

St. Augustine's Stained Glass

The most notable feature of St. Augustine's church is the set of windows by C.E.Kempe and Co, one of the most renowned makers of stained glass.

In the second half of the nineteenth century Victorian prosperity supported the building of many new churches, mostly in the new suburbs of expanding industrial towns and cities. The resurgence of high church practices and an interest in medieval history resulted in the Gothic style being chosen in most situations.

The Parish of St. Augustine was carved out of St. Mark's Broomhill to minister to the new suburbs along the Ecclesall Road. Fund raising began in January 1896 and it was consecrated in 1898. The building is typical of J.D. Webster's Early English style but unique in that it has a 95 foot high tower. The severe and lofty interior is made remarkable by the stained glass in the East, North and South walls.

Charles Eamer Kempe was one of the finest and most prolific makers of stained glass. He was not a trained artist but encouraged and supported his team of craftsmen to create windows of the highest standard. He began to design windows in 1865 and founded his own company two years later. The Chief designer from 1884 – 1927 was John William Lisle. Alfred Tombleson was senior painter. It became the largest in its field, employing over 50 people and manufacturing glass to its own designs. After Charles Kempe's death in 1907 the company continued under the leadership of his cousin Walter Tower. It closed down in 1934.

The East window was installed in 1901 and those in the north and south aisles date from 1908 to 1923.

Windows designed during Charles Kempe's lifetime have a wheatsheaf logo, seen in seven places in the East window.



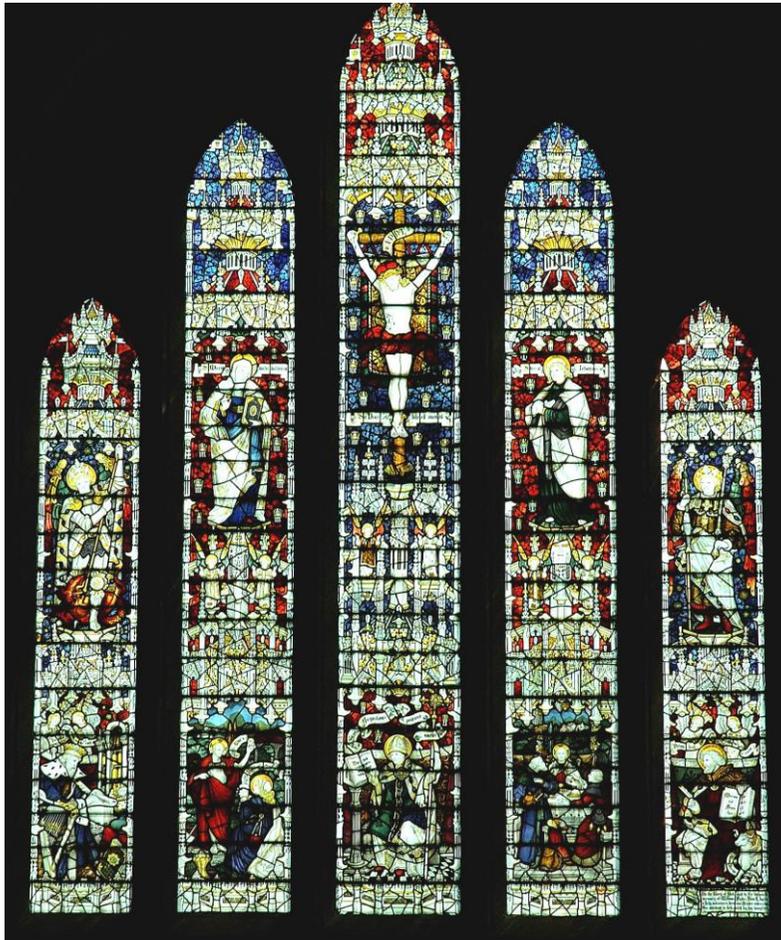
After his death windows have a tower logo, found in some but not all of the aisle windows, usually at the foot.



Kempe windows are to be found in every county – you are never more than 30 miles from a church with his windows. Our neighbours St. Mark Broomhill and All Saints Ecclesall both have Kempe windows, and over the border in Nottinghamshire Hucknall has the largest collection in any parish church.

Charles Kempe was a shy retiring person and never married. He suffered from a distressing stammer which caused him to give up his original plan to seek ordination and instead turned to stained glass.

The East Window



	Outer left	Inner left	Centre	Inner right	Outer right
Upper	Archangel Michael and the Dragon	The Blessed Virgin Mary	The Crucifixion	St John the Evangelist	Archangel Raphael
Lower	King David	Mary Magdalene Rabboni	St Augustine of Canterbury	The Meal in Emmaus	St Luke the Evangelist

The window was created in 1901, three years after the consecration of the church. It is a memorial to Archdeacon William Favell who was the prime mover of the creation of the parish of St. Augustine and the building of the church.

Under the St. Luke window there is an inscription:

“To the glory of God and to the beloved memory of William Fisher Favell born July 1827 died October 1896 this window is dedicated by his daughter.”

Centre upper

The Crucifixion

Text

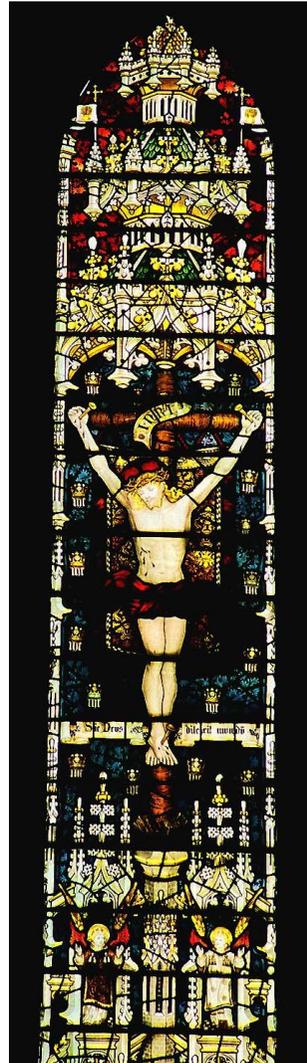
"Sic Deus dilexit mundum"
"God so loved the world" (that He gave his only begotten Son)
John chap 3 verse 16

"And there they crucified him, and the criminals one on the right and one on the left" records St. Luke; but in this window Jesus on the Cross is surrounded by witnesses to God's power and purpose in history. As Peter puts it in the first recorded sermon:

"Jesus of Nazareth, a man attested to you by God with deeds of power, wonder and signs that God did among you – this man you crucified. But God raised him up, having freed him from death"

See Acts chap 2 verses 22 – 24.

Three Kempe Wheatsheaves



Centre lower

St. Augustine of Canterbury

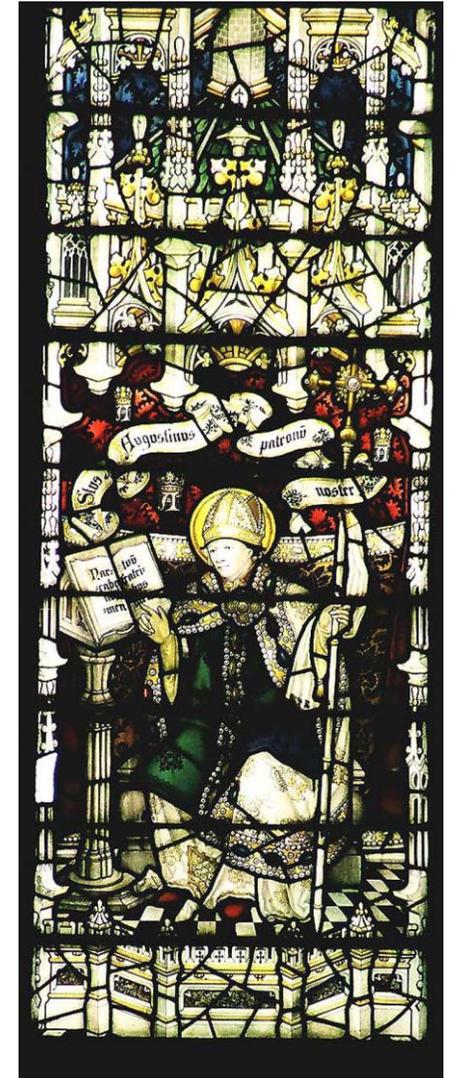
On the Banner

"S Augustinus patronus noster"
St. Augustine our patron

On the Book *"Narrabo nomen tuum fratribus meis"*
"I will tell of your name to my brothers"

Psalm 22 verse 22

Augustine was Prior of St. Andrew's monastery in Rome when in 596 he was sent by Pope Gregory to England. With the patronage of Queen Bertha of Kent he preached and converted King Ethelbert. He established his cathedral in Canterbury, and sent missionaries west of the Medway and to London. He relied heavily on Gregory for detailed advice on church discipline. His attempt in 603 to reconcile his Roman version of Church practice with the Celtic Church was failure. It took until the Synod of Whitby in 664 to do so.



Inner left upper

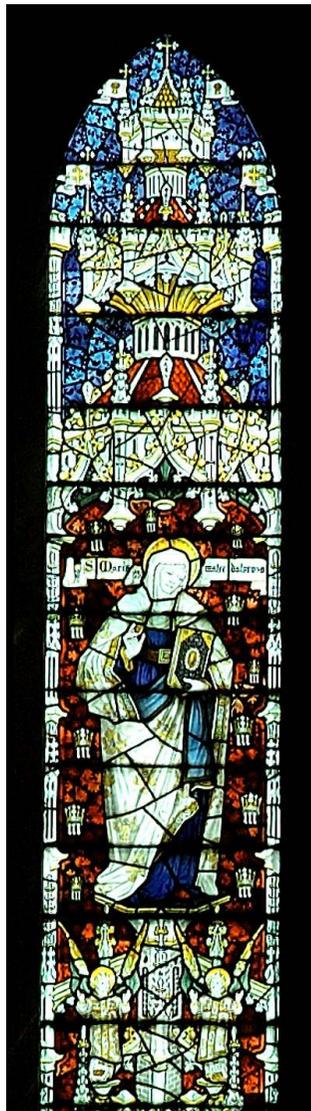
The Blessed Virgin Mary

Text

"S. Maria mater dolorosa"
"St. Mary, Mourning Mother"

The Reformation reaction to the excesses of the medieval church around Mary has sometimes obscured the respect due to the mother of Jesus. She is pictured in joy at his birth and in sadness at his crucifixion. Perhaps the Collect on her saint's day (15th August) is a fitting summary.

Almighty God, who looked upon the lowliness of the Blessed Virgin Mary and chose her to be the mother of your only Son; grant that we who are redeemed by his blood may share with her in the glory of your eternal kingdom.



Inner left lower

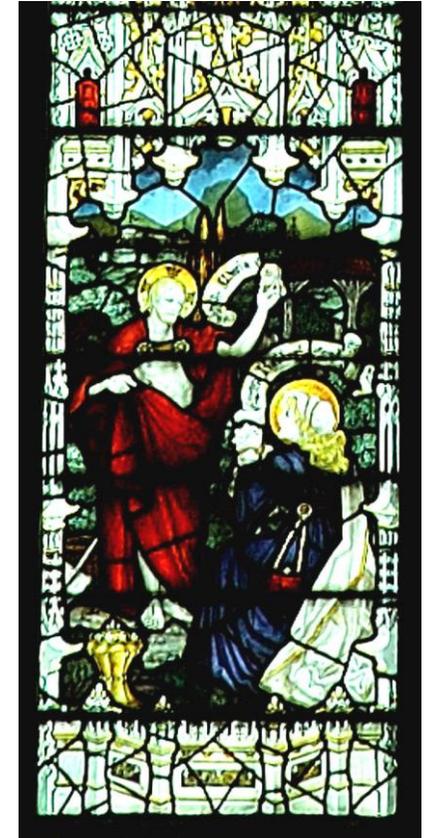
Rabboni Mary Magdalene and the Risen Jesus

Text:

Jesus "Maria"
Mary "Rabboni"

St John's Gospel records the first time that the Risen Jesus is recognised by a disciple, Mary Magdalene, (not necessarily the woman who anointed Jesus with expensive oils and probably not the unnamed woman sinner who washed Jesus' feet with her tears).

Mary supposes Jesus to be a gardener and asks "They have taken my Lord away and I don't know where they have put him." Jesus says "Mary." She recognises Him and calls him "Rabboni" (Master or Teacher)
See John chap 20 verses 11 - 18.



Inner right upper

St John the Evangelist

St. John's Gospel was written almost a generation later than the other three. He has reworked the story of the life, teachings, death and resurrection of Jesus as it was understood in the life of the early church. His magnificent Prologue "In the beginning was the Word" forms the first attempt by the church to express the cosmic and eternal significance of Jesus. The story of Jesus' resurrection appearance on the road to Emmaus, (in the window below left), is only told by John.

Two Kempe wheatsheaves in the towers.

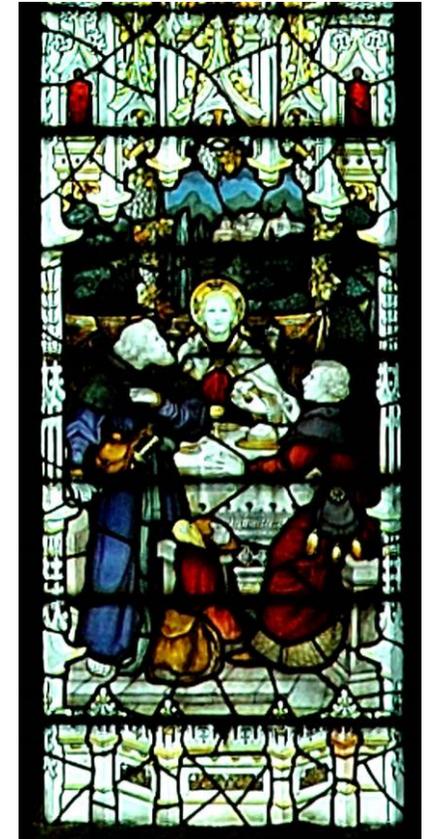


Inner right lower

The Meal in Emmaus

Luke records that two disciples were going to a village called Emmaus. Jesus himself came up and walked along with them; but they were kept from recognizing him. Beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, Jesus explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself. When he was at the table with them, he took bread, gave thanks, broke it and began to give it to them. Then their eyes were opened and they recognized him, and he disappeared from their sight. They asked each other, "Were not our hearts burning within us while he talked with us on the road and opened the Scriptures to us?"

See Luke chap 24 verses 13 – 32.

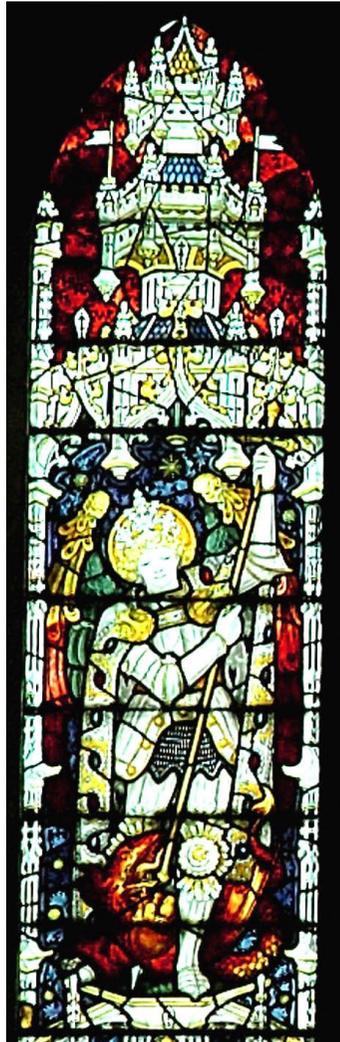


Outer left upper

Archangel Michael and the Dragon

Michael is one of the seven Archangels named in the Jewish Apocryphal writings, only two of whom are named in the Bible. In the book of Daniel Michael is the guardian-angel and champion of Israel", protecting the nation against the angels of other nations. In the New Testament he fights against the dragon, part of Satan's heavenly army.

*See Revelation chap 12,
verse 7*



Outer left lower

King David

Text *"In omnem terram
sonus eorum"*

*"Their voice goes out
through all the Earth"*

Psalm 19, verse 4, (A Psalm of David) referring to "the Heavens telling the glory of God"

David was King of Israel and Judah for 33 years, the creator of Jerusalem, its capital, and the planner of the Temple. The Prophets taught that the Messiah would restore Israel's fortunes, and thus be "of David's line". As a young man his harp playing calmed King Saul's evil temper and many Psalms are ascribed to him. The Bible gives more space to the story of David's deeds – good and bad- than to the whole of Luke's gospel. *See 1st Samuel chap 16 to the end, and all of 2nd Samuel*

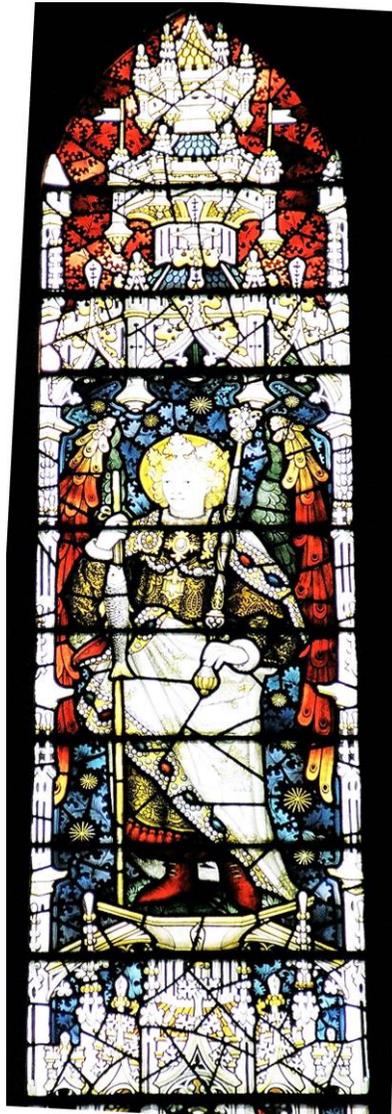


Outer right upper

The Archangel Raphael

Raphael is one of the seven Archangels named in the Jewish Apocryphal writings; only Michael and Gabriel are named in the Bible. Raphael is often associated with healing. He appears in many of Kempe's windows, almost always with other archangels (e.g. in St. Mark Grenoside) and not with Biblical or historical saints. Why is he included here?

Two Kempe wheat sheaves in the towers.



Outer right lower

St. Luke the Evangelist

Banner "Notum fecit dūs (=Dominus) salutare suum"
"The Lord has made known his victory"

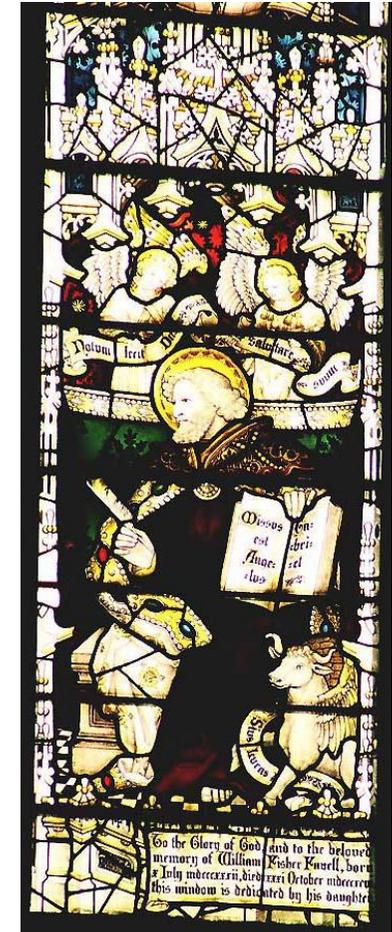
Psalm 98 verse 2

By the winged beast
"Stus Lukas"

On the Book *"Missus est Angelus Gabriel"*

The Angel Gabriel was sent

Luke the gospel writer was probably "the beloved physician" Paul's companion mentioned in Colossians chap. 4 verse 11 and 2nd Timothy chap. 4 verse 10. Although Luke's gospel has much in common with Matthew and Mark, he alone records the Annunciation, the Magnificat, the visit of the shepherds to the stable, and meal in Emmaus (shown in the window to the left).



North Aisle

Caritas

The figure of Charity (Caritas) is depicted carrying a banner with the words from 1st Corinthians Chapter 13

“And now abideth Faith Hope and Love”

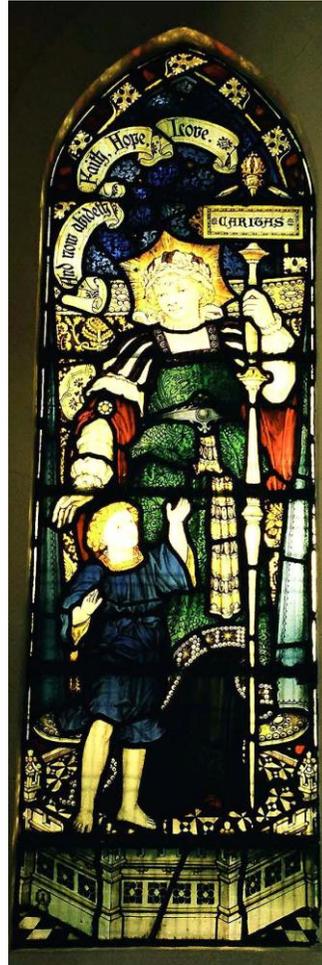
- perhaps the best loved words in all of St Paul’s writing.

Under the window:

This window was erected by the women of St. Augustine’s in loving memory of Caroline Emma May Mitchell wife of the first Vicar of this church in grateful recognition of her work in the parish for 22 years 1898 - 1920

Died 14th July 1920

“Her spirit changed its house”



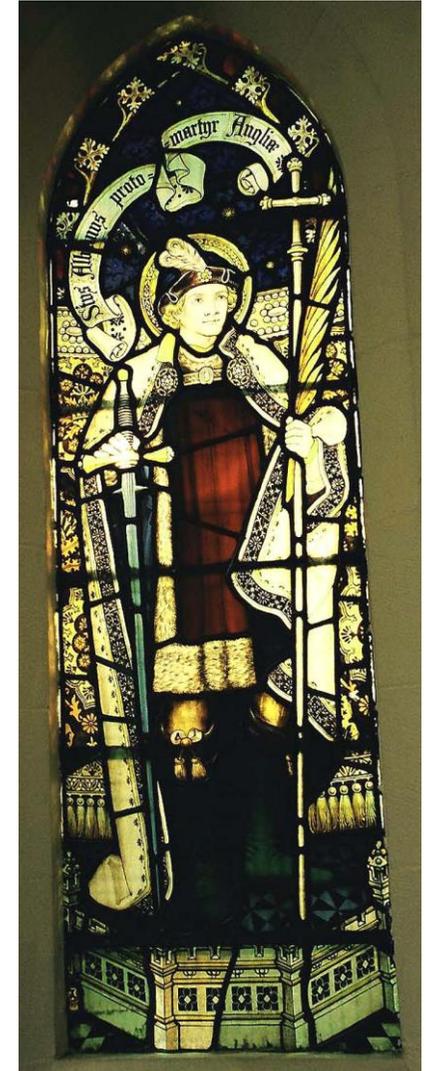
St Alban

The first English Martyr

Alban was a pagan in Verulamium, (modern St. Albans), some say a Roman soldier. During the persecution of Christians under Emperor Diocletian in the third century he gave sanctuary to a fugitive priest. He was so impressed by the priest’s faith that he became a Christian and was baptised.

He then wore the priest’s cloak and was arrested. He refused to sacrifice to the pagan gods and condemned to death. The soldier executioner was so moved by his courage during his flogging that he too became a Christian and was beheaded. The priest was stoned to death in Redbourn.

Feast day: 22nd June



St. Ethelburga

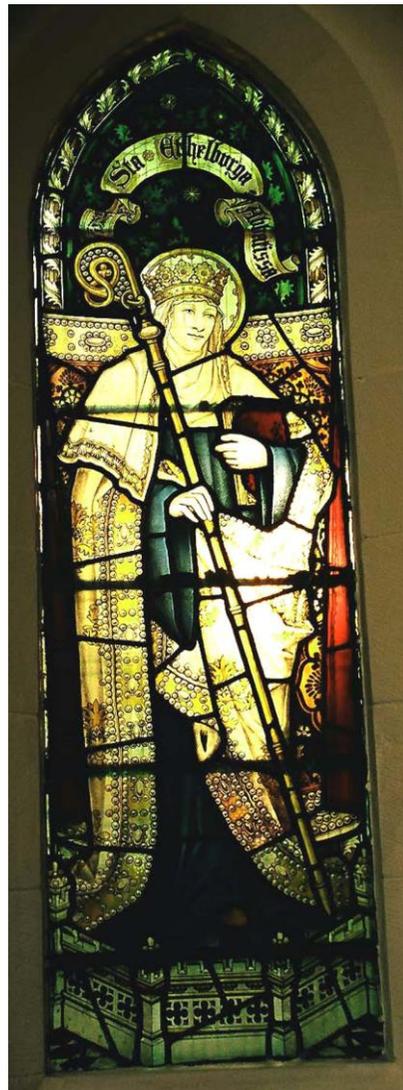
Abbess of Barking

Died in 676.

Earconwald Bishop of London founded two double monasteries (i.e. parallel houses for men and women). He put his sister Ethelburga in charge of the double house at Barking. She was "a devout Mother of this God-fearing community". In the window she carries a Bishop's pastoral staff, symbolising her authority.

Feast day 7th July

Giving thanks to God for the dear memory of William Smith who entered into rest 20th January 1901 aged 78 and of Louisa his wife who entered into rest 28th February 1907 aged 82. Their children dedicate the four windows of this aisle. (i.e. Saints Ethelburga, Hilda, Aidan and Oswald)



St. Hilda

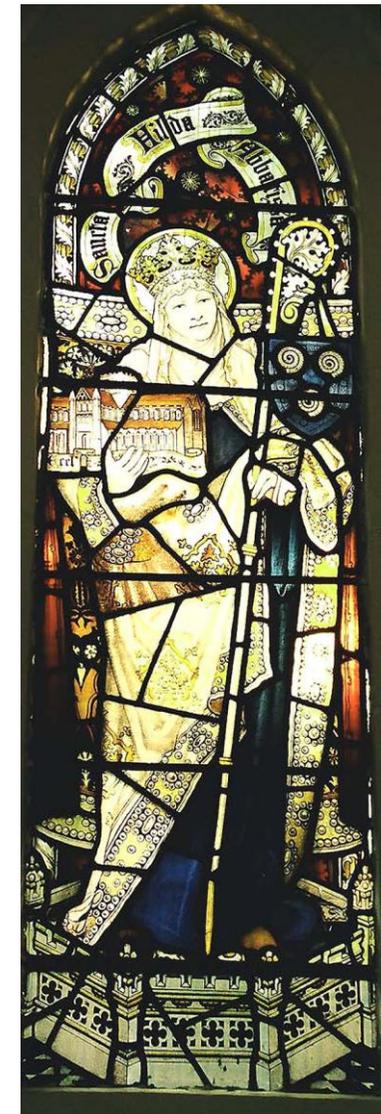
Perhaps the best known of the British saints, men or women.

She was a niece of King Edwin, grew up as a pagan was then baptised in 627 at the age of 13 by Paulinus, Archbishop of York.

In 648 she became a nun in the Abbey of Celles, near Paris. A year later Aidan made her Abbess of Hartlepool. In 659 she founded a double monastery at Streaneshalgh – the modern day Whitby.

She was host to the Synod of Whitby in 664, called to decide whether the church in Britain would follow the Celtic or Roman authority, Hilda and Aidan defended the Celtic customs but were on the losing side.

Feast day 17th November



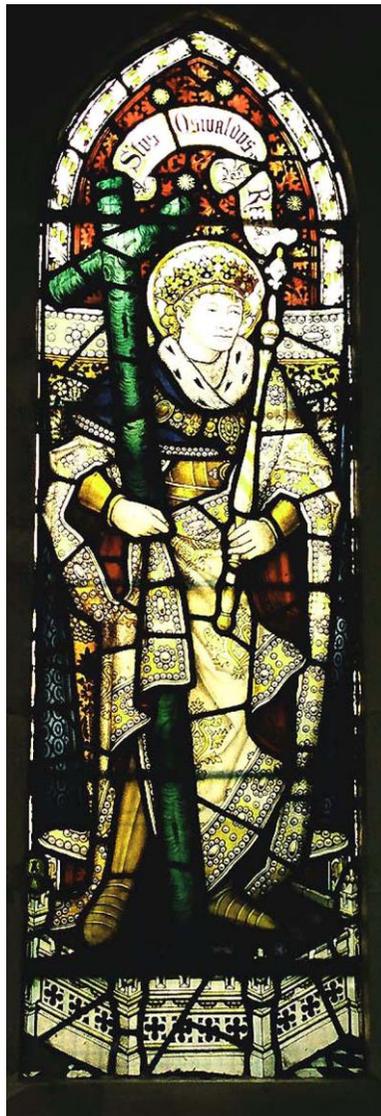
In the Hall North side

St. Oswald

King and Martyr 605 – 642.
“He ruled the people of Northumbria with outstanding devotion; his Christian piety has won him an everlasting kingdom”

Few warrior kings are saints but Oswald is remembered for his defence of Christian Northumbria. He fled to Iona when his father died and was succeeded by pagan kings. There he was converted by Columba and throughout his life kept the Celtic customs. When he became King in 633 he invited Aidan to become Bishop of Lindisfarne, and these two together worked for the conversion of all England. He completed the building of York Minster in stone.

Feast Day 5th August



St. Aidan

Aidan was a monk in the Abbey of Iona.

In 633 King Oswald of Northumbria invited him to become Bishop of Lindisfarne.

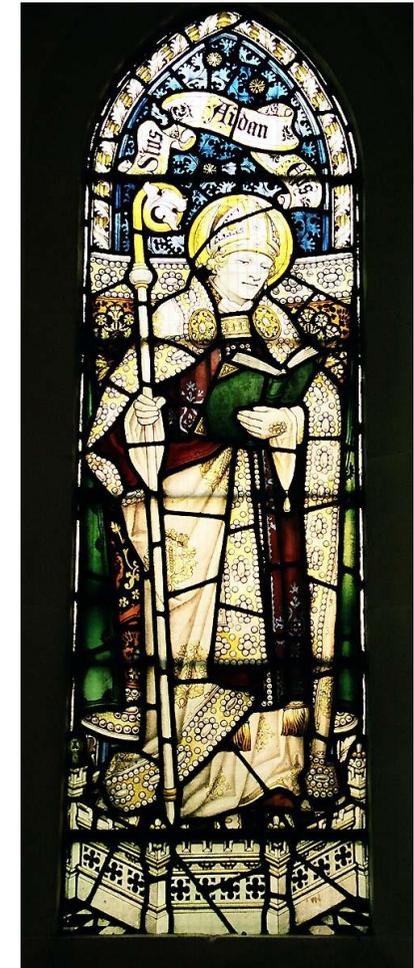
Aidan was not fluent in English and so King Oswald himself often acted as his interpreter.

Bede writes:

“He loved to give away to the poor, whom he chanced to meet whatever he received from the King or wealthy folk. If wealthy people did wrong he never kept silent out of respect or fear, but corrected them outspokenly.”

He died of grief in 651 on hearing the news of King Oswin's murder.

Feast Day 31st August.



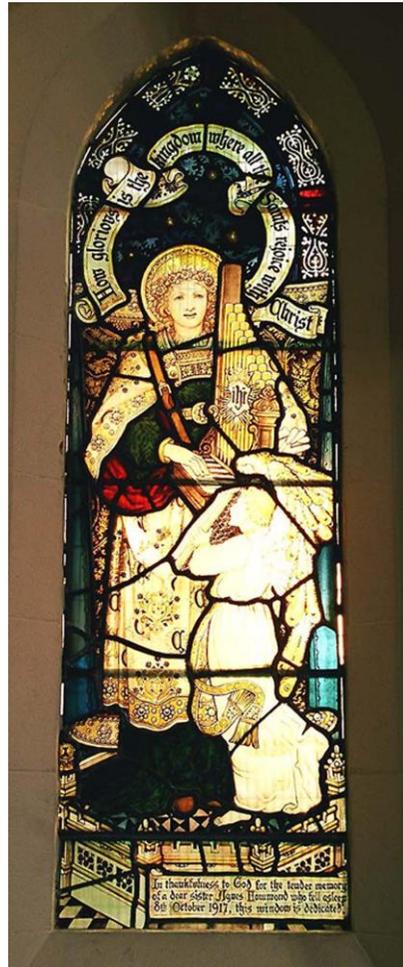
South Aisle

St. Cecilia

There are no reliable records of such a person. Stories grew up about a Cecilia who converted her pagan husband the Emperor Valerian, (253 – 260), and a tomb in Protextalus became venerated. Pope Paschal moved the body in the tomb to Rome in the ninth century. Here as usual she is depicted with an organ. She has become the patron saint of musicians.

Her banner says;
“How glorious is the kingdom where the saints rejoice with Christ”
Feast day 22nd November.

In thankfulness to God for the tender memory of a dear sister Agnes Hammond who fell asleep 8th October 1917 this window is dedicated.

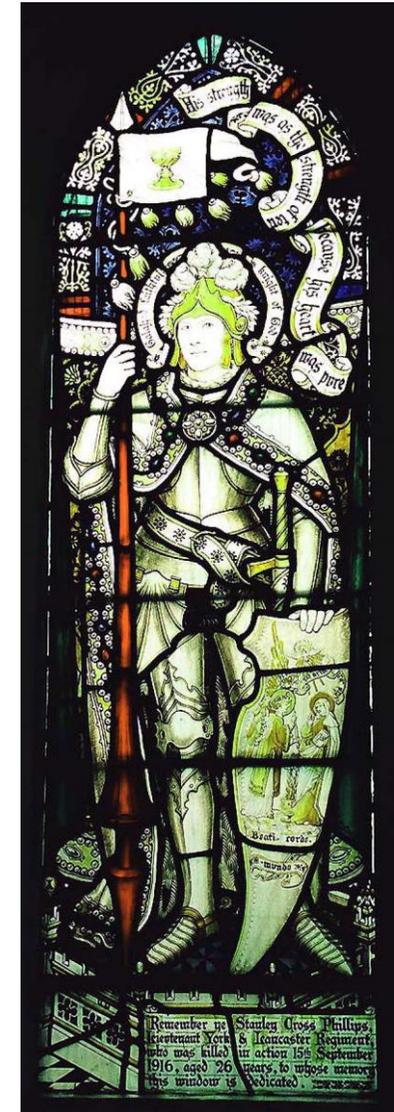


Sir Galahad

According to the Arthurian legends Galahad was one of the knights of the Round Table. He is said to have succeeded in the quest for the Holy Grail, but when he saw it he died in ecstasy.

His banner says:
“His strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure”
On his shield:
“Ave Maria “
“Braticordo Mundo.”

Remember ye Stanley Cross Phillips Lieutenant Yorks and Lancashire Regiment – who was killed in action – 15th September 1915 aged 26 to whose memory this window is dedicated.



John Wycliffe

1329 - 1384

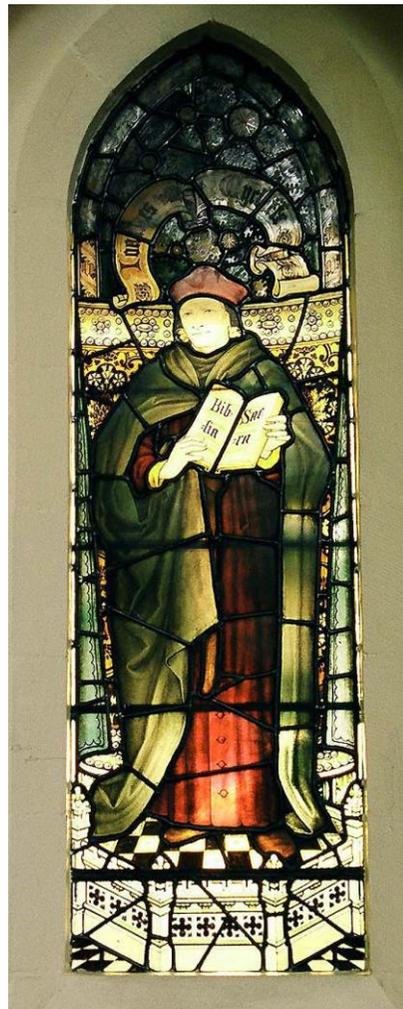
“The morning star of the Reformation”

Wycliffe started many of the ideas which fuelled the reformation in Britain and elsewhere in Europe. He began to translate the Bible into English, though it was 150 years later before a full English Bible was published. He wrote “Only the Bible is a sure source of authority”. He opposed the claims of the Pope and condemned the worship of saints, pilgrimages and transubstantiation.

He was condemned at the Blackfriars Council in 1382 and executed.

In 1428 his bones were dug up and burned together with his books.

Feast Day 31st December



In the Hall South side

King Alfred

849 – 901

He became king in 871 and established the regular militia and navy to defend the Anglo Saxon kingdom against the Danish invaders. He is said to have translated some Psalms and key Latin texts into English.

On the wall between Wycliffe and the South Door

For the adornment of this House of God and in sweet memory of their mother Jane Hammond who fell asleep 17th Feb 1905 aged 87, and of their eldest sister Elizabeth Lockwood Hammond who fell asleep 19th May 1880 aged 35 years, Agnes and Jane Hammond have dedicated these two windows..

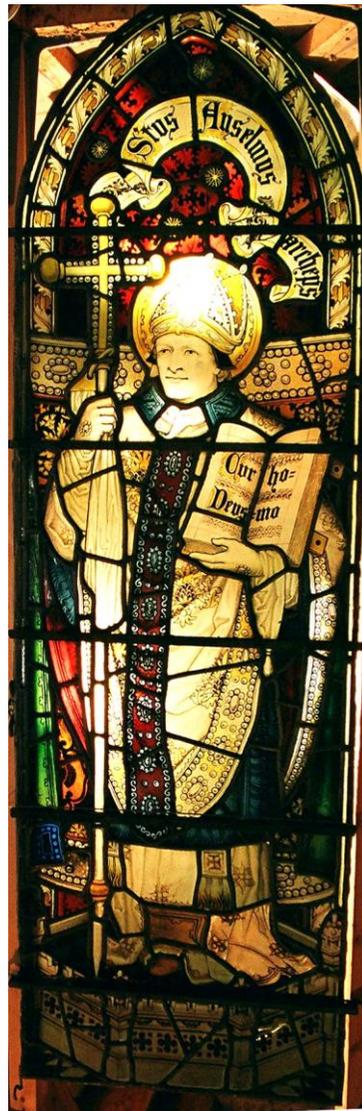


St. Anselm

Archbishop of Canterbury.
A Doctor of the Church.
Anselm was born in Aosta in Italy. He became a monk in 1060 under Lanfranc in the Abbey of Bec, Normandy, and later Abbott. In 1089 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury but refused to accept the Pallium, (the insignia of office), from King Rufus, stating that secular officers should have no rights over the church. He spent most of his time as Archbishop in exile, developing powerful theological ideas about the superiority of pure reason over scripture.

Feast day 21st April.

This window was originally where the door from the porch to the church is now, and put in storage when the church was divided in 1972. It was installed at the back of the church in 2018



King Edward VI

1537 - 1553

The son of King Henry VIII and Jane Seymour.

He became King in 1547 aged 10 at a critical moment for the Church of England. Archbishop Thomas Cranmer was a major influence on Edward. During his reign Cranmer ordered the abolition of many Church ceremonies:

- only two candles
- a Bible in every church
- the Epistle and Gospel to be read in English
- communion to be given in both kinds
- all images be abolished.

In Edward's reign the first and second Books of Common Prayer were published, perhaps the most protestant Prayer Books.

This window was also stored in the church tower and re-installed in 2018



In the Kitchen
St. Ursula.

There is no evidence for Ursula. The earliest reference to this saint name occurs in the 4th century in Cologne. In the 9th century she is listed under those martyred by the Emperor Maximian. By the 12th century the story settled down to be about a British princess named Ursula who made a pilgrimage to Rome, accompanied by 11,000 virgins. On their return they were all martyred by the Huns in Cologne.

Feast Day 21st October.

*A D G and to the cherished memory of Emelia A. Boote this window is erected by her husband
"Her spirit changed its house 21st February 1911"*



The Windows' History.

1901

The whole East window is dedicated to Dr William Fisher Favell, who was Vicar of St. Mark's Broomhill, Archdeacon of Sheffield and the prime mover in the creation of the parish of St. Augustine in 1898. There are seven Kempe wheatsheaves in the centre and right side windows.

The later windows all have the Kempe Tower logo

1908

Four windows to English saints in the North aisle, in memory of William and Louise Smith Wycliffe and St. Anselm in the South aisle, the former in memory of Jane and Elizabeth Hammond.

1909

King Alfred and King Edward VI in the South aisle; paid for by the Men's Social Club and the Sunday School respectively.

1912

St Ursula, now in the kitchen, in memory of Emelie Boote

1917

St Cecilia, in memory of Agnes Hammond, and Sir Galahad in memory of Stanley Cross Philip; both in the South Aisle.

1923

Caritas, in memory of Caroline Emma May Mitchell, and St. Alban in memory of Capt John Rogers, both in the North Aisle.