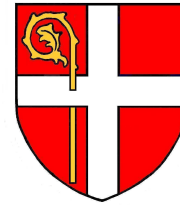
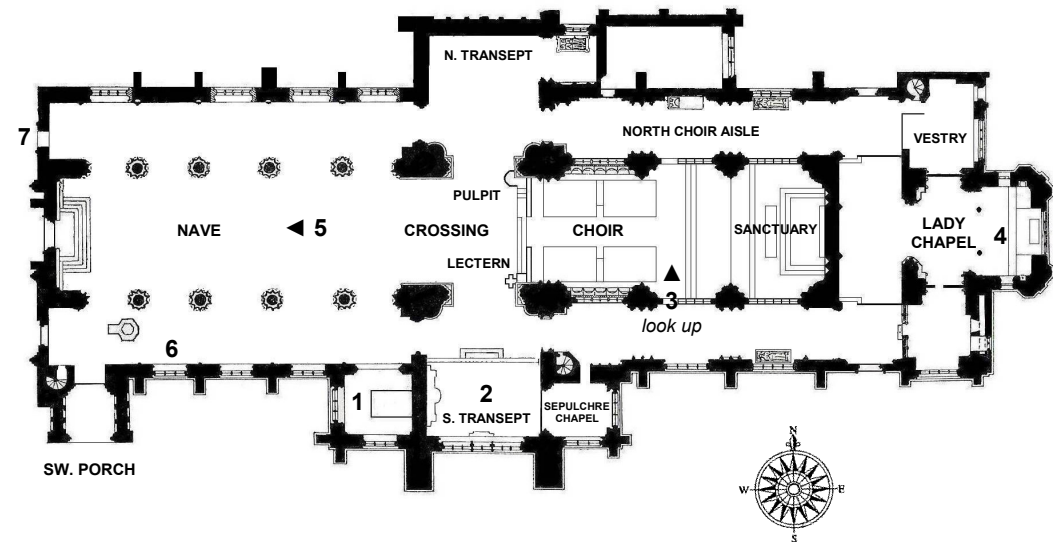


# SHERBORNE ABBEY



## TRAILS — 7

### STAINED GLASS



Name: ..... Age: .....

Stained glass has changed very little over many centuries.

A window is made of pieces of coloured glass, cut into shapes, and painted (to show faces and other details.) The glass is then fired (baked) in a kiln to fix the paint. The pieces are joined with lead strips (holding the glass both sides) and these are soldered together with hot lead. Gradually a whole picture is completed, the right size and shape to fit a stone window frame.

(You could experiment at home, using coloured paper, and a ball-point pen, scissors and glue. Start with the outline of the window frame, on white paper, with a drawing on it.)

Go to **(1) St Katherine's Chapel** where pieces of glass can be clearly seen. You will see fragments of Mediæval glass (about the same age as the main part of the Abbey,) which were saved (being very high up) when most of that glass was smashed. [Puritans did not believe that churches should have statues and pictures of Jesus and the saints.] This glass was well fired. Look at the faces!

Do all the men have beards? \_\_\_\_\_

How many Coats of Arms can you see? \_\_\_\_\_

Most people could not read, and heraldry was a way of showing family surnames. ( see 'Heraldry' Abbey Trail 4)

Can you find the head and shoulders of an angel, carrying a ladder? It is right at the bottom of a window.

Look at the circle, bottom left, showing  
St Stephen Harding, holding an Abbot's crozier.

To discover more about him, cross the church, and go  
up steps, through a wooden door.



## (7) Porch Window

This window shows St Stephen Harding, holding a crozier.  
(Bishops carry them too, in processions.)

Can you see another crozier in the window? \_\_\_\_\_  
That is on the Abbey Arms.

Stephen came from near Sherborne, but founded a new  
(stricter) order of monks in France. The rulebook of this new  
(Cistercian) order, was called (in Latin) the C\_\_\_\_\_

C\_\_\_\_\_ (see top of window)

You can get close, and see plainly the painting on the glass,  
and where the lead joins come. To make the figure show up  
well, plain pieces of coloured glass were set on either side of  
his brown robe.

How many shades of red are there? \_\_\_\_\_ and blue? \_\_\_\_\_

The doorway you have just come through is the oldest in the  
Abbey, and was part of the Saxon building.

JG08

## (2) South Transept

In the Victorian period, stained glass came back into fashion.  
This window was made about 1850 (designed by Pugin) but  
badly fired. Compare these faces with the ones you have just  
seen.

The Latin words are also faded. They are from an ancient  
Christian song, the Te Deum, ('We praise thee, O God.')

The stonework at the top is very heavy. The windows are filled  
with angels, and little angels with six wings, (Cherubim and  
Seraphim).

How many can you count? \_\_\_\_\_

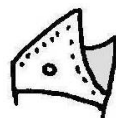
Most churches you visit will have Victorian glass.

## (3) Choir Clerestory (upper windows)

Walk towards the East (far end) and stop by the Mothers' Union  
board and sales stand. Look through the arch at the high  
Windows. These were made about five years later than the last  
window. The faces of saints and bishops are still very clear.

What does that tell you about the firing? \_\_\_\_\_

Someone wearing a crown must have been a \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_



A mitre is the head dress of a \_\_\_\_\_

Keep walking to the end, and turn left.

#### (4) Lady Chapel

This is the Lady Chapel, dedicated to Jesus's mother Mary (known as 'Our Lady')

The window shows three scenes from her life, the Annunciation (the angel's visit), the birth of Jesus, and Mary holding her little boy. Which do you like best? \_\_\_\_\_

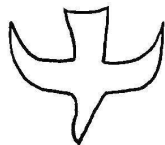
Below Mary is a monk, who was the first to found (begin) a new church here in 705 AD. He is holding a model of what the church (then a cathedral) may have looked like.

You will find his name on the glass. St. A \_\_\_\_\_  
(You passed a bronze statue of him).

Now find your way back to (5) on the plan.

#### (5) The Great West Window - designed by John Hayward in 1998

Look up, above the organ pipes. Here is a different Mary, being honoured as the one chosen to be the mother of God's son.



Can you spot the dove above her? This represents the Holy Spirit. The sunburst at the top represents the power of God the Father. Father, \_\_\_ and Holy Spirit. Find the missing part of the Trinity.

Where is he sitting? \_\_\_\_\_

Less important (so smaller!) on either side of him are the people who came to see the baby Jesus. The Magi (wise men) brought \_\_\_ (shown as a crown), frankincense and myrrh. Who are the three men on the right? \_\_\_\_\_  
One is carrying a \_\_\_\_\_ and the other a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### (6) Millennium Window (also by John Hayward)

Which parts are the same as the Great West Window?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Below them is the Royal Coat of Arms (remembering the Queen's visit in AD 1998).

This always has a lion and a \_\_\_\_\_.

Below that, in the Sherborne Arms, are two gryphons (or griffins). They are imaginary creatures too, made up to be half eagle and half \_\_\_\_\_.

At the bottom (left and right) the black robed Benedictine monks arrive (AD 998) and the clergy go off to work elsewhere.

There is another bird to find, the ostrich above the Digby Arms.

The two figures at the top wear a crown and a mitre. They must be a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.