

= Stained glass in Liverpool Cathedral =

There are two cathedrals in Liverpool , both of which contain notable stained glass . This article refers to the stained glass in the Anglican cathedral , rather than the Roman Catholic Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral .

The stained glass in Liverpool Cathedral all dates from the 20th century . The designs were planned by a committee working in conjunction with the architect of the cathedral , Giles Gilbert Scott , with the intention of forming an integrated scheme throughout the cathedral . A number of stained glass designers were involved in the scheme , but the major contributors came from James Powell and Sons (Whitefriars Glass) , in particular J. W. Brown , James Hogan , and Carl Edwards .

The subjects portrayed in the windows are numerous and diverse . They include scenes and characters from the Old and New Testaments , evangelists , church fathers , saints , and laymen , some famous , others more humble . The windows in the Lady Chapel celebrate the part that women have played in Christianity . The designs in the windows at the ends of the cathedral are based on canticles , the east window on the Te Deum laudamus , and the west window on the Benedicite . The earlier designs are dark , but the later windows are much brighter and more colourful . Much of the glass was damaged by bombing in the Second World War . The windows replacing them were based on the originals , but often using simpler and more colourful designs .

= = History = =

The foundation stone of Liverpool Cathedral was laid on 19 July 1904 , and it was completed in 1979 . Giles Gilbert Scott won the competition to design the cathedral , and a Stained Glass Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Radcliffe was established to organise the design of the stained glass in the windows . The architect worked with the committee initially to decide on " the main lines on which the design of the window should be based and the extent to which is to be of clear glass or coloured " . The committee then decided on the subjects to be depicted and , in discussion with the stained glass artist , agreed on the details of the design ; Scott was concerned from the outset that " the windows should not detract from the architecture " . The committee continued to work during the construction of the cathedral under a series of chairmen , whose discussions were often very detailed . The oldest windows in the cathedral are dark in colour , but with changes in manufacturing techniques from the 1930s , the later windows are much brighter and more colourful .

= = Description = =

= = = Lady Chapel = = =

The Lady Chapel was the earliest part of the cathedral to be built . There was a competition in 1907 to design the windows , which was won by James Powell and Sons , who commissioned J. W. Brown as designer . Brown had worked for Powell 's until 1886 and then worked freelance , but from 1891 he was " the firm 's preferred designer for prestigious projects " . As the chapel is dedicated to St Mary , they are based on the role that women have played in the history of Christianity . Running through all the windows is a scroll containing the words of the Magnificat . On the north side are holy women from the British Isles , and on the south side are mainly saints commemorated in the Prayer Book . The Lady Chapel was damaged by bombing on 6 September 1940 , and all the glass had to be replaced . The work was undertaken by James Hogan , who used simplified adaptations of the original designs . Following Hogan 's death in 1948 the work was continued by Carl Edwards ; the resulting windows are much brighter than the originals . The windows at the rear of the chapel and on the staircase were donated by the Girls ' Friendly Society , and were designed by Brown . Known as the " Noble Women " windows , they depict women who have made major contributions to

society , including Elizabeth Fry , Grace Darling , and Kitty Wilkinson .

= = = Ambulatory and Chapter House = = =

The four windows in the ambulatory are the only designs in the cathedral by Burlison and Grylls , each depicting two saints from a nation of the British Isles . On the steps leading to the Chapter House is the only window in the cathedral by C. E. Kempe and Company . It commemorates the Woodward family , who were local corn merchants between 1803 and 1915 , and includes biblical references to corn and harvest . The Chapter House was donated by local Freemasons as a memorial to their members lost in the First World War . The windows were made by Morris & Co. and designed by Henry Dearle , reflecting the interests and traditions of the Freemasons . The windows were damaged in the Second World War and repaired by James Powell and Sons .

= = = East window = = =

The east window , designed by Brown , dominates the east end of the cathedral , rising above the reredos , and is based on the theme of the Te Deum laudamus . At the top of the window is the risen Christ , and around and below are members of the heavenly choir . Under this are four lancet windows , each representing one of the communities praising God . The left window represents ' the company of the apostles ' , with Saint Raphael at the top . Below are fourteen figures ; the twelve apostles , excluding Judas Iscariot but including Saint Matthias , with Saint Paul and Saint Barnabas . The next window commemorates ' the goodly fellowship of the apostles ' . At the top is Saint Michael , with fifteen figures below . These include Isaiah , Elijah , John the Baptist , Saint Athanasius , Saint Augustine , John Wycliffe , Thomas Cranmer , and John Wesley . The third window represents ' the noble army of martyrs ' , with Archangel Gabriel at the top . Below are fifteen Christian martyrs , starting with Saint Stephen . Underneath are Zechariah and the Holy Innocents , Saint Alban , Saint Oswald , and Saint Boniface . At the bottom are figures representing martyrs from Madagascar , Africa , Melanesia , and China . The lancet window on the right commemorates ' the holy church throughout all the world ' , with an angel , possibly Uriel , at the top . Underneath are various representations : King Alfred as a warrior , Dante as a poet , Fra Angelico as a painter , the musician J. S. Bach , the scientist Isaac Newton , and the physician Thomas Linacre . Other figures commemorate law , commerce , scholarship , and architecture . Also included are Christopher Columbus and Francis Drake .

= = = Choir aisles = = =

There are four main windows in the choir aisles , two on each side , and they are concerned with the four Gospels . The windows on the north side are original , but those on the south side were destroyed by bombing and were renewed . In the renewal , the central mullion of these windows was widened , and the design of the glass was simplified and made more vibrant . Each window , known by its predominant colour , shows the author of the gospel at the top with his symbol . Below are figures linked with the subject matter of the gospel . The windows on the north side are by Brown , the left window , the Sapphire window , represents Saint Matthew and shows a depiction of the Nativity on one side , and the Epiphany on the other . The ' Gold ' window commemorates Saint Luke and shows the Feeding of the Five thousand , and the Raising of Jairus ' daughter . The windows on the south side are by Hogan . The Ruby window represents Saint John and includes biblical scenes together with the Old Testament figures of Daniel , Ezekiel , Jonah , and Job . Saint Mark is in the Emerald window , with scenes of the Baptism of Jesus and the Transfiguration . Also included are the disciples Saint Simon and Saint Andrew , and the Old Testament figures , Noah , Zechariah , Enoch , and Malachi . At the east ends of the aisles are rose windows by Brown . The window in the north aisle relates to " journeys across the sea and undertaken in faith " , namely Moses crossing the Red Sea , Saint Paul 's journey to Rome , Saint Columba planting a cross on Iona , and missionaries of the Melanesian Mission landing in the Solomon Islands . The images in

the rose window in the south aisle show instances of God 's power being demonstrated through water , namely Noah holding a model of the ark , Jesus calming the disciples in a storm , Jesus walking on water , and Saint Paul after his shipwreck in Malta .

= = = Central space = = =

The windows on the north and south sides of the central space were designed by Hogan ; each includes three tall lancet windows topped by a rose window . The area of glass in each window is 1 @, @ 800 square foot (170 m²) , the sill is 51 feet (15 @. @ 5 m) above the level of the floor , and the top of the rose window is 156 feet (47 @. @ 5 m) above floor level . The north window shows figures and themes from the Old Testament , with Moses with the Ten Commandments in the rose window . Below the figures include Adam and Eve , Noah , Solomon , prophets , and important characters from Israelite history . The south window depicts characters and scenes from the New Testament . The Holy Trinity is depicted in the rose window , below which are depictions of events including the Crucifixion and the Ascension , together with a variety of saints .

= = = Transepts = = =

The War Memorial Chapel forming the northeast transept has as its themes the aftermath of the First World War , sacrifice and the risen life . The design of its window was started by Brown and completed by Hogan . It shows suffering and death , including a depiction of the Crucifixion . The original window by Brown was destroyed by bombing ; the window replacing it shows Christ with his arms outstretched in welcome at the top . Below are scenes of acts of compassion , including figures such as Saint Francis . The southwest transept forms the baptistry , and its window by Herbert Hendrie of Whitefriars depicts salvation , particularly through water and healing . The window in the northwest transept has the theme of the Church and the State .

= = = Nave aisles = = =

The six windows in the nave aisles deal with historical subjects , all but one designed by Carl Edwards . The exception is the west window on the south side , designed by William Wilson . This is the Bishops ' Window , and includes Nicholas Ridley , Hugh Latimer , and William Temple . The middle window is the Parsons ' Window , and depicts notable clergymen including Thomas Arnold (with a rugby ball) , Revd Peter Green , and Revd W. Farquhar Hook . The Layman 's Window includes tradesmen who worked on building the cathedral , members of the committees responsible , and a depiction of Giles Gilbert Scott . The Musicians ' Window contains composers , performers , and conductors who have played a part in the development of Anglican church music . The Hymnologists ' Window includes hymn writers such as C. F. Alexander and Cecil Spring Rice . Finally there is the Scholars ' Window , with theologians , philosophers , and biblical scholars . In the corner is the Very Revd Frederick Dwelly , the first dean of the cathedral .

= = = West window = = =

Following Scott 's death in 1960 it was decided to change the design of the west end of the cathedral , which had consisted of a small rose window and an elaborate porch . Frederick Thomas and Roger Pinkney , who had both worked with Scott , produced a simplified design that gave the opportunity for a large west window . Created by Carl Edwards and based on the theme of the Benedicite , the window consists of a round @-@ headed window at the top , and three tall lancet windows below . It covers an area of 1 @, @ 600 square foot (150 m²) , each lancet window being more than 52 feet (15 @. @ 8 m) high . Revd Noel Vincent , the former canon treasurer of the cathedral , states that the top part of the window represents " the risen Christ in glory looking down ... in compassion on the world " , and the images beneath depict " all creation united in peace " .