

St Nicholas' Church, West Boldon. Archaeological Recording Summer 1998

Introduction

During the late spring and early summer of 1998 a series of works were carried out which included the repointing of most of the external elevations of the church - with the exception of the west ends of the aisles, west bay of the south wall of the south aisle, and tower, which had been re-pointed a few years ago - and the restoration of decayed stonework, including the finial crosses from the east gables of both nave and chancel. Following the advice of the Diocesan Advisory Committee these works were accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording; a modus operandi for this is given in appendix II. The following account, which basically consists of a series of descriptions of the external elevations, is intended to be used alongside the drawn and photographic record, and is followed by a brief interpretative summary which is intended to complement but not replace the Archaeological Assessment carried out in March 1996.

The six external elevations recorded were as follows

- (1) The south wall of south aisle, to the east of the porch
- (2) The east end of south aisle
- (3) The south wall of chancel
- (4) The east wall of chancel
- (5) The north wall of chancel
- (6) The north wall of north aisle

(1) The South wall of South Aisle, to the east of the porch

The south aisle wall is divided into four bays, with the south porch projecting from the second; there is a stepped diagonal buttress at the south-west corner, and stepped buttresses between the two eastern bays and at the east end of the wall. There are 19th-century two-light windows in the two eastern bays, and set above the porch. The first bay, west of the porch, was not included in the repointing scheme, but a description of it, and of the west end of the aisle, are included here.

The south wall of the aisle is of coursed squared stone. The lower part (to a height of c 2 m in the westernmost bay, and rather higher further east) is of creamy Magnesian Limestone laid in fairly small courses and blocks of variable size, whilst above are regular courses of browner stone, apparently a sandstone, in larger blocks.

The west end of the aisle shows the same two fabric types as the south wall, and has evidence of a larger window predating the present 19th-century lancet. The diagonal buttress at the south-west angle of the aisle appears to be coeval with the upper section of the wall, but added to the lower.

Returning to the south wall of the aisle, there is no opening in the westernmost bay, although

there are a number of infilled sockets, of uncertain purpose, in the upper (sandstone) part of the wall. Above the porch the chamfered roof tabling of earlier more steeply-pitched porch roof is visible, its apex cut away by the 19th-century two-light window. The masonry within the old roof line is much less regular, little more than rubble; this implies that this area was not intended to be seen as part of the external elevation, and a porch in this position must be contemporary with the present aisle wall rather than a later addition.

The third bay, to the east of the porch, has an odd blocked arch of segmental form, low down, which clearly relates to the internal tomb recess at this point, which has 13th-century style mouldings and may be an earlier feature re-sited. Detailed examination of the arch during re-pointing showed no sign of any plaster on its soffit, suggesting that it is a constructional feature rather than an opening that was intended to pierce the full thickness of the wall. The cutting of the opening appears to have broken through the lower part of an earlier buttress; only the sloping cap of this remains in situ (with a scar beneath). This is set just below the level of the change in fabric type, suggesting that this buttress might have been contemporary with the first build of the aisle wall, before the heightening implied by the fabric change.

The two-light window east of porch shows ragged breaks in the masonry c 30 cm out from both its jambs, hacked into the earlier wall masonry, implying that the present window occupies the position of an earlier and wider opening, which itself seems to have been an insertion or enlargement of an original window.

The stepped buttress between the third and fourth bays is of neatly cut close-jointed limestone, and may be a 19th-century reconstruction. The lower wall of the fourth bay has some very elongate limestone blocks. The window in this bay, alone amongst the present windows in the body of the church, seems to incorporate part of a predecessor in the upper part of each jamb; the sill and lower two blocks of each jamb., along with the head, are clearly of mid-19th century date. Very clear roughly-hacked breaks in the fabric c 30-40 cm to the west and rather closer on east show the earlier window (18th/early 19th century?) was again an insertion.

The buttress at the east end of the wall looks medieval, although its mid-section has been patched during 19th-century restoration works..

(2) The East End of South Aisle

The east wall of the aisle again shows two quite separate fabric types, creamy limestone below and larger blocks of browner stone above, and again the present two-light window is of mid-19th century date, with ragged breaks outside its jambs suggesting that it replaces an earlier and rather wider opening. In the lowest most courses are some quite massive squarish blocks, some of them gritstone, which have probably been re-used from the Pre-Conquest church; at the base of the wall a patch of intense reddening an decay c 1.5 m short of south end seems to indicate burning. The chamfered plinth does not extended all the way to the north end of the wall, but ends in a square unchamfered block

(3) The South Wall of the Chancel

The south wall of the chancel is of three quite broad bays, each with a two-light window of 19th-century date; the easternmost has its sill set at a higher level than the others, and has a blocked priest's door immediately to the west of it .

The fabric of the lower part of the western two bays is of roughly-coursed and roughly-coursed stone, largely sandstone/grit, with the occasional very thin course of small stones, and others used as packing pieces. At the west end of the wall this type of walling extends only to a height of around 1 m, but rises a little higher further east. Above it are roughly-squared but carefully-coursed blocks of a dark (or stained) sandstone, with a rough pecked tooling. This may well be a post-medieval rebuild, the 19th-century windows generally appear to be insertions in this upper fabric, although there are places where the walling stones seem to course in quite well with the dressed blocks of the window jambs.

Set low at the west end of the wall are the remains of what seems to have been a 'low-side' window; a large square block here appears at first sight to be the blocking that defines the earlier opening, but closer inspection shows that the walling is very much disturbed, and that only the western half of the sill of the original opening (which has a chamfered surround) may be in situ; another chamfered block further east may be re-used. Some of the stones in this area are fire-reddened.

Further east there are two ragged straight joints in the lower part of the wall, one midway between the western and central windows and another directly below the western jamb of the central window, with the area between being of more regularly coursed and larger stones. This feature, which corresponds with a length of plinth that is clearly 19th-century replacement, may well indicate an earlier priest's doorway. To the east of it the irregular masonry continues, extending a little higher in the wall, as far as the later priest's door (blocked) which has cut sandstone dressings and a chamfered segmental arch with a keystone bearing the incised text,

'F.T.
D.D
1767'.

To the east the lower walling is very different from that further west, being mostly well-coursed and well-squared limestone; the actual point of transition has probably been cut away by the insertion of the doorway. This well-squared masonry extends to almost the full-height of the wall; there being a rather ragged joint to the west of the head of the easternmost two-light window. There is also disturbed masonry below the sill of this window, which was probably raised in 1875 when the sedilia on the internal face of the wall were restored. The jamb stones of the window look to be of 1850-1852, although two blocks below the east jamb, of weathered gritstone, may survive from an earlier opening.

At the east end of the wall c 1 m of an old string-course, chamfered above and below, survives, of late 12th or 13th century character.

(4) The East Wall of the Chancel

The eastern quoins of the chancel are large gritstone blocks; some at least are probably Roman in origin (the lowest block at the south-east corner retains a lead clamp, a good indicant of Roman work) ; they were almost certainly re-used in the Anglo-Saxon church, and have been recycled a second time in their present position - or even a third time, as there is good evidence to suggest that the chancel was rebuilt in the 12th (?) century and then extended by an extra bay.

The string course has continued across the east end, although its central section has been cut away c 1 m from the corner - a rough straight joint at this point presumably mark the south jamb of an earlier east window, wider than at present but nevertheless an insertion; the early-19th century print of the church in Fordyce's History of Durham shows a broad square-headed sash window here. There is no such straight joint north of the present window, but the string has been cut away at a corresponding point; the wall above may have been rebuilt. The wall below the string, and the sill of the present east window, looks to be undisturbed; the chamfered plinth is not seen, but probably lies beneath the present ground level.

(5) The North Wall of the Chancel

Externally the north wall of the chancel is of two bays, the western bay being concealed by the Organ Chamber of 1875; each bay has a two-light window of 19th-century date. There is some variation in the fabric of the eastern bay of the wall, but the well-squared limestone blocks seen on the south are absent; possibly older materials were recycled on this side when the chancel was extended. There are a number of reddened blocks; at about two-thirds in height there is a change to well-squared stone with some elongate blocks, almost certainly post-medieval work.

The double-chamfered string course of the east end extends only for c 1 m from the eastern angle, then abruptly ends; a ragged joint below this point may be the result of structural movement rather than any change of build, although just to the west of this point the chamfered plinth abruptly commence, to terminate at a little over 5 m from the east end in what looks like a mitred angle, as if it had returned northwards. A few cm beyond this is a straight joint in the lower courses of the wall; this, together with an upright block in the wall just over 1 m further west, at first sight look to indicate the position of a blocked doorway but in fact seem more likely to define the position of the east wall of a former vestry or sacristy. Further west, beneath the western of the two two-light windows, are the jambs of what is clearly a blocked doorway.

(6) The North Wall of the North Aisle

The north wall of the north aisle is of four bays, the eastern three with 19th-century two-light windows; there is a stepped buttress between the two eastern bays, and a stepped diagonal buttress at the north-west angle. As in the case of the south aisle there are two distinct fabric types, but in this case the lower walling is largely of brown gritstone (the blocks often squarish and in places taller than wide, and in general not well jointed - the joints between them or 'perps' are often almost in line with each other) and the upper of larger and more

elongate blocks of yellow Magnesian Limestone, well bonded. In the westernmost bay the upper limit of the gritstone walling is marked by a course of 'upright' blocks.

Beneath the east end of the sill of the window in the easternmost bay is a short straight joint, and to the west of it three courses of limestone blocks, possibly indicating a former doorway position, although the plinth below seems unbroken.

The stepped buttress between the eastern bays is of limestone except for its lowest two courses, and rises from a heavy irregular footing that projects some distance to the west. On the face of buttress are the deeply-incised initials 'H R', of 17th or 18th century character. In the upper part of the wall westward of the buttress there are occasional re-used gritstone blocks (some reddened) re-used amongst the limestone; one or two of these upright blocks are clearly infilling earlier sockets, possibly putlock holes. Beneath and slightly to the west of the westernmost window (ie in the second bay from the west) are the remains of the former north door; its east jamb shows as a straight joint (without any chamfer or moulding visible) but the line of west jamb is less clear, with only one block surviving. The infill is of coursed blocks more elongate than those in the adjacent walling. On either side are areas of rubble indicating the cut-away side walls of a former north porch. A ragged break c 0.30 m to the west of the window above, with above it the rough outline of part of a pointed arch (infilled with smaller stones, and a distinctive whitish mortar), suggest that it replaced an earlier window displaced a little further to the west, ie positioned directly above the former north door, in the same manner as the high-level window on the south is set over the porch there. The easternmost jamb of the present window is, unusually for the Victorian windows of this church, cut directly into undisturbed medieval walling.

The diagonal buttress at the west end of the wall is all of limestone; there is an awkward vertical break between gritstone and limestone c 0.40 m short of the buttress in the lower wall, but the upper section of the wall is coursed in neatly with the buttress and clearly contemporary with it.

The west wall of the aisle (not drawn) is all of limestone, and apparently contemporary with the angle buttress. There does seem to be evidence of a wider window that predates the present lancet; the dressings of lancet jambs are gritstone blocks (older work recycled?) but head, C19, is brown gritstone.

The Structural History of the Church.

The 1996 Assessment pointed out that Boldon is a church of greater interest and complexity than most previously-published accounts had suggested. The new information which has come to light during the present recording only adds to this complexity. The basic pattern of structural development suggested in the Assessment is largely adhered to below, with some modifications, the major one being as regards the construction of the aisle walls, where the changes in fabric type are now accepted as indicating separate structural phases.

(1) The Saxon Church.

The present works have not added to our knowledge of the earliest part of the fabric - the nave walls - which are of Pre-Conquest date, as these do not appear externally, with the exception of a narrow strip of the south-eastern angle quoin seen in the angle of chancel and south aisle.

(2) The 12th century

There is some evidence that the Saxon church was reconstructed in the 12th century; the west end of the nave may have been truncated. The lower parts of the walls of the western two bays of the chancel may be of this date, but retain no dateable features; they could equally well be of 12th or early 13th century date.

(3) The 13th Century.

There was a major reconstruction of the church, three-bay aisles being added to the earlier nave, and the western tower and spire constructed. It is not clear whether the aisles are of the same date; there are some detail differences between the arcades. The aisles were probably considerably narrower than at present, and ended in line with west wall of the nave; it is possibly that they retained the side walls of Pre-Conquest porticus. In the late 13th century the chancel was extended eastwards by a further bay.

(4) 14th/15th century I

The aisles were rebuilt, wider than previously, and extending westwards to engage the west tower. The difference in building materials - limestone on the south, gritstone on the north, may indicate that there were rebuilt at different periods or possibly that re-used material was used for one (probably the north) and newly-quarried stone for the other. The south door looks like a 13th-century feature re-set when the aisles were rebuilt; there would appear to have been a porch contemporary with the rebuilt south aisle.

(5) 14th/15th century II.

Both aisles were heightened - again, in different materials, possibly indicating different building periods, although both were provided with diagonal buttresses at their western angles. The west end of the south aisle was heightened but that of the north aisle seems to have been completely rebuilt.

(6) Post-Medieval

As often, there is evidence of considerable post-medieval changes, but Victorian restoration has meant that little dateable evidence of this period survives. The upper parts of the walls of the western two-thirds of the chancel seem to have been rebuilt, possibly in the 18th century, re-used reddened stone hints that rebuilding may have been necessitated by a fire. There seem to have been extensive changes in the later 18th century; Hutchinson, writing in 1787, refers to 'many modern repairs' and the priest's door dated 1767 may have been part of a larger campaign of works. By this time most of the windows were converted into sashes with simple Gothic-arched heads, although that in the east end was a plain square-headed opening. It is not clear when the old north doorway was blocked and its porch demolished.

(7) 1831

The earliest recorded alteration is the insertion of a gallery 'on the south of the church'; there were already galleries on north and west. The high-level windows above north and south doorways may have been inserted specifically to light these galleries; the south porch seems to have been reconstructed, or at least its roof lowered, at the same time as the insertion of the southern window.

(8) 1850-1852

A campaign of restoration work under the Rev. John Collinson (who recorded his involvement with an inscription on the internal frame of the new east window) ; all the windows in the church were renewed in more correctly Gothic forms; the various historical records, coupled with some variation in detail suggests that the work was not all carried out at the same time.

(9) 1875/6.

Another period of restoration, the church being closed from 1st November 1875 until 17th July 1896. The organ chamber was added; a proposed southern counterpart was never constructed. Various medieval features - the piscina and sedilia in the chancel, and the tomb recesses in the south aisle, were rediscovered and restored.

(10) 1908

Repairs after a fire; there appears to have been little damage to stonework, although nave and chancel roofs were damaged.

Appendix I. The Photographic Record

Film 1. 18.5.98

- 1.1. Sundial on S aisle
- 1.2. Sundial on S aisle
- 1.3 Upper part S wall S aisle
- 1.4 Upper part S wall S aisle
- 1.5. Upper part S wall S aisle, E part.
- 1.6. Upper part S wall chancel, W end
- 1.7. Upper part E wall S aisle.
- 1.8 Upper part S wall chancel, E part.
- 1.9. Upper part S wall chancel, detail of E bay
- 1.10. Centre level E end, S part
- 1.11. Centre level E end, N part.
- 1.12. Upper part E end, N part
- 1.13 Upper part E end, S part.
- 1.14. E end, apex of gable
- 1.15 Upper part/parapet E end S aisle
- 1.16. Cross from E gable of nave
- 1.17 Cross from E gable of nave.

Film 2. 27 5 98

- 2.0. N wall N aisle head of westernmost window
- 2.1. S wall of chancel, E part
- 2.2. S wall of chancel, centre/E part
- 2.3. S wall of chancel, centre/W part
- 2.4. S wall of chancel, W part.
- 2.5. N wall of chancel, lower part, E end
- 2.6. N wall of chancel, lower part, E/centre
- 2.7. N wall of chancel, lower part, W/centre
- 2.8. N wall of chancel, lower part, W end
- 2.9 N wall of chancel, upper part, centre section
- 2.10 N wall of chancel, upper part, W end.
- 2.11. N wall of chancel, upper part, centre section
- 2.12. N wall of chancel, upper part, E end
- 2.13 E wall of chancel, upper part, N end
- 2.14 E wall of chancel, upper part, S end
- 2.15 S wall of chancel, upper part, E end
- 2.16 S wall of chancel, upper part, E part
- 2.17 S wall of chancel, upper part, centre/E part
- 2.18 S wall of chancel, upper part, centre/W
- 2.19 E wall of S aisle, upper part
- 2.20 S wall of chancel, upper part, centre/W part
- 2.21 S wall of chancel, upper part, W end
- 2.22 N wall of chancel, eaves
- 2.23 E wall of chancel, upper part, N part
- 2.24 E wall of chancel, upper part, S part
- 2.23 E wall of chancel, upper part, N part

2.24 E wall of chancel, upper part, S part

Film 3 9.6.98

- 3.2. Chancel S side, low side.
- 3.16. E end chancel, lower, S end
- 3.17 E end chancel, lower, N end
- 3.18 E end chancel, lower, N end
- 3.19 N aisle upper, easternmost window
- 3.20 N aisle upper, central window
- 3.21 N aisle upper, central and westernmost windows
- 3.22 N aisle upper, westernmost window
- 3.23 N aisle upper, westernmost window, detail of head
- 3.24 N aisle upper, west part of wall
- 3.25 N aisle upper, W end of wall.

Film 4 6.7.98

- 4.0 S aisle S side, lower, E bay
- 4.1. S aisle S wall, lower, E bay
- 4.2. S aisle S wall, middle level, E bay
- 4.3. S aisle S wall, middle level, E bay
- 4.4. S aisle S wall, lower, centre bay
- 4.5. S aisle S wall, lower, centre bay
- 4.6. S aisle S wall, lower, centre bay, detail
- 4.7. S aisle S wall, middle level, centre bay
- 4.8. S aisle S wall, middle level, centre bay
- 4.9. N aisle N wall, lower, E bay
- 4.10 N aisle N wall, lower, E bay
- 4.11 N aisle N wall, lower, centre bay
- 4.12 N aisle N wall, lower, centre bay
- 4.13 N aisle N wall, lower, centre to W
- 4.14 N aisle N wall, lower, W part
- 4.15 N aisle N wall, lower, centre bay
- 4.16 N aisle N wall, middle level, E end
- 4.17 N aisle N wall, middle level, E end
- 4.18 N aisle N wall, middle level, E/centre bay
- 4.19 N aisle N wall, middle level, centre bay
- 4.20 N aisle N wall, middle level, centre bay
- 4.21 N aisle N wall, middle level, W bay
- 4.22 N aisle N wall, middle level, W bay
- 4.23 N aisle N wall, middle level, W part
- 4.24 N aisle N wall, middle level, W part

Appendix II. Archaeological Recording.

The archaeological recording of the fabric during the re-pointing works entailed the preparation of measured drawings of the external elevations, with architectural detail and significant structural features being plotted by hand; these were supplemented by a series of colour photographs covering the majority of the fabric, taken when the walls had been unpicked and before re-pointing. This entailed six visits by the archaeologist, as different parts of the fabric were unpicked prior to repointing.

In an ideal world elevations, and the record photographs, would have been prepared using rectified photography, but the works entailed scaffolding (hung with netting) which was already in place when the recording work was commissioned and precluded any photographic recording of the unpicked elevations, other than that which was possible with a wide angle (19mm) lens, as on the scaffolding platforms it was never possible to get more than 1 m back from the wall face.

The drawings were prepared using both the measured data, and the record photographs; they are not in the same category as proper stone-for-stone drawings which would be preferable both as a proper record of a complex fabric, and an aid to its interpretation.

The gable crosses from the east ends of both nave and chancel had been removed before the recording was commissioned. The decayed remains of the nave cross were photographed *ex-situ* by the archaeologist, but those of the chancel cross had been removed from the site by the contractors, to be used in the construction of a template for which identical replacement crosses were made for both gables. Billing's well-known print of the church includes detailed drawings of both crosses (which were quite different in style) in their original form.

Archaeological Recording of the External Walls of St Nicholas' Church, Summer 1998

The repointing of the majority of the external elevations of the church, which has seen it surrounded by scaffolding and swathed in netting for the better part of three months, has allowed an opportunity for a detailed archaeological look at the fabric. There have been no spectacular discoveries, but various pieces of information have come to light which help us in reconstructing the complicated building history of the church. The fabric of any old church is like a jigsaw puzzle spanning many centuries; although, as often, it is not easy to put the pieces together to make a coherent story, following the re-pointing the evidence at Boldon is now displayed more clearly than before.

The oldest part of the church, the nave walls, are of Anglo Saxon work; they have not really been affected by the recent works, although the massive gritstone blocks that form its south-east corner can now be seen a little better, exposed in the angle between the chancel and the east end of the south aisle. Other gritstone blocks may have been re-cycled from different parts of the Saxon church, the big blocks at the east end of the present chancel perhaps from the Saxon chancel, and the re-used gritstone in the north aisle possibly from Saxon porticus (small side chambers) that may have adjoined the early nave.

It is possible that the west end of the Saxon nave was rebuilt in the 12th century, but the major period of medieval change came in the 13th century. Aisles were added to the original nave, or perhaps created by knocking out the walls between the Saxon porticus; the aisle arcades are certainly of 13th century date. The west tower and spire, physically and architecturally the high point of the church, were added, and the chancel may have been rebuilt as well. Low down in its south wall, at the west end, was a small 'low-side' window; remains of its sill can be seen below a large square stone; Victorian antiquaries debated the function of such openings at great length; the most likely hypothesis seems to be that an oil lamp or candle was stood on the sill, so that light would shine out into the churchyard and deter evil spirits. The upper walls of the chancel, except around the east end, have been largely rebuilt at some time, in neatly-coursed sandstone; quite a lot of this stone seems to have been reddened by burning, suggesting that there was a serious fire at some stage, perhaps in the 17th or 18th century.

In the later medieval period the aisles were rebuilt, wider than before, and extending further to the west. For some reason the north aisle was built in gritstone, and the south in limestone. Later on both were heightened, and the diagonal buttresses added at their western angles; this time brown sandstone was used on the south aisle, and yellow limestone in the north. On the south of the south aisle, just east of the porch, the projecting capstone of a buttress can be seen, just below this change in fabric type. This buttress was obviously part of the lower aisle; its bottom part seems to have been destroyed when an arch was cut through the wall; this was made to house a 13th-century tomb recess (the western of the pair in the south aisle) which must have been brought from some other part of the church. The aisle probably served as a chantry chapel and burial place for some local family, and they required extra accommodation for their family tombs. It is not quite clear why it was felt necessary to cut the hole the full width of the wall, but that seems to be what happened; in its blocking part of a medieval grave slab, with moulded edges, has been re-used. A small section of another grave cover, bearing what looks to be part of an incised cross head, is built into the west end of the

north aisle.

The north aisle had a doorway and porch, opposite those on the south; it is not clear when these were removed, but the lower jambs of the doorway, and patches of rough stonework where the side walls of the porch have been cut away, are clearly visible.

In the century following the Reformation a number of changes took place to the building. Most of the windows were altered, probably to house simple sashes. The oldest illustrations of the church to survive show it as having plain windows with pointed arches, except for that in the east end, which was a broad square-headed opening of no architectural pretensions whatsoever. In the late 18th and early 19th century galleries were inserted in the nave, lit by plain pointed openings set above the north and south doors. There may have been major changes in 1767, the date incised on the keystone of the priest's door on the south of the chancel; this cut through the medieval sedilia (priests' seats); alterations at this period rarely showed any regard for the older features of a church.

In the later 19th century came at least two phases of 'restoration', when the church was returned to what was felt to be a proper Gothic style; plaster ceilings were removed, and the windows remodelled again, mostly around 1850, to receive simple tracery in a late 13th/14th century style. Disturbed masonry visible around many of the present windows shows that they occupy the positions of the older openings; the window at the east end of the south wall of the south aisle utilises parts of the jambs of its predecessor (the shape and tooling of the stone is quite different) but elsewhere the older openings seem to have been a little wider. At the east end, the only sign of the large square-headed window is in a ragged break marking the position of its south jamb, and the way in which the original late-13th century string-course, which originally ran the full width of the wall, has been cut off on either side.

In the north aisle, a new window was inserted destroying the upper part of the old north door, and replacing the high-level window above it; it did not occupy quite the same position, so that the outline of the arched of the high-level window can be seen just to the right of its successor.

Further works were carried out in 1875, when the Organ Chamber was added. At this time remains of various medieval features, such as the tomb recesses in the south aisle, and the sedilia and piscina in the chancel, were found, and restored. Not much remained of the sedilia; their restoration entailed the raising of the sill of the window above them (which had only been renewed 25 years before); externally it is clear that the sill has been re-set higher up the wall, notches having been cut in the jamb stones to receive it in its new position. Below the present sill a couple of stones of the east jamb of the older window are visible; rather confusingly, these seem to survive from a pre-1850 window.

Peter F Ryder August 1998

St Nicholas' Church, West Boldon

**Archaeological Recording
Summer 1998**

Peter F Ryder August 1998

