

JAMES POWELL & SONS (WHITEFRIARS) LTD

George or possible a near-identical St Michael, while the location given has no similar figure. A transcript of these notebooks by Dr. Hadley (copy available at AAD) has corrected this type of error where possible.

A more serious defect with 117-120 is that some of the names of cartoonists given for a particular design may be no more than guesswork, as different notebooks may attribute the same cartoon to different draughtsmen.

The cartoonist named is rarely the person responsible for the small scale sketch or design, and is frequently only the draughtsman responsible for re-drawing an existing cartoon to fit an aperture of a different shape. Wherever possible cartoons were re-photographed to fit windows larger or smaller than the initial use. The statement "new cartoon" does not necessarily imply a new design; and "outline from" usually implies that only an expert could hope to recognise that a window is based on a design by eg Henry Holiday or Christopher Whall.

In the column Artists + indicates that the information was obtained from either 117 or 118 which form the initial sequence of figure and subject cartoons; * indicates that the entry is from 119 or 120, which form an independent, slightly later and somewhat tidier sequence.

A few designs are attributed in 116, which is a large ledger containing many miscellaneous items.

Ledger 3275 in the Powell Archive at the Museum of London gives a detailed breakdown of the time spent by various members of the studio on several dozen windows in the years around 1890. Where there is overlap this information is in general agreement with AAD 117-120.

An incomplete set of James Hogan's diaries (141-155) yields sporadic entries relating to places visited. Where these visits take place shortly before an order was placed it is assumed that Hogan was responsible for the initial design. His diaries of travels in the USA are much more specific, detailing visits to churches, wrangles with architects, and days spent preparing sketches.

One or two entries were obtained from a partial list of windows by Henry Holiday, published in Walker's Quarterly 31-32, 1930.

Identification by # means that the compiler has seen the window (or a photograph) and recognised it as a repeat of a known design, usually by Holiday or Wooldridge. A few windows, indicated by #? have been identified tentatively because of some similarity with known work.

Abbreviations

+ Information from notebook 117 or 118 (see above) *

Information from notebook 119 or 120 (see above)

identification by the compiler

Because of shortage of space names sometimes need to be abbreviated eg Pen or Penward for Penwarden or by initials JWB for John William Brown, HS for Harry Stammers, HEW for Henry Wooldridge, AFE for AF Erridge.

Scene details are sometimes of necessity shortened. Examples are: Asc for Ascension, Bapt for Baptism, BVM for the Blessed Virgin Mary, X for Christ, Gd Sam for Good Samaritan, Gd Shep for Good Shepherd, Annun for Annunciation, Cruc for Crucifixion, Nat for Nativity, J Bapt for John the Baptist, Mary Mag for Mary Magdalene, Magi for Adoration of Magi, Res for Resurrection.

inc –including: l for light eg 3l = 3 lights: N,S,E,W - north, south, east, west. Sanct =sanctuary; trans = transept; cler = clerestory; bapt = baptistry

NB Access to the Museum of London collection is by appointment only. Limited appointments for serious researchers are usually available on Thursdays. To make an appointment please contact the Museum of London direct.

Order books and other archival papers can be sourced at the Archive of Art & Design at the Victoria and Albert Museum by appointment only.