

Maria Magdalena geweihte Heiligtümer in Großbritannien

Accrington (Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	9
Addiscombe (Surrey), Church of St. Mary Magdalene with St. Martin (St. Paul).....	9
Adlestrop (Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	10
Albrighton (Shropshire), Parish Church St. Mary Magdalene.....	11
Alfrick (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	11
Allington (Dorset), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene.....	12
Alsager (Cheshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapelry of St. Mary Magdalene).....	14
Altofts (West Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	14
Appleton-le-Moors (North Yorkshire), Magdalene Chapel.....	15
Appleton Thorn (Borough of Warrington/Cheshire), Church of St. Mary Madgalene.....	15
Arrat (Aberdeenshire), Magdalene's Chapel = Maidlin Chapel.....	15
Ashford Carbonell (Shropshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	16
Ashton-upon-Mersey (Cheshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	16
Athelhampton (Dorset), Chapel of St. Magdalene.....	17
Balscote (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	17
Bamburgh (Northumberland), St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital.....	17
Bamburgh (Northumberland), Maudeley's Well (St. Mary Magdalene's Well).....	18
Barkway (North Hertfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Barkway Church).....	18
Barnsdale/Wentbridge (South Yorkshire), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.....	19
Barnsley-Lundwood (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	20
Barnstaple (North Devon), Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene.....	21
Barnstaple (North Devon), Priory of St. Mary Magdalene.....	21
Barwick (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	23
Batcombe (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	23
Bath-Holloway (Somerset), Maudlin Chapel.....	24
Battlefield (Shropshire), Church and College of St. Mary Magdalene.....	24
Battlefield (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	27
Baunton (Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	30
Beetley (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	31
Belfast (Antrim), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene (St. Mary Magdalene Episcopal Chapel).....	33
Belfast (Antrim), Ulster Magdalene Asylum.....	33
Bewbush (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	34
Bewholme (Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helena.....	35
Bexill-on-Sea (East Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	35
Bildeston (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	36
Billericay (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	36
Bitchfield (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	38
Birmingham-Hazelwell (West Midlands), Church of St. Mary Magdalen (Hazelwell Church).....	39
Blaenau Ffestiniog (Gwynedd), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	39
Bleddfa (Powys), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	40
Boddington (Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	41
Bolney (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	43
Boveney (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene).....	43
Bracknell-Easthampstead (Berkshire), Parish Church of St. Michael and St. Mary Magdalene.....	44

Bradford-Manningham (West Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	45
Brampton (Cambridgeshire/Huntingdonshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	46
Bridgnorth (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	46
Brighton and Hove (East Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	48
Brighton and Hove-Coldean (East Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	49
Bristol-Stoke Bishop (Bristol), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	50
Broadwas-on-Teme (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	51
Broughton-in-Furness (Cumbria), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	54
Broughton Mills (Cumbria), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	55
Caldecote (Cambridgeshire/Huntingdonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	55
Cambridge-Stourbridge (Cambridgeshire), Leper Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.....	58
Campsall (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	58
Campsall (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Episcopal).....	60
Carnwath (South Lanarkshire), Mary Magdalene's Parish Church and Well.....	61
Carnwath (South Lanarkshire), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.....	61
Castle Ashby (Northamptonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	61
Cerrigydrudion (Denbighshire/Conwy), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	63
Cerrigydrudion (Denbighshire/Conwy), St. Mary Magdalene's Well.....	63
Cheshunt, Hospital of St. Erasmus und St. Mary Magdalene.....	65
Chewton Mendip (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	66
Chulmleigh (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	67
Clatworthy (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	68
Clitheroe (Lancashire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	69
Cobham (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	72
Colchester (Essex), Hospital of St. Mary Magalen.....	72
Colchester (Essex), Maudlin Chapel (of Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen).....	75
Colchester (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	76
Cottinham (Northamptonshire), St. Mary Magdalene.....	77
Coventry-Chapelfields (West Midlands), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	78
Cowden (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	84
Creswell (Derbyshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	85
Cricket Malherbie (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	86
Croome D'Abitot (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	87
Crowmarsh Gifford (South Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	89
Croyde (Devon), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	90
Cudworth (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	90
Debenham (Suffolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	90
Denton (Kent), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	92
Ditcheat (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	94
Doncaster (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	95
Duns Tew (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	96
Dundee (Tayside), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	97
Dundee (Tayside), St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel or convent.....	98
Dunton (Bedfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	98
Durham-Gilesgate (County Durham), St. Mary Magdalene Hospital Chapel.....	100
Durham-Gilesgate (County Durham), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.....	100
Durham-Belmont (County Durham), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	102
Eardisley (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	102
East Keswick (West Yorkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	105
East Moors (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	106
Ecton (Northamptonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	107

Edinburgh (Midlothian), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	112
Edinburgh-Cowgate (Midlothian), Magdalen Chapel.....	113
Edinburgh-St. Cuthberts (Midlothian), Magdalene Asylum.....	114
Edinburgh-St. Giles (Midlothian), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene (Hospitale Beatae Mariae Magdalенаe).....	116
Elmstone Hardwicke (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	117
Exeter (Devon), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.....	120
Exford (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	121
Faceby (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	122
Faversham-Davington (Kent), Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Lawrence.....	123
Fifehead Magdalen (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	124
Flaunden (Hertfordshire), St. Mary Magdalene Church.....	128
Fleet/Gedney (Lincolnshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	129
Fordham (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church of Peter and St. Mary Magdalene.....	131
Frinton-on-Sea (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	134
Friston (Suffolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	134
Geddington (Northamptonshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	135
Gillingham (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Church of the Green).....	136
Gilsland (Northumberland), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	137
Glasgow (Glasgow City/Lanarkshire), Magdalene Institution.....	138
Glastonbury (Somerset), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene and Mary Magdalene Chapel	140
Gloucester (Gloucestershire), St. Mary Magdalene Chapel (St. Mary Magdalene Hospital Chapel).....	141
Gloucester (Gloucestershire), St. Mary Magdalene Leper Hospital.....	142
Goldthorpe (South Yorkshire), Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene.....	142
Gorleston-on-Sea (Norfolk), Magdalen Way Methodist Church.....	143
Gorleston-on-Sea (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	143
Great Alne (Warwickshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	144
Great Burstead (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	145
Great Elm (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	146
Great Hampden (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	146
Guyhirn (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church St. Mary Magdalene.....	149
Guy's Cliffe (Warwickshire), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.....	150
Hadnall (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	150
Harlow (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	152
Harris-Taransay (Outer Hebrides), Tobar Mairi, Well of Mary (Magdalene and/or Mother of Jesus).....	152
Hart (County Durham), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	153
Hayton (Cumbria), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	157
Helmdon (Northamptonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	158
Hereford (Herefordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	159
Hewelsfield (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	160
Himbleton (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	161
Hilton, Lych Gate (Cambridgeshire) = Hilton (Huntingdonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	162
Horton (Northamptonshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	165
Hucknall (Nottinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	166
Huddersfield-Longwood (West Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapel of Huddersfield Parish Church).....	167
Hullavington (Wiltshire), St. Mary Magdalene.....	167
Huntshaw (Devon), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	168

Ickleton (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	169
Ipswich (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene / Leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalene	171
Ipswich (Suffolk), Leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.....	171
Keinton Mandeville (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	172
Keyworth (Nottinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	173
Kilby (Leicestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	175
Kilmory Knap, (Argyllshire), Chapel (of Mary or Mary Magdalene).....	176
Lanercost (Cumbria), Priory Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	177
Langridge (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	189
Latimer (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	190
Launceston (Cornwall), Church of St. Mary Magdalene / Magdalen Chapel.....	191
Leamington Spa-Lillington (Warwickshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	194
Leicester-Knighton (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	195
Leinthall Starkes (Herefordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	196
Leintwardine (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	197
Lincoln-Bailgate (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	201
Linlithgow (West Lothian), St. Magdalene's Chapel (of St. Magdalene's Hospital).....	202
Linlithgow (West Lothian), St. Magdalene's Hospital.....	202
Linlithgow (West Lothian), St. Magdalene's Well.....	202
Little Brickhill (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	203
Little Hereford (Herefordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	205
Littleton (Middlesex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	206
Little Whelnetham (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	209
Liverpool (Merseyside/Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	210
Llantwid Major (South Glamorgan), Galilee Chapel (of Church of Our Lady and St. Illtyd)	211
Lochmaben (Dumfriesshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	211
Lochmaben (Dumfriesshire), St. Mary Magdalen's Well.....	215
Loders (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	215
London-Bermondsey (London Borough of Southwark), Church of St. Mary Magdalen. .	217
London-Camden (London Borough of Camden), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	218
London-Downe (Kent/Greater London), Church of St. Mary / Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	220
London-East Ham (London Borough of Newham), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene	221
London-Enfield (Middlesex/London Borough of Enfield), Church of St. Mary Magdalene	224
London-Guildhall (London City), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.....	226
London-Islington (London Borough of Islington), St. Mary Magdalene Church / (Chapel of Ease).....	228
London-Kingston-upon-Thames (Greater London), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene (Lovekyn Chapel).....	230
London-Knightsbridge (Inner London), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Brompton oratory).....	232
London-Mortlake (Surrey/Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	232
London-North Ockendon (Essex/Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	234
London-Paddington (Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	236
London-Peckham (London Borough of Southwark), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	236
London-Richmond (Greater London), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	237
London-Wandsworth (Inner London/Trinity Road), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	237

London-Wandsworth (Greater London), Oratory of St. Mary Magdalen (Church of St. Mary Magdalen).....	238
London-Whetstone (Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	238
London-Whitechapel (Greater London), Magdalen Hospital.....	239
London-Woolwich (Royal Borough of Greenwich), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	241
Longfield (Kent), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	242
Lyminster (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	243
Madehurst (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	243
Madingley (Cambridgeshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	244
Magdalen Laver (Essex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	246
Maidenhead (Berkshire), St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene.....	250
Mains and Strathmartine (Angus), Magdalen's Kirkton (old manse, now house).....	250
Maltby (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	250
Manchester-Broadbottom (Greater Manchester), Magdalene Centre (Church of St. Mary Magdalene).....	250
Manchester-Sale (Greater Manchester), Church of St. Mary Magdalene / St. Mary Magdalene Church Centre.....	251
Manchester-Winton (Greater Manchester), Magdalene Centre / Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	252
Maxton-Rutherford (Roxburghshire), Mary Magdalene's Hospital.....	252
Melchbourne (Bedfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	254
Midhurst (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Denys.....	256
Mitford (Northumberland), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	258
Monk Bretton (South Yorkshire), Priory of St. Mary Magdalene of Lund.....	258
Monknash (Glamorgan), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	264
Monkton (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	265
Mortehoe (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	267
Mulbarton (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	269
Musselburgh-Newhailes (Midlothian), St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel.....	273
Musselburgh (Midlothian), St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital.....	274
Newark-on-Trent (Nottinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	274
Newthorpe (North Yorkshire), St. Mary Magdalene Baptist Church.....	278
Newburgh (Fife), Church of St. Katherine, St. Duthac and St. Mary Magdalene.....	279
New Milton (Hampshire), Parish Church of St. Magdalene.....	280
North Poorton (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	281
Norwich (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	282
Nunkeeling (East Riding of Yorkshire), Priory and Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helena.....	284
Oakhanger (Hampshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	287
Offley (Hertfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	288
Old Somerby, (Lincolnshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	290
Oxborough (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene).....	291
Oxford (Oxfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	292
Oxford (Oxfordshire), Magdalen College.....	298
Oxford (Oxfordshire), Magdalen Tower.....	308
Oxford (Oxfordshire), Magdalen Bridge.....	308
Partney (Lincolnshire), St. Mary Magdalen Hospital and Chapel.....	309
Peckleton (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	310
Perth (Perthshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	312
Perth (Perthshire), St. Magdalene's Hospital.....	313

Penley (Borough of Wrexham), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	313
Pentney (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	313
Pentney (Norfolk), Priory of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and St. Magdalene.....	314
Penwortham (Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	315
Pittenweem (Fife), Mary Magdalene's Well (Fons Marie Magdalene).....	316
Preston (Lancashire), Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene.....	316
Preston-Ribbleton (Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	318
Pulham St. Mary Magdalen (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	318
Quatford (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	319
Reading-Tilehurst (Berkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	320
Reedness (East Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	322
Reigate (Surrey), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	324
Ridlington (Rutland), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Andrew.....	326
Ripley (Surrey), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	326
Rodborough (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	327
Rotherham-Whiston (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	327
Rothwell (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	328
Roxton (Bedfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	329
Ruckinge (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	330
Charities.....	330
Rusper (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	332
Saint Andrews (Fife), St. Magdalene's Chapel.....	332
Sandringham (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	332
Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sandringham.....	332
Seaham Harbour (County Durham), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	334
Shabbington (Buckinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	334
Shearsby (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdelene.....	334
Sheet (Hampshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene*.....	335
Sherborne-Castleton (Dorset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	337
Shippon (Berkshire/Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene.....	338
South Bersted (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	339
South Holmwood (Surrey), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	341
South Marston (Wiltshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	342
South Molton (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	343
Southampton (Hampshire), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.....	344
Sparkford (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	346
Spaunton (North Yorkshire), St. Mary Magdalene's Well near Lastingham.....	347
Stapleford (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	347
Sternfield (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	349
Stilton (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	350
Stockbury (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	351
Stockland Bristol (Stockland Gaunts) (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene	352
Stocklinch (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	353
Stoke Canon (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	357
Stoke Talmage (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	358
Stowell (Somerset/Dorset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	358
Stretton Sugwas (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	361
Sutton-in-Ashfield (Nottinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	362
Taddipport (Devon), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen and Magdalen Hospital.....	363
Tallarn Green (Flintshire/Wrexham County Borough), Parish Church of St. Mary	

Magdalene.....	368
Tanworth-in-Arden (Warwickshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	368
Taunton (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	369
Tavistock (Devon), Church of Our Lady and St. Mary Magdalene.....	370
Tavistock (Devon), Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Theobald, and Maudlin Chapel.....	374
Teignmouth (Devon), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene / The Magdalene Lands.....	374
Tetbury (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Mary Magdalen.....	375
Thormanby (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	381
Thornford (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	382
Thornham Magna (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	383
Tingewick (Buckinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	385
Tormarton (South Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	387
Torquay (Devon), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (St. Mags Church).....	389
Tortington (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	390
Thorrington (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	392
Tonbridge (Kent), Priory of St. Mary Magdalene.....	393
Trimdon (County Durham), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	395
Turnastone (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	397
Twynning-Church End (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	398
Upper Winchendon (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	399
Upton Noble (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	400
Wakefield-Outwood (West Yorkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	402
Walkeringham (Nottinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	405
Waltham-on-the-Wolds (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	406
Warboys (Cambridgeshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	407
Wardington (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	410
Warham (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	417
Wartling (East Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	419
West Bromwich (West Midlands/Staffordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	421
Westerfield (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	421
Westoning (Bedfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	422
West Tisted (Hampshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	425
Wethersfield (Essex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	427
Whalton (Northumberland), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	432
Whatlington (East Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	432
Whipsnade (Bedfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	433
Whitgift (East Yorkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	434
Wiggenhall (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.....	435
Willen (Buckinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	437
Winchester (Hampshire), Leper Hospital and Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen (now Almshouse).....	440
Winterbourne Monkton (Wiltshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	441
Winsford (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	445
Withersdale (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	448
Withiel Florey (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	449
Wolviston (County Durham), St. Mary Magdalene Chapel.....	450
Woodstock (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	450
Woodborough (Wiltshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	451
Wookey Hole (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....	452

Yarm (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene.....453

Accrington (Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 53° 45' 29.495" N, 2° 22' 8.634" W

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/LAN/Accrington/StMaryMagdalen.shtml>

St. Mary Magdalen, Accrington

Cemeteries

The church does not have a graveyard.

Church History

It was founded in 1895.

This site provides historical information about churches, other places of worship and cemeteries. It has no connection with the churches themselves. For current information you should contact them directly.

Church Records

Whilst every effort has been made to record exact details of record office and library holdings you are recommended to check with them before visiting to ensure that they do hold the records and years you wish to examine. Similarly check with transcript publishers to ensure they cover the records and years you require before making a purchase.

Addiscombe (Surrey), Church of St. Mary Magdalene with St. Martin (St. Paul)

Koordinaten: 51° 22' 38.741" N, 0° 4' 58.177" W

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/891614>

St. Mary Magdalene, Addiscombe

An Anglican parish church, grade II* listed. When built in 1868, to the designs of Edward Buckton Lamb for the private patron Maxwell Ben Oriel (a convert from Judaism), it was known as St Paul's. It was later renamed for reasons given on this link:

https://www.stmmm.org.uk/content.php?folder_id=83

The tower was not completed until 1930.

1809 til 1861 Havelock Hall was the college gymnasium . It was used as the early meeting place of the breakaway St Paul's congregation; the precursor of St Mary Magdalene. This building was converted into flats in the 1990s

The Anglican Response

The Church of England were not entirely idle, however. The Archbishop twice refused to license St Paul's and he, together with the vicar of St James, set up a new District and appointed the Rev Morse. The District tried to raise £400 to construct an -Iron Church+ (made with corrugated iron sheeting) which was built at the top of Elgin Road and was called St Mary Magdalene (the reason for the name is unknown). Only £200 was raised and the new Church struggled, especially with such a powerful neighbour. Relations between the two churches were appalling and the press made the most of the situation.

About Face

In June 1872, Ben Oliel mystified his congregation by announcing that those attending the following Sunday would experience a change in the nature of the service, which had been to date informal and evangelical. A large and duly expectant congregation on 23rd June were horrified to find that henceforth the services would be high Anglo-Catholic and ritualistic. The very evangelical congregation left en-masse for St Mary Magdalene's iron shed, leaving St Paul's virtually deserted. The latter struggled on and despite Ben Oliel's invitations to famous preachers, his former congregation steadfastly refused to return. St Mary's was bursting at the seams with so large a congregation, and Havelock Hall was rehired to take the overspill. St Paul's finally closed in December and stood empty for two years during which bitter controversy raged. Oliel bought out the freehold of the church from his brother in law and in 1874, Oliel put the building up for sale, valuing it at £15,000. Negotiations began with the Anglican Church, concluding with the sale of the building for £7000 in June 1874. The controversy that surrounded the situation was not lost on the local Press. The Advertiser (forerunner of the Croydon Advertiser) stated on 18th July 1874, "It would take an Archangel from to please the entire people of Addiscombe." Further reading on the Rev. Ben Oliel can be found in an article available on the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society's website.

St. Mary Magdalene, Canning Road

On 5th August 1874 the church building was opened and dedicated according to Anglican rite. The Archbishop of Canterbury was expected to take the service but did not appear due to an important debate in the House of Lords. His son, Rev Crawford Tait, performed the ceremony and the name of St Mary Magdalene was transferred from the iron church to the stone one. Rev Glover remained curate in charge: living at 2 Shirley Villas, Upper Addiscombe Road. Rev A.W.H. Lefroy was Assistant Curate. The people of Addiscombe raised £4000 towards the cost of the church very quickly. The Archbishop would not consecrate the church until the debt had been cleared, which took a further four years. So, in July 1878, the Archbishop consecrated St Mary Magdalene, Canning Road. Among the congregation were the Bishops of Montreal and Queensland

Adlestrop (Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 56' 37.95" N, 1° 39' 2.725" W

<http://www.britainexpress.com/counties/glouces/churches/Adlestrop.htm>

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Adlestrop

History, tourist information, and nearby accommodation

Summary

An 18th century church with a 13th century chancel arch, Leigh family memorials, and connections with Jane Austen.

The church was largely rebuilt between 1750 and 1764, though so sympathetic was the work that the building retains a much earlier feel.

Jane Austen and Adlestrop

Novelist Jane Austen was related to Reverend Thomas Leigh, who had the living of Adlestrop. Austen is known to have visited Adlestrop on at least 3 occasions - in 1794, 1799, and 1806, and she would have worshipped in this church. The Rectory, Adlestrop House, is directly across the road from St Mary Magdalene church. It is believed that Austen used Adlestrop as a model for at least one location in her novel Mansfield Park. The oldest part of the church is the lovely 13th century chancel arch. This is flanked by two 18th century

memorials set high into the wall. These are to two members of the Leigh family, and it does not take much investigation to find more evidence of the Leigh connection with Adlestrop; there are gravestones set into the floor of the chancel, memorial windows in the transept, funeral hatchments upon the wall, and a family vault under the south Transept.

Aside from the chancel arch, the oldest parts of the church are the tower, which dates to the 14th-15th centuries, and the font, which is cotemporary with the tower. The tower has a clock built to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887. In a show of frugality, or perhaps simple common sense, the clock has only two faces, on the north and east sides of the tower, as these are the only two sides of the tower visible from the church. A lovely cast iron entry gate and lantern was added to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. There are several interesting, easily overlooked items of historical interest. On a window ledge in the chancel is a lovely old wooden box, carved with the date 1703. The church information placard is sadly silent on the origin and use of the box, as it is about a curious gravestone in the shape of a heart, which lies propped against the south wall of the nave. Outside the chancel is another curious headstone, this time in the shape of a small wheel. Finally, set into the exterior south wall of the chancel is a remarkably well-preserved Elizabethan memorial, dated to 1594. It is unusual to see memorials of such a date outside, but this one has been protected from the worst of the weather by a gabled roof.

About Adlestrop, St Mary Magdalene

Address: Adlestrop, Cotswolds, Gloucestershire, England

Attraction Type: Historic Church

Location: In the centre of the village, between Adlestrop House and the manor.

Fotogalerie:

<http://www.flickrriver.com/places/United+Kingdom/England/Adlestrop/>

Albrighton (Shropshire), Parish Church St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 37' 59.045" N, 2° 16' 48.774" W

<https://wikishire.co.uk/wiki/Albrighton>

St. Mary Magdalene, Albrighton

The parish church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene was completed in around 1181, and some rebuilding work was done in 1853. It is built of red sandstone in the Norman style. The church contains an alabaster monument to Sir Craig Wilson, as well as the Albrighton Mace donated to the village in 1663, by Lady Mary Talbot. The east window of the church dates from the 14th century.

Alfrick (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 10' 27.862" N, 2° 22' 9.426" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160913053945/http://www.wwrt.org.uk/churches/alfrick/>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20141019212201/http://www.wwrt.org.uk/churches/alfrick/history-of-st-mary-alfrick/>

St. Mary Magdalene, Alfrick

A brief history of St Mary Magdelene, Alfrick

For about 800 years St Mary's has been the centre of Christian worship in Alfrick. Like Lulsley it was a chapelry of the ancient parish of Suckley until 1912 when it became a separate benefice.

Following the closure of Lulsley church in 1973, the two parishes combined with several features of St Giles' Lulsley being incorporated in St Mary's. The north transept is now called the Lulsley Chapel.

Much of the medieval structure remains including the beautiful open timbering of the nave roof of about 1440. The pulpit dates from the 1600s. In 1953 all the windows were re-glazed with hand-made glass incorporating pieces from Flemish churches.

During the restoration work in 1885 the vestry and north transept were added. The architect was Aston Webb whose work included the frontage of Buckingham Palace.

The church has connections with Lewis Carroll (Author of Alice in Wonderland) whose brother was curate at one time.

Allington (Dorset), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 44' 2.378" N, 2° 46' 8.648" W (*Bridport Medical Centre*)

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/dorset/vol2/pp98-100>

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, ALLINGTON

At Allington, (fn. 1) anciently a village not far distant from Bridport and now forming part of the borough, was a lazaret house or hospital for lepers dedicated to the honour of St. Mary Magdalen. Various accounts are given of its foundation. Coker, in his Survey of Dorset, attributes it to the family of the Chideocks. (fn. 2) Hutchins, reciting an instrument contained in the corporation archives of Bridport, states that it was 'founded, or rather better endowed,' by John Holtby, canon of Salisbury and custos of the house de valle scholarium or Vaux College, in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. (fn. 3)

Other records show us, however, that the house had at that time been in existence for considerably over two hundred years, and may claim to be one of the earliest foundations of its kind within the county. In 1232 Henry III granted letters of protection without limit to the lepers of St. Mary Magdalen of Bridport, (fn. 4) as from its proximity to the town it was indifferently termed, and by her will dated St. Gregory's Day, 1268, Christine de Stikelane left among other bequests to the religious establishments of the town and neighbourhood 'vid. to the Magdalene house of Adlington.' (fn. 5) The hospital appears to owe its original endowment—if not foundation—to the de Lega or de Legh family, for by a document, previous to the year 1265, and still preserved at Bridport, William de Legh the son of Philip de Legh (fn. 6) granted to the house of St. Mary Magdalen of Allington called 'The Hospital of the Lepers of Mary Magdalen of Bridport' for the good of his soul and for the soul of his wife Dame Nicola de Legh 50 acres of arable land in 'Alingtone' with pasture for one steer, six oxen, three cows, and fifty sheep, a sufficiency of marl for marling their lands, of turf to be taken from his moor, and liberty to be 'sterefy' and toll-free in his mill. In return for these benefactions two chaplains at least should be appointed by the house 'of laudable life and honest conversation,' one of whom should say a mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary with a special collect for his soul and for the souls of Dame Nicola his wife, Geoffrey de Auk' and Isota his wife, Master John de Bridport, physician, and Robert the serjeant of 'Alingtone'; the other chaplain, on days not feast days, should pray in his first prayer especially for the souls of the same. (fn. 7)

Further, a covenant dated at Leghe, 1265, between William de Legh, knight and lord of Allington, and William de Stikelane and Hugh Rodhum, provosts of Bridport, and other good and lawful men, sets forth that whereas the said William had given to the said provosts &c. full power to administer his grant of lands to the two chaplains, brethren, and lepers of St.

Mary Magdalen of 'Alington' aforesaid, they were empowered to compel the said chaplains, brethren, and lepers to observe the terms of the grant, and directed to hold an inquisition yearly at Easter and Michaelmas to ascertain whether the chaplains were living honestly, and whether the brethren and lepers were treated in a due and humane manner, together with other conditions of the grant. (fn. 8)

The later grant of John Holtby in 31 Henry VI aforementioned was of the nature of a re-foundation, the terms of which were carefully planned with a view to safeguard the interests of the parochial chapel of St. Swithun, within whose limits the hospital lay, and to prevent the possibility of any dispute between the two. Drawn up with the consent of the dean and chapter of Salisbury, here given as patrons of the house, it gave permission to the brethren and sisters of the hospital to have two chaplains to celebrate daily in their chapel, 'saving the rights of the chapel of St. Swithun.' They might receive all obventions and oblations of the said chapel, but none from the parishioners of Adelington or Allington. Certain tithes were assigned or rather confirmed to them from their first foundation and their present benefactor quitclaimed to them 1 mark of silver which they were accustomed to pay annually to the chapel of St. Swithun for their 'chantry.' The brethren and sisters were expected to provide for the chaplains. (fn. 9)

As time went on and Allington became practically merged into Bridport, we find the hospital more usually entered under the name of the latter; in the confusion thence arising, many writers have supposed that there were two religious foundations at Bridport, both of which, according to the early edition of Hutchins and Tanner, were dedicated to the honour of St. John the Baptist, while the explanation offered by the editors of the late and amended edition of Hutchins hardly accounts for the fact of two entries appearing under Bridport in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535, one of which we can now see belongs to Allington. (fn. 10) All the ecclesiastical authorities of the town in 1444 joined together in aid of the work of repairing the haven, promising for themselves and their successors that all benefactors of the port should be remembered in the prayers and masses they were bound to offer daily for their founders; the list of clerical persons thus associated includes the names of John Hasard, chaplain of the 'chantry' of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, and John Brode, chaplain and stipendiary there. (fn. 11)

The Valor of 1535, which gives the hospital as the priory of Blessed Mary Magdalen of Bridport, states that it was worth £6, and that Henry Danyell was prior there (fn. 12); by the chantry commissioners it was valued at £6 8s. 4d., and again at £7 8s. 4d., and they reported that it had among its possessions 'one chalice of 6 oz.,' two pairs of old vestments, two candlesticks worth 8d., and two bells worth 20s.; the house was certified to be ordeyned for the relief of lepers and lazar men and to one priest to say mass before them, the profits thereof the priest hath for his stipend, the poor men live by alms of the town. (fn. 13)

The last incumbent, Robert Blakewell, received a pension of £6. (fn. 14) In the third year of his reign Edward VI granted the hospital and lands belonging to it to Sir Michael Stanhope and John Bellow, and in the same year they came into the possession of Giles Kelway. (fn. 15) Under the name of the Magdalen Charity the hospital still exists as an almshouse for eight poor women.

Masters

John Brode, occurs 1444 (fn. 16)

Henry Danyell, occurs 1535 (fn. 17)

Robert Blakewell, last incumbent (fn. 18)

Footnotes

1. In Domesday Book the village occurs as Adelington (Rec. Com. i, 80b). Later it is given also as Athelington or Allington.

2. Op. cit. (ed. 1732), 24.

3. Hutchins, Hist. of Dorset, ii, 206.
4. Pat. 16 Hen. III, m. 3.
5. From the corporation archives quoted by Hutchins under 'Bridport,' ii, 19, note a.
6. In the reign of King John, 1206, Richard Wallensis quitclaimed to Philip de Lega and Clarice his mother all his rights in half a knight's fee in Allington; Hunter, Pedes Fin. ii, 95.
7. Rec. of Corp. of Bridport (Hist. MSS. Com.), Rep. vi, App. 486.
8. Ibid. 485–6.
9. Hutchins, Hist. of Dorset, ii, 206.
10. They hazard the conjecture that these two houses were one and the same without accounting for the fact of the separate entries. Leland's description by its ambiguity has furthered the error. Proceeding from Chideock to Bridport he says 'there was in sight or ever I came over the river into Bridport a lazar house and not far off a chapel of St. Magdalen in the which is a chantry founded. And over the bridge a little by west in the town is a chapel of St. John'; Leland, Itin. iii, 61.
11. Ibid. ii, 16.
12. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i, 232.
13. Chant. Cert. 16, Nos. 51, 62.
14. Pensions to Religious in Dorset, Add. MS. 19047, fol. 8d.
15. Hutchins, op. cit. (ed. 3), ii, 206.
16. Ibid. 16.
17. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i, 232.
18. Add. MSS. 19047, fol. 8d.

Alsager (Cheshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapelry of St. Mary Magdalene)

Koordinaten: 53° 5' 46.039" N, 2° 18' 25.369" W

<http://www.ukbmd.org.uk/genuki/chs/churches/alsager-st%20mary.html>

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-56477-church-of-st-mary-magdalone-alsager->

Chapelry St. Mary Magdalena, Alsager

Built 1894-98 to become the district church for the township of Alsager (previously served by Alsager: Christ Church). The boundaries of "The District Chapelry of Saint Mary Magdalene, Alsager" were described in the London Gazette on 19 July 1898:

Altofts (West Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 42' 34.002" N, 1° 25' 43.817" W

<http://salviatimosaics.blogspot.de/2014/01/st-mary-magdalone-church-altofts.html>

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Altofts

This church was built by architects Richard Life Adams and John Kelly of Leeds between 1873-90. It was consecrated in 1878, by which time the reredos was also completed. The Caen stone reredos was carved by Leeds sculptor Canova Throp. The mosaic embellishment was made by Salviati after Pietro Perugino's 15th century fresco in Florence's cloister of Santa Maria Maddalena dei Pazzi. Perugino's "Crucifixion" depicts two additional figures: St. Bernard on the left in white and St. Benedict on the right in blue. Salviati's interpretation for the mosaic reredos. The Virgin Mary is on the left panel. Mary Magdalene is seen praying at Christ's feet. St. John the Baptist is on the right.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altofts>

There are three churches. Altofts Methodist Church, opened in 1990, was built when the three Methodist congregations from Lower Altofts, Lock Lane and Upper Altofts amalgamated. The church is located on Church Road. The Church of St Mary Magdalene is the Anglican parish church for the village, and is Anglo-Catholic in style. The Hebron is an independent church, also located on Church Road.

Appleton-le-Moors (North Yorkshire), Magdalene Chapel

Koordinaten: 54° 28' 3.09" N, 0° 87'32.7" W (*Ort*)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190324003848/http://www.lastinghamfriends.com/history.html>

Magdalene Chapel, Appleton-le-Moors

There was a medieval chapel dedicated to Mary Magdalene at Appleton-le-Moors until the 1860s.

Appleton Thorn (Borough of Warrington/Cheshire), Church of St. Mary Madgalene

Koordinaten: 53° 21' 52.668" N, 2° 34' 16.259" W

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/CHS/appleton/StMaryMagdalene>

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Appleton Thorn

Built: 1961, Refurbished: 1961.

Arrat (Aberdeenshire), Magdalene's Chapel = Maidlin Chapel

Koordinaten: 56° 43' 17.98" N, 2° 34' 46.762" W

<http://www.scottishchurches.org.uk/sites/site/id/5291/name/Mary+Magdalene+Chapel+%2C+Brechin+Brechin+Tayside>

Maidlin Chapel, Arrat

Introduction

This small site lies alongside the main road into Brechin, near a rural area known as Arrat. All that remains today of the medieval chapel, hospital and burial ground is a few relatively recent gravestones alongside the gardens of some farm cottages.

This medieval chapel and hospital site is known by a variety of different names and appears to have been dedicated to Mary Magdalene. Documentary evidence has not provided a date of foundation but the chapel was said to be in a ruinous state by the 15th century. It was subsequently rebuilt, in 1429 and 1456 and was again ruinous by the 18th century, and barely visible by 1861 when Andrew Jervise visited the site.

Aerial photography work by RCAHMS in 1986 led to the discovery of a rectangular enclosure east of the chapel site. It has been proposed that this may have been part of the hospital structure associated with the chapel. The chapel and hospital site was scheduled by Historic Scotland in 2002. There are no visible remains on the ground of the chapel today.

Events

Chapel rebuilt (1429 to 1456)

Foundations recorded (1861)

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/35789/details/arrat+magdalene+s+chapel/>

Archaeological Notes

NO65NW 8 6467 5904.

See also NO65NW 68

(NO 6467 5904) Magdalene's Chapel (NR)

(Site of) Burial Ground (NAT)

OS 6" map, (1970)

The Chapel of Mary Magdalene, 'Magdalene's Chapel' (NSA 1845) or as it is locally known Maidlin Chapel is on record as both the Chapel of Arrat and of Calkhame. Its date of origin is not known but it is described as old and ruinous in the 15th century and was rebuilt between 1429 and 1456.

The foundations of the chapel was barely visible in 1861 in the burial ground which was still in occasional use.

NSA 1845; A Jervise 1861; RCAHMS 1984

Air photographs taken in 1986 have revealed a rectilinear enclosure just to the east of this chapel (see NO65NW 68). It is possible that this enclosure may be connected with the hospital recorded from the 15th century.

Information from RCAHMS (CAA) 14 September 1988.

Scheduled as Arrat, Hospital of St Mary Magdalene. Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 14 February 2002.

Ashford Carbonell (Shropshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 20' 6.184" N, 2° 41' 53.934" W

<http://www.ashfordcarbonell.co.uk>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SO5271>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ashford Carbonel

A church has stood on the present elevated site for over 900 years since early Norman times. The ancient churchyard yews are even older, indicating that the site may have been used for worship in Saxon times. The Chancel has an arrangement of splayed windows which include a rare 'Vesica' window.

Ashton-upon-Mersey (Cheshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 25' 24.935" N, 2° 20' 24.202" W

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/CHS/ashtonuponmersey/StMaryMagdalene>

St. Mary Magdalene, Ashton-upon-Mersey

Cemeteries

The church does not have a graveyard.

Church History

It was founded in 1874, Moss Lane/Harboro Road

Church History

Built in 1874 as a chapel of ease to Ashton upon Mersey: St. Martin. On 2 February 1894 it became the district church for part of the township of Ashton upon Mersey (previously served by Ashton upon Mersey: St. Martin).

Athelhampton (Dorset), Chapel of St. Magdalene

Koordinaten: [50° 44' 55.666" N, 2° 19' 26.342" W] (*Athelhampton Hall*)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160910074235/http://www.dorsethistoricchurchestrust.co.uk/puddletownchantry.htm>

Chapel of St. Magdalene, Athelhampton

The Athelhampton Chantry or Chapel of St Magdalene was the burial place of the Martins, whose ancestral home was Athelhampton Hall. The magnificent altar tomb with an alabaster effigy is in memory of Sir William Martyn, who died in 1503. The second tomb, with an effigy of a knight, in plate armour, lying on a low altar tomb is dated at around 1400. On the floor are effigies of a knight and lady in Ham Hill stone, which are probably 13c.

Note on the left of the entrance to the Chantry, a very small door, which gave access to a stairway to the Rood loft, the top can just be seen above the tester over the pulpit. Also a hagioscope or squint, which was used to see the high altar so that the raising of the Host could be synchronised. It is not now possible to see the centre of the altar and that is because the chancel was extended in 1911.

Balscote (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 4' 21.342" N, 1° 25' 56.438" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balscote>

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/06/Balscote_Church_%28geograph_4967293%29.jpg/1024px-Balscote_Church_%28geograph_4967293%29.jpg

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Balscote

The earliest features of the Church of England parish church of St Mary Magdalene include a Norman font and an Early English Gothic window. Most of the present church building is 14th-century, built in a Decorated Gothic style. It is a Grade II* listed building.

The parish of St Mary Magdalene is now one of eight in the Ironstone Benefice.

Bamburgh (Northumberland), St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital

Koordinaten: [55° 36' 34.859" N, 1° 42' 44.096" W]

<https://bamburghresearchproject.wordpress.com/2012/04/22/bamburgh-village-part-3/>

St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, Bamburgh

A leper hospital lay on the edge of the civil settlement, located in an enclosure to the south of the triangular village green. The 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the hospital enclosure and also marks the site of the leper's well. A grass grown hollow-way can be seen extending from the wooded ridge, south of the castle, back towards the hospital site, its western line marked by a series of boundary plots. This hollow-way almost certainly represents one of the borough of Bamburgh's principle medieval streets, Spitalgate, named after the hospital site. The hospital was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and was in existence

by the year 1256. It contained a hall, pantry, kitchen and other chambers enclosed within its bounds, according to an inquiry of 1376. Part of its lands seem to have derived from the extensive holding of the Nostell community in the village.

Bamburgh (Northumberland), Maudeley's Well (St. Mary Magdalene's Well)

Koordinaten: [55° 36' 34.859" N, 1° 42' 44.096" W]

<https://bamburghresearchproject.wordpress.com/2012/04/22/bamburgh-village-part-3/>

Maudeley's Well, Bamburgh

Relationships between the various ecclesiastical establishments in the borough were not always harmonious and on one occasion a quarrel led to a tragic results. The borough had a number of wells, but most had a tendency to dry up during a hot summer. One, said to be located within the boundary of the hospital, called Maudeleys Well (Magdalene's Well), was a secure source of water all year around and was as a result widely used by the community. At least until 'certain friars preachers of Bamburgh, in a fit of passionate spite, killed a cur called Jolyff and threw it secretly into the well with stones around its neck'. A woman of the borough was sufficiently poisoned, to give birth to a dead child. The complaint reached the king, but does not seem to have been resolved quickly as *the friars* later blocked up the spring, which fed the kings mill, much to the frustration of the wider community.* * Dominicans!

Barkway (North Hertfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Barkway Church)

Koordinaten: 52° 0' 6.214" N, 0° 0' 46.595" E

<http://www.barkway-village.org.uk/st-mary-magdalene-church-barkway.html>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TL3835>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Barkway

St Mary Magdalene Church in Barkway is part of a small rural benefice covering an area that includes Barkway, Barley, Reed, Buckland, Chipping, Nuthampstead and Newsells. Our three active churches are in Barkway, Barley and Reed; there is a redundant church in Buckland, where occasional services are held.

The Reverend Ruth Pyke became our Rector at her institution in Barley Church on 5 October. Ruth is married to The Reverend Canon Richard Pyke, the Team Rector of the Bishop's Hatfield Team; they have 4 grown up children and two grandchildren.

Before becoming the Children's Work Adviser, she was Priest in Charge in the parish of Caddington, and served in curacies in Watford and in St Albans. Ruth also taught music and RE in primary schools in Hertfordshire before ordination. Ruth was previously the Children's Work Adviser for the Diocese. Please remember Ruth and her family in your prayers as she starts her new job.

As Christians, we seek to worship God and live out our faith in our communities and beyond, in word and action, through loving God and loving our neighbour.

We would very much like to welcome you to join us for worship or for any other activities in the benefice.

The church is also fortunate to have a separate charity known as The Friends of Barkway Church who fund raise in order to pay for repairs to the church and churchyard.

<https://unitedbenefice.wordpress.com/churches/st-mary-magdalene-barkway/>

There has been a church here certainly since Norman and possibly since Saxon Times. During the 13th Century, the chancel was rebuilt and traces of the 13th century windows are still visible on its north side. In the 15th century, the nave was widened, the aisles and clerestory added, and the tower was built. Mrs Vernon Harcourt of Newsells Park restored the main part of the church in 1861 and the chancel had work carried out on it by Colonel Clinton, who lived at Cokenach. At about the same time, the Cokenach pew that stood in the chancel arch was removed. Prior to that, during the sermon the windows were closed, the curtains drawn and chairs pulled up in front of a large fire. During the restoration work the tower collapsed and was rebuilt larger than before - note the Jennings monument by Rysbrack at the back of the Tower.

The Nave

If you look up, standing in the nave, you will see some fine corbels and some are thought to be caricatures of the masons' mates and employers. There is a villainous looking sheep above the pulpit - perhaps a dig at the vicar. Above the Chancel steps are the two funeral hatchments of the Clinton family.

The Chancel

Within the Sanctuary of the Chancel are the memorials of the Chester family who lived at Cokenach in the 17th century. The coats of arms on the north window are the Clintons.

North Aisle

There is a fine stained glass window in the South East corner of the north aisle to the right of the organ which was paid for by the Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Essex Branch of the Burma Star Association to commemorate those who fought in Burma campaign during the 1939-1945 war. It was designed by Alan Younger who also designed the rose window in St Albans.

South Aisle

The east window comprises a jumble of glass and includes the remains of a 15th century window, the glass of which was removed and buried to save it from the ravages of iconoclasts. These fanatics were appointed by the parliamentary army during the civil war to smash up anything that was considered idolatrous and to have been found by chance. There is an old tradition that the glass really came from Reed church.

The Tower

The Tower contains a peal of eight bells. Six of these were recast by Briant of Hertford in 1787 with two more added in 1914 with the inscription "Give peace in our time O Lord". The bells used to be rung from the ringing chamber on the first floor but it was too noisy for the ringers and they are now rung from ground level. There is a priest's bell inscribed "James Bartlett made me in 1688 TE". The turret bell on which the clock strikes is pre restoration. It is the only one in Hertfordshire from the Bury St Edmunds foundry and has inscribed on it "Ave Maria Gracia Plena" with the Bury shield three times on its crown. When it was restored in 1980, it was lifted off and returned by helicopter.

Barnsdale/Wentbridge (South Yorkshire), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: [53° 37' 0" N, 1° 14' 0" W]

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:QLJhAPh3FCEJ:https://laravel.ravikant.me/ya5st/mary-magdalene-robin-hood.html+&cd=2&hl=de&ct=clnk&gl=de>

Forth then went Robin Hood
Until he came to our king;
'My Lord the king of England,
Grant me what I ask.
I made a chapel in Barnsdale,
That lovely is to see;
It is of Mary Magdalene,
And that's where I would be.

<https://d.lib.rochester.edu/teams/text/gest-of-robyn-hode>

Original in Gest of Robyn Hood:

Forth than went Robyn Hode
Tyll he came to our kyng:
"My lorde the kyng of Englonde,
Graunte me myn askyng.

"I made a chapell in Bernysdale,
That semely is to se,
It is of Mary Magdaleyne,
And thereto wolde I be.

"I myght never in this seven nyght
No tyme to slepe ne wynke,
Nother all these seven dayes
Nother ete ne drynke.

"Me longeth sore to Bernysdale,
I may not be therfro;
Barefote and wolwarde I have hyght
Thyder for to go."

Bernesdale or *Bernysdale* are medieval spellings of Barnsdale. This has long been identified as a tract of land in the West Riding of Yorkshire: the most recent discussion is by Holt (1989, pp. 83-87). As he notes, however, "there was no forest or chase," and he speculates that the three major locations of the myth - Barnsdale, Sherwood Forest, and Nottingham - "are all confounded." More recently Knight (1994, pp. 29-32) has identified another ancient Barnsdale in Rutland, being a royal forest with other Robin Hood references nearby and even some association with the Earls of Huntingdon before that link was made in literary form in the late sixteenth century. The *Gest*, however, clearly links Barnsdale with named places in Yorkshire, see lines 69-70. It does not mention Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire, but does set part of the story in Nottingham, see note to line 59.

Barnsley-Lundwood (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 33' 34.607" N, 1° 26' 15.443" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barnsley>

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/13/St_Mary_Magdalene_Church_%2C_Lundwood._-_geograph.org.uk_-_329914.jpg

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Lundwood

The Lund Wood was entirely within the old manor of Monk Bretton. The wood itself was still significant even in the nineteenth century and covered much of the land bounding Cudworth in the east almost down to the River Dearne near Storrs Wood. The ruins of Monk Bretton Priory which was founded in 1154 as the Priory of St Mary Magdalene of Lund by Adam FitzSwaine lie within modern day Lundwood near Cundy Cross. The road from the Priory ran towards the village of Monk Bretton by way of the hamlet of Littleworth. Littleworth is now subsumed within Lundwood but is remembered in the old road which is named Littleworth Lane, and also in the name of the local primary school.

The church at Lundwood, St. Mary Magdalene, also featured on the Channel 4 hit documentary Priest Idol, which featured an American priest, Father James McCaskill, as he attempted to get the local population back into the rundown church. This was largely a success as his congregation multiplied fourfold. It received a blow when a fire broke out in the church hall as workmen replaced roof felting. The fire destroyed the roof of the hall and gutted the interior. The damage was estimated at £300,000 by insurers. The remnants of the old hall were demolished to allow for a new building. A new church hall was built in 2012. In 2009, Father James McCaskill decided to take a posting in a parish in Washington D.C. which was also on the verge of closing.

Barnstaple (North Devon), Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 4' 48.914" N, 4° 3' 34.675" W

<https://www.achurchnearyou.com/church/8993/about-us/>

Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene, Barnstaple

The Parish Church of Saint Peter and Saint Mary Magdalene is the ancient town centre Anglican church in Barnstaple, where a warm and friendly welcome is extended to everyone. Worship is 'modern catholic' in style, using "Common Worship" liturgy for all Masses. The music is mostly traditional and the 'New English Hymnal' is the main hymn book in use. We are a 'Forward in Faith' parish, Resolutions A and B have been passed, but we are not in any sense militant, narrow or exclusive in outlook, since we believe the Gospel of Jesus Christ is about bringing his love to all people, regardless of our various differences. We aim to be an inclusive church where everyone is welcome, irrespective of age, gender, marital status, sexuality, nationality, disability or background. Each of us is a Child of God, valued and loved by him, and we all have gifts and talents to contribute and share.

Barnstaple (North Devon), Priory of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 5' 20.868" N, 4° 1' 6.553" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barnstaple_Priory

https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Barnstaple_Priory

Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, Barnstaple

The Priory of St Mary Magdalene in Barnstaple was a priory in Devon, England. It was founded in about 1107 by Juhel de Totnes, feudal baron of Barnstaple, who had earlier founded Totnes Priory in about 1087 at the caput of his former feudal barony of Totnes, from which he had been expelled. Barnstaple Priory was of the Cluniac order, and was senior to all others of that order in England. It was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. It was situated on land outside the town walls stretching from the North Gate to the East Gate with the River Yeo forming its northern boundary. Nearby to the north across the River Yeo was the Benedictine Pilton Priory of St Mary the Virgin, a cell of Malmesbury Abbey, founded slightly later, between 1107 and 1199.

History

The earliest settlement in the area was probably at Pilton on the bank of the River Yeo, now a northern suburb of the present town. Pilton is recorded in the Burghal Hidage (c. 917) as a burh founded by Alfred the Great, and it may have been the site of a Viking attack in 893, but by the later 10th century Barnstaple had taken over its role of local defence. Barnstaple had its own mint before the Norman Conquest.

The large feudal barony of Barnstaple had its caput at Barnstaple Castle. It was granted by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Montbray, who is recorded as its holder in Domesday Book. The barony escheated to the crown in 1095 after Montbray had rebelled against King William II. William re-granted the barony to Juhel de Totnes, formerly feudal baron of Totnes. In about 1107, Juhel, who had already founded Totnes Priory, founded Barnstaple Priory, of the **Cluniac order, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene**. After Juhel's son died without children, the barony was split into two, passing through the de Braose and Tracy families, before being reunited under Henry de Tracy. It then passed through several other families, before ending up in the ownership of Margaret Beaufort (died 1509), mother of king Henry VII. See Feudal barony of Barnstaple for full details.

In the 1340s the merchants of the town claimed that the rights of a free borough had been granted to them by King Athelstan in a lost charter. Although this was challenged from time to time by subsequent lords of the manor, it still allowed the merchants an unusual degree of self-government. The town's wealth in the Middle Ages was founded on its being a staple port licensed to export wool. It had an early merchant guild, known as the Guild of St. Nicholas. In the early 14th century it was the third richest town in Devon, behind Exeter and Plymouth, and it was the largest textile centre outside Exeter until about 1600. Its wool trade was further aided by the town's port, from which in 1588 five ships were contributed to the force sent to fight the Spanish Armada. Barnstaple was one of the "privileged ports" of the Spanish Company, (established 1577) whose armorials are visible on two of the mural monuments to 17th century merchants^[14] in St Peter's Church, and on the decorated plaster ceiling of the former "Golden Lion Inn",^[15] 62 Boutport Street (now a restaurant next to the Royal and Fortescue Hotel). The developing trade with America in the 16th and 17th centuries greatly benefited the town. The wealthy merchants that this trade created built impressive town houses, some of which survive behind more recent frontages-they include No. 62 Boutport Street, said to have one of the best plaster ceilings in Devon. The merchants also built several almshouses, and they ensured they would be remembered by installing elaborate monuments to their families in the church.

By the 18th century, Barnstaple had ceased to be a woollen manufacturing town, but this business was replaced by the import of Irish wool and yarn, for which it was the main landing place; the raw materials were carried by land to the new clothmaking towns in mid- and east Devon, such as Tiverton and Honiton. However, the harbour was gradually silting up-as early as c. 1630 Tristram Risdon reported that "it hardly beareth small vessels"-and Bideford, which

is lower down the estuary and benefits from the scouring action of the fast flowing River Torridge, gradually took over the foreign trade.

Although for a time between 1680 and 1730, Barnstaple's trade was surpassed by Bideford's, it retained its economic importance until the early 20th century, when it was manufacturing lace, gloves, sail-cloth and fishing-nets, it had extensive potteries, tanneries, sawmills and foundries, and shipbuilding was also carried on.

Barnstaple was one of the boroughs reformed by the Municipal Reform Act 1835. Between the 1930s and the 1950s the town swallowed the villages of Pilton, Newport, and Roundswell through ribbon development.

Barwick (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 55' 19.204" N, 2° 37' 34.345" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barwick,_Somerset

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Barwick

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Barwick

The Church of Saint Mary Magdalene is just off the A37 at the western end of the village, about half a mile away from the main centre of population. The church was built before 1219 as a chapel of the minster church in Yeovil. It has been rebuilt and restored since, particularly in the 1850 when the chancel was rebuilt. There is still a weekly service. The ecclesiastical parish is now part of the benefice of Holy Trinity, Yeovil. The most architecturally significant features of the church are the bench ends, dating from 1533 - the eve of the English Reformation. The bench ends depict scenes from village life as well as typical pagan symbolism from that period such as the Green Man and the unicorn, a symbol of eternal life. There are also religious objects dating back much earlier, presumably from the church originally on the site, e.g. the Norman font.

The church has been designated by English Heritage as a Grade II* listed building.

Batcombe (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 50' 0.28" N, 2° 32' 35.52" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batcombe,_Dorset

Parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Batcombe

The church of St Mary Magdalene is on an ancient site. There has probably been a church there from the 11th century. The current building comprises a chancel, nave and 15th-century tower. The interior contains a font that has a Norman column (made from Ham Hill stone) with a cube-shaped limestone basin (probably made from Portesham stone); the basin is probably older than the column. The church interior also contains an elaborate stone screen, which is also made from Ham Hill stone.

<http://dorset-churches.org.uk/batcombe.html>

Batcombe is a very small village hidden under the northern slope of the Dorset Downs. The church consists of a nave and chancel with a 15th century tower. Much of the church was rebuilt by John Hicks in 1864, which resulted in the loss of the Minterne chapel - the memorial tablets being re-positioned on the north side of the tower. The interior contains an elaborate stone screen of Ham Hill stone and an interesting font consisting of a Norman

column of Ham Hill stone topped with a cuboid limestone basin (probably Portesham stone) which is probably earlier in date.

The church is the subject of one of Dorset's more curious tales. It is said that at one time, the local squire, who was known as 'Conjuring Minterne', rode his horse off Batcombe Hill and knocked off one of the pinnacles on the tower. It is said that Minterne vowed that he would be buried neither in nor out of the church, so he was buried half inside and half outside of the Minterne Chapel.

Bath-Holloway (Somerset), Maudlin Chapel

Koordinaten: 51° 22' 33.438" N, 2° 21' 49.932" W

<https://www.magdalenchapelbath.co.uk/chapel-history/>

<http://www.rareoldprints.com/bathprints?openform&iobcat=087%20Maudlin%20or%20Magdalen%20Chapel>

Maudlin Chapel, Bath-Holloway

The origins of the Chapel are obscure and have been the subject of much scholarly conjecture. The earliest hard facts are that sometime between 1090 and 1100 a deed of gift was made by Walter Hosat, granting the Chapel of "the Blessed Mary Magdalene at Holeweye" to the Abbey Church of St Peter, Bath; and that around the end of the twelfth century a small hospital for lepers was founded close to the Chapel and also consigned to the care of the Abbey's monks.

The Chapel came under the remit of Bath Municipal Charities, and hence St John's Hospital, in 1894 and has remained so ever since. In 2012 the Magdalen Chapel Foundation and St John's Hospital amalgamated as Charities; and in 2016 St John's Hospital was renamed as St John's Foundation.

Anmerkung:

Im englischen Bath wurde die die Sonnengöttin Göttin Sul verehrt, die Minerva zuzuordnen ist, und genau dort befand sich sowohl ein Heiligtum von Maria Magdalena, die Maudlin Chapel, als auch der "Magdalene's Well", der zwischen Bath und Lastingham liegt und klares Heilwasser spendet.

Alter Name von Bath: Aquae Sulis - die Wasser von Sulis! Wasser einer Sonnengöttin - Bäder, die Minerva-Sulis geweiht waren.

Battlefield (Shropshire), Church and College of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 45' 2.52" N, 2° 43' 25.32" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/salop/vol2/pp128-131>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene%27s+Church&gridref=SJ5117>

THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BATTLEFIELD

The principal object of Battlefield College was to provide intercession for the souls of those slain in the battle of Shrewsbury (1403), on the site of which its church was built. (fn. 1) Although Henry IV provided the bulk of its endowment and figured as founder in 1410 (fn. 2) the college owed its inception not to the king but to Roger Ive, its first master. Ive, member of

a burgess family of Shrewsbury, had been Rector of Albright Hussey, the parish in which Battlefield lay, since 1398. (fn. 3) In 1406 he obtained licence to acquire a two-acre site in Hateley Field from Richard Hussey, the lord of the manor, with the object of building a chapel there so that daily masses might be celebrated by himself and a fellow-chaplain for the souls of the slain. (fn. 4) The site was described in some detail in 1410; (fn. 5) it was surrounded by a ditch with two 20-foot entrances to the north and south and within it was the large common grave in which most of the dead from the battle had been buried.

The evolution of Battlefield as a college of priests from its beginnings as a simple chantry chapel seems to have been the result of negotiations, 1406-10, between Ive, Hussey, and the Crown. In March 1409, when Ive had nearly finished building the body of the church, (fn. 6) it was constituted a perpetual chantry, to be served by 7 chaplains and a master, and was to be independent of the mother-church of Albright Hussey. (fn. 7) Licence was given for the chaplains to acquire lands and later in that year they obtained a crown grant of the advowson of St. Michael's-on-Wyre (Lancs.), with licence to appropriate it. (fn. 8) This scheme was evidently found unsatisfactory. Having surrendered the chapel to the Crown early in 1410, (fn. 9) Ive obtained a fresh foundation charter in May of that year. (fn. 10) This was addressed to Ive alone, appointed him master, and reduced the number of chaplains to five. It provided that Battlefield should be united with the benefice of Albright Hussey and vested the office of master in successive rectors of that church. The Crown increased its original endowment by the addition of the advowsons of Shifnal (including Dawley chapel) and of the chapel of St. Michael in the Castle, Shrewsbury (including Shrewsbury St. Julian and Ford chapels), both of which were to be appropriated. Further clauses exempted the master from taxation on his spiritualities and temporalities and granted him the right to hold an annual fair at Battlefield on the patronal feast day (22 July). It is perhaps significant that a papal confirmation of October 1410 (fn. 11) refers to Battlefield for the first time as a college and not simply as a perpetual chantry. As patrons of Albright Hussey the Hussey family were also patrons of Battlefield and they maintained a close connexion with the college throughout its history. Prayers for their welfare were among the services required of the chaplains of 1410 (fn. 12) and two members of the family became masters in the early 16th century. (fn. 13)

Until his resignation in 1447 the college was dominated by the strong personality of Roger Ive. He seems to have regarded the endowments secured in 1410 as adequate for its maintenance. A small piece of land near the college in Harlescote was bought in 1421 (fn. 14) and in 1428 lands there and in Albright Hussey were leased from Shrewsbury Abbey, (fn. 15) but the only substantial addition was the township of Aston in Shifnal, acquired before 1444. (fn. 16) Solvency may, however, have been maintained at the expense of the college's obligations to its appropriated churches, for there were complaints of neglect at Ford in the 1440s. (fn. 17) Throughout its history the college seems to have relied on alms to cover expenditure on the fabric of the church and its other buildings. Indulgences to stimulate almsgiving were obtained from the bishop of Hereford in 1418, (fn. 18) from the Pope in 1423 (fn. 19) and 1443, (fn. 20) and from the bishop of Lichfield in 1460, (fn. 21) while proctors of the college are found collecting alms, nominally for the fabric and new buildings, in 1461, (fn. 22) 1480, (fn. 23) 1484, (fn. 24) and 1525. (fn. 25)

The charter of 1410 had vested the site of the college and its endowments in Roger Ive and he also regarded as his property the furnishings and other contents of the church and communal collegiate buildings. In the years immediately before his resignation he took steps to ensure that the college should not suffer when it ceased to be a proprietary establishment. By his will of 1444 (fn. 26) he directed that he should be buried in a stone tomb near the high altar, and he granted the church plate, vestments, and service books, together with a dwelling house, kitchen, and buttery with their furniture, to the five chaplains as the endowment of a chantry for his soul. The will also apportioned the revenues between the master and chaplains and laid down rules of conduct. The master was allotted the income from the appropriated churches of

Shifnal and Shrewsbury St. Julian and rents from Aston in Shifnal. The chaplains, who were to pay 5 marks a year for their board, were required to have dinner and supper together in the hall, not in their own chambers. They were not to absent themselves without leave and were forbidden to keep women inside the college or elsewhere on pain of expulsion. Their salaries, up to that time 8 marks apiece, were to be drawn from the revenues of St. Michael's-on-Wyre. An additional 2 marks apiece was to be paid them if they celebrated daily for Ive's soul and kept an obit on the anniversary of the battle of Shrewsbury for Ive, members of the Hussey family, and others. They might also receive the revenues of Ford chapel if they celebrated a weekly requiem on Mondays for the same intentions. The liturgy to be observed on high feast days was set out in some detail.

The college's immunity from taxation, based on the charter of 1410, was tested in what appears to have been a collusive action in the Exchequer in 1445 (fn. 27) and confirmed later in that year. (fn. 28) There is some evidence too that at about this time significant additions were being made to the church fabric and fittings. Although the tower at Battlefield church was probably not completed until c. 1500, during the mastership of Adam Grafton, (fn. 29) Ive's will makes it clear that building there was in contemplation if not actually in progress by 1444. (fn. 30) The stained glass formerly in the church, depicting the arms of the Hussey family, their relatives and neighbours, has been dated to the years 1434-45 (fn. 31) and the oak statue of Our Lady of Pity, still in the church, probably dates from the same period. (fn. 32)

Ive resigned in 1447 on a pension of £10 a year (fn. 33) and may have been dead by 1454. (fn. 34) His successors appear to have made less impact on the life of the college. Roger Phelips (master 1454-78) built six chambers for the chaplains near the college gateway. (fn. 35) These are thought to have stood within the present churchyard to the south of the church and may have replaced earlier quarters in a three-story building adjoining the south wall of the chancel, of which slight traces remain. (fn. 36) Adam Grafton, who took some part in the completion of the tower, held a number of other preferments, served as chaplain to Prince Edward (later Edward V) at Ludlow, and was successively archdeacon of Salop and Stafford. (fn. 37) He seems to have been living at Withington in 1506 (fn. 38) and it is unlikely that he was ever in residence at the college. His successor John Hussey may also have been non-resident, since he did not appear at the bishop's visitation in 1518. (fn. 39)

No significant additions were made to the endowment of the college after 1447. Its privilege of spiritual jurisdiction in the parish of Shrewsbury St. Julian was evidently called into question soon after Ive's resignation, for the master was inhibited from exercising such jurisdiction in 1454, (fn. 40) but his right to prove wills there was confirmed in 1536. (fn. 41) By the early 16th century the college no longer enjoyed the exemption from taxation which Ive had gone to such pains to procure. (fn. 42) The burden of taxation, together with the pensions due to the former master Adam Grafton, was the chief complaint of the chaplains at the visitation of 1518. (fn. 43) The college statutes were then said to be well observed but, according to the master, they were no longer fully observed in 1524. (fn. 44) The chaplains, however, were obedient and of good character and he intended to make the necessary reforms. One of the chaplains complained that they were being held answerable for the debts of a former master, and another alleged that the present master had carried off the college muniments.

In 1535 the college's gross income was said to be £56 1s. 4d. (fn. 45) Of this sum £3 was derived from rents in Aston, £50 14s. 8d. from the lessees of the rectories of St. Michael's-on-Wyre and Shifnal and of the tithes of Dawley, Shrewsbury St. Julian, Ford, and Albright Hussey, and £2 6s. 8d. from alms and oblations. The master's salary was then put at £34 a year and those of the five chaplains at £4 apiece, but the former was said to be about £20 in 1546 and 1548, when the chaplains each received 8 marks a year, (fn. 46) as had been the practice in the earlier 15th century. There is no evidence that the additional stipends offered in

Ive's will were ever paid. If the terms upon which Roger Mosse was admitted as a chaplain in 1546 were typical each chaplain was given the use of a garden and fishpond in the college orchard in addition to a chamber. (fn. 47) Edward Shorde, one of the chaplains, obtained a lease for life of the chapels of St. Michael in the Castle and St. Julian in 1542 (fn. 48) and it is possible that this living, being close to the college, was normally served by the chaplains in person, but by 1548 the rectory of St. Julian had been leased to the college's patron Richard Hussey. (fn. 49) Ive's will contains references to an almshouse or hospital at the college (fn. 50) and a deponent in a lawsuit of 1581 recalled going to school there as a boy, (fn. 51) but no expenditure is recorded under either of these heads in or after 1535.

The formal dissolution of the college seems to have taken place early in 1548, for a pension of 10 marks was assigned to the master in June of that year, (fn. 52) but the master and five chaplains were still in residence in November. (fn. 53) By this date the church had replaced Albright Hussey chapel as the parish church, (fn. 54) the parish being subsequently styled Battlefield. Edward Shorde was retained as curate at a stipend of £5 a year and was assigned quarters in the 'curate's chamber'. (fn. 55)

The site of the college, the rectory of St. Julian, Albright Hussey chapel, tithes in Harlescott, market stalls near the college, and the tolls of Battlefield fair were granted in 1549 to John Cowper and Richard Trevor, (fn. 56) who conveyed the Harlescott tithes to Thomas Ireland later in that year (fn. 57) and presumably disposed of the remainder soon afterwards, for the college site is found in the possession of the Hussey family until 1638. (fn. 58) Lands in St. Michael's-on-Wyre were also sold in 1549 (fn. 59) and the estate at Aston in Shifnal in 1553. (fn. 60) Shifnal rectory and Ford church were retained by the Crown until 1588 (fn. 61) and 1590 (fn. 62) respectively and the rectory of St. Michael's-onWyre until the early 17th century. (fn. 63)

Apart from the feature on the south wall of the chancel no remains of the college are now standing; it was probably demolished soon after the Dissolution. Depressions in the field to the south of the churchyard are thought to mark the site of the college fishponds (fn. 64) but neither these nor the site of the college buildings have ever been excavated. A description of the church is reserved for a later volume.

Battlefield (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 45' 2.52" N, 2° 43' 25.32" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Battlefield

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene%27s+Church&gridref=SJ5117>

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Battlefield

St Mary Magdalene's Church is in the village of Battlefield, Shropshire, England. It was built on the site of the 1403 Battle of Shrewsbury between Henry IV and Henry "Hotspur" Percy, and was originally intended as a chantry, a place of intercession and commemoration for those killed in the fighting. It is probably built over a mass burial pit. It was originally a collegiate church staffed by a small community of chaplains whose main duty was to perform a daily liturgy for the dead. Roger Ive, the local parish priest, is generally regarded as the founder, although the church received considerable support and endowment from Henry IV. After the dissolution of the college and chantry in 1548, the building was used as the local parish church and it underwent serious decay, punctuated by attempts at rebuilding from the mid-18th century. A restoration in Victorian times was controversial in intention, scope and detail, although many original features remain. Today it is a redundant Anglican church. It is

recorded in the National Heritage List for England as a designated Grade II* listed building, and is under the care of the Churches Conservation Trust.

The founders

In a grant of 27 May 1410 Henry IV portrayed himself as founder of the memorial chapel and chantry at Battlefield, granting land other endowments to Roger Ive, the Rector of Albright Hussey for this purpose. Henry's version of events was long taken at face value, despite available evidence in his own letters patent that clearly contradicted it. In a 1792 contribution to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, David Parkes described Battlefield church as originally "a collegiate church of secular canons, built undoubtedly by order of the king." Richard Brooke, writing about the field of battle in 1857, explained.

In gratitude for, and in commemoration of, this victory, Henry the Fourth erected on the spot Battlefield Church; and from the circumstance of the battle having been fought on St Mary Magdalen's eve, he, in compliance with the prevalent opinions of the age, and probably also from his considering himself in some degree indebted to her for the victory, caused the church to be dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

However, a Georgian historian of Shropshire, John Brickdale Blakeway, had long before disentangled the course of the foundation, making clear that the initiative was local, coming from Roger Ive, the parish rector, and Richard Hussey, the lord of the manor. Blakeway's notes were not published until 1889, more than 60 years after his death, so W. G. D. Fletcher, an important Victorian antiquarian, was sometimes credited with discovering Roger Ive's claim to be the true founder.

The true moment of foundation had already passed almost four years earlier than Henry IV's grant of 1410. On 28 October 1406 Henry had himself given a licence to Richard Hussey, the lord of the manor of Albright Hussey, to make a grant of two acres of land in Hateley Field to Roger Ive. The land was to be held in frankalmoin, free of military and other secular services. Its initial purpose was specified as providing a site for a chantry chapel to sing masses for the souls of the king himself, his ancestors, and those killed in the battle. The foundation of the church was almost certainly on the suggestion of Roger Ive, with Hussey apparently entirely responsive and willing to donate the site.

Roger Ive is described as "of Leaton" and this is likely to be the village a short distance to the west of Albright Hussey (now Albrighton): there is another Leaton to the east of Shrewsbury. He was presented to the rectory of Albright Hussey by Richard Hussey on 22 October 1398. On 8 January 1399 he was presented to the rectory of nearby Fitz, where Haughmond Abbey, a nearby Augustinian house, held the advowson. Although a pluralist, Ive held two fairly poor benefices. Albright Hussey had once been divided between two important Shrewsbury churches, St Alkmund's and St Mary's, and there were still pensions and other outgoings to both St Mary's and Lilleshall Abbey, which had superseded the college of St Alkmund's. Haughmond Abbey also took a cut at Fitz, where it had wrested control from St Mary's in 1256 after trial by combat. In 1535, when Albright Hussey had been effectively absorbed into Battlefield chapel, it brought in only 20 shillings per year. Ive was clearly a strong and forceful personality who dominated developments at Battlefield until his retirement in 1447. Richard Hussey was a member of the Shropshire landed gentry, a middling landowner, although not a nobleman. The extent and limits of his wealth were displayed in January 1415 when he granted "to Roger Yve clerk, Richard Colfex clerk, and William Sumpnour clerk, all my lands and tenements, rents and services, with their appurtenances, which I have in the towns of Adbryghton Husee, Harlascote, Salop, and Monkeforyate, within the county of Salop, together with the advowsons of the chapel of Adbryghton husee and of the chantry of blessed Mary Magdalene of the Batelfeld, and of Penkeriche within the county of Stafford: To have and to hold all the lands and tenements aforesaid, rents and services, with their appurtenances, together with the Advowsons aforesaid, to the aforesaid Roger, Richard and

William, of the chief lords of those fees, their heirs and assigns, by the services thence due and of right accustomed, for ever."

Fletcher, who gives the text of the document, points out that it was not intended to donate this property to the chaplains of Battlefield chapel, who never owned it. Rather it was part of a fresh settlement of the property. A grant to feoffees could both aid in tax avoidance and give the donor considerably greater freedom in disposing of his property. There is some ambiguity about whether the document was issued at Albright Hussey or Penkridge in neighbouring Staffordshire. During the late 12th century the Hussey family had held a large estate at Penkridge and were apparently recognised as lords of the manor. A minority and the resulting wardship allowed King John to exert pressure on Hugh Hose or Hussey to transfer the estate and the important Collegiate Church of St Michael and All Angels to Henry de Loundres, recently consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1215. Thereafter the Archbishops always held the deanery of the church, which belonged to the Crown, despite Hussey's claim to the advowson. However, this assertion of a shadowy "intermediate lordship" in Penkridge seems to have been a family strategy for about three centuries. Richard Hussey was presumably asserting the prestige of a family that had once been considerably more notable.

Henry IV's contribution

Although the 1406 grant asserts that Hateley Field was the scene of the battle between the king and Henry Percy, Philip Morgan, in a 600th anniversary lecture, reminds us that "the battle had been fought across the open fields of three adjacent townships which also lay within at least two parishes of the nearby town." The Victoria County History volume describes what followed the foundation as a series of "negotiations, 1406-10, between Ive, Hussey, and the Crown." Morgan, in his classification of medieval memorial chapels, assigns Battlefield to those founded by "private speculators." The negotiations seem to have drawn the king into a closer partnership. On 17 March 1409, in his capacity as Duke of Lancaster, Henry IV incorporated the chapel as a perpetual chantry, dedicated to Mary Magdalene, with eight chaplains, one of whom was to be Master. He also signalled his intention to grant it the advowson of St Michael's Church, St Michael's on Wyre, Lancashire. This promise was implemented by letters patent under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster on 28 May 1409. The chapel was allowed not only to present the priest but to appropriate the tithes of Michaellskirke. The king had implied that the chapel was already built but this cannot have been entirely true, as he ordered the lead for the roof from the duchy's receiver at Tutbury Castle only in August of that year.

Royal re-foundation

In the following year the status and constitution of the chapel were changed. Ive had surrendered the land to the king, probably late in 1409, as Fletcher writes, "for some reason that does not appear." Morgan points out that kings had an obvious motive to "assimilate a monument which might act as a focus for opposition to an official programme of memorialisation." It suited Ive, Hussey and the king alike that the new foundation should appear to be a royal initiative. Blakeway, comments:

Upon the face of this' transaction, it rather looks as if Henry at first wished to give it the air of a tribute of loyal affection to his person and title from one of his zealous subjects; and considering the way in which he came by the crown, it was not unimportant for him to give it this appearance. At least I cannot otherwise account for this needlessly circuitous mode of conveyance. Why he found it afterwards expedient to proceed in a more direct course, and become himself the immediate founder, does not appear.

On 7 February 1410 the king commissioned Sir William Walford to take possession of the site on his behalf. The document gives a detailed description of the site and nearby property of the chapel and mysteriously describes it as having only six chaplains, together with Roger Ive as

Master or Warden. It also includes Richard Hussey and his wife Isolda among those whose souls were to benefit from the masses offered. On 27 May 1410 the chapel was re-founded by a royal charter. This established a community of five chaplains and a master to pray daily for the souls of the king, Richard Hussey and his wife, and for those killed in the battle. Ives and his successors as rector were to hold this post. The advowsons of St Michael's chapel in Shrewsbury Castle and its dependent chapel, St Julian's Church in Shrewsbury, and of St Andrew's Church in Shifnal were added to the endowments and Battlefield chapel was allowed to appropriate the tithes of all of them.[4] It was also allowed to hold a fair on the patronal feast, 22 July, each year. The warden was to be free of all taxes and impositions, even those agreed by the clergy.

Papal confirmation

Ives wrote to obtain papal confirmation of the foundation. This came from John XXIII, a nominee of the Council of Pisa during the Western Schism, and so later condemned as an antipope. John's bull of 30 October 1410 was the first document explicitly to describe the Battlefield church as a college of priests: "a certain college which was called a perpetual chantry." [34] The document rehearsed the history of the foundation, the property boundaries and the endowments, confirming all of the king's grants, with the exception of the fair.

Dedication

The dedication of the college and chantry was to Mary Magdalene and this had been decided by the time of Henry IV's endowment of Battlefield chapel in March 1409, if not earlier. The Battle of Shrewsbury took place on 21 July, the vigil or eve of St Mary Magdalene's Day, which falls on 22 July. The unknown and unrecovered bodies of the dead would have been buried mainly on the saint's day. The only extant seal of the college, found on a deed of 1530, is marked SIGILLUM COMMUNE DOMINI ROGERI IVE PRIMI MAGISTRI ET SUCCESSORUM SUORUM COLLEGII BEATE MARIE MAGDALENE IUXTA SALOP, showing that the dedication persisted and was regularly attested. The festival of Mary Magdalene was celebrated annually and accompanied by the fair.

[...]

Baunton (Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 44' 26.76" N, 1° 58' 11.96" W

<http://www.britainexpress.com/counties/glouces/churches/Baunton.htm>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Baunton

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Baunton

History, tourist information, and nearby accommodation

The little Norman church of St Mary Magdalene, Baunton, houses a treasure in the form of a superb 14th century wall painting that practically dominates the north wall of the small nave.

HISTORY

The church of St Mary Magdalene was built around 1150 by the monks of Cirencester Abbey. The Abbot of Cirencester was also the lord of the manor at Baunton, and the monks cultivated land here. The abbey retained ownership of the Baunton estate until the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The church has undergone few changes over the centuries and retains much of its Norman character. There is a plain Norman arch leading to a simple chancel, where a 13th century window was inserted in the north wall. And it needs to be there, for Baunton, quite unusually, has no east window behind the altar. I'm hard-put to think of another parish church without an

east window! The helpful church guide pamphlet suggests there are 5 such churches in Gloucestershire.

A much worn 12th century piscina stands to the south of the altar. Behind the altar itself is a 15th century reredos which was originally part of the rood screen. The pulpit dates from the Jacobean period and has several nicely carved panels. There is a plain 16-sided font bowl, dated to the early 16th century, which stands atop the original Norman font base.

MEDIEVAL ALTAR FRONTAL

In a display case on the south wall, opposite the St Christopher wall painting, is a long 15th century altar frontal, protected in a glass case and covered by curtains to shield the sensitive cloth from the light. The frontal cloth is complete and original, consisting of alternate panels of yellow and brown damask material. The centre of the cloth shows a Rood, with figures of St John and St Mary made with metal and silk thread. Stitched into the design is a rebus (a medieval visual pun). This shows an eagle (the symbol of St John), an ass, and a barrel, or tun. Together these symbols represent the name of John As[h]ton, presumably the patron who paid for the creation of the frontal cloth.

THE BAUNTON WALL PAINTING

Facts and Figures:

- The painting was made sometime in the 14th century
- It measures 388cm high and 300cm wide
- St Christopher was the patron saint of travellers in the medieval period. A figure of the saint carrying the Christ child across a river was often painted opposite the church door, where it would be seen by people entering or leaving the church. A popular belief suggested that if you saw an image of St Christopher you would not die that day.
- St Christopher was often represented larger than life, partly because the original St Christopher was a giant, named Reprobus before his conversion to Christianity.
- As is typical in St Christopher figures, the saint is shown facing east, holding a long staff in both hands. He is wearing a red cloak and a tunic of dark green. The Christ child sits, without aid, on the saint's shoulder, carrying an orb.

The really fascinating part of the Baunton St Christopher - apart from its remarkable state of preservation - is the array of symbolic elements in the background. There is a hermit with a lantern, his cell shown as a church. A boy fishing is thought to represent Satan, who is 'fishing' for souls. A mermaid represents Pride, one of the Seven Deadly Sins. In the background is an indistinct windmill, representing Sloth.

About Baunton, St Mary Magdalene Church

Address: Baunton, Cotswolds, Gloucestershire, England, GL7 7DH

Attraction Type: Historic Church

Location: Just off the A417 or A435 north of Cirencester. Usually open daylight

Beetley (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 43' 42.312" N, 0° 55' 18.721" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beetley#St_Mary-Magdalene's_Church

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s,_Old_Beetley

St. Mary-Magdalen's Church, Beetley

The Church is believed to be built on the site mentioned in the Domesday Book (1087) and is dated to 1320. The tower of the church was heightened in the 16th Century, with the north isle being demolished in the 18th century and with windows being installed in the wall.

<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF2831-St-Mary-Magdalen%27s-Church-Beetley&Index=2622&RecordCount=56881&SessionID=b2171e3c-2189-4105-944c-8747c6b0f2f9>

Summary

The church dated to 1320 may stand on the site of an earlier one recorded in the Domesday Book. The tower was heightened in the 16th century and the north aisle was demolished in the 18th century and new windows were inserted in the wall. The other windows are a complete set made in the 14th century. Outside the porch doorway is an early scratch dial that was used to tell people what time to come to Mass.

Full description

This decorated church dates to 1320 and may stand on the site of an earlier one recorded in the Domesday Book. The tower was heightened in the 16th century. The north aisle was demolished in the 18th century (see notes from faculties in file) and new windows were inserted in the north wall. The other windows are a complete set made in the 14th century. Outside the porch doorway is an early scratch dial that was used to tell people what time to come to Mass.

See (S4) in file.

E. Rose (NAU), 2 October 1990.

November 1978. Field Observation.

A detailed architectural description was compiled during a visit to the church.

See notes in file.

H. Hamilton (NLA), 11 January 2008.

1980. Research.

Richard Fawcett suggests the church was inspired by the south cloister walk of 1320 at Norwich cathedral.

Information from (S1).

H. Hamilton (NLA), 11 January 2008.

S. Cotton notes seven wills leaving money to the tower in 1500-31 and assumes the west window is reused. However one of these wills specifically refers to "increasing the steeple." It is possible that only the top storey is 16th century.

Source unknown.

E. Rose (NAU), 5 April 1982.

The original set of bells is said to be "among the oldest in Norfolk", with additional bells cast from the set originally at Runham.

Source unknown.

E. Rose (NAU), 27 September 1985.

January or February 1985. Lecture.

P. Cattermole noted that the bells were only two original Mallows, constructed in the 18th century at the East Dereham foundry.

E. Rose (NAU), 30 January 1986.

October 1996. Report.

A press release records the theft of two oak chests from the church, one of which was believed to date to the 16th century.

Information from (S3).

H. Hamilton (NLA), 11 January 2008.

Belfast (Antrim), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene (St. Mary Magdalene Episcopal Chapel)

Koordinaten: 54° 35' 24.547" N, 5° 55' 49.361" W

http://www.st-marymagdalene.org.uk/index_files/Our_Parish.html

<http://www.st-marymagdalene.org.uk/downloads/Church%20history.pdf>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Belfast

Mary Magdalene Parish Church, Belfast

ST MARY MAGDALENE parish on Donegall Pass was part of the former parish of Belfast, anciently called Shankill. It was to provide an asylum for 'penitent females' with chapel attached and named the Ulster Magdalene Asylum and Episcopal Chapel. It was opened on December 1, 1839. Built in basilica form with galleries and approached by steps, it had three apartments beneath as schoolrooms for boys, girls and infants.

A fire broke out in December 1898 after which the church was rebuilt and dedicated on October 20, 1900. It was built using Scrabo stone and numerous gifts to the parish were dedicated at the opening service. Worthy of mention is the brass eagle lectern which is regarded as being one of the finest in Ulster.

In 1979, thanks to the generosity of some parishioners, what was the church room became 'The Chapel of the Holy Spirit', and since then has been used for evening and lunchtime services.

During the 1950s and early '60s, St Mary Magdalene was filled to capacity and was the social life of the local community. Girl Guides, Brownies, Youth and Badminton Clubs thrived and, of course, we are proud to be the home of the 1st Irish Boys' Brigade Company, which began in 1888 until the present day. Unfortunately, due to falling numbers, the 25th Guide Company is no more.

In 2007, faced with the dwindling number of parishioners in a sizeable minority of parishes, especially in the Belfast inner city area, the then Bishop of Connor Alan Harper decided that something had to be done to safeguard the existence of these parishes. Negotiations began at diocesan level and it was decided to ask these smaller parishes to amalgamate consequently sharing the financial burden.

The Parish of St Mary Magdalene was earmarked for amalgamation with St Aidan's, Sandy Row, resulting in what is known as a 'grouping' of the two parishes. Both churches continued to have their own services, select vestries and separate financial accounts, but shared joint ministry until December 2012. At this stage, Bishop Alan Abernethy broke with tradition and offered both parishes the opportunity to have 'their own' part-time minister-in-charge. Whilst all rejoiced in this new move, the friendships that have developed between both parishes will continue well into the future.

Our beloved church has been standing in Donegall Pass for over 100 years—let us hope and pray it stands for another century. We have come through good times and bad, happy times and sad, but "the Magdalene" will always live in the hearts of all who have worshipped here. If you are visiting in the area and would like to come and worship with us, you can be sure of a very warm welcome!

Belfast (Antrim), Ulster Magdalene Asylum

Koordinaten: 54° 35' 24.547" N, 5° 55' 49.361" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_Magdalene_Asyllum

<http://www.st-marymagdalene.org.uk/downloads/Church%20history.pdf>

Ulster Magdalene Asylum, Belfast

The Ulster Magdalene Asylum was founded in 1839 at Donegall Pass, Belfast (now in Northern Ireland), by the Church of Ireland. Like other Magdalene Asylums it cared for "fallen women". It was founded as part of the St. Mary Magdalene Parish and was to provide an asylum for "penitent females" with a chapel attached and named the Ulster Magdalene Asylum and Episcopal Chapel (St Mary Magdalene Chapel). It was opened on December 1, 1839. While the laundry closed in 1916, the institution survived and the home operated until the 1960s.

Set up to "rehabilitate" the women, generally, women who were pregnant out of wedlock, women involved in prostitution and others convicted of petty crimes. It was described, "For the reception of erring and repentant females". As the residents, in keeping with similar institutions, worked in a laundry, the Asylum was sometimes termed the "steam laundry". The English architect (and future MP and Mayor of Belfast) Sir Charles Lanyon renowned for many buildings in Ireland, particularly in Belfast, designed a new Gothic styled school and chapel for the Ulster Magdalene Asylum in 1851. The Ulster Magdalene Asylum in Belfast maintained a close relationship with other Protestant evangelical organisations set up in the Victorian era such as the Belfast Midnight Mission (which was a rescue for "unfortunate women and their offspring") as well as the Belfast Female Mission, a School was affiliated to the Asylum run by the Church Education Society these organisations shared members and trustees. The Magdalene Asylum was run by a board of trustees, five clergymen and four lay members of the church.

While the Ulster Magdalene Asylum was established by the Church of Ireland, similar institutions in Belfast were established for other denominations such as the Catholic refuge was set up at the Good Shepherd Convent, Ballynafeigh (established in 1867), or the earlier Ulster Female Penitentiary and Laundry, Edgar Home, named after its founder Rev. John Edgar, initially non-denominational but became associated with the Presbyterian Church. The Salvation Army also had a shelter.

The Ulster Magdalene Asylum was closed as a steam laundry in 1916 and demolished in 1918. During its existence from 1849–1916 it supplied shelter, maintenance, employment, instruction and encouragement to upwards of 3,000 women. The Church provided services to women after the closure, as well as other services provided by the Belfast Mission.

Chaplains to the Asylum include a Rev. T.F. Miller, and Rev. Walter Riddell.

The Chapel survives as the parish of St Mary Magdalene, Donegall Pass, Belfast, and it celebrated its 175 anniversary in 2014.

Bewbush (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 5′ 55.748″ N, 0° 13′ 45.595″ W

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/volume/BF111306>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bewbush>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Bewbush

Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Barn Church), Bewbush

There is a Church of England church named for Saint Mary Magdalene in the west of the neighbourhood. At the neighbourhood centre, alongside the primary school is a Sure Start

Children and Family Centre and a doctor's surgery. However, in March 2007, the local authority announced its intention to redevelop the area of central Bewbush. In 2009 the closure and demolition of the Bewbush Leisure Centre and The Dorsten public house took place, with the creation of a smaller pavilion style community building next to where the leisure centre had been.

<http://www.bewbushbarnchurch.org/about-us/>

The Barn Church (also known as St. Mary Magdalene's), is part of the Parish of Gossops Green and Bewbush, St. Alban's, in the Diocese of Chichester.

The Parish Church is St. Alban's, in Gossops Green. You can visit the St. Alban's website by clicking on this link.

As well as being a beautiful Church, the Barn also makes a great venue for conferences, parties, clubs, meetings and Church quiet days. Please see the Hire Information Page for more details.

If you have any questions or cannot find what you are looking for on this site, then please email us at: hire@bewbushbarnchurch.org

Bewholme (Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helena

Koordinaten: 53° 56' 5" N, 0° 15' 24" W

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101249440-church-of-saint-mary-magdalene-and-saint-helena-bewholme>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helena, Bewholme

A 15 SW BEWHOLME NUNKEELING

2/8 Church of Saint Mary Magdalene and Saint Helena

II.

Church. Probably founded mid C12; rebuilt 1810 using old materials. Brick with cladding of coursed squared rubble and cobbles. 2-bay nave, one-bay chancel. Nave: 2 pointed windows, the heads turned in brick with small keystones. West door of six raised and fielded panels in round-headed opening also turned in brick. Chancel: east window of three stepped lancets, now in ruins. Interior: triple stepped chancel arch. Pointed chamfered central arch on cylindrical piers flanked by similar, lower, arches on cylindrical responds with moulded abaci. Ruinous at time of re-survey.

Bexill-on-Sea (East Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 50' 29.11" N, 0° 28' 40.71" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Bexhill-on-Sea

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Bexhill-on-Sea

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Bexill-on-Sea

St Mary Magdalene's Church is a Roman Catholic Parish church in Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, England. It was founded in 1893 and built in 1907 in the Gothic Revival style. It is situated on the corner of Sea Road and Magdalen Road opposite Station Road and Bexhill

railway station in the centre of the town. It was designed by Arthur Young and is a Grade II listed building.

History

In 1893, a Catholic mission was founded in the town. There was a small church and school housed in the same building. This was next to a presbytery.

From 1906 to 1907, the present church was built. When it was completed, the building that housed the old church and school became the church hall. The church was designed by a convert to Catholicism, Arthur Young. He was born in 1853 and went to Stamford Grammar School before apprenticing with Somers Clarke & Mickelthwaite. In 1877, he started his own architectural firm and went on to design churches and chapels including the Benson Memorial Church, St Dominic's School in Harrow and Church of Our Lady and St Peter, Aldeburgh, when he died during its construction in 1924.

The church contains a painting of the Crucifixion of Jesus by August Neven du Mont and a war memorial mentioning Awdry Vaucour. In 1913, the church was consecrated.

Bildeston (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 06' 20.16" N, 0° 53' 53.01" E

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1037449>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bildeston#St_Mary_Magdalene_Church

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Bildeston

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Bildeston

St Mary Magdalene Church now stands isolated, about half a mile from Bildeston. On the morning of 8 May 1975 the church tower collapsed. The tower was undergoing radical maintenance at the time, and the medieval bells had already been removed. The replacement tower is topped by a bare, functional box, with a slender little spire on top. The south porch has grand flushwork, a testimony to 15th century piety and Marian devotion. The doorway must be among the best in the county of its period. St Mary's also boasts a glorious window by the Kempe workshop, depicting the Annunciation and richly adorned with subsidiary scenes.

On 23 January 1958, the church was designated as a Grade I listed building, the highest ranking and one denoting a building of exceptional interest.

Billericay (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 37' 33.323" N, 0° 25' 5.441" E

<https://www.billericaychurches.org/stmm/index.html>

St. Mary Magdalen Church, Billericay

St Mary Magdalen Church in the High Street, Billericay re-opened in 2007 after many months of restoration and refurbishment and entered a new era of community use, while still retaining its all-important role as a spiritual haven at the heart of the town. The building is equipped to serve the community in a variety of ways. A heated, tiled floor was laid and wood-framed upholstered church chairs added; similar to those in Chelmsford Cathedral. In addition, a kitchen and new toilets were installed and the heating renewed.

St Mary's is now much more comfortable and flexible. It is an ideal setting for concerts, exhibitions and a wide range of public events and community occasions - as well as for some religious services.

The majority of the cost of the refurbishment was raised from generous contributions from local charities and from local support. The remaining amount was borrowed to complete the work and clearly any contribution we can raise from towns-people to preserve St Mary Magdalen at the centre of our town we shall welcome.

Phillips, Charles: The story of Billericay:

"Harry Rich, an says that: 'It is usually stated that about 1342 a chapel and a chantry with lands to support was founded in Billericay by a member of the Sulyard family of Flemmyng's, Runtwell'"

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1170075>

717/8/13 HIGH STREET 04-JUL-55 (East side) CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE
GV II* DATES/ARCHITECTS: The tower is the oldest part of the church and dates to the C15. The chapel to which it was attached was entirely rebuilt c.1785 and was further extended in 1845-6 by the surveyor William Fry when the W ends of the aisles were rebuilt in brick to match the tower and the interior was refitted with N, S and W galleries. It was restored in 1950 to designs by G S Amos. In the 1950s the church was linked to the adjacent Church House to the S. It was repaired again by Laurence King in 1974-5 when it was stripped of many of its furnishings, and was renovated as a multi-use space c.2006-7.

MATERIALS: Brick with tiled roof. Gallery on cast iron columns.

PLAN: Wide nave with shallow bowed N and E apses, W tower flanked by lower N and S staircases. Galleries on N, S and W.

EXTERIOR The C15 W tower has a moulded W door set in a square frame, with contemporary Spanish blue and white tiles in the spandrels. The W window is of 2 lights and has cusped brick tracery, with a clock on a projecting open bracket above. There are pairs of uncusped lights in each face of the upper stage below a pinnacled, crow-stepped parapet set on a band of trefoiled arches. The west ends of the N and S aisles were extended alongside the tower c.1845 to form staircases. Their parapets copy the tower, and they have C15-style windows. The upper stage of the tower is abutted to N and S by the pitched roof of the 1780's rebuilding, the slopes of which create a pedimented effect to the W end.

The C18 nave is also of brick and has Georgian style windows with arched heads at upper and lower level, except in the apses which have only one set of arched windows. There are pilaster buttresses on the corners.

INTERIOR The interior is a very plain preaching box. The walls are plastered and painted and have a string course forming a cornice in the apses and linking the heads of the upper windows. The galleries stand on slender cast-iron columns. The altar stands in the E apse. WC's and a kitchen were added in the early C21, by when all of the remaining liturgical fittings save the altar had been removed.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES Turned altar rails in E apse. Reredos with pilasters, entablature and riddel posts in N apse as a monument to Rev. W S Smith (incumbent 1928-52).

HISTORY The chapel of St Mary Magdalene was built as a chantry chapel probably in the C14, and subsequently rebuilt or extended in the C15, when the present tower was built. Sold with other chantry property at the Reformation, it came into the possession of the inhabitants of Billericay, but remained a chapel of ease dependent on Great Burstead until 1844. By the late C18, the old chapel had become too small for the growing population of the town, and it was rebuilt in a contemporary style but retained the medieval tower, following a collection made in 1784-5. It became independent in 1844, and the following year the interior was provided with additional galleries for more seating, accessed via staircases at the W ends. The orientation, having formerly faced north, was turned eastwards in line with new liturgical

fashions. It was stripped of many liturgical furnishings in the 1970s, when the pulpit and choir stalls were removed and the altar moved forward. The church went out of regular liturgical use in 1992, when the new church of Emmanuel was opened; it was stripped of its pews, and provided with flexible seating and new kitchen and toilet facilities as a multi-use space.

SOURCES Buildings of England: Essex (2007), 135 RCHME Essex IV (1923)

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The church of St Mary Magdalene, Billericay, Essex is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * Excellent C15 brick tower with C19 side extensions on a good brick preaching-box church of the later C18. * Internally it has galleries of 1845 to N, S and W. * The combination of late medieval tower with tall Georgian body, a fusion of Gothic and Classical form, is usual and possesses high townscape value.

Bitchfield (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 50' 38.99" N, 0° 32' 36.34" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitchfield>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/snippet/6674>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bitchfield

The parish church, in Lower Bitchfield, is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. From 2006 to 2011 the incumbent was Rev Richard Ireson. The church is substantially unaltered, with features of both Norman and Perpendicular architecture.

St. Mary Magdalene's church, Bitchfield, Lincs. St. Mary's church has 11th century origins, an Early English tower with a recessed Decorated spire. Inside an early 13th century Transitional Norman arcade and an intersecting octagonal 14th century font. In a lovely spot at Lower Bitchfield.

The chancel of St Mary Magdalen's church was rebuilt in 1873 in Decorated style, including the east window - typical of the style of that period.

The tower of St Mary Magdalen dates from the 13th century. The spire, porch and nave windows are later 14th century work.

Inside is a 12th century north arcade set into an 11th century wall which has some herringbone masonry.

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-193981-church-of-st-mary-magdalone-bitchfield-a/photos>

Parish church. C11, C12, early and late C13, C14, C16, 1873 chancel rebuilt, C19, C20 boiler room. Coursed and squared limestone rubble with ashlar dressings. Ashlar. Lead and Collyweston slate roofs. Western tower, nave with clerestory, north aisle, chancel, south porch. 3 stage C13 tower has plinth, chamfered and roll moulded string courses, battlemented parapet with angle chutes, recessed octagonal ashlar spire with 2 light lucarnes to the principal directions, floriate knopped top and weather vane. The 2 light belfry openings have heavy Y tracery, chamfered surround and hood mould. To the south side ground stage a blank pointed opening and a reset C18 grave slab. To the second stage a narrow rectangular light. The C16 west window is of 2 lights, with cusped heads to the lights, triangular head and hood mould, set in roll and wave moulded surround. The west window of the north aisle is similar. C20 boiler house between aisle and tower. The squared rubble north aisle has moulded parapet, 3 stepped buttresses with bell moulded bases, a C13 pointed doorway in chamfered surround, and a 3 light C14 window with ogee heads to the lights, flat head and hood mould. In the east wall a C19 2 light window, pointed heads to the lights and quatrefoil. C14 ashlar clerestory having moulded parapet with 3 two light windows, cusped ogee heads, moulded pointed

surrounds. c.1873 chancel with Collyweston slate roof, having 2 light window in the north wall, 2 similar windows to the south, all with cusped heads and trefoils. The matching east window is of 3 lights with 2 quatrefoils to the head. The south wall of the nave has 3 tall stepped buttresses, chamfered string course and moulded parapet, with late C13 3 light intersecting traceried window with hood mould, and an early C13 2 light window with rounded heads to the tall lights. Matching clerestory. C14 gabled porch, with pointed outer doorway, moulded octagonal capitals, side benches, single 2 light ogee headed side windows, and a ribbed roof. Inner doorway is late C12, round headed, with dogtooth to the inner chamfer. Interior. 3 bay C12 north arcade, clearly inserted into an earlier wall with C11 herringbone masonry. Circular columns, responds and abaci, double chamfered round arches with C19 painted texts. Late C13 triple chamfered tower arch, dying to the reveals with above the earlier roof scar. C14 double chamfered chancel arch having octagonal responds and embattled imposts, with to north a C14 niche with cusped ogee head and pinnacles. In the eastern reveal of the easternmost south nave window a further C14 niche with trefoil head and ballflower decoration to underside of base. Beneath the window cill a hacked back piscina. High up on the north side is a blocked doorway to the roof loft. The fine nave and aisle roofs are C16, restored C19, retaining moulded principals, angel supporters and floriate bosses. In the chancel C19 double chamfered arch to vestry, and a C19 roof supported on contemporary human head corbels. C19 stained glass in east window. C16 octagonal font having quatrelobe panels with the symbol of the passion and other devices, with a top frieze of flowers and other tendrils. Monuments. In the north aisle a repositioned brass plaque to Elizabeth Lack, d.1661, with engraved coat of arms.

Birmingham-Hazelwell (West Midlands), Church of St. Mary Magdalen (Hazelwell Church)

Koordinaten: 52° 25' 34.982" N, 1° 54' 32.54" W

<https://ahistoryofbirminghamchurches.jimdofree.com/kings-norton-st-nicolas/st-mary-magdalen-hazelwell/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hazelwell_Church_-_geograph.org.uk_-_195163.jpg

St. Mary Magdalen, Hazelwell

97. ST. MARY MAGDALEN, Hazelwell (Vicarage Rd. and Priory Rd.), originated as a mission of All Saints', King's Heath, first licensed in 1906 and known as the St. Mary Magdalen mission church from 1916. (fn. 25) A Conventional District was attached to the church in 1922, (fn. 26) and a parish was assigned to it out of the parishes of All Saints, King's Heath, St. Nicolas, King's Norton, and the Ascension, Stirchley, in 1932. (fn. 27) The church was enlarged to three times its original size and was consecrated in 1936. (fn. 28) It is a low-built building of red brick in a modern style; in plan it is in the shape of a T with the foot pointing east and a tower projecting from the middle of the south wall. The large, square dormer windows are a prominent feature. The living, a perpetual curacy from 1932 and a vicarage from 1939, is in the gift of the Crown and the bishop alternately. (fn. 29).

Blaenau Ffestiniog (Gwynedd), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 59' 40.063" N, 3° 56' 7.76" W

<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/421436/details/st-mary-magdalene-catholic-church-high-street-blaenau-ffestiniog>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[File:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Blaenau_Ffestiniog_by_Eric_Jones_Geograph_1785626.jpg](#)

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Blaenau Ffestiniog

Brief Description:

St Mary Magdalene Church is located at the heart of the popular tourist village in the heart of Snowdonia. The church is built on the site of an Augustinian priory, and the present building still retains some of the pre-dissolution stonework.

Further Information:

Address:

St Mary Magdalene Catholic Church, Geufron Terrace, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, LL41 3BW.

Bleddfa (Powys), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 18' 28.026" N, 3° 9' 54.997" W

<https://llangunllobleddfa.wordpress.com/about/bleddfa/>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/5449050>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bleddfa

Bleddfa

The name Bleddfa suggests a mutation of the Welsh words Blaidd + fan - the place of the wolf. Tradition has it that the marauding wolves of the Radnor Forest were finally cleared by being driven into the valley here and shot. The last wolf in Wales is believed to have been shot in Bleddfa.

Bleddfa Church

The dedication to St. Mary Magdalene is unusual in this part of Wales, and suggests a Norman dedication which replaced a previous Celtic dedication. Of the present building the earliest part is the narrow nave which probably dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and this is marked by the unaltered window dating from the thirteenth century on the north wall of the nave. The building was later extended to double the size, and the junction can be seen clearly both inside and outside. This work was probably done within half a century of the original, as the windows in the north wall, and one in the south, although taller than the earlier window and less splayed, still date from the late thirteenth century.

This work was followed closely by the erection of a tower at the west end, which later collapsed in the medieval period, destroying much of the west end of the nave. This has recently been excavated and parts of the remains may still be seen. The excavation has belied the theory that the mound at the west end was a Bronze Age burial mound.

The present appearance of the church is due to an intelligent large scale renovation in 1907, which followed an earlier attempt that had been made in 1818 and preserved the ancient features of the building. The ancient beam above the entrance to the chancel suggests that there may have been originally a medieval screen, and remains of the floral decoration may still be seen on the beam. A sandstone piscina is set in the north wall of the chancel and at the west end is an octagonal font, both of which are medieval in origin. The communion rail is a handsome seventeenth century work, with serpentine balusters supporting the rail. Also of the seventeenth century are some of the panels of the highly decorative pulpit.

To the east of the church on the road to Knighton is the old house of Monaughty, a corruption of the Welsh Mynachdy (Monastery). This would suggest that from the Celtic period there was an ancient cell here, possibly connected with the monks of Abbey Cwmhir.

<http://beaconhillbenefice.org.uk/bleddfa/>

Churchwarden

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bleddfa has stood for 700 years. It sits at the heart of Radnorshire in the deanery of Maalienydd, once an old Welsh territory. The church is a single chamber although the west end, which houses exhibition space, storage, a small vestry and an organ chamber, is now divided from the nave.

Location:

The Church of St Mary Magdalene in Bleddfa is in the heart of Bleddfa Village, on the A488 midway between Knighton and Penybont on the way to Llandrindod. It is approximately 8 kilometres (5 miles) from Knighton.

Grid Reference: (Map Explorer 201) SO 684207.

Boddington (Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 55' 30.961" N, 2° 9' 20.225" W

<http://churchdb.gukutils.org.uk/GLS55.php>

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Boddington

Cemeteries

This Church has (or had) a graveyard.

Note: any church within an urban environment may have had its graveyard closed after the Burial Act of 1853. Any new church built after that is unlikely to have had a graveyard at all.

Church History

This Place of Worship was founded in the 13th century, and we understand it is still open. Arthur Mee's The King's England series for Gloucestershire says the church tower is 13th century and contains a bell over 500 years old.

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-126548-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-boddington-g#.V2g2pEbSLW4>

BODDINGTON VILLAGE

3/7 Church of St Mary Magdalene

GV I

Parish church. C12, C13, C14, possibly early C17, C18, restored late C19, mid C20 vestry. Random rubble stone, larger quoins, ashlar buttresses; north and east walls rendered; stone slate roof, band of concrete tiles to north slope nave; concrete tiles to vestry. Nave, west tower, south porch, chancel, vestry: church long and low. South facade: 2-stage tower, heavy chamfered plinth at ground level, single lancet, offset above nave roof level; sundial (1719) on right, trefoil-headed lancet, pyramid roof, iron finial. Slight, raised plinth west wall of nave; rectangular window under eaves, leaded lights, to right lower, 2-light window, trefoil heads, sunk spandrels. Jamb and part head of blocked doorway. Single-storey porch, oversailing stone eaves; semicircular head, hollow chamfer to gable opening, open-work painted wooden gates, cross-gablet apex with stone cross to parapet gable. To right, 2-light window, reticulated tracery, hoodmould; oversailing stone eaves course to right of porch; parapet gable to nave, cross-gablet apex with stone cross. Chancel

slightly set back, reticulated tracery to all windows: 2-light window, 6-flushpanel door, 2-stone arched head. East end, 2-light window with hoodmould, hollow square stops: 2 courses exposed ashlar below window. Floriate cross on cross-gablet apex to parapet gable, top arm of cross missing. North side, 2-light window, set behind deep chamfer. Nave, 5 buttresses between windows or just short of west end, with swept offsets except for second, plain. Two-light reticulated tracery window on left; wide, single-light with trefoil head and sunk spandrels; vestry set between 2 buttresses, with lean-to roof, tripartite window left return with mid C20 metal casements. To right of vestry lancet with semi-circular head, plinth to west wall nave as south. Tower as south, but trefoil head to bottom lancet, with double chamfer and flat head; louvres to belfry window. West wall, plinth as south, with ashlar to bottom of wall above: iron bench-mark. Trefoil-headed lancet to top lower stage, offset, belfry window as north facade.

Interior: porch, stone benches each side, boarded door with cover strips forming Y tracery under arched head: holy water stoup to right. Collar rafter roof, reused timber. Nave: stone-paved walk ways, unplastered walls, semi-circular arch over south porch door, also to and over door to north vestry opposite; jamb and part head blocked door to west of porch, incorporating stone with semi-circular arch cut in it. Wide offset to west wall of nave at eaves level: relieving arch to door below. Wide, nearly semi-circular chancel arch. Collar rafter roof with straight braces; irregularly-spaced tie-beams, unconnected with trusses, some moulded, some plain chamfer. Chancel, stone-paved floor, plastered walls, panelled dado to east wall; rafter roof late C19 version of nave. Semi-ctagonal stone pulpit, 1878 for J. & S. Waldy, clustered stem with foliate capital, blind arcading to sides, over floral diaper work, marble colonnettes, cusped hoodmoulds.

Octagonal stone font, blind arcading to stem, leaf cross to sides bowl (probably late C15, early C16). 1729 Buckle monument, cherub and gadrooning below, 3 Leech floor slabs, 4 late C18, C19 Arkell wall monuments, all in chancel; 1707 Buckle monument in nave, 2 cherubs' heads below, palm scrolls to sides. Western gallery probably inserted C18, removed during restoration: church restored 1870's.

(V.C.H., Gloucestershire, VIII, 1968; D. Verey, Gloucestershire, the Vale and the Forest of Dean, 1970)

Pics: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~engcots/BoddingtonPhotos.html>

...

The nave windows at St. Mary Magdalene's, Boddington are mostly 14th Century. The font is Perpendicular in style. There are monuments to Thomas Arkell and his family. John Arkell founded the Arkells brewery.

Boddington liegt in der Region von Tewkesbury, wo seit dem frühen 8. Jh. eine Maria verehrt wurde.

THE ABBEY OF TEWKESBURY

According to the chronicle of Tewkesbury, Oddo and Dodo, two Saxon lords who lived during the reign of three Mercian kings, Ethelred, Kenred, and Ethelbald, founded the first monastery at Tewkesbury. (fn. 1) Modern research has shown that Oddo lived at least 300 years (fn. 2) after Dodo. It may be concluded that Dodo was the founder of Tewkesbury. In 715 he began to build a church in honour of the Virgin at a place which was said to have received its name from Theokus, a hermit, who was reputed to have dwelt there about 655. The endowment consisted of Stanway and other lands. In the course of the next 200 years the monastery was plundered and burnt on divers occasions. About the year 800 a Mercian lord named Hugh is said to have been a patron of the house; he buried Brictric, king of Wessex, within the church and was himself laid to rest there in 812. About 980 Aylward Meaw founded and endowed a monastery at Cranbourne in Dorset for monks who should keep the strict rule of St. Benedict, and he made the priory of Tewkesbury a cell to that house.

Bolney (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 59' 23.255" N, 0° 12' 12.352" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolney>

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101193369-the-parish-church-of-mary-magdalene-bolney>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TQ2622>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bolney

At the heart of the village is St Mary Magdalene's Church, which partly dates from the 12th century. The tower houses the first ring of eight bells in Sussex, the oldest dating to 1592. At the top end of the village in Top Street there is another place of worship, the Bolney Village Chapel.

Historically the Village was in two parts the main village was clustered around the church and to the north there was the Common. House building up The Street during the 20th century joined these two parts together.

The last remaining pub in the village is called The Eight Bells[4] in reference to the set of bells in the village church.

The village has a relatively high number of listed properties, with two main clusters at the south, around the church and to the north, in what was originally the Common. Chancel, nave with north aisle, south porch and west tower. Chancel and nave 1100 circa.

Tower built by John Bolney in 1536-8. South porch 1718. North aisle 1853.

Boveney (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene)

Koordinaten: 51° 29' 25.08" N, 0° 38' 50.64" W

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%E2%80%99s_Church_\(Boveney\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%E2%80%99s_Church_(Boveney))

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309414>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Boveney

St Mary Magdalene's Church/Chapel, Boveney

St. Mary Magdalene's Church ist ein nicht mehr benutztes Kirchengebäude am nördlichen Ufer der Themse in der Nähe von Boveney in Buckinghamshire in England. Sie steht etwa drei Kilometer westlich von Eton College. Das Bauwerk wurde am 23. September 1955 von English Heritage im Grade I in die Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest aufgenommen. Sie wird von den Friends of Friendless Churches unterhalten.

Frühe Geschichte

An der Stelle, an der das noch heute existente Bauwerk steht, befand sich schon vor der normannischen Eroberung Englands eine Kirche, doch der heutige Bau stammt aus dem 12. Jahrhundert. Die Fenster und der Kirchturm wurden im 15. Jahrhundert hinzugefügt. Die Kirche wurde vor allem von den Schiffern auf dem Fluss genutzt, weswegen es auch eine Anlegestelle an der Kirche gab. Von dieser gibt es jedoch keine Spuren mehr. Die Kirche war eine Filialkirche der St Peter's Church in Burnham. Ein Versuch, die Kirche zu einer eigenständigen Pfarrkirche zu machen, schlug 1737 fehl, weil nicht genügend Geld für die Stiftung aufgebracht werden konnte.

Jüngere Vergangenheit und Gegenwart

Die Kirche wurde 1975 als überflüssig erklärt und darauf hin wurde geplant, sie entweder abzureißen oder zu Wohnzwecken umzubauen. Nach einer örtlich geführten Kampagne ging das Gebäude im Juni 1983 in das Eigentum der Friends of Friendless Churches in June 1983 über. Die Kirche ist immer noch geweiht und wurde seit 1983 gelegentlich für Gottesdienste benutzt. Die Kirche musste dann jedoch für die Öffentlichkeit geschlossen werden, weil sich der Kirchturm als einsturzgefährdet erwies. Nachdem der Verputz aus dem 19. Jahrhundert vom Fuß des Turmes entfernt wurde, stellte man fest, dass das Gebälk völlig verrottet war. Die Kosten für die Instandsetzung beliefen sich auf 200.000 £. Davon wurden rund 70 % von English Heritage als Zuschuss gewährt und der Rest setzte sich aus verschiedenen Quellen zusammen, darunter die Sir John Smith and the Francis Coales Charitable Foundation sowie das Eton College. Die Renovierung des Kirchturmes ist abgeschlossen und während der Jahre 2010-2011 sind Arbeiten an den Fenstern im Gange. Die Restaurierungsarbeiten an dem Kirchturm wurden 2005 mit einem Preis des Royal Institute of British Architects für Erhaltungsmaßnahmen ausgezeichnet.

Bracknell-Easthampstead (Berkshire), Parish Church of St. Michael and St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 24' 4.698" N, 0° 45' 36.695" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Michael_and_St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Easthampstead

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Michael_and_St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Easthampstead#/media/File:St_Michaels_Easthampstead_Front.jpg

Parish Church of St. Michael and St. Mary Magdalene, Easthampstead

The Church of St Michael and St Mary Magdalene, is the Parish Church of Easthampstead, Berkshire. The parish of Easthampstead is one of the largest parishes in the Church of England. The ethos of the parish is one of traditional worship allied to a liberal theology and inclusive approach to both social issues and theology. The church supports a large and growing congregation with activities and study groups for all ages.

HistoryGod has been worshipped on the site of the church for well over 1000 years. By tradition, St Birinus, the first Christian missionary to the area, baptised in the spring just west of the present Church. According to legend, it was here that Cynegils, king of the West Saxons, first accepted Christianity in AD 635. Its prominent position on a hill, coupled with the dedication to St. Michael, one of the four archangels, and destroyer of the Devil, suggests that it might have been a place of pre-Christian worship.

The church was originally at the centre of a small ancient village, situated at the eastern gate to Windsor Forest, but is now part of the new town of Bracknell.

The chancel and the East Window

The present Parish Church was largely rebuilt in 1867, but retains many treasures from across the centuries. Rev. Osborne Gordon, Rector of Easthampstead from 1860, organised the rebuilding of the Church as well as the enlarging of the parish schools. The work was paid for by Caroline, Marchioness of Downshire, who lived at nearby Easthampstead Park.

There are some beautiful nineteenth stained glass windows by William Morris and four superb windows by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, including the great east window featuring the building's patron saint at the Last Judgment (from the Book of Daniel). This is probably the artist's best work in glass to be seen anywhere.

Bradford-Manningham (West Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 48' 2.502" N, 1° 45' 59.198" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1390998>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Manningham

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Manningham

Statutory Address

CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District

Bradford (Metropolitan Authority)

National Grid Reference

SE 15483 33847

Details

1/0/10139 MANNINGHAM 01-JUL-04 Church of St Mary Magdalene

II Church, built 1876-8, alterations c.1980s, architect E. Pearson Peterson. The church is built of sandstone, cut in small narrow blocks not much wider than bricks, with a slate roof, in a fairly severe early gothic style. Plan: nave and chancel of equal width with single storey aisles throughout, belfry at the west end. Two entrances into aisles at west end, wooden crucifix, designed by Philip Robinson, serving as a First World War Memorial, in centre between buttresses rising to top of aisle roofs. Two 2-light lancet windows above and circular window in roof space. Bell tower above with tall pyramid roof and narrow stepped slit windows at the top of the main roof area. South side has windowless aisle with six 2-light lancet clerestory windows plus one single light at each end. Narrowly projecting string course near the top of windows, extending round all but east end of building. East end windowless apart from small slit windows as at west end in roof space. Single central stepped buttress. North side as south with chimney at north-east corner and gable projection near east end. INTERIOR: Nave open to aisles between wide pointed arches on plain columns, each centred below a clerestory window. Exposed stone walls and exposed timber roof of idiosyncratic style. Tie beam at east end of nave heavily carved and surmounted by a large crucifixion scene flanked by two figures, said to have been carved in Oberammergau. Organ to left side of chancel built by William Hill installed in 1878, unaltered. Te Deum painting on east wall behind the high altar completed 1889 by Messrs Powell of Leeds. North aisle at west end acts as vestibule. To the rear of the nave, meeting room inserted, c.1980's, between first two arches, with vaulted roof and arched entranceway of stone and wood facing into nave. Kitchen and lavatories to south side extending into aisle. History: the church grew out of a mission in this predominantly poor part of Bradford. The architect was a brother in law of the vicar of a neighbouring church. The design was influenced by the constraints of the site. The church was built up to the edges of the site, and having no rights of light over the surrounding properties, had no windows at ground floor level. This necessitated the high clerestory windows giving an elongated appearance to the church. The east end was also windowless as it backed on to a nearby factory, still extant, the owners of which were Methodists and did not wish their employees to

be distracted. The church is to be closed in July 2004. This is a well preserved example of a good quality Gothic Revival style church designed 1856-58 by architect E Pearson Peterson. This List entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Register. This source was not used in the compilation of this List entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 16 August 2017.

Brampton (Cambridgeshire/Huntingdonshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 19' 16.075" N, 0° 13' 8.353" W

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/HUN/Brampton/BramptonChurchroadTheChurchofStMaryMagdalene>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brampton,_Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene_-_geograph.org.uk_-_226508.jpg

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Brampton

By 1086 there was already a church and a priest at Brampton. The Church of St Mary Magdalene or St Mary the Virgin (as it was once called), consists of a chancel with a north vestry, nave, north aisle, south aisle, west tower and north and south porches. This church is mentioned in Domesday, but with the exception of a few features dating from the 12th century, no part of the current structure is earlier than the 14th century.

The church is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), but, with the exception of a few pieces of 12th-century chevron-ornament built into the tower walls, no part of the church is earlier than the 14th century. The chancel, with part of the east wall of the vestry, was built in the early years of the 14th century. The chancel arch, nave, aisles and porches were built early in the 15th century. The west tower is dated 1635, probably replacing one of 14th-century date, the western bay of the north clearstory, the western principal of the nave roof and much of the facing of the west walls of the aisles were rebuilt at the same time. The south porch was rebuilt in 1828. The church was repaired and repewed in 1835, when the pulpit was removed from the second column on the north to the north side of the chancel arch, a fireplace was made at the end of each aisle, and the old box pews were abolished. A thorough restoration took place in 1877-8, when the south porch was again rebuilt and the gallery at the west end was removed. The vestry was rebuilt before 1851 (fn. 146) and was enlarged in 1897.

Bridgnorth (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 31' 57.076" N, 2° 25' 7.201" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Bridgnorth

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SO7192>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, is a Parish Church in the Church of England, standing in East Castle Street, Bridgnorth.

Early history

The College of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth was founded as a royal free chapel, and its church was in the royal castle at Bridgnorth.

The nave, chancel and western tower were probably built c. 1238, and a north aisle was added, presumably after 1294, when a chantry service was founded in St. Mary's by Richard Dammas. As a Collegiate church it was originally intended as a private chapel for the castle, but by the later 15th century it was being used as a parish church. The college of canons was dissolved in 1548.

The Deans of Bridgnorth

- Alexander c. 1161
- Simon c. 1196
- Hugh de Taunay 1214
- Peter of Rivaulx 1223
- Michael de Fienles 1262
- Stephen of London 1265
- Bonettus of St. Quentin 1268
- Walter Langton 1290
- Amadeus of Savoy 1298
- William of Savoy 1300
- Peter of Savoy 1301
- Engelard of Warley 1308
- Thomas of Eyton alias Knockin 1318
- Thomas Talbot 1334
- Thomas Keynes 1353
- Robert Ive 1362
- Thomas of Brantingham 1369
- Roger of Otery 1370
- Nicholas Slake 1387
- Thomas of Tutbury 1391
- Columba de Dunbar 1403
- John Marshall 1410
- Henry Sever ca. 1446
- William Dudley 1471
- Richard Martin 1476
- William Chantry 1482
- John Argentine 1485
- Thomas Larke 1508
- William Cooper 1515
- Thomas Magnus 1517

The current building

The church was designed by Thomas Telford and built by John Rhodes and Michael Head between 1792 and 1795.

The church is aligned north–south, rather than the more usual west–east. The tower stands 120 ft high, and it has a clock, eight bells and a copper-covered roof.

The parish's war memorial is a wooden triptych with a crucifix in the centre, above the Latin mottoes "AMOR VINCIT" (Love conquers) and the town motto, "FIDELITAS URBIS SALUS REGIS" (In the town's loyalty lies the safety of the King) and listing its war dead from both World Wars.

https://web.archive.org/web/20190401004119/http://gerald-massey.org.uk/smiles/c_telford_3.htm

In the same year (1792), we find Telford engaged as an architect in preparing the designs and superintending the construction of the new parish church of St. Mary Magdalen at Bridgenorth. It stands at the end of Castle Street, near to the old ruined fortress perched upon the bold red sandstone bluff on which the upper part of the town is built. The situation of the church is very fine, and an extensive view of the beautiful vale of the Severn is obtained from it. Telford's design is by no means striking; "being," as he said, "a regular Tuscan elevation; the inside is as regularly Ionic: its only merit is simplicity and uniformity; it is surmounted by a Doric tower, which contains the bells and a clock." A graceful Gothic church would have been more appropriate to the situation, and a much finer object in the landscape; but Gothic was not then in fashion—only a mongrel mixture of many styles, without regard to either purity or gracefulness. The church, however, proved comfortable and commodious, and these were doubtless the points to which the architect paid most attention.

His completion of the church at Bridgenorth to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, brought Telford a commission, in the following year, to erect a similar edifice at Coalbrookdale. But in the mean time, to enlarge his knowledge and increase his acquaintance with the best forms of architecture, he determined to make a journey to London and through some of the principal towns of the south of England. He accordingly visited Gloucester, Worcester, and Bath, remaining several days in the last-mentioned city. He was charmed beyond expression by his journey through the manufacturing districts of Gloucestershire, more particularly by the fine scenery of the Vale of Stroud. The whole seemed to him a smiling scene of prosperous industry and middle-class comfort.

Brighton and Hove (East Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 49′ 32.16″ N, 0° 8′ 58.56″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalen%27s_Church,_Brighton

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Brighton

St Mary Magdalen's Church is a Roman Catholic church in the Montpelier area of Brighton, part of the English city of Brighton and Hove. It is one of six Roman Catholic churches in Brighton and one of eleven in the city area. Built by ecclesiastical architect Gilbert Blount in a 13th-century Gothic style to serve the rapidly expanding residential area on the border of Brighton and Hove, it has been listed at Grade II by English Heritage in view of its architectural importance. An adjacent presbytery and parish hall have been listed separately at Grade II.

History

Brighton had only one Roman Catholic place of worship until 1861: St John the Baptist's Church, built in 1835 in the Kemptown area to replace an earlier building. A mission district was established to serve West Brighton, and priest Fr George Oldham was responsible for planning a church to serve it. Gilbert Blount, who entered the field of ecclesiastical architecture (specialising in Roman Catholic churches) after an earlier career as an engineer working alongside Isambard Kingdom Brunel, was commissioned to design it.

The first part of the church to be built was the sanctuary and its adjoining chapels, which were finished in 1861. The first part of the nave was added in 1862; this was then extended in 1864, when the spire was also built. The official opening date was 16 August 1864. No significant work was carried out for many years, but in 1962 the original organ was replaced and two statues carved by Joseph Cribb, a pupil of Eric Gill, were installed above the entrance. These depicted Saints Joseph and George. More internal work was carried out between 1973 and 1974.

Upper North Street, on which the church stands, was developed from the 1830s onwards with high-quality housing; it connects Brighton with Hove. The church stands on the south side between the separate presbytery to the east and the former primary school, also dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, to the west. The school dates from around 1865 and is of red brick, stone and some black brick (for example, on the arched window heads). It has been converted into a church hall, and was listed at Grade II on 19 March 1997. The presbytery is a later building, dating from about 1890, but is in a similar style with red brick walls, stone dressings and window surrounds and a slate roof. It stands on a corner site, and one part of the roof is gabled and the other is hipped. It was listed at Grade II on 10 June 1988.

The church is licensed for worship in accordance with the Places of Worship Registration Act 1855 and has the registration number 14463.

Architecture

The church is a 13th-century Early English/Decorated Gothic-style building—a design favoured by Gilbert Blount for his churches. He used red brick, laid out in an English bond pattern, for the exterior walls; there are decorative dressings of blue and black brick, and larger areas of stonework. The brick and stone tower tapers in three stages and is topped with a spire of stone. The layout consists of a chancel, five-bay nave, aisles, vestry and the tower in which a porch and the entrance door are incorporated. There are lancet windows with ornate tracery on all sides and on the middle and upper stages of the tower. The stone dressings on the exterior have intricate carvings.

The church today

St Mary Magdalen's Church was listed at Grade II by English Heritage on 10 June 1988. It is one of 1,124 Grade II-listed buildings and structures, and 1,218 listed buildings of all grades, in the city of Brighton and Hove.

Some reconstruction of the sanctuary took place between 2008 and 2010, together with new decorative lighting, restoring the church to an appearance closer to that previous to re-ordering which had taken place following the liturgical changes after the Second Vatican Council.

The church is one of eleven Roman Catholic churches in Brighton and Hove. There are five others in Brighton, three in Hove and one each in Rottingdean and Woodingdean.

Mass is said four times on Sundays, the second Mass being in Polish and the fourth being the Traditional Latin Mass. There are two Masses on Holy Days of Obligation. The Sacrament of Penance is offered after each Mass and also by appointment.

Hugh Gerard McGrellis (known as Gerry) has been an altar server at the church for over 70 years and was awarded the Benemerenti medal by Pope Benedict XVI in recognition of his services. He has also served as the Chair of Governors for some time at St Mary Magdalen's School.

Brighton and Hove-Coldean (East Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 51' 49.68" N, 0° 6' 37.8" W

https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC5GWK4_church-micro-6828-coldean?guid=b3a8adc5-0120-4804-b4d9-4cb85cdc059a#cache_logs_table

<http://www.roughwood.net/ChurchAlbum/EastSussex/Patcham/BrightonColdeanStMary2004.htm>

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Brighton-Coldean

This Anglican church is on Coldean Lane and was converted from a barn in 1955. It is within the parish of Moulesecoombe.

St Mary Magdalene's Church, Coldean Lane, Coldean, City of Brighton and Hove, England. This 18th-century barn was converted into an Anglican church in the 1950s, to serve the postwar Coldean housing estate.

St Mary Magdalen Church, Coldean was a Sussex barn built around 1780, which was converted into a church in 1955 to meet the needs of the growing housing estate around it. It is the only church in Coldean. The Eucharist is celebrated every Sunday at 9.30am. There is a Sunday Club for our younger members which meets on the 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month. Our hymn choice is varied, with an even mix of traditional and modern church music. We consider ourselves to be a friendly church family, and everyone is warmly welcomed to join us.

Bristol-Stoke Bishop (Bristol), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 28' 36.376" N, 2° 38' 7.912" W

<http://www.churchcrawler.co.uk/bristol2/stokebp.htm>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Stoke_Bishop

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke Bishop

The new parish church for the area of Stoke Bishop was first planned in 1857, which did not make the vicar of Westbury-on-Trym very happy as it was to be taken from his parish, thus reducing his income! The foundation stone was laid on 5th August 1858 and the church was built in three stages but to the single plan of the architect John Norton.

The church that was consecrated on 13th March 1860 consisted of the present apsidal chancel, the east five bays of the nave and south aisle and the base of the tower, roofed over to form (as now) the porch. The north aisle followed in 1864, and the west two bays of the nave and aisles, together with the narthex and the tower and spire (150 feet) were completed 1871-2. In fact the spire was nearly completed in December 1871 but was blown off the tower by a huge gust of wind on 20th December but without damage to either the tower below or the church itself.

The south side of the church shows the final extension of 1883 when the large south transeptal chapel was built, and the chancel and apse carefully lengthened, probably reusing much of the original stonework. The nave has a sanctus bellcote, and a fleche unusually.

The main entrance is still via the base of the tower, and the doorway has a carved tympanum with a scene of the Crucifixion.

The beautiful proportions of the interior are embellished by the care taken on the ornamentation. Lush foliated capitals top the pillars and the windows of the aisles have internal repeats of the plate tracery. The shafting is picked out in dark colours throughout the building and contrasts with the whitened walls.

The spandrels of the arcades have foliage on the south and small carved scenes of the life of Mary Magdalene under castellated canopies on the north. Looking back from the chancel the fine steep-pitched roof can be appreciated.

Broadwas-on-Teme (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 11' 37.712" N, 2° 21' 35.312" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol3/pp292-297>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Broadwas

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Broadwas-on-Teme

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE consists of a chancel 25 ft. by 18½ ft., a nave 70½ ft. by 20½ ft. wide (the western end being occupied by the framing of a square wooden tower), and a south chapel 26 ft. by 13 ft. These measurements are all internal.

The earliest church of which traces now remain dates from c. 1170 and was an aisleless building with a chancel and nave extending as far west as the present tower. Of this church part of the north and south nave walls with the south door remain, and the chancel is of the same date, though much repaired and refaced. The western part of the nave inclosing the tower is probably of the 13th century. The south chapel was added in the first half of the 14th century. The deed for the foundation in 1344 is quoted by Prattinton, (fn. 33) and refers to the newly-erected chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in St. Mary Magdalene's Church at Broadwas. A porch to the south door was built at the same time as the chapel, but a line of corbelling is all that is now left. The chancel arch was probably removed in the 16th century, and the north nave wall, having been thrust out of the perpendicular, was partially rebuilt with the easternmost window at the same time. The walling inclosing the base of the present tower is of doubtful date, but the three lancet lights in the present west wall probably belong to the 13th century. The present woodwork of the tower is modern, but the wood gable and some balusters with part of the west gallery are of 16th and 17th-century date. The existing south porch is modern.

The modern east window of the chancel is of four lights in 14th-century style. On either side of the altar is some 17th-century panelling. In the north wall are two late 12th-century lights with round rear arches and stepped sills. One similar window occupies the south side with a two-light window with modern tracery to the west of it. The jambs are probably of the 15th century. In the same wall is a trefoiled piscina, probably contemporary with the chancel, and to the west of it a small projection, perhaps a portion of a destroyed sedile.

The easternmost window in the north nave wall is a 16th-century two-light window with a square head, the second is an original lancet with a round rear arch. The north door has chamfered jambs and a round head; the jambs are splayed and appear to have been widened. West of this door is another lancet window, and at the point where the wood framework of the tower begins is a third which has perhaps been rebuilt.

The tower framework occupies the west end of the church, leaving a vestry in the middle and a small gallery above. In the west wall are three small lancets of 13th-century date.

The south chapel opens into the chancel by an arcade of two bays, with a pier of four engaged shafts with moulded capitals and bases. In the east wall are two trefoil-headed windows, the labels being cut away on the wall above the altar. Immediately above is a circular traceried window and below a narrow course where the altar slab tailed into the wall. In the south wall are two traceried two-light windows, and on the west is a fireplace of uncertain date, though later than the original chapel wall. The pointed south door is of three moulded orders with early foliated capitals and two shafts on each side. It is set in a gabled projection covered by a modern wood porch. To the west of the south doorway is a two-light 15th-century window, and there is an original lancet immediately to the east of the commencement of the tower frame-work.

The font, of uncertain date, has a plain octagonal bowl and a round stem with scallops at the top.

In the north-east corner of the nave is an octagonal wood pulpit, the two panels to each face having good 17th-century carving. Above the panels is inscribed 'Anno Dom 1632, William Noxon, Roger Prince, Church Warden.' On the tester above the pulpit is 'Blessed are they that heare the word of God and keepe it.'

On the floor of the chancel are sets of 16th-century tiles in patterns of fours and sixes, with *Deo gratias*, the arms of Berkeley, and other devices. One set of four are border tiles. On another set is inscribed 'Adjuva nos deus salutaris noster et propter gloriam nominis tui delibera nos,' with the shields of Berkeley, John Nailheart and Robert Eliot.

At the north-west end of the nave are some 17th-century pews, one bearing the letters *c c* on a shield and probably referring to the Cratford family, to whom there is an early 17th-century tomb slab. There are remains of other tomb slabs at the west end, including one dated 1610. The external roofs of nave and chancel are continuous, of a steep pitch and tiled; the south chapel has also a steep gable roof of remarkable height. The bell tower is weather-boarded. The buttresses of the chapel have gabled weatherings with tracery on the face.

Before 1896 there were four bells, three by John Rudhall and the old bell described below. In that year one of the Rudhall bells was recast and a treble added. Thus at present the bells are five in number: the first and third cast in 1822 and 1820 respectively by John Rudhall, the second and fourth by Charles Carr of Smethwick, 1896, and the ancient tenor, inscribed '✠ IOHANNIS: PRECE: DVLCE: SONET: ET: AMENE,' which was cast at Gloucester about 1350, probably by 'Master John of Gloucester.' (fn. 34)

The plate consists of a cover paten of 1571, a plated cup, paten and flagon and a pewter flagon.

The registers (fn. 35) before 1812 are as follows: (i) mixed entries 1676 to 1755; (ii) baptisms and burials 1755 to 1812; (iii) marriages 1754 to 1811.

ADVOWSON

The advowson of the church of Broadwas belonged to the Prior and convent of Worcester until the dissolution of the monasteries. (fn. 36) Henry VIII granted it, with the manor, in 1542 to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. (fn. 37) This was confirmed by James I, (fn. 38) and the dean and chapter hold the patronage at the present day.

The church of Broadwas was free, 'by authority of St. Wulfstan,' from all jurisdiction of the archdeacon and rural dean, the parson being archdeacon of his parish and receiving all the emoluments of the archdeaconry (fn. 39) and one-fifth of the Whitsun farthings from the parish. He also received a part of the great tithes, all the small tithes, mortuaries and the Paschal eggs, the latter being collected by the steward of the prior. Broadwas was returned in the archdeaconry of Worcester in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, but made no payments to the archdeacon. (fn. 40)

In 1628 there was a dispute between two ministers, Richard Potter and Thomas Archbold, both desiring to be presented to the rectory of Broadwas. The latter appealed to the king, who wrote to the dean telling him to signify to the bishop the king's pleasure for Archbold's institution. (fn. 41) The parish contributed one 'cronnum,' or half quarter of grain, to St. Wulfstan's alms, which were distributed to the poor from the gate of the priory on St. Wulfstan's Day, and 18d. to St. Peter's pence. (fn. 42)

In 1450 Bishop Carpenter granted an indulgence to any who should give or assign any property to the fabric, lights, bells, &c., in the parish church of Broadwas. (fn. 43)

In 1340 licence was granted to John de Broadwas, clerk, to give 120 acres in Cotheridge for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Broadwas, for the good estate of the king, Queen Philippa, William de Kyldesby, Master John de Broadwas, Peter de Grete, Margery Drew of Housele and John and William

her sons, while living, and for their souls when dead. (fn. 44) Three years later John de Broadwas gave further portions of land with a messuage in Broadwas to two chaplains for the same purpose. (fn. 45) John reserved to himself the right of presentation, and it was arranged that after his death the Prior of Worcester should present, and if he did not appoint for two months the right should afterwards be in the bishop's hands. The priests were to find wax, &c., and on All Souls' Day 5s. (or bread or corn to that amount) to be distributed to the poor inhabitants of the parish. Having given to the first two priests, on their appointment to the chantry, 10 marks with all the growing crops and produce of the lands, John de Broadwas required that each priest, on giving up the chantry, should leave for his successor '8 proper oxen, a wain, a cart, a plough and a harrow, and various household requisites, the best of which he should have on leaving the chantry besides a half of all his other goods.' He also required the two chaplains to reside and spend the profits of the lands in their manse at Broadwas, recite their benefactions and take an oath to observe all the conditions. (fn. 46) John de Broadwas made the first presentation (fn. 47) in 1344, but five years later the advowson had passed into the hands of the Prior of Worcester, (fn. 48) who continued to appoint until 1457, (fn. 49) after which time there is no record of the chantry.

CHARITIES

In 1775 the Rev. Henry Roberts, by his will, left £2 yearly to the poor at Christmas. The legacy is represented by £66 13s. 4d. consols with the official trustees, producing £1 13s. 4d. yearly, which is distributed in money doles to about twenty-eight recipients.

In 1797 Sarah Roberts, by her will, gave £5 yearly to the poor, to be distributed on New Year's Day. The legacy is represented by £166 13s. 4d. consols with the official trustees, producing £4 3s. 4d. yearly, which is distributed in money doles to about thirty-two recipients.

In 1892 John Francis Greswolde-Williams, by his will proved at Worcester 12 August, bequeathed £1,000 for the benefit of the poor. The legacy was invested in £1,030 18s. 7d. consols with the official trustees, and the annual dividend, amounting to £25 15s. 4d., was in 1908–9 distributed as to £11 10s. in cash to thirteen recipients, £5 7s. 6d. in orders on tradesmen and £8 17s. 10d. to coal and clothing clubs.

The same testator bequeathed £1,000 for the benefit of the Church of England school. This legacy was invested in £1,030 18s. 7d. consols with the official trustees, producing £25 15s. 4d. yearly.

Footnotes

33. *op. cit.* See also below under the advowson.

34. Inform. from Mr. H. B. Walters.

35. Earlier entries for the 17th century will be found among the Bishops' Transcripts.

36. Hale, *Reg. of Worc. Priory* (Camd. Soc.), 32b; *Ann. Mon. (Rolls Ser.)*, iv, 447, 496; *Sede Vac. Reg. (Worcs. Hist. Soc.)*, *Introd.* 101.

37. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII, pt. v, m. 19; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, g. 71 (29).

38. *Pat.* 6 Jas. I, pt. xii, no. 2. In 1561 the presentation was made by William Cratford of Chelmarsh, co. Salop, by grant of the dean and chapter, the former incumbent, 'an unlearned and stubborn priest confined to the County of Hereford,' having been deprived of the living (*Nash, op. cit.* i, 135).

39. Hale, *Reg. of Worc. Priory* (Camd. Soc.), 32b. The parson as archdeacon may have held an ecclesiastical court with jurisdiction in criminal, matrimonial and testamentary causes from which these emoluments were perhaps derived (Hale's notes on *Reg. of Worc. Priory* [Camd. Soc.], p. lxiv).

40. *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 233.

41. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1628. 9, pp. 60, 95, 382.

42. Hale, *Reg. of Worc. Priory* (Camd. Soc.), 98a, 107; *Introd.* p. xciii.

43. *Worc. Epis. Reg. Carpenter* (1443–76), i, fol. 83 d.

44. *Cal. Pat.* 1338–40, p. 477.

45. Ibid. 1343–5, pp. 49, 215. In 1405 the question arose whether these lands were free alms belonging to the chantry (De Banco R. 579, m. 389; Prattinton Coll. [Soc. Antiq.]).
46. Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.). Nash gives a full transcript of the deed of ordination of the chantry (op. cit. i, 140–3).
47. Nash, op. cit. i, 139.
48. Ibid.
49. Worc. Epis. Reg. Wulstan Bransford (1339–49), i, fol. 82 d.; Brian (1352–61), fol. 41; Wakefield (1375–95), fol. 48 d.; Winchcomb (1395–1401), fol. 9 d.; Carpenter, xxii, fol. 144 d.

Broughton-in-Furness (Cumbria), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 16' 33.6" N, 3° 12' 56.52" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Broughton-in-Furness

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene%27s+Church&gridref=SD2087>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Broughton-in-Furness

St Mary Magdalene's Church is in Broughton-in-Furness, Cumbria, England. It is an active Anglican parish church in the deanery of Furness, the archdeaconry of Westmorland and Furness, and the diocese of Carlisle. Its benefice is united with those of four other local parishes. The church is recorded in the National Heritage List for England as a designated Grade II listed building.

History

The oldest fabric in the present church is the late Norman south doorway, dating from the 12th century. Alterations and additions were made to the church in the 16th and the 19th centuries. In 1873-74 the church was restored by the Lancaster architects Paley and Austin. This included rebuilding the nave, restoring the chancel and adding a new aisle. They removed the west gallery and reseated the body of the church. Stone from St Bees was used for the external dressings, and the interior was faced with Runcorn sandstone. In 1900 the south west tower was replaced by Austin and Paley, the successors of Paley and Austin.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1086818>

SD 2087 BROUGHTON WEST CHURCH STREET (south side) Broughton-in-Furness

23/51 Church of St Mary Magdalene

25.3.70

G.V. II

Church. Medieval south aisle, formerly nave and chancel, with C12 south entrance. C16 and C19 alterations; single-vessel nave and chancel, 1874; south-west tower, 1900. C19 alterations and extensions by Paley and Austin. Stone rubble with ashlar dressings and bands; and slate roofs, sill courses and coped gables. Nave has 2 round-headed double-chamfered windows to west end; shallow weathered buttresses, 2 paired windows and single window to north elevation; 3-bay chancel has larger buttresses, 2 with half-round upper parts. 3 round-headed windows and rose window to chancel east end. South aisle has 3-light Perpendicular east window; south elevation has 4 round-headed windows and C16 eastern window of 3 pointed lights. Gabled south porch has open timber frame on stone base; inner opening is C12, of 2 orders with nookshafts and water leaf capitals. Tower has broad clasping buttresses and corbel table supporting coped parapet with east and west gablets. Round-headed windows and louvred bell openings. Interior has 5-bay arcade on round piers with plain and waterleaf capitals. Nave roof has coupled rafters and enriched kingpost trusses. Low wall to chancel;

pulpit has blind tracery panels stalls have turned balusters and relief panels; open tracery panels to lectern. Sanctuary has wainscoting and reredos with relief panels and cresting. Aisle has restored piscina, goblet form font with moulded base and shaft; collar and tie-beam roof. Round-headed tower door with tympanum. C19 stained glass.

Broughton Mills (Cumbria), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 18' 0" N, 3° 12' 0" W (*Ort!*)

<https://www.thewestmorlandgazette.co.uk/news/1957316.publisher-saves-broughton-church/>

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Broughton Mills

Publisher saves Broughton church

By Gazette News Room

A 120-YEAR-OLD church has been saved from closure thanks to the generosity of a local publisher.

Richard Parsons, founder of Co-ordination Group Publications (CGP), which publishes national curriculum revision guides for students, donated £100,000 to the parish of Broughton and Duddon.

The majority of the money will be spent on a new roof for Holy Innocents Church in the hamlet of Broughton Mills, and essential re-plastering work on St Mary Magdalene, in Broughton.

Holy Innocents was closed in September after the roof was deemed too unstable, but opened again in December after temporary repairs were completed in time for Christmas.

There had been fears that the church would close completely if funds could not be acquired for permanent repair work, but the church remains open and the new roof is due to be installed in the spring.

For full story see the January 11 edition of The Westmorland Gazette
Bury St. Edmonds

Caldecote (Cambridgeshire/Huntingdonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 1' 49.8" N, 0° 11' 56.04" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Caldecote

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TL2338>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hunts/vol3/pp136-139>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene Caldecote

Church

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE (fn. 31) consists of a chancel (20 ft. by 16 1/2 ft.), nave (28 ft. by 19 1/2 ft.), modern vestry on the north side of the nave (9 1/4 ft. by 7 ft.), and a south porch (6 1/4 ft. by 7 ft.). The walls are of rubble with stone dressings, and the roofs are covered with stone-slates.

The church is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), and the earliest existing remains are parts of the chancel arch which date from the 12th century. The chancel was rebuilt towards the end of the 13th century, and the nave about a hundred years later. In 1552 the chancel was in ruins. (fn. 32) The whole church was rebuilt on the old lines in 1874, (fn.

33) when much of the old material was re-used, but a modern bell-cote on the west gable took the place of the small tower which formerly stood at the west end.

In 1871 the church (fn. 34) had a chancel (121/2 ft. by 161/2 ft.), nave (28 ft. by 191/2 ft.), a west tower (63/4 ft. by 51/4 ft.), and a south porch (61/2 ft. by 7 ft.). A 12th-century (fn. 35) string-course is said to have been carried round the chancel walls inside, although the east wall had been lately rebuilt (fn. 36) about 8 feet west of its original position. The chancel windows were all of the 13th century, but only two, viz., those nearest the chancel arch, were in their original position- that on the south having a transom and the lower part rebated for a shutter. Two other side windows of the chancel were blocked by the rebuilding of the east wall. The 13th-century east window (a triplet) had been reset in the rebuilt east wall, and on the south of it a piscina of the same date had been built in, while on the north was a 12th-century (fn. 37) bracket on a triple shaft. The walls were supported with buttresses some of which were mere brick slopes. The floor was paved with bricks, and the roof was very rough and open to the underside of the slates. The seats and fittings were of mean character, except the altar-rail, which was of oak and was brought from another church. The chancel arch, originally semicircular, was much depressed.

The nave had two 15th-century windows on each side, of two-lights under a square head. The north doorway was plain, but the south doorway had moulded jambs and arch- the latter much out of shape, and the door retained its original ironwork. There was a descent of seven steps from the porch to the nave floor; the floor and roof were similar to those of the chancel, and there was no step at the chancel arch. The walls had side and angle buttresses. Many of the original oak benches remained with plain poppy-head ends and moulded backs, and a small portion of the rood-screen was worked up with the more modern seats. The pulpit was dated 1646. The octagonal font stood on the original base placed upside down, but the stem was wanting; one side was left flat, from which it would seem that it was once placed against a wall. A stone slab corresponding in diameter with the base of the font remained in the pavement close to the west wall of the tower.

The porch consisted merely of two side walls and a mean roof.

The tower opened for its entire width into the nave through a well-proportioned arch. The west wall was covered with plaster which probably concealed a west window. The upper part was larger from north to south than from east to west, and was lighted by small single-light windows, above which it had been rebuilt with modern brickwork and was surmounted by a high parapet.

There were two bells.

The church was in many places far from sound, and it was thought probable that when the roof was removed the walls would be so shaken that rebuilding would be found necessary.

The rebuilt church, of which the chancel has been built to its original length, contains the following features, which, unless otherwise stated, are from the old church.

The chancel has in the east wall a 13th-century window of three graduated lights and a rectangular locker. The north wall has two 13th-century lancets, much restored, and a square moulded bracket on a triple shaft. The south wall has two similar lancets, the westernmost carried down below a transom as a blocked low-side window; a double piscina with trefoiled heads, chamfered jambs and central shaft with moulded capital and base. The chancel arch has a modern semicircular arch on reset 12th-century jambs having scalloped capitals. Above it, on the west side, are two brackets.

The nave has two 16th-century two-light windows in each wall, those on the north much restored; a 14th-century south doorway with a two-centred arch and wave-moulded jambs.

The west wall has a low two-centred arch with continuous chamfered jambs, perhaps the old tower-arch reset; beneath it is a modern two-light window with a 13th-century quatrefoil in its head; and above it is a small light with ancient splays and rear-arch. Above the west gable is a modern stone bell-cote for two bells.

The vestry has a modern two-light window in the east wall and a modern north doorway. The modern south porch, like its predecessor, consists of two plain side walls; it has a timber beam and gable, and carved oak barge boards. A rough bracket and a carved head have been built into the walls.

The 15th-century font has an octagonal bowl with a bold splay on its lower edge, the western side of which is left square; it stands on an octagonal stem and moulded base, the west faces of which are extended to suit the bowl above.

There are two bells, both inscribed: Recast 1926. In loving memory of Alice M. Westlake, the wife of the Rev. F. T. B. Westlake, M.A., B.D., Rector.

An undated terrier, c. 1709, says that there were then two bells; (fn. 38) and an inventory of 1771 says the same. (fn. 39) Owen in 1899 described the old bells as 'modern looking and blank, . . . they came from the former church and are rung by levers.' (fn. 40) They were in bad repair, harsh and of inferior quality of tone and much out of tune, (fn. 41) and were recast and rehung by John Taylor and Co. of Loughborough in 1926. The ancient oak seating and altar-rail have disappeared. The oak pulpit, dated 1646, is of simple design with a little carving in the upper panels.

In the vestry are a small table and a chest, both of 17th-century date. A fragment of a 13th-century coffin-lid, with the double-omega ornament, lies loose in the chancel.

In the rectory garden are two 13th-century moulded capitals, and two pieces of circular shaft, which are all known to have come from Sawtry Abbey.

There are the following monuments: in the chancel, window to Maria Alicia Wells and her son Lionel Francis Wells, erected 1872; in the nave, to William Lamb Shepherd, erected 1890; and War Memorial, 1914-18; in the vestry, to the Rev. Isaac Gregory, Vicar of Peterborough, and Ann his wife, d. 1707; and Robert Newcomb, Rector, d. 1744, and Anne his wife, d. 1720.

The registers are as follows: (i) baptisms 30 July 1740 to - 1785 (one entry in 1806), marriages 24 March 1739/40 to 1 Oct. 1750, burials 4 Dec. 1740 to 6 Dec. 1791; (ii) baptisms and burials 25 Dec. 1798 to 14 March 1813; the usual modern books.

The church plate consists of a silver cup and cover, (fn. 42) with some simple Elizabethan ornament, no identifiable mark; a modern silver flagon with two bands of ornament (Elizabethan style), no marks; a plated dish on three legs.

Advowson

The Abbey of Crowland apparently had some claim to the advowson of Caldecote, but the abbot quitclaimed it in 1232 to Thomas de Lindsey in exchange for lands in Hulseby, (fn. 43) and in 1239, during his son's minority, Hugh de Pateshull presented as guardian of Thomas de Lindsey's lands. (fn. 44) The advowson reverted to the overlords with the manor, and Robert de Brus died seised in 1304. (fn. 45) It followed the same descent until the beginning of the 17th century, when it was evidently separated from it. Martin Warren presented in 1613 and was followed by a succession of patrons, but later it was again owned by the lord of the manor, William Wells, who presented in 1852. It again followed the same descent, (fn. 46) and was held by Mr. John Ashton Fielden in 1914. Mrs. Churchill is the present patron (1928). (fn. 47)

The living was always a rectory. It was annexed to that of Denton in 1853 and both were united to Stilton in 1928. (fn. 48)

The Priory of Huntingdon received a pension of 6s. 8d. from the church of Caldecote in 1428. (fn. 49)

Cambridge-Stourbridge (Cambridgeshire), Leper Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 12′ 50.04″ N, 0° 9′ 9.36″ E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leper_Chapel,_Cambridge

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene_Chapel,_Cambridge

Leper Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Stourbridge

The Leper Chapel in Cambridge, also known as the Leper Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, is a chapel on the east side of Cambridge, England, off Newmarket Road close to the railway crossing at Barnwell Junction. It dates from about 1125.

The Leper Chapel was part of the buildings of a leprosy hospital that stood a little beyond the outskirts of the city on the road to Bury St. Edmunds. Parts of the east wall (right) are original, but most of the rest of the chapel was rebuilt in the 13th century, although it still retains many Romanesque features.

In 1199 the chapel was given royal dispensation by King John to hold a three-day fair in order to raise money to support the lepers. Starting in 1211, the fair took place around the Feast of the Holy Cross (14 September) on Stourbridge Common which lies a little way behind the chapel and continues down to the River Cam.

Stourbridge fair grew to become the largest Medieval fair in Europe and raised so much money that the post of priest at the Leper Chapel became one of the most lucrative jobs in the Church of England. The job was also a sinecure, since the leper hospital had ceased to admit new lepers in 1279, and what few lepers remained were moved to a new colony near Ely. The chapel had no parish, so there was no need to maintain any religious services. Under legislation of 1546, the chapel was closed and its property assumed by the Crown. Town and University battled over the rights to the Fair until Queen Elizabeth I ruled in favour of the town, reserving the University's rights to control weights, measures and quality of goods. The chapel was thence used only to store the stalls for the next fair and, in the eighteenth century at least, as a pub during the Fair. After 1751, there were no further religious services held at the chapel. In 1783 it was advertised for sale as a storage shed. The fair was abolished in 1933, though it was later revived in the 21st century and is now held annually at the Leper Chapel.

In 1816, the Chapel was bought and restored by Thomas Kerrich. Kerrich gave the Chapel to the University, that in turn gave it to the Cambridge Preservation Society in 1951.

The chapel is a Grade I listed building and is maintained by the Cambridge Preservation Society. It is again being used for worship and it is now part of the Parish of Christ the Redeemer. The "Friends of the Leper Chapel" was formed in 1999 to promote use of this chapel for education, cultural events and worship. The chapel also plays host to a range of local cultural activities such as dramatic performances and it is frequently used by the local theatre group In Situ for their performances of Shakespeare.

Mehr:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1126144>

Campsall (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 34′ 16.309″ N, 1° 11′ 4.812″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Campsall

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Campsall

St. Mary Magdalene, Campsall, is a parish church in the Church of England in Campsall.

History

The present church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, was established towards the end of the eleventh century and contains features of almost every style of architecture since that time. It is Grade I listed.

Benefactors

The church was supported for many years by its principal benefactors, the Yarbrough family of Campsmount. Among the numerous monuments in the chancel, there is a fine memorial commemorating Thomas Yarbrough by renowned sculptor, John Flaxman.

Robin Hood

It is locally reputed that legendary outlaw Robin Hood was married to Maid Marian at this church. Based upon a Child Ballad, the theory is founded on the premise that St Mary Magdalene is the only possible church in the area to fit the description, but no firm evidence exists for this supposition.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1151464>

Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

I

Statutory Address:

CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE, HIGH STREET, CAMPSALL

Details

SE 51 SW 3/84

NORTON, Campsall, HIGH STREET (south side), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

GV I

Church. C12, C13, C14 and C15. Rubble and ashlar magnesian limestone, lead and stone slate roofs. Cruciform plan having west tower overlapped by aisles to 4-bay nave with south porch, 3-bay chancel. Tower: west buttresses (that on right with moulded band and large offsets) flank restored C12 doorway with shafts to 4-order round arch, scalloped capitals and zig-zag ornament; above, a blind arcade of 5 arches divided by shafts with block capitals, the central light taller and with zig-zag; string course beneath single-light window with shafts, clock above; offset beneath belfry stage with small blind lights flanked by louvred 2-light openings with shafts and with round arch over; string course beneath Perpendicular embattled parapet with truncated corner pinnacles. Nave: south aisle bay against tower is of 2 storeys and has chamfered plinth, moulded band and diagonal south-west buttress rising as an octagonal flue with spirelet; cusped lancets beneath shouldered-arched 1-light windows on west and south, moulded oversailing course beneath embattled gable with crocketed finial. Perpendicular south porch has quadrant-moulded arch with hoodmould and ogee-headed niche beneath gabled ashlar roof with cross; within are benches and C14 shouldered-lintel doorway under arch with fleurons. Perpendicular 3-light aisle windows with hollow- chamfered surrounds and arched heads. Moulded oversailing course beneath plain parapet with roll-moulded copings and renewed end pinnacles. Clerestorey: cusped, 3-light Perpendicular windows; cornice beneath embattled parapet interrupted by die-bases to crocketed pinnacles. North side has hollow-chamfered doorway beneath niche and windows as south below lean-to roof

without parapet; similar clerestorey with 2-light window to bay 4. Stepped east gable to nave has cross. South transept: chamfered plinth, moulded band and offset beneath tall 3-light window with C19 reticulated tracery; shallow gable with cross. North transept: rubble-walled; diagonal buttresses flank a square-headed window of 2 ogee lights beneath a narrower C12 window-head. Chancel: south side: chamfered plinth, large east buttress and buttresses with roll-moulded arrises between bays. Roll-moulded priests' door has hoodmould now carved with anthemion motifs; Y-tracery, double- chamfered windows of c1300 with head-carved hoodmould stops. 1-light window to bay 3. Corbel-table at eaves discontinued to east of bay 3. North side has blocked, pointed doorway with shafted west jamb beneath 2-light window as south; to west are 2 pilaster buttresses rising from a moulded plinth, moulded band beneath C12 single-light window with later carvings to impost and hood. Renewed 5-light east window beneath coped gable with cross. Interior: round arches to north, south and east of tower; on south side of tower pointed arches to north and east of baptistry which has quadripartite vault beneath priests' chamber. Quadrant-moulded inner arch to south doorway. Western 3 bays of aisle arcades early Perpendicular: moulded plinths to square piers with quadrant-moulded corners and moulded capitals to double-chamfered arches. Bay 4 arches into transepts differ; that on south with semicircular west respond and re-carved capital, keeled east respond with moulded capital and pointed arch with roll-moulding and zig-zag. Bay-4 arch to north has 2 semicircular responds and dog-tooth to soffit of similar arch. From south aisle to transept is a quadrant-moulded and chamfered arch. In north aisle: a quadrant-moulded tomb recess, its figure gone; aumbry recess; into transept a C12 arch with zig-zag which cuts an earlier C12 window opening. South transept: 2 piscinas (that on right C20) beneath recess with shouldered lintels on corbels. Chancel arch: restored and with semicircular respond to north and keeled respond to south, 4-centred arch of 2 roll-moulded orders. Bench sedilias of c1300 to north and south of chancel; renewed sedilia with piscina under trefoiled openings. C12 window on north chancel wall has shafts and scalloped capitals. Fittings: octagonal font on moulded base; corbels over south door support wooden statues beneath Gothic canopies; C17 octagonal pulpit on later base. Rood screen of 4 : 2 : 4 divisions with ornate dado having 3 niches to each bay, rail with mouchettes and inscription, coving with lierne ribs. Altar by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin in south transept has figures in 5 crocketed niches, (brought from Ackworth). Monuments: at east end of north aisle a medieval grave slab with sword to right of cross on calvary base; another early slab to south of the Pugin altar. In chancel floor: numerous good grave slabs including those to John and William Ramsden (d.1718 and 1717); to Finn Humphrey (d.1669) with marble panel. Yarborough family monuments notably the 1803 wall monument to Thomas Yarborough et. al. by Flaxman: panel in aedicule depicting the dispensation of alms to the poor. Cartouche to south of chancel arch to Rev. Francis Yarbrough (d.1776); below it a black marble slab to Anne Yarbrough (d.1682); over north door to Thomas Yarbrough (d.1697), its inscription recorded by Miller (p346). N. Pevsner, B.O.E., 1967 ed.

Campsall (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Episcopal)

Koordinaten: 53° 37' 23.6" N, 1° 10' 38.5" W

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:QLJhAPh3FCEJ:https://laravel.ravikant.me/ya5st/mary-magdalene-robin-hood.html+&cd=2&hl=de&ct=clnk&gl=de>

<https://www.google.de/maps/place/53%C2%B037'23.6%22N+1%C2%B010'38.5%22W/@53.623217,-1.17954,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m9!1m2!2m1!1sMagdalene,+Campsall!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d53.6232172!4d-1.1773463>

Carnwath (South Lanarkshire), Mary Magdalene's Parish Church and Well

Koordinaten: 55° 41' 58.92" N, 3° 37' 58.8" W

<http://www.scottishchurches.org.uk/sites/site/id/1610/name/Church+and+Well+Carnwath+Strathclyde>

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1334919678>

Mary Magdalene's Church and Well, Carnwath

National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 99320 52950, map

Address

Muirhall

Lanark

Scotland

Description

Church and Well

The site of this church, called St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, is located in an arable field. Nothing remains on the surface, and it is likely that the stonework was removed to build new structures and houses in the locality. Any remains below the surface are at risk from ploughing and subsoiling, which are gradually penetrating deeper into the land. J. Dowling, 11/8/03.

Carnwath (South Lanarkshire), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 55° 42' 5.011" N, 3° 37' 24.611" W

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1334919678>

St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, Carnwath

OS 6 inch 1st edn also shows 'Chapel Well' nearby (NS992530). It may also have had a dedication to Mary Magdalene.

Castle Ashby (Northamptonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 13' 25.356" N, 0° 44' 13.38" W

<https://www.northamptonshiresurprise.com/organisation/st-mary-magdalene-castle-ashby/>

<https://www.explorechurches.org/church/st-mary-magdalene-castle-ashby>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Castle Ashby

The Church which lies adjacent to the House but which it antedates by some 400 years. It must have been used by the Bishops of Coventry whose seat this was before the advent of the Comptons in the 16th century. The church has become the family's funerary chapel after they ceased to be buried at Compton Wynyates in Warwickshire in the early 19th century. The earliest architectural remains is the reset Norman door but inside it is basically late medieval,

restored/improved by Lord Alwyne Compton who employed Street but who effectively controlled the work. There are two notable early 17th century features that withstood his taste. The sumptuous pulpit and the screen that was moved to the South Chapel. Anybody wishing to see what the Church looked like before the 19th century restoration only has to look at the two drawings hanging near the door. The Compton monuments commence with that to the 1st Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton. It stands at the east end of the north aisle acting as a type of reredos and allied to the stained glass window above. The whole mis-en-scene seems to have been designed by Edward Blore following Lady Northampton's death in 1843. By then Blore had established himself as the leading Gothic/Tudorbethan early Victorian architect (later to be much abused by Pugin et al. The Ecclesiologist writing that he seemed "to be entirely unacquainted with the true spirit of Pointed Architecture" even though he was the surveyor of Westminster Abbey). His most notable London building was of course the completion of Buckingham Palace but now his East Front is now obscured by the work of Aston Webb. In the 1840s when the memorial was raised, he was also working for Charles Dickens' friend, Robert Watson at Rockingham and for Lord Clifden at Holdenby. Close by is a memorial to the wife of the 2nd Marquis who had died in 1830. Margaret Douglas-Maclean-Clephane is immortalised rising in a shell in the upper section. Below a relief showing Charity with an affecting inscription "Adieu, dear shade for ever, oh not so Affection, Faith and Hope all echo know Although thy vertue slumber in the tombe Thy beauty fade amidst Sepulchral Gloom Although the grave they love remains obscure And death dark chilly stream our hearts divide Yet trust I will to meet on that blessed shore Where joy abides and parting is no more." The sculptured elements of the tomb were made in Rome by Pietro Tenerani (1789-1870) who was the principle Italian sculptor following the death of Canova. His works include the colossal monument to Pope Pius XIII in St. Peter's. The Northamptons would have known his work well as they largely resided in Italy from 1820-1830. Again near by, against the wall, is another monument by an Italian. This is to Lady Margaret Compton, wife of the Hon. Edward Leveson Gower by Baron Carlo Marochetti (1805-1867). He was born in Turin but due to Napoleonic upheavals spent his youth in Paris. It was in these two cities that he made his considerable reputation and the only reason he emerges in England in 1848 and stays here to become one of Queen Victoria's favourite artists, was the outbreak of revolution in France. He may have been chosen by the Northamptons on account of the bust he made of Lady Constance Gower (later Duchess of Westminster) which he exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1851. He is probably best known for the great equestrian monument of Richard, Coeur de Lion, which stands outside the Palace of Westminster. In this monument Lady Margaret, daughter of the 2nd Marquis, is represented as a young girl with plaited hair and roses, somewhat odd perhaps for a woman who was nearly 40. Above an angel in relief is gently lifting her drapery. All is set in a spectacular niche of red striated marble with green columns which were supplied by Messrs. Gillet of Leicester (Marochetti was a strong advocate of polychromy). We at last come to the largest monument in the Church which you can't fail to have noticed at the west end. Again by Tenerani this is to Spencer, 2nd Marquis, who outlived his wife by some 20 years. It was sculpted in Rome and shipped to England in 1856. The over life size Angel of the Resurrection, carrying his trump (for the last) and his book of the saved, dominates the inscribed plinth. If you fail to get the message, here you will find it. "The trumpet shall sound and The dead shall be raised Incorruptible and we shall be changed – Handel in white marble The scale is possible appropriate for his lordship was one of the few people to have had a dinosaur named after him. Regnosaurus Northamptoni. You may also notice two earlier memorials, pre Compton. An effigy in Purbeck marble of a Knight thought to be Sir David de Esseby, early 13th century and a very elaborate brass to the Rector, William Ermyn, who died in 1401. It's particularly important as it shows an elaborate alb with saints under niches – a rare sighting of opus anglicorum. Before leaving the church, take a look at the Chancel as in its way this is a memorial to the Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton

(1825-1906), younger son of the 2nd Marquis, Rector here for over 25 years and subsequently Dean of Worcester and Bishop of Ely. He took a deep interest in church refurbishments along Tractarian lines and the Chancel reflects his taste. Note the inscription "Lord I have loved the habitations of they house and the place where they honour dwelleth". We have arrived at the Victorian notion of the beauty of holiness expressed in wall decorations, stained glass and tiles. The latter were designed for the Revd. Lord Alwyne for the Minton factory. Note the ones that replace earlier floor monuments in the aisle. Near the South Porch you will see a bronze of St Mary Magdalene recently installed which is by the Easton Maudit artist, Clare Abbatt. In the graveyard you will find Boehm's tomb to Eliza Elliot, wife of the 4th Marquis who died in 1877 – another large white angel and to her son William, 5th Marquis, d. 1913, where four angels pray over his grave.

<http://www.yardleyhastingsbenefice.co.uk/the-churches-of-the-yardley-hastings-benefice/st-mary-magdalene-castle-ashby/>

The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene is situated in the beautiful grounds of the private country Estate belonging to the Marquis of Northampton. It is adjacent to Castle Ashby House itself. The church dates back in part to 12th century, and has seen many changes and extensions over time. It is home to a number of very fine monuments to past members of the Compton family of Castle Ashby.

Cerrigydrudion (Denbighshire/Conwy), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 01' 32.47" N, 3° 33' 43.82" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerrigydrudion>

<http://www.clwydfhs.org.uk/eglwysi/cerrigydrudion.htm>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalen_Church,_Cerrigydrudion

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Cerrigydrudion

St Mary Magdalene Church is located in the small village of Cerrigydrudion, Conwy County, North Wales. The church is set in the heart of the village looking toward the village square in one direction and the glorious open countryside in the other.

St. Mary Magdalene is believed to have been founded as early as AD 440, and was mentioned in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. It was repaired and enlarged in 1503, and, as with many Welsh churches, restored by the Victorians. Some of the surviving masonry may be of 16th Century and a foundation course from an earlier, possibly medieval structure, is apparent. There is a re-used 14th Century window and inside the roof is late medieval, perhaps of 1503. There is a chest of 1730, a few wall memorials and a benefaction board of 1737.

Cerrigydrudion (Denbighshire/Conwy), St. Mary Magdalene's Well

Koordinaten: 53° 01' 32.47" N, 3° 33' 43.82" W

<http://wellhopper.wordpress.com/2012/03/30/st-mary-magdalenes-well-cerrigydrudion/>

Exploring the ancient holy wells and healing wells of North Wales

St. Mary Magdalene's Well, Cerrigydrudion

St Mary Magdalene's well, Ffynnon Fair Fagdalen, at Cerrigydrudion could be a beautiful little well with a little care and attention. As it is, it seems an almost forgotten treasure. There was apparently an attempt some 10 years ago by members of the Dry Stone Walling association to restore the well, so the structure appears relatively and surprisingly intact. However, at the same time it seems to be a convenient local dumping ground, we found several buckets and tin cans in it, together with a number of rotting plastic sacks. However, at the bottom of it all, under all the litter, there was still water, albeit stagnant and smelling, in the well.

The well basin measures about 6 feet by four feet, on three sides it is constructed of dry stone walling, the fourth side made up with a couple of massive stones stuck upright into the ground. Apparently at one time there were steps leading down into the basin. There is other stone scattered around on the surface around the well, presumably the remains of the recent attempts to restore it. The well is covered over in part by fallen iron fencing.

The inspectors from the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments visited in August 1912 and described it then as follows:

It is enclosed on three sides by rough masonry, and on the fourth side by two upright stones, at the bottom of one of which is a semi-circular hole for the overflow. Three steps at the north west corner lead down to the water. The enclosure is 6 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 6 inches; it is not and apparently never has been covered. The well is kept in good condition by the owner. Cerrigydrudion, like its well, has seen better days. Its name descends from a large heap of stones that were once to be seen there, but which have long since been removed for building. The name has been interpreted variously as the Stones of the Druids, or possibly more accurately as the Stones of the Beloved or the Daring Ones, which relates the site to the graves of some long lost knights or heroes, maybe making a link with another nearby village Bryn Saith Marchog, or the Hill of the Seven Knights. Cerrigydrudion was once a thriving small market town its decline appears to have been gradual and lengthy. The following is Lewis's <2> description from 1849.

The village is situated on a gentle eminence, and was formerly a thoroughfare on the great Irish road, which, by an improvement in the route, was afterwards diverted to a short distance from it, but still passes for several miles through the parish. The traffic on this line of road has much diminished since the opening of the Chester and Holyhead railway, in 1848. A post office has been established here. A market was at one time held on Friday, but it has fallen into disuse: fairs take place on March 14th, April 27th, August 24th, October 20th, and December 7th.

Much of the surrounding land was let off to farmers from further north and west who used it as a stopping off point for drovers heading to the English markets.

When we visited it in March 2012 it retained this sense of closure, typical of so many villages these days, the one remaining village centre pub, The White Lion, closed its doors last year, and a number of shops around the central square, a general dealer and a butcher seemed to be no longer trading.

St Mary Magdalene's church lies at the centre of the village, its notice board welcomes visitors to come inside with the promise of useful leaflets on things to do in the area; it was firmly locked this Sunday afternoon. Maybe this is a necessary precaution, a local legend recalls the time when the devil himself took up residence inside the church and it took a team of oxen to drag him out again, one can't be too careful I suppose. The church was reputedly founded by Ieuan Gwas Padrig;[*] a true Welsh saint who hailed from Llahrhaidr, he was a disciple of St Patrick, hence the nickname Gwas Padrig - the servant of Patrick. His life history records him as a miracle worker from a young age, reported to have banished adders from the neighbourhood and driving crows from his father's barn. His father was so impressed that he sent him to study pest control with St Patrick, whom he eventually followed to Ireland. Patrick soon recognised Ieuan's miracle working skills, and reluctant to deprive Wales of such

a saint sent him back. With a lack of forethought it is told that there was no ship available to carry him home, but, nothing daunted, Ieuan prayed and soon saw a blue slab floating on the water towards him, he boarded it and was carried safely to Anglesey.

He returned home to be instructed by an angel to walk southwards until he spied a roebuck, at that point he was to establish his cell, This instruction led him to Cerrigydrudion where he established the church that he himself was said to have dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. This is supposed to have been around the year 400. The church may at one time have been dedicated to both Mary and himself and according to Lhuyd, prior to the Reformation St Ieuan Gwas Padrig was depicted in medieval stained glass at the church.

There are a number of named wells cited by Francis Jones <3> in the area. The St Mary Magdalene's well described above lies close to the church, it is situated at the base of a large tree and is accessed by a very short walk on a public footpath close to a new road suggestively called Maes-y-Ffynnon. However an earlier well, dedicated to the same saint, was said to be at Caeu Tudur. Lhuyd <4> also mentions Ieuan's own Holy Well, which was said to possess very cold water which cured swelling in the knees, and yet another well Ffynnon y Brawd - the Friars's Well - which was resorted to for the removal of warts. Both these are also mentioned in Jones. Although it has been suggested that the well currently referred to as St Mary Magdalene's was originally St Ieuan Gwas Padrig's well <1>, however information I have recently received identifies Ieuan's well at some distance from Cerrigydrudion and this well will be the subject of a new post in the near future.

St Mary Magdalene's day is celebrated on July 22nd.

<1> Jane Cartwright (2008) *Feminine Sanctity and Spirituality in Medieval Wales*. University of Wales Press.

<2> Samuel Lewis (1849) *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* - see references page for more details.

<3> Francis Jones (1954) *The Holy Wells of Wales* - see references page for more details.

<4> Edward Lhuyd (1698) *Parochial Queries* - see references page for more details.

The photos from this visit are quite disappointing and don't show much detail of the well basin. I shall try to get some better ones next time I'm passing, if I can remove the fence that covers it for a while.

(March 30, 2012 by Well Hopper)

Mehr:

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal/DEN/Cerrigydrudion/CerrigydrudionStMaryMagdalene>

Cheshunt, Hospital of St. Erasmus und St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 42' 54.09" N, 0° 4' 57.979" W (*Ort!*)

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol4/p460>

HOSPITAL OF ST. ERASMUS AND ST. MARY MAGDALENE, CHESHUNT

There was at one time in Cheshunt a hospital of St. Erasmus and St. Mary Magdalene, apparently very small and insignificant. (fn. 1) The proctor, Thomas Glasedale, when asked by the vicar-general of the Bishop of London in October 1527 (fn. 2) whether the king was their founder, answered that they had neither foundation, incorporation nor bills of privileges. The hospital of St. Mary Magdalene mentioned in connexion with Cheshunt in the Prior of Hertford's accounts of 1497-8 (fn. 3) was no doubt this house.

Footnotes

1. It does not seem to have been known to Tanner.

2. Consistory Ct. of London, Vicar-General's book, Foxford, 106.

3. Rentals and Surv. R. 277. The entry is as follows: '18d. paid to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene and 12d. to the nuns of Cheshunt for the said hospital by reason of a certain agreement.'

Chewton Mendip (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 16′ 33.96″ N, 2° 34′ 47.64″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Chewton_Mendip

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:St Mary Magdalen Church, Chewton Mendip](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Chewton Mendip

The Church of St Mary Magdalene in Chewton Mendip, Somerset, England, was built in the 1540s and has been designated as a Grade I listed building.

History

The church has Saxon origins, with the register commencing in 560. Building work being undertaken in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries with restoration in 1865. The current church, which was started in 1441 by Carthusian monks, incorporates several Norman features including the north doorway. The tower was added in 1541.

The church was a Saxon minster with subordinate chapels at Ston Easton, Emborough, Farrington Gurney and Paulton. The church was granted by William the Conqueror to the French Jumièges Abbey. After the confiscation of alien churches Henry V gave it to the Priory of Sheen in Surrey which held it until the dissolution of the monasteries.

Wade and Wade in their 1929 book "Somerset" described the church as a "singularly interesting church, which possesses one of the most stately towers in the county".

Their description continued

"The arrangement of double belfry windows in the two upper stages is unusual, and the conventional lines of the elaborately pierced parapet above are relieved by the projecting stair turret and spirelet. The general effect is rich and impressive. The figure of our Lord, surrounded by four pairs of adoring angels, over the W. doorway should also be observed (cp. Batcombe). In the body of the church note should be taken of the good Norm. doorway forming the N. entrance. The interior is remarkable for an ugly bit of mediaeval vandalism. To render the altar observable from all parts of the church, a Norm. triplet, which once formed the chancel arch, has been mutilated; a pointed arch has been inserted, and the corner of the S. wall pared away. The chancel contains the only extant specimen in Somerset of a frid stool, a rough seat let into the sill of the N. window of the sacrarium for the accommodation of anyone claiming sanctuary. Note (1) piscinas of different dates in chancel; (2) change of design in arcading of nave, showing subsequent lengthening of church — the earlier columns stand on Norm. bases; (3) rood-loft doorway and ancient pulpit stairs near modern pulpit; (4) Jacobean lectern and Bible of 1611. The "Bonville" chantry, S. of chancel, contains a 15th-cent. altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir H. Fitzroger and wife, and a modern mural tablet with medallion to Viscountess Waldegrave. In the churchyard is a weather-worn but fine cross, with a canopied crucifix. The Communion plate is pre-Reformation, dating from 1511."

Architecture

he church is made of Lias Stone, with a 126-foot (38 m) tower of Douling Stone which was "unfinished" in 1541. The tower, which dates from around 1540, contains a bell dating from

1753 and made by Thomas Bilbie of the Bilbie family. In addition, there is a peal of eight bells by Taylor's of Loughborough.

Near the altar, there is a stone seat for criminals taking sanctuary in the church.

Ornaments

Near the altar is a stone seat, known as a 'frid' for those, especially criminals, who took sanctuary in the church. The church includes monuments to Sir Henry Fitzroger and his wife who died in 1388, and to Frances, Lady Waldegrave (1879). The Waldegrave family have owned Chewton from 1553, but did not live in the village until the 1860s.

The stained glass is largely from the 19th century, but some 15th-century and earlier fragments remain in the chancel window. The glass in the north window of the chancel comes from various sources. The design of the virgin weeping was found in pieces in a ditch near Glastonbury. They were bought by the Rev. Paul Bush who used them to make a window in his summerhouse which was eventually pulled down. When the old vicarage was sold in 1956 the glass was found in the garden and shown to Christopher Woodforde the Dean of Wells. He identified some fragments as being 19th century but others as being much older possibly 13th or 14th century. Jasper Kettlewell combined them with existing glass in the window into new designs.

There are three piscinae, two medieval chests and 16th-century carved bench ends. The circular Early English font stands under the tower.

Churchyard cross

A 15th-century stone cross in the churchyard also has Grade I listed building status.

Chulmleigh (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 54′ 42.545″ N, 3° 52′ 9.008″ W

<https://www.britainexpress.com/counties/devon/churches/chulmleigh.htm>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_church,_Chulmleigh

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Chulmleigh

An old tradition says that St Mary Magdalene church in Chulmleigh was founded in the 10th century by King Athelstan. However, there is no contemporary evidence for this tradition, which first appeared in a 13th century charter. The present building is entirely 15th century save for an Anglo-Norman carved panel mounted over the doorway, which hints at an earlier church on the site.

Chulmleigh was already a sizeable settlement at the time of the Domesday Book in 1086. After the Norman Conquest William the Conqueror granted vast swaths of land in the south west to one of his supporters, a baron named Baldwin de Meulles. Baldwin gave large amounts of land to his own followers, but kept Chulmleigh for himself as part of his Okehampton estates.

The Baldwin estates passed by marriage to the Courtenay family in 1188, and it was John Courtenay who was granted the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair in Chulmleigh in 1253. The fair was held on 22 July, St Mary Magdalene's feast day, suggesting that there was already a church dedicated to that saint in existence.

In 1260 John Courtenay appointed a prebend to the church. This right to appoint a prebend suggests that the church was a private place of worship, possibly established by the Courtenays, who then appointed clerics as they wished. Essentially this means that St Mary's was not a normal parish church, but a collegiate church, under a rector and 5 prebends.

The prebends were not necessarily ordained priests, and often the post was nothing more than a sinecure, a reward for loyalty to the lord. The prebends might not reside in Chulmleigh or even attend services. Their main duty was often to say prayers for the souls of the patron and his family.

The Courtenays often appointed their own servants as prebends, or used the post to augment the income of impoverished members of the family. Many prebends held more than one prebendary post at once and drew multiple incomes.

Chulmleigh flourished during the medieval period due to a burgeoning wool trade, but as the trade declined in the 17th and 18th centuries the church was allowed to decay. It was not until the Victorian period that the town was wealthy enough to restore the building. And restore it they did; the medieval church furnishings were swept away, and as a result the interior is a wonderful example of Victorian Gothic. Most of the stained glass is 19th century.

Though most of what we see today was part of the Victorian restoration, some fascinating historic artefacts remain, including the 15th century carved and painted oak rood screen stretching the full width of the church. Atop the screen are four 17th century carved states of the evangelists.

How did the screen survive when so many similar screens were destroyed? The remoteness of the parish played a part, but it is more likely that the parishioners were simply unwilling to destroy 'their' beautiful work of art. The highlight is the richly carved frieze in three bands, decorated with foliage patterns.

Look up and you will see the original medieval wagon roof with painted and carved bosses. The roof timbers terminate at figures of carved angels in the chancel and nave.

The oldest feature inside the church is the late 15th century font, carved with foliage and floral patterns.

St Mary's is a superb medieval building, a testament to the wealth of the medieval wool trade in this area of Devon.

Clatworthy (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 04' 11.64" N, 3° 21' 12.71" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Clatworthy

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Clatworthy

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Clatworthy

The Anglican Church of Mary Magdalene in Clatworthy, Somerset, England was built in the 12th century. It is a Grade II* listed building.

History

The tower of the church survives from the 12th century, however the nave was lengthened and the tower added in the Middle Ages. The nave and chancel were rebuilt as part of a Victorian restoration in the 1860s and 1870s.

The parish is part of the Wiveliscombe and the Hills benefice within the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Architecture

The stone building has Bath stone dressings and a slate roof. It consists of a two-bay nave and north aisle, a chancel and a north east vestry. The two-stage tower has buttresses to the east front.

The fittings including the pulpit and pews were installed in the first half of the 19th century.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1263926>

Details

GV II

Parish church. Tower C12, nave rebuilt 1872, chancel rebuilt and tower altered 1860-83, Random rubble local stone, flat bedded in tower, Bath stone dressings, slate roofs, coped verges, decorative ridge tiles. West tower, 2-bay nave with north aisle, chancel and north-east vestry. Crenellated 2-stage tower with buttresses to east front only, string course, louvred lancet bell-openings, string course cut by voussoirs of earlier window opening, 3-light C19 west window below; stepped buttress rising to lancet, C19 porch, moulded semi-circular arched entrance with hood mould, moulded pointed arch inner doorway with square hole in left jamb, remains of piece of unidentified medieval stonework in porch, C19 roof and panelled door, 3-light window right, hoodmould with face terminals as on other windows, gabled top to buttress at junction with chancel, two 2-light windows, 3-light east window, chamfered semi-circular headed doorway to vestry probably reset, 2 lancets on north front, two 2-light windows to nave, one at west end where aisle wall incorporates tower buttress. Interior rendered. C19 chancel arch with corbelled inner arch, similar to tower. C19 scissor truss roots, wall plate in chancel, lean-to roof in aisle. C19 fittings including good brass lectern with sconces, possibly by Hardman of Birmingham. (Kelly's Directory, 1914; Photograph in NMR).

Clitheroe (Lancashire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 52' 27.12" N, 2° 23' 25.8" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Clitheroe

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=Clitheroe+Parish+Church+of+St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SD7442>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Clitheroe

St Mary Magdalene's Church is located in Church Street, Clitheroe, Lancashire, England. It is the Anglican parish church of the town, and is in the deanery of Whalley, the archdeaconry of Blackburn, and the diocese of Blackburn. The church is recorded in the National Heritage List for England as a designated Grade II* listed building.

History

The earliest record of a church on the site is in 1122, when it was granted to Pontefract Priory. The tower and east window of the present church date from the 15th century. The rest of the church was rebuilt by Thomas Rickman and Henry Hutchinson in 1828–29. In 1844 an additional stage and the spire were added to the tower. The church was restored in 1881 by the Lancaster architects Paley and Austin. In 1898 the timber roof and clerestory were added by Frederick Robinson. In 1913, the west gallery was removed. This had contained the original organ made by Samuel Renn in 1834, which was moved elsewhere, possibly to Chester. The new organ, made by J. J. Binns, was sited at the east end of the church. In 2008 a piece of the spire fell off and it was discovered that the spire was crumbling, and in 2010 an appeal was launched to raise money for its repair.

Architecture

Exterior

The church is constructed in coursed rubble gritstone with freestone dressings. It has a slate roof and clay ridge tiles. Its plan consists of a six-bay nave with a clerestory, north and south aisles, a southwest vestry, a chancel with a south chapel, a two-storey north vestry, and a west tower. The tower is in Perpendicular style, with four stages, angle buttresses, and a southeast stair turret. In the bottom stage of the tower is a west doorway, above which is a three-light window. In the second stage are narrow square-headed windows, and the third stage contains two-light windows. In the top stage is a round clock face in a square frame on each side. On the corners of the towers are octagonal turrets that rise above the parapet, which is embattled. The spire is supported by flying buttresses, and contains lucarnes. The clerestory contains two-light square-headed windows, it has an embattled parapet, and octagonal angle turrets at the east end. The aisles have plain parapets, and buttresses rising to gables. The west windows have two lights, the windows along the sides are tall and also have two lights, and all contain Decorated-style tracery. On the south side in the fifth bay is a doorway; the corresponding bay on the north side has a door leading into the vestry. The east wall of the chancel has angle buttresses and a five light window with Perpendicular tracery. In the south chapel is a blocked doorway and a two-light square-headed east window. The north vestry has a blocked north doorway, and a two-light east window with a triangular window above it.

Interior

Inside the church are north and south galleries carried on cast iron posts. The arcades between the nave and the aisles are supported by tall octagonal piers. In the chancel is an ogee-headed piscina dating from the 14th or 15th century. The octagonal font is plain, and is said to be from the 17th century; it stands on a 20th-century base. The polygonal pulpit was moved here in 1979 from St John's Church, Darwen. The monuments include damaged effigies dating from the 15th century in the south chapel. Also in the chapel is a brass plate to the memory of John Webster, an astrologist and local headmaster, who died in 1682. On the north chancel wall is a hatchment, and wall tablets to the Aspinall family with dates in the 18th and 19th centuries. The south chancel contains a wall tablet to Thomas Wilson, who died in 1813, by Richard Westmacott. In the north aisle is an alabaster memorial to those who died in the First World War. There is heraldic stained glass in the east window, with some fragments of medieval glass.

The four-manual organ was rebuilt in 1961 by Nicholson. It has been repaired twice by Sixsmith; in 1970 following damage by water; and in 1982, when it was rebuilt after fire damage. It was rebuilt again in 2007 by Principal Pipe Organs. There is a ring of eight bells, all of which were cast in 1928 by Gillett & Johnston.

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362179>

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Clitheroe

CLITHEROE, CHURCH STREET (West side), PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY
MAGDALENE

19.05.1950 II* Parish church with C15 tower and east end; the remainder 1828-29 by T. Rickman, with tower heightened and spire added 1844, clerestorey added in 1898 by F. Robinson.

MATERIALS: Coursed rubble gritstone with freestone dressings and hammer-dressed buttresses, slate roof with clay ridge tiles.

PLAN: Aisled nave with west tower, south-west vestry, short lower chancel with south chapel and two-storey north vestry.

EXTERIOR: The Perpendicular four-stage west tower has angle buttresses in the lower two stages, and square south-east stair turret. The west doorway has two orders of continuous hollow chamfer, and C19 ribbed doors. Above is a three-light window. The second stage has narrow square-headed windows and in the third stage, which was formerly the bell stage, are two-light windows. The mid C19 upper stage has deep chamfers to accommodate the octagonal angle turrets, which are carried above the embattled parapet. Round clock faces in square frames are in the main directions. The stone spire has flying buttresses and lucarnes. The six-bay nave has two-light square-headed clerestorey windows and an embattled parapet, with octagonal angle turrets over the east end. Aisles have plain parapets, buttresses with gable caps, two-light Decorated west windows and tall two-light transomed north and south windows with Decorated tracery. On the south side the 5th bay has a doorway in a projecting gabled surround, with continuous moulding and ribbed door. In the corresponding bay on the north side is a doorway to a link to a late C20 vestry. The chancel east wall is C15, with diagonal south-east buttress, but the angle north buttress and five-light Perpendicular east window are mainly C19 fabric, as is the cusped window in the embattled gable. The south chapel has a blocked doorway and square-headed two-light east window. The two-storey north vestry has a similar blocked north doorway and two-light east window, below a triangular window with curved sides in the east wall.

INTERIOR: The interior is impressively lofty and designed to accommodate galleries in the aisles of the Georgian rebuilding, but the tall tower arch, with two orders of continuous chamfer, indicates that the previous church also had a tall nave. The nave arcades have tall octagonal piers and two-centred arches with linked hoods. The chancel arch is similar but on corbels. The nave roof of 1898 combines hammerbeams and arched braces, with arcading above. Aisles have tie-beam roofs on corbelled brackets, with arcading above the beams and boarded undersides. The chancel has a boarded keeled wagon roof and, in the south wall, a C14-C15 ogee-headed cusped piscina. Walls are plastered except for exposed masonry in the nave. The chancel has stone-paved floor of c1980.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: North and south galleries are carried on cast-iron posts and segmental timber arches. The gallery front has blind arcading. Gallery stairs are in the aisles and have Gothic balustrades. Gallery benches have shaped ends with sunk quatrefoils and are probably of 1898. Nave and aisles have similar benches also said to be of 1898 (Rickman's plan of the church suggest that originally there were box pews). The plain octagonal font is said to be C17 but is on a C20 base. Most of the other fixtures are later. The polygonal pulpit was brought here in 1979 from Darwen St John. Priests' stalls have ends incorporating poppy heads and linenfold panelling. C20 Choir stalls by John Higson have moulded ends and fielded-panel backs incorporating some linenfold panels. The communion rail is on wrought-iron uprights with scrolled brackets. There are several monuments reinstated from the old church. In the south chapel are damaged mid C15 effigies, said to be Sir Richard Radcliffe (d 1441) and his wife Catherine. Small brass inscription panels include memorials to John Webster (d 1682), astrologer, metallurgist and headmaster of the local grammar school, and John Harrison (d 1718) by F. Ainsworth. The latter was taken from a tomb chest, which is now used as an altar in the south aisle. In the chancel north wall is a hatchment and wall tablets to the Aspinall family, namely John Aspinall (d 1784) John Aspinall (d 1851) by the Westminster Marble Co, and John Aspinall (d 1865) by Poole & Sons of Westminster. On the south chancel wall is a Gothic wall tablet to Thomas Wilson (d 1813) by Richard Westmacott. The north aisle has a memorial with portrait bust to James Thomson (d 1851) by F. Webster of Kendal (the bust is possibly by Thomas Duckett of Preston), and Thomas Southwell (d 1796). In the north aisle is an alabaster 1914-18 war memorial with roll call in raised letters on cast metal panels. The east window of c1828 has heraldic glass, possibly by James Hall Miller. There are fragments of medieval glass in tracery lights.

HISTORY: An earlier church was granted to the Priory of St John, Pontefract, in 1122. The principal surviving element is the west tower. The east end of the chancel, including a piscina, is also C14-C15. The remainder was rebuilt by Thomas Rickman (1776-1841). Rickman entered the architectural profession in Liverpool, and made his name in 1817 when he published the influential 'An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England'. His many churches are characterised by a combination of credible Gothic design and Georgian planning. He was in partnership with Henry Hutchinson (1800-31), with whom he designed his best-known secular work, the New Court with its Bridge of Sighs, at St John's College, Cambridge (1826-31). Clitheroe is typical of Rickman's work, and the style of the 1820s, in having a nave with aisles, but also galleries and short chancel: this considerably enlarged the capacity of the church, in keeping with the town's expansion. An octagonal stage was added to the tower, with a spire, in 1844. The architect is not known but 'Mr Sutcliffe' is mentioned as a sculptor. The church was restored in 1898 when the nave clerestory was added by Frederick Robinson (1833-92), architect of Derby, and new seating was installed. The south-aisle roof and gallery were partially reconstructed after a fire in 1979.

SOURCES: Hartwell, C. and Pevsner, N., *The Buildings of England, Lancashire North* (2009), 240. Hudson, J., *The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, Clitheroe* (2006).

Lambeth Palace Library, Incorporated Church Building Society Archives.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The church of St Mary Magdalene, Church Street, Clitheroe, is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * For the significant surviving medieval fabric of the tower and the chancel. * The church is a good example of the work of Thomas Rickman, an important pioneer of Gothic-revival architecture in the early C19, and is one of a minority of churches of the period that has retained its galleries. * The interior has monuments of special interest, including C15 effigies, C17 brass and early-C19 Gothic tablet by Richard Westmacott, a prominent monument designer. * The church is prominently sited near the centre of the town and makes an important contribution to the historical townscape.

Cobham (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 23' 23.64" N, 0° 23' 54.16" E

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1350259>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_%27s_church,_Cobham,_Kent

<https://heritage4d.org/st-mary-magdalene-cobham/>

Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, Cobham

Details

TQ 66 NE COBHAM THE STREET 5/18 (south side)

Chancel about 1220. Chancel arch 1880, nave rebuilt about 1365 with north porch. Tower a little later, main walls of flint with stone dressings. Tower at west end of Kentish ragstone. Long chancel, square nave, north and south aisles of different widths carried west to enclose tower. Exceptionally fine sequence of brasses 1299-1450. Outstanding sedilia 1370. Table tomb of alabaster and black marble with well sculpted effigies of Lord Cobham and his wife dated 1558. Restored 1860.

Colchester (Essex), Hospital of St. Mary Magalen

Koordinaten: 51° 53' 10.748" N, 0° 54' 47.218" E

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, COLCHESTER

It appears from a charter (fn. 1) of Henry II that Eudo Dapifer, the founder of St. John's Abbey, founded this hospital at the direction of Henry I. This king, after Eudo's death, in his grant (fn. 2) to the abbey of the manor of Brightlingsea reserved a rent of £6 yearly from it for the use of the infirm of the hospital, and placed them under the charge of the abbot. Stephen granted to them in alms 14 acres of land for which they had been accustomed to pay 3s. 5d. yearly to the farm of Colchester. Henry II confirmed the grant of £6 yearly from Brightlingsea; and by another charter (fn. 3) he confirmed to the abbot the charge of the hospital. Richard I on 8 December, 1189, granted to the lepers a fair yearly on the vigil and the day of St. Mary Magdalen. These grants to the hospital were confirmed by later kings in 1268, (fn. 4) 1336, (fn. 5) 1378 (fn. 6) and 1400. (fn. 7) The master of the hospital was rector of the church of St. Mary Magdalen in Colchester, in which capacity he claimed 14 acres of land in the suburbs in 1254. (fn. 8)

The authority given to the abbey produced disputes; and early in the fourteenth century the brethren of the hospital complained (fn. 9) to Parliament that, although Henry I had granted to them the tithes of the abbey in bread, ale, and other victuals for their maintenance, a former abbot, Adam, had persuaded them to show him their charter, which he then threw into the fire, and since then he and his successors had detained the tithes. The present abbot, moreover, had detained the £6 rent from Brightlingsea; and he had also come in great force to the hospital, demanded their charters and common seal and ordered them to obey him, and because Simon de la Neylonde, master, and one William de Langham would not do his will he caused them to be dragged out of their church, threw them and kept them out of their house, and put in a brother to the destruction of the house and contrary to the charters of the kings. But when an inquisition was taken on the matter, the abbot was successful at every point and disproved the allegations. (fn. 10)

The chartulary of the abbey contains an early grant (fn. 11) of land by the brethren of the hospital, and an agreement (fn. 12) about a right-of-way made in 1327 between the prior, brethren and sisters of the hospital and the abbey.

In the return (fn. 13) to the taxation of a fifteenth in 1301 the prior and lepers were said to own a brazen pot worth 1s. 8d., a cart worth 2s., cattle worth £3 3s. 4d. and grain worth 16s. 8d.

On 24 February, 1320, the king made a grant (fn. 14) of protection for two years to the master and brethren on account of their poverty.

The hospital is returned in the Valor as being worth £11 yearly. In the certificates of colleges and chantries it is described (fn. 15) as 'The hospitall of Mary Magdalene, foundid to fynd a priest for ever, and the foundacyon cannot be shewid. The said hospitall is and hath ben reputed and taken for a parishe church without remembraunce of any man nowe lyving and ther is in the parishe about 4 score husselyng people,' and said to be worth £11 10s. 2d. yearly; the net value after deductions of 25s. 6d. for rents and 22s. for the tenth being £9 2s. 8d.

After the dissolution of the hospital Queen Elizabeth on 4 May, 1565, granted (fn. 16) various lands belonging to it in Colchester, Greensted and Layer de la Haye to Nicasius Yetsweirt and William Tunstall. On 21 July, 1582, an inquisition (fn. 17) concerning the possessions of the hospital was taken, and some were restored to the master.

James I on 9 October, 1610, reciting that the hospital was then almost decayed and its chapel totally destroyed, re-founded (fn. 18) it under the title of 'The college or hospital of King James.' There were to be in it a master, who was to have the cure of souls in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen and to celebrate divine service and preach and administer the sacraments, and five poor persons, each of whom was to receive 52s. yearly at the hands of the master. Henry Davye, one of the king's chaplains, was to be the first master, and William Merrell, Gerard

Garrett, Helen Hubbert, Anne Thorogood and Anne Fulthroppe the first poor persons. The Chancellor or the Keeper of the Privy Seal was to be the visitor with the nomination of the master at each vacancy, and the master was to have the nomination of the poor persons at vacancies. All the possessions of the old foundation were confirmed.

Morant tells that in 1642, during the civil wars, Gabriel Honyfold, master, who was also vicar of Ardleigh, had his house rifled. It appears from a letter (fn. 19) in 1655 that the rents due to the hospital were then nine or ten years in arrear.

Colchester is included in a list of hospitals which were to be visited by a commission (fn. 20) appointed in January, 1691, for the correction of abuses.

A report on the state of the hospital was made by the commissioners appointed to inquire into charities in 1837-8. (fn. 21) In 1818 some of the lands belonging to the hospital had been required for the site of barracks, and were taken possession of by the Board of Ordnance, which paid to the master for their use a sum of £5,001 6s. When these lands were no longer required for this purpose they were restored.

It appeared that the successive masters of the hospital always treated the yearly payment of 52s. to each of the five poor persons as a fixed sum, and considered that subject to this payment of the £13 they were entitled to receive the whole income of the hospital.

To test this, an information was filed in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney General, at the relation of certain parties, against the Rev. John Robert Smythies, then master; and by a decree dated 18 November, 1831, the Master of the Rolls declared that the master was not thus entitled, and that the profit made by the agreement with the Board of Ordnance was to be considered the property of the charity, and the master was only entitled to the interest, except for his costs in restoring the lands to their previous condition, and any of the parties were to be at liberty to lay a scheme before the master for the regulation of the charity and the management of its estates, such schemes to be approved of by the master in concurrence with the Attorney and Solicitor General.

From this decree Mr. Smythies appealed to the Lord Chancellor, who by a decree dated 29 January, 1833, reversed the decree of the Master of the Rolls in all those parts which appeared to authorize the raising of the salaries of the almspeople in consideration of the increased revenues of the charity. The effect of this decree was therefore to establish the right of the master to the whole revenue subject to the yearly payment of £13.

A scheme for the regulation of the charity was established by a decree of the court dated 23 February, 1836; and by a decree of the Master of the Rolls dated 16 April, 1836, it was declared that the master should be resident.

The yearly income of the hospital then amounted to £239 5s. 0d., besides the dividends on £4,754 3s. 7d. three per cent. Consols. The old hospital having become dilapidated, it had been pulled down about six years before this decree, and Mr. Smythies had erected on its site six tenements under one roof, adjoining the churchyard of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, each containing two rooms. One was unoccupied, and the other five were inhabited by five poor widows, to each of whom the master paid 52s. yearly. A grove of about seven acres in Layer de la Haye supplied the almspeople with firing. The property of the hospital is described in detail in the decree.

Footnotes

1. Ibid. vii, 631.
2. Chartul. of St. John's Abbey, 21.
3. Ibid. 57.
4. Chart. 52 Hen. III, m. 6.
5. Ibid. 10 Edw. III, No. 46.
6. Pat. 1 Ric. II, pt. 6, m. 33.
7. Ibid. 1 Hen. IV, pt. 6, m. 14.
8. Assize R. 233, m. 36.

9. Rolls of Parl. i, 157, and Anct. Petn. 20.
10. Inq. p.m. 31 Edw. I, No. 175.
11. Chartul. 328.
12. Ibid. 509.
13. Rolls of Parl. i, 253.
14. Pat. 13 Edw. II, m. 18.
15. Chant. Cert. xx, 56.
16. Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. 4.
17. Printed by Morant. Exch. Com. Trin. 23 and Hil. 25 Eliz.; Exch. Dec. and Ord. Eliz. No. 7, f. 94, 236.
18. Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. 42.
19. B.M. Stowe MS. 185, f. 68.
20. Cal. of S. P. Dom. 1690–1691, p. 240.
21. Char. Commrs. Rep. xxxii, pt. 1, p. 546.
22. The master is rector of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Colchester.
23. Assize R. 233, m. 36. In the time of King John.
24. See above.
25. Inq. p.m. 31 Edw. I, No. 175.
26. Morant, Essex.
27. Pat. 15 Ric. II, pt. 1, m. 17.
28. Chan. Inq. p.m. Ser. ii, vol. vi, No. 43.
29. Trans. Essex Arch. Soc. vi, 240.
30. Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. 42.

Colchester (Essex), Maudlin Chapel (of Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen)

Koordinaten: 51° 53' 10.748" N, 0° 54' 47.218" E

<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/monument/mcc2536>

Maudlin Chapel, Colchester

CHAPEL (Medieval Colchester I. to Civil War Colchester - 1200 AD? to 1648 AD? (at some time))

The Maudlin chapel was part of St Mary Magdalen's Hospital. When the original hospital chapel was upgraded to a parish church in the 13th century, the hospital built this new chapel to the north.

The site of the chapel was recovered during excavations in 1995 (CAT Building 186, Site B).<5> It was built largely of reused materials, the c.13th century chapel appears to have had a simple earthen floor in an interior illuminated by the light through glazed windows decorated with a variety of red painted foliage designs. The standing walls were best preserved at the north-west corner (BF110) with a base of reused Roman materials including septaria and a brick quoin, built on 1.2m deep foundations.

One of the most striking features of the chapel was its size. The outer wall enclosed a floor area of almost 150 square metres - significantly larger than the neighbouring parish church and over six times the size of its 12th century predecessor.<1>

The chapel is shown on Speed's 1610 Map (Maudlyn chap, which shows a doorway in the west wall), The 1648 Siege Map, and the undated map by French artist.<2><3><4>

Documentary evidence, however, is at odds with this interpretation, with a witness in a 1580 lawsuit stating that the hospital chapel had adjoined the side of the parish church and further describing the chapel's condition at the time as 'clean down'.<5>

Sources/Archives (5)

- <1> SCC620 Serial: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.. 1996. The Colchester Archaeologist (Issue Number 9) 1995-6. No 9. p.10.
- <2> SCC68 Cartographic materials: Speed, J. 1610. Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.
- <3> SCC445 Cartographic materials: Unknown. 1648. 1648 Siege Map.
- <4> SCC314 Cartographic materials: Unknown. 1650 (circa). Plan De Colchester.
- <5> SEX69250 Article in serial: Crossan, Carl. 2004. Excavations at St Mary Magdalen's Hospital, Brook Street, Colchester.

Colchester (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 50' 8.714" N, 1° 2' 40.765" E

<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/monument/mcc418>

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Colchester

The Church of St Mary Magdalen's may have been founded by Eudes the sewer in the 12th century as the chapel of St Mary Magdalen's Hospital, but it had acquired parochial status by 1237 when the church ecclesia, of St Mary Magdalen was confirmed to St John's Abbey, and in 1254 the master of the hospital was rector of the church.

The medieval church of St Mary Magdalen stood on the north side of Magdalen Green, north of the modern Magdalen Street. It seems to have comprised an aisleless nave and chancel with an adjoining chapel for the lepers. The nave contained a 13th century south doorway and windows of the 14th and 15th centuries. A porch of unknown date survived in 1601. The hospital chapel had been destroyed before 1610 and the church needed repair in 1633. After the siege in 1648 it was abandoned until 1721 when Thomas Parker, the Lord Chancellor, repaired it at his own expense. The 18th century church comprised a small brick chancel, presumably built in 1721, and the repaired medieval nave. The church was demolished on 1852 and a new one built on the site.<1>

The church is shown on Norden's / Speeds's map of 1610.<2>

The Museum holds a print of a painting of St Mary Magdalen's Church from 1783 , the view faces north. <3>

Excavations in 1989 uncovered the site of the Medieval Church in the graveyard of the later Victorian Church (Colchester Building 185). The excavations revealed the nave, chancel and porch of the church. The walls of the nave rest on c.12th century foundations composed of alternating layers of light clay and compacted mortar, a distinctive constructional technique found on several of Colchester's monastic sites. With such early origins it seems likely that the building was originally laid out as a chapel for the hospital, then converted to a church upon the formation of the parish of St Mary Magdalen in the early 13th century.<4><6>

A grave was found under the church floor containing the remains of a man with a pewter chalice laid on his chest, a strong indication that this was an early master of the hospital. Notable architectural finds from the church included a variety of stonework ranging in date from the 12th to the 15th centuries; also found was nearly a hundred pieces of late medieval decorated floor tile.<5>

Sources/Archives (6)

- <1> SCC19 Monograph: Cooper, Janet (Ed). 1994. Vol. IX, The Borough of Colchester, A History of the County of Essex. Volume IX. p327-8.
- <2> SCC68 Cartographic materials: Speed, J. 1610. Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.
- <3> SCC376 Graphic material: Sparrow. 1783. St Mary Magdalen's Church. COLEM 1999.4.1.
- <4> SCC618 Serial: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.. 1989. The Colchester Archaeologist (Issue Number 3) 1989-90. No 3. p9-11.

<5> SCC619 Serial: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.. 1991. The Colchester Archaeologist (Issue Number 4) 1990-1. No 4. p19.

<6> SEX69250 Article in serial: Crossan, Carl. 2004. Excavations at St Mary Magdalen's Hospital, Brook Street, Colchester.

Cottingham (Northamptonshire), St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 30' 3.082" N, 0° 45' 17.903" W

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101051745-church-of-st-mary-magdalone-cottingham>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Cottingham,_Northamptonshire#/media/File:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalone,_'Cottingham_cum_Middleton'_-geograph.org.uk_-_300870.jpg

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Cottingham

COTTINGHAM CHURCH STREET

SP8489 (East side)

15/22 Church of St. Mary Magdalene

25/02/57

GVI

Church. C12, mid C13 and C14, chancel said to have been rebuilt 1880. Squared coursed and regular coursed limestone and ironstone with limestone ashlar spire, with slate, corrugated sheet and lead roofs. Aisled nave and chancel, west tower and west porch. South elevation of chancel of one-window range with 3-light square-head windows with arch-head lights. South chapel, now vestry, projects over 2 bays of chancel. 4-light east window to chancel has renewed tracery with trefoils and quatrefoil circle. North elevation of chancel is blank. Northchapel, now vestry, projects over 2 bays of chancel. South aisle and south chapel of 4-window range of two 2-light windows with cusping to left and 2- and 3-light square-head windows to right; some tracery is renewed. Lean-to roof with plain ashlar parapets. 3-light east window has tracery with mouchettes. C19 lean-to porch attached to west of south aisle has small square-head windows in south wall and chamfered and moulded door opening in west wall. North chapel of 2-window range of 2-light windows with quatrefoil tracery, that to left has been renewed. Lean-to roof with plain ashlar parapets, 4-light square-head east window. South aisle is set back from south chapel. 2-window range of 2-light windows with renewed reticulated tracery. Double chamfered north door opening between windows. Lean-to roof and plain ashlar parapets with 3 gargoyles. Roll moulded plinth around base of south side. Nave and chancel clerestory of 7-window range of 2-light square-head windows, some renewed C19. Shallow gabled nave and chancel roofs with ashlar parapets and finials. C14 west tower of 4 stages with 4-stage limestone ashlar angle buttresses at corners terminating as octagonal corner pinnacles. Single lancets to west face of lower stage and south face of third stage. Pairs of 2-light shafted bell-chamber openings, with quatrefoil circles, to each face of upper stage. Corbel table with carved heads with broach spire above having 2 tiers of lucarnes. Interior: C13 three-bay north arcade of double chamfered arches with octagonal pier. The perhaps unique capital are decorated with high relief figures lying horizontally, 2 ladies, 2 knights and a bishop. The responds have stiff leaf foliage and figures similar to the pier. The 2 western arches are separated by section of wall. The south arcade is c.1300 with double chamfered arches and quatrefoil piers. Double chamfered chancel arch and triple chamfered tower arch with C12 windows opening above. C19 two-bay north arcade to chancel has double chamfered arches with octagonal pier. C14 double chamfered single arch to south chapel, now vestry, has octagonal responds. Shallow half arches from aisles to chapels. C19 roof structures. North aisle may retain some earlier timbers. C14 tomb recess,

with 3 shafts, to north wall of chancel. C18 panelled pulpit reset on C19 base. 2 niches in wall of north arcade. Plain octagonal font. C19 stained glass to east window and chancel window to right. Monuments, C18 oval tablet in north chapel to Medlycott family. (Buildings of England: p.164).

<http://www.cottinghamhistory.co.uk/Churches%20-%20St%20Mary.htm>

The parish church of St Mary Magdalene dates from the 13th Century, although most of what we see now was built in the 15th Century. The tower and spire were built in the 13th and 14th Century, and there is a Norman window above the tower arch. The church underwent major restoration in 1850 when a transept was added.

In the north arcade of the church (left hand side as you walk in) there is a column with an interesting frieze around the top (pictured left). It depicts four figures lying head to head - a lady, two armed knights and a clergyman. They are thought to be St Mary Magdalene, the Abbot of Peterborough and the Medieval Lords of the Manor for Cottingham and Middleton, symbolising the authority of the church, the parish and the two manors. (from the 1976 notes on the church by J Tipper).

There is a second pillar engraved with a dwarf, a mythical beast and a third depicting two more ladies, again lying head-to-head.

At the front end of the church, there is a plaque to a former Lord of the Manor, Thomas Medlycott (died 1761) erected by his daughter Barbara. At the belfry end is a wooden board from 1760 with the will of William Downhall, who left 18 acres of land in his will for the poor of Cottingham and Middleton.

The church also has a 'Green Man' carving, a pagan symbol of renewal and rebirth which was adopted by the Medieval church (example shown below). Not sure exactly where though!

The 13th century Easter sepulchre is also worthy of note.

The church has five bells, each weighing just over 11 CWT. The bells have a key note of G#.

Coventry-Chapelfields (West Midlands), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 24' 19.699" N, 1° 32' 3.419" W

<https://www.explorechurches.org/church/st-mary-magdalen-coventry>

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Chapelfields

Welcome to St Mary Magdalen church, we are the church with the blue roof in Chapelfields, Coventry where everyone is welcome.

About this church

St Mary Magdalen dates from 1934, having been designed by local architect Herbert Jackson, to replace the tin tabernacle church that stood nearby. The modern church was designed in a Romanesque style with Byzantine detail, drawing upon the designs of the great basilicas of Rome and Constantinople.

The building contains a number of art works of national significance, in particular by George Wagstaffe, John Skelton and Patrick Martin. St Mary Magdalen's is known throughout the city as 'The Church with the Blue Roof' and it seems likely that the architect wanted to draw attention to the building with a striking statement of modernity that also recalls the theology of the Oxford Movement, which has influenced the church since its very beginning.

The main entrance dates from 1986, when the Magdalen Centre was added to the west end of the church. Inside the church, above the west entrance, your eye will be drawn to the large Magdalen Window, which was dedicated in 1986. St Mary Magdalen is shown with her

ointment, almost crouching in an S shape, a figurative tradition from medieval glasswork; while Christ, who is giving up his life, seems natural and relaxed in his giving.

A more modern addition to the nave is a bronze statue of St Mary Magdalen by George Wagstaffe, who also designed the stand for the Paschal Candle and the Stoup by the west entrance. He sculpted St Mary Magdalen as someone who was both young and old, and who was damaged, yet healed. He was influenced by the events of September 11th 2001, that occurred while he was making the small wax working model.

The windows around the Lady Chapel each vividly depict a female saint. Some will be very familiar, but unusually St Osburg is in the first window of the apse. She's the only Englishwoman of the group as well as a local hero, having founded the first religious house in Coventry. The window for St Margaret of Scotland is a replacement for one which was originally above the High Altar, but was destroyed in the Blitz.

<https://blueroofcoventry.org/our-building/>

The Exterior

The first thing that strikes you as you approach is the blue roof, glinting in the sun or glittering in the rain. And indeed, St Mary Magdalen's is known as 'The Church with the Blue Roof'. This was intended from the very beginning; a newspaper report from before construction began predicted that it would become known as such, and one from after confirmed that this had indeed happened. It seems very likely that the architect – Herbert Jackson, whose first major project this was – wanted to draw attention to the building with a striking statement of modernity that also recalls the theology of the Oxford Movement which has influenced the church since its very beginning. It may also refer to the Coventry Blue dye which was once famous throughout Europe, and was invented in the nearby district of Spon End.

The tiles are of the cloister style, in a variety of shades of royal blue so as to present a pleasing variation – a subtle technique that Herbert also used on the exterior brickwork, where the random shades of red help to break up the monolithic nature of the walls while still being economical and weatherproof. Just below the roofline, they form a series of small arches that run down the length of the church – these are called machicolations, and are derived from military architecture. When found on castles, they often conceal holes from which defenders can pour boiling oil, excrement, quicklime and other unpleasant substances down on the heads of attacking forces. In this instance they're purely decorative, though a few of them do conceal gratings for the ventilation system.

Clues as to the architectural style are immediately apparent, beginning at the very top with the cross on the roof above the east end: a Greek cross with all four arms of equal length (although the circle around it makes it look as much like a Celtic cross). And elsewhere there are further signs of a Byzantine or Romanesque influence, quite different from the native Perpendicular and Gothic styles of most English churches. The most obvious are the windows, which are topped with semicircular arches rather than the more common pointed arches. The detailing on them is stone, with a decorative cornice on the Apse and ornamental pillars on the windows below.

We can also see the outside of the hemispherical dome above the Apse, another unusual feature in an English church. This is made of concrete over a steel frame, and was originally meant to be blue to match the roof; but after repeated difficulties with weatherproofing materials bearing such interesting names as Tintocrete and Tricosal and Synthaprufe (including a lawsuit at one point!) it was left in cream and finally acquired a green patina after restoration work in the 1980s.

The south side of the church features a small porch, now partly obscured by the leaves and branches of a tree. This forsakes the curves of the rest of the building for a more square design, with a carved frieze above it depicting angels. A roundel above the porch shows a

blue cross and cherub made of faience work – this is a kind of tin-glazed ceramic which we will also see used on the interior. Just round the corner from this is one of the original drainpipes, whose head is decorated with another cherub.

Magdalen Centre

The main entrance dates from 1986, when the Magdalen Centre was added to the west end of the church. But this was not the original intention. The funding for the church only allowed it to be three-quarters built, with a blank wall at the western end. Once further money had been found, the plan was to extend the building to the west, enlarging the baptistry and adding a tower with an octagonal belfry at the south-western corner. This tower would have featured four small semi-domes just below the belfry, in an echo of the one on the apse.

History intervened in the form of high explosive and incendiary bombs that flattened much of the city on the 14th of November, 1940. Though the church suffered relatively minimal damage, its completion was no longer a priority. A single bell was added to the roof over the vestry in 1960, in memory of Edith Ada Treherne, and inscribed ‘Edith Ada’ (and known as such). It was a substitute for the ones that should have hung in the belfry; but the decades continued to roll on and by the 1980s, it was clear that the original design could no longer be completed. And in any case, the needs of the church and its parish had changed by then. So the Magdalen Centre, built in 1986, provides a glass-sided meeting space under an octagonal roof, along with modern toilet and kitchen facilities, and a glass-walled parish office. The West Porch – that the Bishop of Coventry once rapped his staff against during the ceremony of consecration – is now indoors, and replaced by glass doors that invite you within.

Nave: South side

Stepping through into the nave takes you from the decade of Thatcher to the years of the Great Depression, when the church was first built. The space within seems larger and brighter than it should, resembling a mediterranean basilica more than an English parish church. The nave was designed to overcome a common difficulty in older churches, where the pillars supporting the roof often block the view of the altar, leaving the congregation unable to see the service. But this is not the case here; the great pillars are moved to the side of the seating, while still allowing enough space for aisles running down the side of the building.

The walls are sided with yellow bricks in the usual variety of shades. In a few places, you can see a different colour of mortar where repairs were made to cracks caused either by wartime bombing or the settling of the building as it has aged. The rest of the structure is made of stone – but not stone that was cut from a quarry. This is reconstructed ‘Hall Dale’ stone, moulded from stone dust by the Croft Quarry in Leicestershire and delivered in five different shades (as is most obvious on the pulpit). This proved to be an excellent choice to achieve the impression required on a limited budget; even so, the stone was the single most expensive material – more than £2,000 out of a total £11,500 budget.

Three pairs of pillars rise to support the roof of Columbian pine, a timber that is naturally free of knots and has been left in its original colour of golden brown. Below, the floor is of Granwood, a kind of artificial wooden block – though today it is covered with carpet for health and safety reasons. The chairs are the same ones that were bought when the church was new, and paid for by members of the congregation. If you look up once more to the arches closest to the western end, you will note that the detailing stops abruptly behind the rear pillars. A final arch was meant to be extended westwards when the church was completed, but this had to be abandoned along with the plans for the tower. Instead, your eye will be drawn to the huge Magdalen Window – but we will return to this later, when we have a clearer view. The area outside the parish office is the Baptistry, and here you will find the font, made of reconstructed stone and paid for by donations from Sunday School children of the 1930s.

Beside it stands the Paschal Candle, lit each year at Easter, and then used on special occasions after that; you will see it adorned with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega and the year it was first lit. The stand is relatively new, cast by the artist George Wagstaffe to match the bronze statue to the north – but we'll come back to that later. In the south-west corner, partly hidden by a pillar, is another addition made in the 1980s, but not one that was originally intended for this church. The Kenderdine Window shows Jesus Christ with a supplicant touching the hem of his garment in the hope of being healed. It was first installed in St Thomas's Church in the Butts, which was once the mother church of St Mary Magdalen. St. Thomas's was demolished in 1974 when the ring road reduced the size of its parish so much that it was no longer necessary; this relic was put into storage and then installed when the rest of the west wall was replaced during construction of the Magdalen Centre.

While there is no stained glass in the south wall, there are a number of decorations. Firstly, you will see a number of small sculptures between the windows, which continue along the northern wall. These represent the Stations of the Cross, depicting events on the day Christ was crucified. They were provided for the church by William Luckman in memory of his mother, Gladys.

Standing on a table is a larger wooden statue from the 17th century, depicting St John the Baptist; a lamb is at his side, representing Christ. Another statue depicts St. Anne, the mother of Our Lady, teaching Mary to read. The book they read from is inscribed Magnificat anima me Dominum – 'My soul doth magnify the Lord'. Also on the South side is an electric piano presented to the church by a member of the congregation in memory of his wife Pat Adam, who passed away in 2009.

At the end of the South wall is the South Porch, and beyond that the entrance to the Lady Chapel. Above the archway is the church banner, depicting St Mary Magdalen with the pot of ointment she used to anoint the feet of Christ. A latin inscription reads: 'I have found He in which my soul delights'.

To the side of the porch is a lectern, mirroring the pulpit on the far side of the chancel. The lectern itself is carved wood, but not the eagle that would normally be expected – this lectern is supported by two elephants, recalling the arms of the City of Coventry. Unfortunately, some of the tusks are broken. A few of these have been lost in recent years, but one was snapped off almost immediately after installation – if you look carefully, you can see a hole drilled into the tusk where a bolt was once inserted to affix the tusk back onto its stump. This was requested by Herbert Jackson after he saw the damage, though the repair has sadly not lasted.

Between the lectern and the porch is another feature: look down and you will see a stone carved for the consecration of the church, and bearing the consecration cross that was traced on the wall by the Lord Bishop of Coventry, Mervyn Haigh, on the 21st of April 1934, and actually carved into the stone by a mason during the service itself.

The porch itself is dark, and used mainly to house a noticeboard and a curious table on which rests ornaments and pictures. This 'table', however, is nothing of the sort; it is actually a bronze umbrella stand which originally stood by the West Porch when the church was new, designed to match the bronze-faced alms boxes which were embedded in that wall. Those alms boxes have been replaced with something more modern and the need for an umbrella stand has faded – but nevertheless, it is good to see that a use has been found.

Lady Chapel

Walking into the Lady Chapel is best done on a bright sunny day around one o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun strikes the stained glass windows around its walls; the chapel is then a blaze of light and beauty. But you'll almost certainly be distracted from another set of artworks – the pews and their carvings, almost hidden at the back of the chapel. These were made in memory of the Reverend Philip Arthur Morson, the vicar who had the church built,

and who collapsed in the building one night in 1945. He was found the next morning suffering from a cerebral haemorrhage, and taken to hospital where he died a few days later. The carvings were presented to the church in 1952 and were made by the artist John Skelton, a chorister here when Morson was Vicar. You will find a dove, for Noah; a whale, for Jonah; a cock, for Peter; a ram, for Abraham; and a pelican, for Christ in the Sacrament.

But back to the windows, each of which depicts a female saint. From the back of the chapel heading forwards, we have:

- St. Bridget of Ireland, who was a companion to St. Patrick. A roundel at the top of the window also shows her as she tends to the sick, while panels at her feet depict Irish cattle.
- St. Joan of Arc, who is something of an unusual choice for an English church – especially given that the man who condemned her to death, Richard Beauchamp, is buried only a few miles away at the Collegiate Church of St. Mary in Warwick. A roundel depicts her burning at the stake, while panels at her feet show the arms of France. Perhaps appropriately for a warlike saint, this window was dedicated to the memory of a soldier: Geoffrey Wallace Godsell, who died at Kohima, Burma in 1943, fighting to halt the Japanese advance into India.
- St. Margaret of Scotland. This window is a replacement for one which was originally above the High Altar, but was destroyed in the Blitz. A roundel depicts the boat she used for her charitable journeys, while panels at her feet show an urn with crutches.
- St. Osburg is in the first window of the apse. She's the only Englishwoman of the group as well as a local hero, having founded the first religious house in Coventry. A roundel depicts it burning after being sacked by the Danes, while panels at her feet depict arched windows.
- Our Lady, with Christ in her arms, occupies the centre spot in the apse. The roundel over her head depicts the dove of the Holy Spirit as it descends on her at the Annunciation, while crowns are shown in the panels at her feet.

And in the final window is St. Mary Magdalen, patron saint of the church and the parish. A box in her hands and treasure chests at her feet represent the pleasures of the world being left behind. The roundel shows her washing Christ's feet.

The style of the windows is deliberately unlike that of older English churches. Herbert Jackson refused to accept Gothic-style text in the dedication, and recommended that the artists pitching for the designs only display a Byzantine influence, if any.

The altar itself was not made for the Lady Chapel; it is in fact the old altar that was used in the corrugated-iron army hut that preceded this church, given by Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, first bishop of the restored See of Coventry. Little else could be kept from what was known as the 'Tin Tabernacle' – the bell is upstairs in the organ loft, but unused. To the right of the altar you'll see a small statue on a bracket on the wall – St Mary Magdalen with her ointment in her hands.

The altar rails are made with reconstructed stone, but this stone was made with Lapis Lazuli, a semi-precious rock of a deep blue colour which has been prized since antiquity. They were a gift to the church from the architect – which motivated the Croft Quarry to charge him at cost, a nice gesture in itself. The kneeler was made by Dorothy Brown in memory of her husband, who was a churchwarden for many years. It's decorated with fleur-de-lys, a symbol we'll see again when we go to the Chancel.

To the right of the sanctuary is the Aumbry, where the blessed sacrament is kept behind wooden doors overlaid with a curtain. The stone carvings around the edge were considered to be particularly fine when the church was built. In the tympanum at the top is a carving of the Last Supper, while the two sides are supported by pilasters – decorations made to look like columns. It was made by the same firm who produced the lectern with its elephant supporters, Robert Bridgeman and Sons, the one contractor for the church with whom Herbert Jackson was completely happy.

The front book-rest of the chapel is in the memory of James and Margaret Howes, and inscriptions to this effect can be seen on the ends of the front pews. One final detail as you leave is a painted plaster statue of the Virgin Mary and child, sitting on the credence table and given to the church by a Server before he emigrated to Australia.

Chancel, sanctuary and apse

Leaving the chapel, we step into the Chancel, by the Sanctuary and High Altar. But first of all, look up. You'll see the inside of the dome, coloured the same shade of blue as the Chancel ceiling, which is itself curved like the inside of a cylinder, a curvature that extends through the dome to the Apse itself. The windows in the apse are of clear glass, but this was not always the case – the centre window originally depicted Christ in Glory, but was destroyed in the Blitz. An inscription on the right of the altar still refers to this, reminding us that it was dedicated to the memory of Jane Farrow, who died while the church was being built. To the north side of the Chancel is the Organ Loft; the organ was presented to the church in 1938 and was one of the last from the factory of Coventry organ builder J Charles Lee before it was destroyed in the blitz. The organ itself was damaged during an air raid and had to be extensively repaired. Further restoration was carried out in the early 90s.

The Apse walls are of cream-coloured plaster, topped by a cornice of pale blue faience work in the shape of a line of fleur-de-lys, the three leaves of which are sometimes taken to represent the Trinity. The plaster of the apse was originally intended to be decorated by paintings, but this was never completed; instead, the eye is drawn downwards, to the Sanctuary and High Altar.

Nave: North Side

Standing now at the entrance to the chancel from the nave, you find yourself beneath a cross hanging from the chancel arch. This was put in place in 1986, when its original position over the West Porch was demolished and then rebuilt. Looking to the West end of the church, you now have your best view of what replaces it: the Magdalen Window by Birmingham-based artist Patrick Martin, set much higher and larger in the wall, and dedicated on the 21st of September 1986. St Mary Magdalen is shown with her ointment again, though she seems reserved and awkward, almost crouching in an 'S' shape, a figurative tradition from mediaeval glasswork; while Christ, who is giving up his life, seems natural and relaxed in his giving. To my eye, the style recalls Japanese manga, and is all the more expressive for it – but maybe that's just me.

Looking to the north, you'll see the pulpit, built into the chancel arch. The front book-rest is in memory of Canon Howard C James, vicar of St Thomas's from 1921-28. For most of that time, this area was part of the parish of St. Thomas's, and the book was given by his friends at St. Mary Magdalen. As with the Lady Chapel, there are inscriptions to this effect on the edge of the front pews.

Just past the pulpit is the foundation stone, commemorating the ceremony held on the 3rd of December 1932 in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Coventry. A bottle inside was sealed with the following contents: a parchment explaining the reasons for building the church, signed by everyone involved; a copy of the parish magazine; a copy of the order of service for the ceremony; and a copy of the Coventry Standard for 22-23 April 1932, which contained a detailed description and drawing of the church in what was expected to be its final form.

Beyond that is the entrance to the vestry; above the door is the Blessed Sacrament Banner, depicting the Pelican feeding her young. You'll also see a circular feature in the wall above the Vestry door – this may have been intended to help with the acoustics of the organ, since it originally connected to the loft. However, the acoustics still work very well without it – the curving walls and roof in the Chancel help with this – so it may just be decorative; there's also a matching one on the far side, over the opening to the South Porch.

While most of the windows in the body of the church are of clear Cathedral Glass, the first of those you will see on the North side has a small inset design in stained glass, depicting an angel with rainbow wings, playing a small organ. This is in memory of Michael Donald, who was appointed temporary organist in 1956, and who died in office 33 years later.

Looking along the North wall, you will see that the Stations of the Cross continue along with a few other statues. One statue that used to be here is now missing, having suffered the rigours of age – a 17th century depiction of St George throttling a dragon with his bare hands. In its place is an 18th century statue of St Joseph with Christ as a boy.

Heading back down towards the West end, there is one last feature. Behind the chairs is a bronze statue of St. Mary Magdalen by George Wagstaffe, who also designed the stand for the Paschal Candle by the opposite pillar. He has other public sculpture on view in Coventry, most notably the phoenix by Methodist Central Hall, which has been incorporated into the logo for the Hertford Street shops. He sculpted St Mary Magdalen as someone who was both young and old, and who was damaged, yet healed. He was influenced by the events of September 11th 2001, that occurred while he was making the small wax working model; if you look closely, you can see that the pattern of bronze cast on her face reflects the light in such a way as to make it seem that she is weeping.

The sculpture was dedicated on the 28th of September 2003, and is the most recent major addition to the church; but surely it will not be the last.

Cowden (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 8′ 41.158″ N, 0° 5′ 41.086″ E

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowden>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalenen%27s_Church,_Cowden

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Cowden

The ancient parish church is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and has a restored shingle covered spire.

Parts of the parish straddle the Kent Water which forms the border with East Sussex and Surrey where the three counties meet.

It is centred on a 13th-century church of St Mary Magdalene with its slender, wooden shingled spire, bomb-damaged during World War II and since re-shingled. The spire is barely perceptibly out of perpendicular, which gave rise to a rhyme.

Cowden church, crooked steeple,
Lying priest, deceitful people.

The church is built of sandstone, its tower and steeple timber-framed inside. The old bells were recast and rehung in 1911 to commemorate the reign of Edward VII and a sixth bell was added at the Coronation of George V.

A stained glass window given to the church in 1947, celebrates 'the remarkable preservation of this village during the years 1939-45' and features figures of St Bridget (representing the women of the parish), St Nicholas (for the sailors), St George (the soldiers and airmen), and St Mary Magdalene, all the company of Sir Walstan (the former bishop of Worcester Wulfstan (1062-95) representing the local farmers). Below them are 20th-century figures: a sailor, soldier, airman, a nurse, and others making up a representative group of people involved in World War II, all turned towards a Christ-figure whose protection they seek.

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HaLgtpBmyKg>

Creswell (Derbyshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 15' 47.084" N, 1° 12' 47.736" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Creswell

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Creswell

St Mary Magdalene's Church, Creswell is a Grade II listed parish church in the Church of England in Creswell, Derbyshire.

History

The foundation stone was laid on Tuesday 23 May 1899 by William Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke of Portland. It was built to designs by the architect Louis Ambler at a cost of £4,500 (equivalent to £510,300 in 2019), the gift of the Duke. The contractor was Messrs Burman and Sons of Stamford.

It was consecrated on 17 May 1900 by Rt. Revd George Ridding, Bishop of Southwell.

The vestry was added in 1906 at a cost of £250 (equivalent to £27,100 in 2019).

The Aisles were added in 1914. The tower was built in 1927 at a cost of £4,000 (equivalent to £240,500 in 2019) which included a peal of 8 bells from John Taylor of Loughborough.

Organ

The organ was built at a cost of £450 (equivalent to £49,000 in 2019) and opened with a recital on 21 September 1900 by Harrison Cooper, organist of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sheffield.

Stained glass windows

The stained glass windows include two by Clare Dawson of 1951, the east window and the Miners' Memorial.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1335409>

Details

SK 57 SW PARISH OF ELMTON WITH CRESWELL ELMTON ROAD,CRESWELL 5/121 (South Side) Church of St Mary Magdalene II

Parish church. 1899, aisles added in 1914, tower in 1927, all by LAmbler, for the Duke of Portland. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with chamfered copings to gables and parapets. Nave with lean-to aisles, north-west tower, west narthex, chancel with north chapel and vestry. Chamfered plinth. The tower has tall gabled angle buttresses. West doorway with moulded arch and hoodmould on foliage stops. Pair of plank doors. On the north side is a 2-light window with reticulation unit. Inscribed stone below with the date of the erection of the tower. At first floor level to south, west and north are flat-arched 2-light windows with cusped ogee lights. Large paired bell-openings in each direction, each one of two cusped ogee lights. Stair turret in the north-west angle has four tiers of small lancets on three sides. Four-bay north aisle divided by buttresses with two set-offs. Each bay has a 3-light window with through mullions and ogee tracery to the outer lights. Gabled bay to the left has a 2-light window with reticulation unit. Moulded doorway to the vestry. Unequal twin-gabled east elevation has a 2-light window with reticulation unit to the lower part and a circular window of two traceried ovals. Foundation stone below dated 1899. The south side of the chancel is of two bays divided by a buttress with two set-offs. Two-light windows with reticulation units. South aisle has a similar 2-light east window and a doorway with plain chamfered arch. Four-bay south elevation matching that to the north. Flat-roofed west narthex has a diagonal

buttress at the corner and flat-arched 2-light windows to west and south, with cusped ogee lights. West entrance has moulded arch and pair of plank doors. Interior: Four-bay arcades have single chamfered arches without capitals. Moulded chancel arch on semi-octagonal responds. King post roof with arched tie-beams on corbels. Early C20 timber furnishings; pews, choir stalls, communion rails, altar with carved panels, dado and reredos. War memorial chapel on the north side has a carved reredos. Octagonal Dec style font.

Cricket Malherbie (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 53′ 59.28″ N, 2° 54′ 34.56″ W﻿ / ﻿

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Cricket_Malherbie

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Cricket_Malherbie

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Cricket Malherbie

The Anglican Church of St Mary Magdalene in Cricket Malherbie, Somerset, England was built in the 12th century and rebuilt in 1855. It is a Grade II* listed building.

History

A church was built on the site in the 12th century however it was rebuilt around 1855. The rebuilding work was instigated by the Rev James Mountford Allen who was the curate of the church and headmaster of Ilminster Grammar School.

It now serves as the parish church for Knowle St Giles where the former Church of St Giles is no longer consecrated and has been converted into a private house. The parish is part of the Two Shires benefice within the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Architecture

The hamstone building has clay tiled roofs behind parapets. It consists of a three-bay nave, two-bay chancel and north transept. The three-stage tower is supported by corner buttresses and topped with a spire.

The interior fittings including tomb memorials are from the mid 19th century.

The boundary wall and lychgate were added in the 1850s.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1177461>

Details

KNOWLE ST GILES CP CRICKET LANE (East side) ST31SE CRICKET MALHERBIE

2/52 Church of St Mary Magdalen 4.2.58

GV 11*

Anglican parish church. C12 origins; but rebuilt c1855 by Rev J.M Allen, Staple and Munden, builders. Ham stone ashlar: plain clay tiled roofs between moulded coped gables with a variety of finials, behind traceried parapets. three-cell plan of 2-bay chancel, 3-bay nave and north transept, with a north-east corner vestry, south porch and north-west tower, all in a scholarly Geometric style. Chancel has double plinth, trefoil traceried parapets, corner and bay buttresses with panelled and gabled tops, with crocketed pinnacles to corners: east window a 5-light with headstop label, a trefoil vent over; a 2-light window on south side, east bay, with simple arched doorway up 4 steps to west bay: further 2-light window on north side. The north-east vestry to match, but with flat roof behind plain parapet; 2-light flat headed window with square headstop label on north side, no external doorway; stairs down to boiler room against east wall. North transept similar, but with Curvilinear tracery to parapets, and having corner gargoyles: 3-light north window, blank on east and west sides. Nave has

Curvilinear traceried parapets; 2-light windows with simple tracery to sides, but the west gable much more elaborate, with a 3-light reticulated window flanked by ogee-arched niches holding C20 statues, a traceried trefoil gable light over, and the gable crowned with a crocketed tabernacle. South porch has plinth, angled corner buttresses; trefoil-traceried parapets and moulded coped gable with cross finial; 2-order outer arch with applied flower boss ornament and wrought-iron gate; single-order inner iron with elaborate ironwork straps to door; side walls have 2 small sidelights, Tower of 3 stages, capped with a spire; angled corner buttresses 2 stages high, plinth; string courses, the top with flower boss ornament and corner gargoyles, then a low castellated parapet; the spire small, with gabled windows to principal faces: in stage 1 the west face has a cusped lancet window, and the north a moulded pointed-arched doorway; stage 2 has a flat-arched light with ogee tracery to each face except the east, where there is a 2-stage octagonal-plan stairway projection; stage 3 has a 2-light Curvilinear-traceried window with louvres on each side, set in a hollowed arched reveal with ballflower decoration and headstop label. Inside, the work scholarly and consistent: the chancel has a timber moulded rib and panel ceiling, an ornamental carved stone dado, an elaborate piscina on the north side, and also a table-tomb in ogee niche. Chancel arch finely moulded, the chancel floor of patterned encaustic tiles. Nave has open arch-braced collar-truss roof with ornamental windbracing; and fine moulded archway to north transept, and black-and-white diamond pattern stone floor. North transept the Pitt family pew, with rib and tracery-panelled ceiling, ornamental fireplace with cast-iron back in east wall. All fittings of the 1850s, notably the octagonal wood pulpit on a slender base, the choir stalls, lectern, pews (including a traceried front to the Pitt chapel), and a richly decorated octagonal font, which has a fine timber openwork cover. Memorials include the chancel table tomb, to Stephen Pitt-Harris, died 1848, and in the north transept memorials to Stephen Pitt and George Pitt, both died 1865, both memorials by White of Pimlico. In nave a copy of the Ragnhild Virgin and Child, with St John the Baptist and an angel, by a Miss Blandy. (Pevsner), *N, Buildings of England, South and West Somerset*, 1958).

Croome D'Abitot (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 6′ 12.607″ N, 2° 10′ 1.765″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Croome_D%27Abitot

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Croome_D%27Abitot

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Croome D'Abitot

St Mary Magdalene's Church is a former Anglican church in the grounds of Croome Court, at Croome D'Abitot, Worcestershire, England. It is recorded in the National Heritage List for England as a designated Grade I listed building, and is under the care of The Churches Conservation Trust. It stands on a hill in Croome Park. Commenting on the church, the architectural historian Nikolaus Pevsner stated it is "one of the most serious of the Early Gothic Revival outside, one of the most elegant inside".

The 2016 short war drama film *Our Father* was partially filmed on location at St Mary Magdalene's Church.

History

The first record of a church at Croome D'Abitot is in 1283, when its dedication was to Saint James the Apostle. The precise position of that church is not known, but it is thought it was near the present site of Croome Court. In the 1750s George Coventry, 6th Earl of Coventry

decided to demolish the Jacobean house he had inherited and replace it with another church on higher land. He commissioned Lancelot "Capability" Brown to design the new house, together with a church, and to landscape the surrounding garden and grounds. He appointed Robert Adam to design the interior of the house and the church, and also to design some structures in the grounds. The church was consecrated and dedicated to St Mary Magdalene in 1763. Little has changed to the church since then, other than moving the pulpit and pews during the 19th century. The Coventry family cared for the church while they lived in Croome court, but they moved to Earls Croome in 1949. Although the congregation arranged for repairs to be undertaken in the 1960s, it was decreasing in size and was unable to maintain the church. It was declared redundant on 30 October 1973, and was vested in The Churches Conservation Trust in 1975.

Architecture

Exterior

St Mary's is constructed in Bath Stone. Its exterior is an early example of Gothic Revival architecture, while the interior is in 'pure Georgian Gothic'. The plan consists of a three-bay nave with north and south aisles, a two-bay chancel, and a west tower. The tower is in three stages divided by string courses. The lowest stage consists of a porch which is open on the north, west and south sides. At the entrance to the porch are iron gates, and at the entrance to the church are tall carved doors; these were all designed by Adam. In the middle stage are circular quatrefoil windows, and the top stage has bell openings containing Perpendicular tracery. At the top of the tower is a quatrefoil frieze, and a parapet consisting of a pierced battlement, and crocketed pinnacles. The parapets round the rest of the church are also embattled. The nave has three windows on each side, and at the east and west ends of the aisles are niches. On each side of the chancel are two blank windows and at the east end is a large window.

Interior

The arcades are carried on quatrefoil piers, and the ceilings are plastered and coved. The roofs of the aisles are flat. The nave ceiling is an elliptical vault, with a moulded plaster centrepiece. The church is floored with limestone slabs, decorated with inserts of black slate. The chancel takes up a greater proportion of the church than would normally be expected. This is because it acts as a mausoleum to the Coventry family, their monuments having been brought from the previous church. To the right side of the altar is a black and white marble memorial to Thomas Coventry, 1st Baron Coventry, who died in 1640 and who had been Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His effigy is shown reclining between statues personifying Justice, holding the Great Seal, and Virtue. Beside this memorial is one to the 2nd Baron Coventry who died in 1661, depicting his coat of arms. Elsewhere in the church is the memorial of the 4th Baron who died in 1687. It shows him reclining on a sarcophagus reaching towards a figure of Faith. This monument was formerly in the crypt of St Martin-in-the-Fields in London, and was brought here in 1915. Adams designed stained glass windows for the church, but these were never made, and all the windows contain plain glass. The font is no longer in the church. It was designed by Adam and made in elaborately carved mahogany. It consists of a bowl with a cover, standing on a tripod base. The font was stolen from the church, but has been recovered and is now in the Almonry Museum in Evesham.

At the east end of the north aisle is a hatchment for George Coventry, 8th Earl of Coventry, who died in 1843.

Bells

The six bells at St Mary's, four of which were originally cast in 1651 and 1652 by John Martin of Worcester, form one of the oldest rings in the country. They were restored to

working order in spring 2011 and were rung, for the first time in over a decade, on 30 May. The wooden wheels had generally decayed and second-hand wheels were given and used to repair the existing units. They are now regularly rung throughout the year.

Crowmarsh Gifford (South Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 35' 57.48" N, 1° 6' 50.195" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crowmarsh_Gifford

<https://thechurchexplorer.blogspot.com/2016/07/st-mary-magdalene-crowmarsh.html>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SU6189>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, CrowmarshGifford

The Church of England parish church of Saint Mary Magdalene is said to have been built in about 1120. The north door, south door, three windows in the south wall, chancel arch and font are all Norman. A north transept with a pointed arch was added in about 1200. The building was restored in 1836 and 1868.

The Church of England parish church of Saint Mary Magdalene is said to have been built in about 1120. The north door, south door, three windows in the south wall, chancel arch and font are all Norman. A north transept with a pointed arch was added in about 1200. The building was restored in 1836 and 1868.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1059582>

Details

GV I

Church. C12; north transept added c.1200. Roughcast, probably on stone rubble, with stone dressings; plain tile roof; wooden bell tower with plain tile pyramidal roof to ridge left. Nave, chancel and north transept plan. Central blocked Romanesque round arched doorway with columns with waterleaf capital to right, uncarved capital to left. Romanesque lancet to left with hood mould with foliate ends. Romanesque lancets to left and right of centre with incised arches to the stone surrounds. 3-light Perpendicular window to right with hood mould with end stops. 3 Romanesque lancets to chancel with incised arches to stone surrounds. Left return: Central double, studded, round-headed door in arch of three orders. the inner plain, the central roll-moulded, the outer with scallop decoration. Carved capitals to columns. Star-in-square decoration to imposts and hood. Romanesque lancet above. Round window to left and right. Right return: Romanesque lancet to centre with recess below formed from Romanesque sculptured fragments. Rear: 3 Romanesque lancets to nave; blocked Romanesque doorway; quatrefoil window to transept; single trefoil lancets to returns of transept. Interior: Romanesque circular font with blind arcade of spiral fluted pilasters, on C19 columned base. Romanesque piscina to south wall of chancel with moulded arch and projecting circular fluted bowl. Probably Jacobean wooden pulpit on C19 stone base. Romanesque east window to chancel with column with carved capitals and zig-zag and dog tooth mouldings to arch; blind arched openings to left and right. C19 restoration of Romanesque arcade of 3 windows to right side of chancel. Romanesque chancel arch. 2-centred transept arch. Jumbled C17 Belgian stained glass to quatrefoil window and lancets of transept. Reset C16 brass to transept arch. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p.561-2. St. Mary Magdalene: Crowmarsh Gifford Guidebook by Crowmarsh History Group 1984).

Video:

http://www.wallingfordcofe.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/crowmarsh.mp4?_ =1

Croyde (Devon), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 7' 50.639" N, 4° 13' 25.108" W

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DEV/Georgeham/StMaryMagdalene>

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Croyde

Croyde has an Anglican church, St Mary Magdalene, and a Baptist chapel, which is open on Sundays at 11 am.

Cudworth (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 34' 35.317" N, 1° 24' 58.622" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cudworth,_South_Yorkshire

https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Royston/CudworthStMaryMagRCGeograph_BH

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Cudworth

The Roman Catholic church of St Mary Magdalene in Prospect Street was also erected to serve the growing population of miners, railway and other workers who arrived after 1890. This church is within the Deanery of Barnsley and Bishopric of Hallam and Province of Liverpool.

Debenham (Suffolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 13' 26.922" N, 1° 10' 56.276" E

<http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/debenham.htm>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene,_Debenham

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Debenham

St Mary Magdalene is a large, surprisingly urban church. But why not? For in larger places, it is the town that has become more urbanised, not the church. Most towns were once like this. It is set back on a rise above the old market place, although most people will approach it from the west, beside the little parish hall on the high street. Here, the first thing to admire is Suffolk's grandest galilee porch, with its former chapel above. These western porches are most unusual: there is a similar one at Bottisham in Cambridgeshire, and one on the round tower at Mutford. The western extension at Lakenheath was never a porch at all. So here is an experience to savour: you enter the church through a series of unfolding spaces, so that finally opening the double west doors into the nave comes as a surprise. You step out from beneath the recently restored tower. The porches and aisles clustering beneath it create the sense of a cruciform building, which of course it isn't. It is certainly a very old tower, though, with evidence of Norman and even Saxon work on the lower reaches. The upper decorated stage is 14th century, and looks rather unusual for Suffolk, the bell openings being so close to the battlements. This is because it had to be truncated after being struck by lightning in the 17th century. Perhaps its squatness is rather charming. The ring of 8 bells is considered one of the

most mellow in the county, and the space beneath them, has several of those boards recording remarkable feats of bell-ringing.

You step into a big church made gorgeous by the brick patterning of the floor, the fruit of Debenham's one major 19th Century industry. Red and white bricks are laid in a diamond pattern, with small floral tiles in the points of the diamonds. It is surely one of the most beautiful church floors in Suffolk, and a sign that, although the inside of this building is almost entirely 19th Century in content and character, this interior is by no means an anonymous one. Grumpy old Cautley pottered about looking for medieval survivals, but this is an interior to enjoy as a whole; as with so many urban churches, the 19th century work contributes to a sense of continuity rather than disrupting it.

There are medieval survivals, as we shall see, but most eyes will be first caught by the striking memorial in the south aisle to the Reverend John Simpson, who died in 1697. In some ways, this is an unusual date for a memorial of this kind for a former Minister. Here we have a kind of Baroque grandiloquence which will come to full flower for great landowners and heroes over the next half a century, and which will become increasingly secularised until we get the typically entirely pagan 'memorials' of the middle of the 18th Century onwards. But here, Simpson seems concerned to have left his parishioners a catechetical tool, a protestant equivalent of the glass, wall paintings and sculptures intended to reinforce Catholic orthodoxy in the years before the Reformation. The monument consists of a large tombchest behind iron railings, surmounted by a large, decorated niche. Half of the Reverend Simpson sits rather tightly in the niche making a gesture that is at once valedictory and a benediction, and he is flanked by two typically Classical putti, and the whole piece is surmounted by an urn. But the putti are labelled Fides and Spes ('Faith' and 'Hope') while the urn is labelled Charitas ('Charity'), and so Simpson is surrounded by the iconography of Christian virtue. The inscription on the tomb chest bears repeating in full:

We boast not here (kind reader) a descent
From Brittain, Saxon or the Norman race;
Nor have we sought an Herald to invent
Some Hieroglyphick draughts this stone to grace:
The figure of Christ's Cross we choose to wear
The Crown which did his sacred temples tear
Badges that his disciples all may bear.
No mantlings of rich metals, furs or dye
Th' Escoccheon owns, (but plaine) to please the eye;
Such let this unclaim'd bearings mantle be,
As best may shew our vests of Charitie.
No force, or wreath, the Helmet to adorn
We claime, we give the Chaplet made of thorn;
The Sceptre reed presented him in scorn.
Thus here those instruments of shame and paine
Which our Dear Lord for man did not disdain
Of honourable arms we in the room
Display, true ensigns for a Christians tomb.
Such Heraldry as this let none dispise
Free from the Censure of the good and wise.

This is fascinating, because Simpson grew up in the white heat of Puritan theology, and lived through a time when the world was turned upside down by the madness of Oliver Cromwell and his puritan theocracy. There was a great rejection of the spirit of puritanism in the years after the Restoration. But almost forty years after the end of the Commonwealth, after the

coup by the merchant classes which deposed James II and replaced him with William III, John Simpson desired to express in his inscription puritan sentiments transformed and made gentle by the years since, the realism and charity of a man who has lived through much, and has come to realise what is important. No fundamentalist, he left his parishioners with a guide for living; a reminder of how they should live their lives, but also perhaps a warning against the vanity of those who would rule over them. It is as if it is an expression of a second settlement, a bedding down of theology after the long years of discord and extremism. Good and wise indeed.

Two other former Debenham citizens lie in the chancel. Sir Charles Framlingham and his wife appear to have been woken suddenly from sleep, their eyes wide and staring, as if terror-struck. Her ruff is fabulous. Their recumbent effigies lie on a rather battered tombchest, its kneeling figures doubtless removed by enthusiastic parishioners of John Simpson's predecessors in the middle of the 17th Century, who misinterpreted them as Saints. What little coloured glass this big church has is up in the chancel, all of it fairly good. The Victorians placed triple lancets in the east, rather than the more familiar large-scale Perp revival, and this creates a sense of intimacy. The crucifixion in the east window is sombre and detailed, but best of all are the figures of St Columba and the Blessed Virgin at the Annunciation that remember the Dove family on the south side. I'm usually a fan of the work of Rowland and Surinder Warboys' work, but the 1992 abstract in a north side window is a little insipid for my taste.

At the east end of the south aisle, the apparatus for a chantry altar is still in place, with a piscina, and the rood loft stairs opening off of it rather than in the nave or chancel. At the east end of the north aisle is a curiosity, a piscina made up of odds and ends rescued from elsewhere, including a fine 13th Century Bishop's head. The font is a rather battered late medieval example, with an elegant 17th Century cover. Above the chancel arch, the rood beam is still in place. Like so many survivors, its bulk must have made the 16th century reformers wary of removing it, lest the church fall down without it.

Denton (Kent), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51' 10' 36.59" N, 1' 10' 9.94" O

<http://churchcrawler-kentchurches.blogspot.de/2010/10/st-mary-magdalene-denton.html>

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Denton

Syms observes that anyone who manages to find this church deserves a prize. How right he is! It is reached by entering the private drive of Denton court, and one feels like a trespasser until, halfway up, one spots the small turnstile gate at the edge of a crop field with a sign "to Denton church." The church is found in the middle of a copse, a short walk across the field, amid gentle rolling downland which must rate as some of the loveliest countryside in East Kent. Spring was truly in the air this day (glorious sunshine and heavy rain showers), with sheep grazing in the fields with their new-born lambs, and daffodils and primroses in the churchyard.

The Domesday Book, compiled in 1086, states that there was a Saxon church here then, but nothing remains of that now. St. Mary's today is mostly of simple early 13th century build, wholly of flint, with nave; lower chancel; and an un-buttressed west tower. Apparently, two 15th century bells remain of a former peal of three bells, and Denton used to have a unique system of bell-tolling to announce a death in the parish. The knell was 3x3 for a man; 3x2 for a woman; 2x3 for a male under twenty; and 2x2 for a female under twenty; but the practice died out about two hundred years ago. On entering the church,, I noticed the pilgrim's crosses on the jambs of the north doorway, and in the chancel a noteworthy memorial to a John Boyes Esq., (d.1543) Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, and former owner of Denton

Court. In the chancel floor can be seen a well-worn ledger stone to Sir Anthony Percival (d.1646), and Dame Gertrude, his Lady (d.1647). The verse inscribed thereon begins: 'Behold the ashes of a worthy knight!' A point of interest to me was the list of recorded rectors on the nave wall. Sometime between the years 1520 and 1550 - the list didn't specify exactly - a former incumbent was a Peter Dalton. Although unlikely to be a direct relation, if one takes the broad view, all people sharing the same surname are probably loosely related somewhere down the line - however remotely.

About a mile from the church, set in a picturesque fold in the downs, is Tappington Hall. This beautiful Jacobean farmhouse is the former family home of Richard Harris Barham, better known as Thomas Ingoldsby the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends." The most famous of the Legends, "The Spectre of Tappington" clearly refers to the farm here, and tells of a former owner - a Bad Sir Giles - who welcomed a stranger who disputed the ownership of the house. Following an evening of feasting and drinking, the stranger retired to his bed and was found in the morning "a swollen and blackened corpse." Considering the nature of many of the Legends, and the church in its lonely copse, it seems somehow appropriate that the two buildings are virtually neighbours. As Syms succinctly put it, (here is) "a church and setting that cry out for a ghost story." Absolutely!

Video: <https://youtu.be/K9ks-YH0Db4>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1070009>

Description: Church of St Mary Magdalene

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 22 August 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 178566

TR 24 NW DENTON AND WOOTTON CANTERBURY ROAD
(east side)

1/37

Church of St Mary Magdalene

GV II*

Parish church. C13, east end rebuilt 1909. Flint, in part rendered, with plain tiled roof, chancel, nave and west tower. Tall west tower on plinth with string course to battlements. Simple chamfered western doorway, with lancets in tower. C13 lancets throughout, with C19 lancet and Decorated 2 light in south nave and channel, knapped flint east end with poor C20 East window. C19 wooden porch on flint base, with wave chamfered north doorway. Interior: small plain pointed arch on simple abaci to tower, with similar chancel arch, with traces of nailhead ornament to abaci. Roof of 3 spindly crown posts. Chancel with single crown post roof, and north window recess, either a blocked doorway, or a reading desk recess, with fragments of medieval glass set in it. Fittings: all C19, with box pews, font. Brass: set in chancel north wall, to John Boys d.1543 (?), a fine armorial achievement with inscription below, in moulded stone surrounds.

Monuments: Phineas Andrewes, d.1661. Black and white marble wall plaque, an aedicule with Corinthian pilaster and segmental pediment; apron draped and with skull and bases and enriched brackets. Achievement over. William Willats, d.1867. White marble wall plaque. Round headed tryptich-like panel, with Early English style arcade, and scenes from the Voyage of Life.

Set in nave north wall by the pulpit is a stone cross, the lettering on it as yet undeciphered, with small marble plaque over to Katherine Warly, d.1717.

(See BOE Kent II 1983, 284).

Ditcheat (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 7′ 30.083″ N, 2° 32′ 10.486″ W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ditcheat>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Ditcheat

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ditcheat

The Church of St Mary Magdalene has 12th-century origins. It has been designated by English Heritage as a Grade I listed building.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1345167>

Details

DITCHEAT CP ST6235 DITCHEAT VILLAGE 16/88 Church of St Mary Magdalene (formerly listed as Church of St Mary) 2.6.61 GV I Anglican parish church, C12, C13, C14, C15, C19 restoration. Local lias and freestone, cut and squared, some rendering particularly to the tower, lead-sheeting roofs. Nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, crossing tower, large 2-storeyed south porch. Decorated and Perpendicular. Four-bay embattled nave with 3-light clerestorey windows, gargoyles, pinnacles, tall 4-light west window, grotesque heads as label stops, west door, paired C18 doors, label with carved heads of a bishop and a king. Narrow 4-bay embattled aisles, gargoyles, pinnacles, buttresses, 3-light windows. Porch with an embattled parapet, pinnacles, gargoyles, squat diagonal buttresses, inside is benched with a flagstone floor. Three-stage tower with massive diagonal buttresses to east, embattled parapet with corner pinnacles, 2-light bell-chamber windows, polygonal stair-turret to north with weathervane, large clock to south. Three-bay chancel with clerestorey, embattled parapet with shields in relief, 2-light traceried windows, 3-light east window, spheric triangle in head with trefoils, priest's door to south with surface tracery, external C18 wall monument to the east end. Embattled transepts, 3 and 4-light windows, short section of C18 railings between south transept and porch, The interior mainly plastered on flagstone, tile and encaustic tile floors. Four-bay arcades to aisles, lofty piers of 4-hollows section; the tower supported on 4 arches of 2 chamfered orders, base of piers with ledge seating. Stone fan-vault-under the tower, nave under good tie-beam roof, arcading and angel busts; lean to roofs to aisles with moulded ribs, bosses and angel corbels; plain C19 roof to chancel. Chancel windows with cusped rere-arches. Flanking west tower iron are 2 small carved figures. Entrance to the former rood loft. Two hagioscopes. North aisle with large C13 wall-painting of St Christopher. Octagonal C14/C15 font with early C18 tester. South transept with cusped piscina. Chancel with sedilia and a piscina. C15 effigy to chancel. Restorer richly carved Jacobean pulpit and reader. C17 chest. Part of a C17 screen incorporated in C19 screen in north transept. Former C17 altar table modified C18 to become a desk. Full set of C18 pews, some with archaic carving (strapwork etc.), altered C19. C19 High Gothick chancel fittings which include choir stalls, reredos, altar rails and memorials. Very fine C18 marble wall monument in south transept with a pediment and a bust, further good monument over south door by Ford of Bath with grieving muse; eight principal C19 wall monuments. Large wooden cartouche to Robert Hopton, dated 1610, though probably later. Unusual large C18 wooden cartouche. Some fragments of medieval glass to top lights of windows. Hanoverian royal arms. Large organ by Vowles, dated 1888, (Pevsner N., Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; Church guide, deposited NMR 1950 Photographs in NMR; John Buckler illustration, 1844; W.W. Wheatley illustration, 1844; SANHS proceedings, 24, i, 48).

Doncaster (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: [53° 31' 30.374" N, 1° 7' 55.999" W]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doncaster>

<https://www.irhb.org/wiki/index.php/Doncaster>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:St_Mary_Magdalene_Doncaster.jpg

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Doncaster

In 1248 a charter was granted for Doncaster Market to be held around the Church of St Mary Magdalene, built in Norman times. In the 16th century, the church was adapted for use as the town hall. It was finally demolished in 1846. Some 750 years on, the market continues to operate, with its busy traders located both under cover, at the 19th-century 'Corn Exchange' building (1873) and in outside stalls. The Corn Exchange was extensively rebuilt in 1994 after a major fire.

During the 14th century, numerous friars arrived in Doncaster who were known for their religious enthusiasm and preaching. In 1307 the Franciscan friars (Greyfriars) arrived, and Carmelites (Whitefriars) arrived in the middle of the 14th century. In the Medieval period, other major features of the town included the Hospital of St Nicholas and the leper colony of the Hospital of St James, a moot hall, grammar school, and the five-arched stone town bridge, with a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the Bridge. By 1334 Doncaster was the wealthiest town in southern Yorkshire and the sixth most important town in Yorkshire as a whole, even boasting its own banker. By 1379 it was recovering from the Black Death, which had reduced its population to 1,500. By 1547 its population exceeded 2,000. The town was incorporated in 1461, and its first Mayor and corporation were established.

Many of Doncaster's streets are named with the suffix 'gate'. The word 'gate' is derived from the old Danish word 'gata,' which meant street. During Medieval times, craftsmen or tradesmen with similar skills, tended to live in the same street. Baxter is an ancient word for baker; Baxtergate was the bakers' street. Historians believe that 'Frenchgate' may be named after French-speaking Normans who settled on this street.

The Medieval township of Doncaster is known to have been protected by earthen ramparts and ditches, with four substantial gates as entrances to the town. These gates were located at Hall Gate, St Mary's Bridge (old), St Sepulchre Gate, and Sunny Bar. Today the gates at Sunny Bar are commemorated by huge 'Boar Gates'; similarly, the entrance to St Sepulchre Gate is commemorated with white marble 'Roman Gates'. The boundary of the town principally extended from the River Don, along what is now Market Road, and Silver, Cleveland and Printing Office streets.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/vol3/pp267-270>

THE HOUSE OF WHITE FRIARS, DONCASTER

The Carmelite friary-' a right goodly house in the middle of the town ' (fn. 1) -was founded in 1350 by John son of Henry Nicbrothere of Eyum with Maud his wife and Richard Euwere of Doncaster, who gave the friars a messuage and 6 acres of land. (fn. 2) The priors of the order asked permission of the Archbishop of York to have the place consecrated in 1351. (fn. 3) The earliest bequest to them recorded was made by William Nelson of Appleby, vicar of Doncaster, in 1360. (fn. 4) In 1366 Roger de Bangwell, formerly rector of Dronfield, made his will in the house of these friars, in whose church he wished to be buried; he left 8 marks to the convent, 2s. to each friar, his chalice and priest's vestment to the altar next to which he was to be buried, and other ornaments to the great altar, 20s. to John son of Asherford, 'if he is

received into the Carmelites at Doncaster,' and two-thirds of his goods to the same friary. Among his executors were the prior, Friars William of Hatfield, John of Burton, and Thomas de Grene of Lancashire, then a servant of the prior and convent. (fn. 5) A provincial chapter was held at this friary in 1376. (fn. 6) The friars in 1397 received the royal pardon, on paying 20s., for acquiring without licence several small plots, worth 12s. 6d. a year, 'for the enlargement of the entrance and exit of their church. (fn. 7) Two friars of the house, John Slaydburn and John Belton, were appointed papal chaplains in 1398 and 1402. (fn. 8) John of Gaunt was regarded as one of the founders, (fn. 9) and his son Henry of Bolingbroke on his journey from Ravenspur in July 1399 lodged at the friary, (fn. 10) where also Edward IV was entertained in 1470, Henry VII in 1486, and the Princess Margaret Tudor in 1503. (fn. 11) Edward IV in 1472 conferred the privileges of a corporation on the convent, 'which is of the foundation of the king's progenitors and of the king's patronage,' and licensed the friars to acquire lands to the yearly value of £20. (fn. 12) At the beginning of the 16th century the Earl of Northumberland claimed the title of founder of the house. (fn. 13) Several members of the house attained some distinction as writers. Such were John Marrey, who died in 1407, (fn. 14) John Colley who flourished c. 1440, (fn. 15) John Sutton, provincial prior 1468, (fn. 16) and Henry Parker, who got into trouble by preaching on the poverty of Christ and His apostles and attacking the secular clergy at Paul's Cross in 1464; he is probably the author of the dialogue entitled *Dives et Pauper* which was printed both by Pynson and by Wynkyn de Worde at the end of the 15th century. (fn. 17) John Breknoke, keeper of the Dragon Inn at Doncaster, left the friars some books in 1505. (fn. 18) Among those buried in the church were William and Ellen Leicester about 1450, Elizabeth Amyas who in 1451 desired to be buried before the image of the Virgin Mary; Sir Robert Willis, kt., who took part in Warwick's plots and was executed at Doncaster in March 1469-70, and his wife Elizabeth daughter of John Bouchier, Lord Berners, 1470; (fn. 19) and Margaret Cobham, wife of Ralph Nevill, second Earl of Westmorland, who was buried in 1484 in 'a goodly tomb of white marble,' which was afterwards removed to the parish church. (fn. 20) Many of the bequests were made to 'Our Lady of Doncaster,' a wonder-working image of the Virgin, before which the hair shirt of Earl Rivers was hung after his execution in 1483. (fn. 21) To this image Sir Hugh Hastings left a taper of wax in 1482, (fn. 22) Katherine Hastings, his widow, 'her tawny chamlett gown' in 1506, Alice West her best beads in 1520, John Hewett of Friston super-aquam one penny in 1521, the sister of Geoffrey Proctor of Bordley a girdle and beads about 1524, while the Earl of Northumberland gave 13s. 4d. a year to keep a light burning before Our Lady. (fn. 23) On 15 July 1524 William Nicholson of Townsburgh attempted to cross the Don with an iron-bound wain in which were Robert Leche and his wife and their two children; being overwhelmed by the stream they called on our Lady of Doncaster and by her help came safely ashore; they came to the White Friars and returned thanks on St. Mary Magdalen's Day, when 'this gracious miracle was rung and sung in the presence of 300 people and more.' (fn. 24)

Duns Tew (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 57′ 10.318″ N, 1° 20′ 10.464″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duns_Tew

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalone_Church,_Duns_Tew

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Duns Tew

The Church of England parish church of St Mary Magdalene existed in the 12th century, from which period the font and one Early English Gothic lancet window in the chancel survive. The north aisle was added late in the 13th or early in the 14th century.

The tower, south porch and many of the present windows were added late in the 14th or early in the 15th century. The tower collapsed in 1647, damaging the south side of the church. It was rebuilt in 1664–65. In 1861–62 Sir George Gilbert Scott completely rebuilt the chancel and north aisle and partly rebuilt the south wall of the nave.

The tower has a ring of five bells. Richard Keene of Woodstock cast the second bell in 1668 and the third bell in 1694. Matthew III Bagley of Chacombe, Northamptonshire cast the tenor bell in 1768. Robert II Wells of Aldbourne, Wiltshire cast the treble bell in 1790. Charles and George Mears of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry cast the fourth bell in 1858. St Mary Magdalene's has also a Sanctus bell that Thomas II Mears of Whitechapel cast in 1828. In 1977 the parishes of Duns Tew and Sandford St. Martin were merged with the Benefice of Westcott Barton and Steeple Barton. In March 2015 the benefice was merged with that of Over Worton and Nether Worton to form the Benefice of Westcote Barton with Steeple Barton, Duns Tew and Sandford St Martin and Over with Nether Worton, also called the Dorn and Ridge Benefice.

Dundee (Tayside), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 56° 27' 50.735" N, 2° 58' 36.977" W

<http://www.scottishchurches.org.uk/sites/site/id/5946/name/St+Mary+Magdalene%27s+Church%2C+Constitution+Road%2C+Dundee+Dundee+Tayside>

<http://www.stmarymagdalenesdundee.org.uk/>

St Mary Magdalene's Church, Constitution Road, Dundee

Introduction

This Episcopal church was built in 1867 by Charles Edward and T. South Robertson on a corner site. It is an impressive structure, Gothic revival in style with a prominent fleche. The church features an aisle and the slated roof is surmounted by a thin, decorated spire. The sides of the church feature two storeys of paired arch-top windows. It was originally constructed for the Catholic Apostolics and was acquired by the Episcopalians in 1952, who relocated from Blinshall Street. The interior of the church features a rich interior, including stone carving, crafted timber church furniture, various stained glass windows (mostly derived from neighbouring closed churches) and a scissor-braced roof with stencilling. Church halls were added to the site some time after the construction of the church.

The church was reputed to have cost £5000 and the opening service on 13/2/1952 was conducted by the Bishop of Edinburgh, Right Rev. Kenneth Warner.

(K. Nichols, J. Dowling)

Events:

Church: Build/construction (1867)

People: Edward & Robertson, Dundee

Church: Alteration/conversion (1952)

Church: Restoration (1979)

<https://scotlandschurchestrust.org.uk/church/st-mary-magdalene-dundee/>

CHURCH OVERVIEW

Built 1867 by local architects Edward & Robertson for the Catholic Apostolic Church which worshipped here until 1952 since when it has been Scottish Episcopal. Very fine organ, originally by Conacher, rebuilt in 1937 by Rothwell and again in 1986 by Nicholson. Beautiful stained glass; 27 windows of demolished churches installed 1985-2000 from the

Stained Glass Museum in Ely and the Church of Wales; the programme of installation continues. The church website includes an architectural tour of the building.

Dundee (Tayside), St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel or convent

Koordinaten: 56° 27' 11.048" N, 2° 59' 28.241" W

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/31703/dundee-magdalen-green-st-mary-magdalenes-chapel>

St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel or Convent, Dundee

Archaeology Notes

Supposed Site of St Mary Magdalene's Convent or Chapel (NR)

Mr C Roger (librarian) recalls c.1827, the foundations of a building, believed to be the Chapel, being removed at this spot. He doubts the veracity of the statement that sculptured stones were found. The authorities pointed out the alleged site (J. Thomson, historian; W. Reid, writer).

Name Book 1857

A house of Magdalene nuns of which little is known, is supposed to have stood on the north side of a field known as Magdalene Yard or Green on the banks of the Tay at the west end of Dundee. It is supposed that the nunnery stood at the foot of what is now Step Row, as fragments of several statues were found there about the beginning of the century (19th).

A. J. Warden 1881

Magdalene Green was no doubt, in early times, a possession of a religious house, which however could not have been, as is usually surmised, a Convent of Magdalen Nuns as there appears to be no record of a Magdalen Convent having existed in Scotland. The probability is that the Green belonged to a Chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, which stood upon the high ground near to the end of Step Row where, early in the century, some sculptured stones were found.

A. Maxwell 1884

No such order of nuns is noted as having existed in Scotland.

D. E. Easson 1957.

Magdalen Green is low-lying, reclaimed ground, and therefore the OS site is highly improbable. The alleged site at the foot of Step Row - possibly NO 3901 2944 - is just possible, as it occupies higher ground.

Visited by OS (JLD), 17 April 1958.

Dunton (Bedfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 4' 57.09" N, 0° 11' 43.804" W

https://wikishire.co.uk/wiki/Dunton,_Bedfordshire

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Dunton

Central to the village is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in the diocese of St. Albans. The 5th-century Anglo-Saxon architecture of the church consists of a chancel, nave of four bays, aisles and an embattled western tower which is illuminated at night by floodlights. The church's five bells were hung in 1887 in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of Queen

Victoria. The south porch was partially rebuilt and the chancel restored in 1861. The church is a focal point for the local community, regularly providing events and services for everyone. The Dunton Folk Club, who organise a series of folk music concerts and traditional sessions throughout the year, are often hosted in the church.

<https://bedfordshireparishchurches.co.uk/wp/dunton/>

The church of St Mary Magdalene in Dunton is situated to the south-east of the main crossroads in the centre of the village which is to the east of Biggleswade. Parking is available on the High Street and pedestrian access is available from both Church Street to the north and Chapel Street to the south. Patron saint: St Mary Magdalene.

The church has a chancel of 37 feet by 18 feet, a nave of around 50 feet by 21 feet with two aisles; the north being about 11 feet wide and the south 14 feet. The west tower is about 15 feet square and 60 feet tall.

The south aisle has two windows to the south and windows to the east and west. The east window of the south aisle is of four cinquefoiled lights with curvilinear tracery above with two soufflet quatrefoils and a dagger soufflet at the top under a pointed arch. The tracery in this window dominates the window as the lights themselves are short relative to the window height. The window holds a few fragments of old stained glass clearly collected from other windows.

The two south facing windows are a three-light trefoiled window under a square head to the east and a three-light trefoiled window with quatrefoil tracery under a pointed arch.

This window is in quite a poor state of repair.

The upper portion of the porch was removed during C19 restorations leaving a flat roof to replace the earlier gable roof.

There are small single light windows to the east and west and the parvise above has a modern two-light cinquefoiled window under a square head.

The parvise is reached by a stair turret in the south-west angle of the porch accessed from inside.

The west window of the south aisle is of three lights with cinquefoiled tracery under a four-centred arch above. The south aisle has a plain parapet whilst the nave, north aisle and tower all have embattlements. The clerestory has four windows on each side.

The original west tower fell in the mid C17 and was replaced initially with a tower with a small pyramid spire during the early C18.

The current tower is modern dating from restorations made in 1861.

The west window is of three trefoiled lights with quatrefoil tracery under a pointed arch.

The belfry openings are of two trefoiled lights with a single quatrefoil above under a pointed arch.

There are clock faces to the north and west and a stair turret reaching to the belfry in the north-east angle of the tower.

The north aisle has three windows surrounding the north doorway with a further window to the east.

These four windows are all similar in style being of three cinquefoiled lights under four-centred heads with perpendicular tracery above.

The north doorway is a pointed arch under a square head with spandrels above.

Above the doorway is what appears to be the remains of an earlier window arch.

The north side of the chancel has two windows; a small two-light trefoiled window with ogee arches in the lights under a square head.

The eastern window is a modern two-light cinquefoiled window with a large quatrefoil design above under a pointed arch.

The vestry was added to the north side of the chancel in the 1861 restoration works and has a modern east window which matches the western window of the chancel.

The east window is of five trefoiled lights dating from the mid C14 with net tracery above under a pointed arch.

The mullions are modern having been restored in 1936.

The south side of the chancel has two windows, the eastern being modern with two trefoiled lights with tracery above under a pointed arch.

The western window matches that on the north side of the chancel. The priest's door is between the two windows.

In the south aisle there is a piscina recess which implies that there was once an altar in this aisle.

The main altar has a piscina and three sedilia all with cinquefoiled heads.

The roof has an impressive array of carved wooden angels.

The octagonal font is at the western end of the north aisle.

Durham-Gilesgate (County Durham), St. Mary Magdalene Hospital Chapel

Koordinaten: 54° 46' 47.748" N, 1° 33' 46.548" W

<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/chapel-of-st-mary-magdalen-durham/>

St. Mary Magdalene Chapel, Durham

The Chapel of St Mary Magdalen in Gilesgate in the east of the city of Durham was a hospital chapel founded in the 13th century. The chapel was largely rebuilt in 1451. After the hospital was shut down in 1546 the building continued to be used as church, but became ruined by the end of the 17th century.[1] The remains of the chapel are a scheduled monument and Grade I listed building. Today, the A690 link road runs close to the chapel, and there is a good view of the ruins from the pedestrian footbridge over the road. The adjacent Chapel Heights Student Accommodation takes its name from the chapel.

Description

"St Mary Magdalene's Chapel was built in 1449-1451, though it includes the remains of earlier chapel which stood a little to the east. It was part of the hospital of St Mary Magdalene. After the hospital was shut down in 1546 the chapel continued to be used as church, but became ruined by the end of the 17th century...."

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159279>

DURHAM AND FRAMWELLGATE, CARRVILLE LINK ROAD (North side, off)

Chapel of St Mary Magdalene (formerly listed in Magdalene Lane)

Hospital chapel. Founded C13; C14 east window in C15 rebuilding of chapel. Coursed squared sandstone; roofless. Rectangular plan. One storey, two bays. Massive west buttresses flank blank west front. East window a 2-centred arch; tracery lost. Dripmould to this and to round-headed north door; south door blocked. Interior has small aumbry high on south wall at east end.

Source: V.C.H. Durham III 1928, reprint 1968: 183.

Durham-Gilesgate (County Durham), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 54° 46' 47.748" N, 1° 33' 46.548" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/durham/vol2/pp119-120>

The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Durham-Gilesgate

By a composition between the priory of Durham and the hospital of Kepier, (fn. 1) about the middle of the thirteenth century, the hospital ceded to the convent certain lands at Hurworth and 12 acres in Southcroft near Durham, producing together an annual rent of 3 marks, to be devoted by the almoner to pious uses in a certain place for the benefit of the soul of John de Hameldun. This probably gives us the origin of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. (fn. 2) There is, however, another document in existence, belonging to the early part of the fourteenth century, which gives a somewhat different account. The writer, who complains that the deeds of Magdalen Hospital have been stolen by John de Bulford, almoner of Durham, states that the hospital was founded by a certain Sir John le Fitz Alisaundre, who erected a chapel and other buildings. Sir John, according to this statement, established in his new foundation a chaplain and thirteen good men and women who had seen better days. For their support he gave to the almonry of Durham the vill of Rilley and the right to grind corn in Chilton Mill; he also gave lands near the hospital, and others lying before the gate of Sherburn House. Unfortunately this document bears an endorsement by the prior and convent to the effect that it 'does not contain truth for the most part;' (fn. 3) but possibly this refers chiefly to the accusation against John de Bulford. In any case the two accounts of the foundation are not wholly inconsistent if we take John le Fitz Alisaundre to be the same person as John de Hameldun; (fn. 4) and that some at least of the statements in the 'complaint' are correct is proved by a terrier of the hospital lands taken before the dissolution, which describes the property as consisting of twenty-four and a half acres lying near the hospital, and sixty acres in one large close called Maudelynleas, before the gate of Sherburn Hospital. (fn. 5) In 1391 Bishop Skirlaw granted an indulgence of forty days to all who contributed to the support of Magdalen Hospital in Gilesgate; (fn. 6) and a certain vicar of Billingham granted to the hospital a rent of 3s. in Crossgate. (fn. 7) The original chapel was almost entirely rebuilt in 1370. (fn. 8) It was considered as parochial and rectorial. (fn. 9) In February, 1449-50, it had again fallen into a ruinous condition, owing to the dampness of its situation; and leave was sought and obtained from the bishop to remove it to another site farther west. (fn. 10) The work of rebuilding was at once commenced, and in May, 1451, licence was granted to the suffragan bishop 'Holensis' [? of Holar, in Iceland] to consecrate the new church. (fn. 11) Curiously enough, there is no mention of any master of Magdalen Hospital, (fn. 12) and the master of the Farmery School was bound to say mass twice a week in the chapel. (fn. 13) The inmates consisted of brethren and sisters, some of whom lived in and some out of the house, the allowance being the same in either case. (fn. 14) In 1534 there were three brethren and two sisters, each receiving 24s. per annum. (fn. 15) On the feast of St. Mary Magdalen the inmates received an annual pittance. (fn. 16) When Durham priory was dissolved, and the new cathedral established, the office of almoner was not restored, but the revenues annexed to it were granted to the dean and chapter, who leased out the hospital lands, giving a salary to a clerk to officiate in the church of St. Mary Magdalen. A few remains of the ancient infirmary of the house were discovered in 1822. (fn. 17)

Footnotes

1. MS. Treas. Dur. 6ta, 4tae, Elemos. No. 12. The document is headed: 'Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene near Kepier.'
2. Mem. of St. Giles' (Surt. Soc.), introd. pp. xxxxxxii.
3. MS. Treas. Dur. Cart. Elemos. 6ta, 4tae, No. 16.
4. Mem. of S. Giles' (Surt. Soc.), introd. pp. xxx-xxxii.

5. Printed by Surt. Hist. Dur. iv (2), 68.
6. MS. Treas. Dur. 2264, 6ta, 4tae, Elemos. No. 15.
7. Ibid. 2273, 4ta, 2dae, Elemos. 2 A.
8. Almoner's Account Rolls, 1370.
9. Surt. Hist. Dur. iv (2), 67.
10. MS. Treas. Dur. 2265.
11. Ibid. 2266.
12. Possibly the almoner of Durham fulfilled most of the duties of that office.
13. Mickleton MS. No. 32, p. 110.
14. Surt. Hist. Dur. iv (2), 67-8.
15. Hunter's MSS.
16. Ibid. Hunter states that some at least of the inmates were persons of the upper class, basing his assertion on the fact that in 1532 one of the three sisters then in the hospital was 'the mother of Robert Benet,' and that in 1534 both mother and son were among the inmates. This Robert Benet he takes to be the future prebendary of Durham; but this is a mistake, as that Robert Bennett was bursar of Durham at the time; see Dur. Household Bk. (Surt. Soc.).
17. Surt. Hist. Dur. iv (2), 67-8.

Durham-Belmont (County Durham), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 47' 11.321" N, 1° 31' 44.267" W

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101159108-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-belmont>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Belmont,_County_Durham#/media/File:Church_of_St._Mary_Magdalene_-_geograph.org.uk_-_116204.jpg

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Durham-Belmont

1857 by William Butterfield. Minor late C19 alterations; 1901 vestry by C.H. Fowler. Coursed squared rubble with ashlar dressings; plinth to vestry. Welsh slate roof with decorative ridge tiles. 4-bay nave with north porch; 2-bay chancel with north organ chamber and vestry. Steps up to boarded north door, with leaf-decorated strap hinges, in deeply-moulded 2-centred-arched surround, under wood-bracketed castslide roof. Ovolo-moulded cusped ogee tracery in windows, mostly 2-light, with alternate-block surrounds and sloping sills. South-west nave window more elaborate and with dripmould.

Decorated 3-light east window has beakhead-stopped dripmould; west window has plate tracery with 3 ogee-headed lights. Short buttresses, and continuous stepped sill string, to chancel, vestry and north nave.

Interior

Painted plaster with ashlar dressings; arch-braced roof with collars and short king-posts, having 2 tiers of thin wood arches between each collar and apex, and bolted arch braces; tension rods stirrup-fastened to king-posts. Deep dripmould over high chamfered chancel arch with inner ovolo-moulded arch on shafts with fillets. Similar dripmould to vestry door. Ovolo-moulded window surrounds with double-chamfered sill steps. 1892 reredos by Butterfield. Early C20 pews by Thompson of Masham. Chancel panelling with traceried arch over sedilia. East window dated and signed 1923 by W. Glasby London.

Eardisley (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 08' 09.96" N, 3° 00' 21.78" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eardisley>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Eardisley

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Eardisley

The Church of England parish church of St. Mary Magdalene is a 12th-century building noted for its font, carved in about 1150. It is a Norman work of the Herefordshire School and bears some resemblance to the carvings at Kilpeck in south Herefordshire. It combines intricate Celtic knotwork patterns with dramatic scenes, including the Harrowing of Hell and two knights fighting. It is a grade I listed building.

The south aisle windows were renewed by the Gothic Revival architect Ewan Christian in 1863.

George Coke, Bishop of Hereford, was buried here. The churchyard extension contains the Commonwealth war graves of a Herefordshire Regiment soldier of World War I and a Royal Engineers soldier and a Voluntary Aid Detachment nurse of World War II.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/heref/vol3/pp50-56>

Ecclesiastical

b(1). Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Plate 7) stands at the S. end of the village. The walls are of local sandstone rubble with dressings of the same material; the roofs are covered with stone slates. The font is evidence to the existence of a church here in the middle of the 12th century, but the earliest surviving part of the fabric is the S. arcade of the Nave and the South Aisle of c. 1200. It probably represents the extent of the whole church at that period from E. to W., the division between the nave and chancel being indicated by the larger pier on the S. Early in the 13th century a N. aisle of three bays was added to the early nave; the arcade seems to have been re-built later in the same century. The Chancel was added c. 1300, and a little later the North Aisle was widened and extended to the E., the two E. arches of the N. arcade being built to open into it. The clearstorey was added on the S. of the nave c. 1330, and late in the same century the South Porch was added. The old tower was burnt down probably early in the 18th century, and the existing West Tower was built probably in 1708, the date of the bells. The church was restored in 1862-3.

The church is of some architectural interest from its development, and among the fittings the font and the sallet are noteworthy.

Architectural Description-The Chancel (33½ ft. by 16½ ft.) is of c. 1300. The E. window is of three lights, the two side lights trefoiled and the mullions run up into the two-centred head to form the middle light; the label is chamfered. In the N. wall is a modern opening. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of two trefoiled lights and the western of three graduated lancet-lights; the doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred head. There is no masonry chancel-arch.

The Nave (Plate 12) (70½ ft. by 19 ft.) has a N. arcade of five bays, of which the two eastern are of c. 1330; the first arch is segmental-pointed and of two moulded orders continued down the responds; the labels have carved head-stops, crockets, and finials; the wider and taller second arch is segmental-pointed and of two sunk-chamfered orders with a moulded label on the S. face; the responds are similar to the arch and have moulded capitals and hollow-chamfered bases; the three westernmost arches are of the 13th century, the first two being later than the third and than the two responds; they are two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the octagonal columns and half-round responds have moulded capitals and chamfered bases; E. of the arcade is a 14th-century squint with a trefoiled ogee head. The S. arcade is of c. 1200 and of four bays with segmental arches of one plain order; the E. arch is lower than the others; the piers and responds have moulded imposts and bases and chamfered angles, having carved stops in the W. bays; E. of the arcade are the 14th-century upper and lower doorways to the rood-loft staircase; both have square heads. The clearstorey over the S.

arcade has four restored 14th-century windows, the three eastern each of three trefoiled ogee lights in a square head; the western window is similar, but of two lights. The blocked 14th-century doorway in the W. wall has moulded jambs and two-centred arch; the W. window, of the same date, is of three cinque-foiled lights in a two-centred head.

The North Aisle (14½ ft. wide) has an E. window similar to the E. window of the chancel, but with no label. In the N. wall are four early 14th-century windows, the first is of two trefoiled lights and the second of three similar graduated lights; the third window is of two trefoiled lights in a two-centred head; the westernmost window is of one trefoiled light; the N. doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch.

The South Aisle (7½ ft. wide) has a partly restored E. window of c. 1300 and of two trefoiled lights. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost of c. 1300 much restored, modern externally, and of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the two western windows are of the 14th century and of two trefoiled ogee lights with trefoiled spandrels; the late 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head.

The West Tower (12 ft. square) is of c. 1708 and of four storeys with a battered plinth and an embattled parapet. The ground storey has a round-headed doorway in the E. wall; in the N. wall is a doorway with a pointed head, and in the W. wall is a square-headed window. The second storey has a square-headed window in the N. and W. walls and a blocked window in the S. wall. The third storey has a square-headed window in the S. wall. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a square-headed window with a round arch above filled with rubble.

The South Porch is of the 14th century, and of stone. The outer archway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders with moulded imposts. In the E. wall is a window of one trefoiled ogee light.

Fittings-Bells: six; 2nd to 6th by Abraham Rudhall, 1708. Brasses: In N. chapel-(1) to Sidney, daughter of Thomas Conyngesbye, 1627, with shield-of-arms; (2) to Sir Humphrey Baskerville, 1617, inscription and achievement-of-arms. In nave-(3) to George Coke, Bishop of Hereford, 1646, inscription only in stone slab with carved shield-of-arms, mitre, etc.; (4) to Henry Harper, 1687, inscription only, with enrichments. Churchyard Cross: S. of church, moulded octagonal base, probably 15th-century with modern shaft. Coffin-lids: In tower-slab with cross in trefoil-headed panel, 14th-century. In churchyard- by S. porch, tapering slab, mediæval. Door: In N. doorway-modern but with one old strap-hinge, with ornamental curved braces, possibly 13th-century. Font (Plate 105): cup-shaped bowl with cable-necking on splayed base, upper part of bowl and base with bands of interlacement, main part of bowl with figures in relief representing the Harrowing of Hell, two men with sword and spear fighting, and a large lion: the figures are shown in quilted garments and the fighters have conical caps, mid 12th-century, and the work is by the same carver as Castle Frome font. Helms: In nave-high on E. wall, (a) sallet of late 15th-century date with brass rivets and remains of leather lining, vizor removed, said to have been found at Eardisley Castle; (b) late 16th-century combed helmet with vizor and arabesque enrichment. Monuments and Floor-slabs.

Monuments: In S. aisle-on N. wall, (1) to Alice, wife of Thomas Harper, 1680, stone tablet (Plate 69) with scrolls, pediment and cartouche-of-arms. In churchyard-by S. porch, (2) to Mary, second wife of William Badham, 1690, flat slab; against S. wall of churchyard, (3) to John West, 1711, headstone. Floor-slabs: In nave-(1) to Henry Harper, 1608 (? 1687) and Elizabeth his daughter, 1708; (2) to Katherine Price, 1708; (3) to Jenkin Crump, 1705 and Elizabeth his wife, 1707; (4) to John Duppa, senior, 17th-century; (5) to John Duppa, junior, 17th-century; (6) to Walter Badham, 1687-8 and Elinor Badham, 1702. In N. aisle-(7) to John Phillips, 1703-4. In S. aisle-(8) to Emund Fyzjo[hn ?] broken slab with middle part missing, marginal inscription in Lombardic capitals, late 13th or early 14th-century. In tower-(9) to Elizabeth, wife of John Rowlands, senior, 1693; (10) to William Badham, 168(3 ?). Niches: In nave-in W. face of S.E. pier, shallow recess with ogee head, 14th-century; in W. face of S.E. respond, with trefoiled ogee head and embattled cornice, 14th-century. Piscinae: In chancel -

recess with chamfered jambs, ball-flower stops and cinque-foiled head, early 14th-century, sill modern. In S. aisle-in S. wall, recess with trefoiled head and square drain, 13th-century. Plate: includes three pewter plates. Recess: In E. pier of S. arcade of nave-with moulded jambs and round head, 61/4 ft. high, 14th-century, use uncertain. Stoup: In S. porch -round bowl with square top and shaped angle, probably mortar.

Condition-Good.

a(2). Bollingham Chapel stands 21/4 m. N.N.W. of the parish church. The walls are of local sandstone rubble with dressings of the same material and of limestone; the roofs are covered with stone slates. Owing to restoration there is little or no evidence of the date of the building, but the plan suggests that it is a structure of 12th or 13th-century date. It was restored in 1867 and 1890, and the South Porch is modern.

Architectural Description-The Chancel (16 ft. by 17 ft.) and Nave (433/4 ft. by 191/4 ft.) have now no ancient features; the N. wall has been refaced, but the quoins of the S.E. angles of the chancel and nave are old. There is a bell-cote over the W. gable.

The Roof of the chancel is mediæval, partly restored; it has a modern central truss. The 14th or 15th-century roof of the nave is of six bays with braced collar-beam trusses, alternating with trusses having tie-beams and king-posts; below the middle purlins are cusped wind-braces, partly modern.

Fittings-Bell: one, uninscribed. Floor-slab: In nave-to Sarah (Higgins), wife of Henry Harper, 1711. Plate: includes mid 17th-century cup and cover-paten, the former with the arms of George Coke, Bishop of Hereford, 1636-46, in a lozenge. Stoup: In nave- E. of S. doorway, mutilated flat bowl with round basin. Miscellanea: Incorporated in S. wall of chancel, externally, carved man's head, probably corbel.

Condition-Good.

Font: Evil is shown as a lion, and the Holy Spirit is depicted as a dove.

East Keswick (West Yorkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 53' 41.212" N, 1° 27' 17.604" W

<https://www.bardseyekparish.com/church-history>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St. Mary Magdalene Church, East Keswick](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St._Mary_Magdalene_Church,_East_Keswick)

St. Mary Magdalene Church, East Keswick

In 1739 the philanthropist Lady Elizabeth Hastings bequeathed a tithe of £50 per annum on condition a church was erected in East Keswick. It is not known why this came to nothing. In 1676 there were reported to be 95 communicants from East Keswick in Harewood Parish. At the same time records show there were a few Quaker families in the village and they had their own burial ground from 1689-1794. Methodists met first in private houses until a chapel was built in 1792.

In the 1850's subscriptions were raised for a church in Moor Lane. The land was donated by the 3rd Earl of Harewood and plans drawn up by Mallinson and Healey, a firm of ecclesiastical architects from Bradford. Work started in 1856, using stone from Vicar's Whin, a nearby quarry. It was not until 1861 that the church and churchyard were consecrated allowing burials to take place. By 1873 a resident curate was installed in what is now 'The Old Parsonage' and finally in 1899 a licence was granted for marriages to take place at St Mary Magdalene.

The original church interior with its timber beamed chancel roof and plaster walls is still recognisable. Early photographs show some ornamentation round the windows which began as plain glass. In 1890 the east window was replaced with colourful depictions from the life of

St. Mary Magdalene. Other stained glass was added later. On the north side of the nave a window portrays St. Michael defeating the devil in the form of a dragon on the left side, and St George slaying the dragon on the right. Opposite on the south side of the nave, the window shows the Sower and the Reaper and there are two smaller stained-glass windows in the chancel.

The two bells hung in 1859 needed replacing in the 1930s. Six bells were installed by Taylor's Bell foundry in 1933 but three of these were removed in 1954. In 2017 Taylor Bells refurbished the remaining three bells which were rededicated in February 2018. Music was provided at first by a harmonium, but an organ fund was started in 1894 and the organ installed two years later.

The lych-gate was erected as a war memorial in 1921 and another roll is displayed in the chancel giving names of all those from the village who served.

In 1934 a new vestry was built and it was found necessary to extend the Churchyard in 1946. In the 1950's a major refurbishment began with the purchase of altar rails from Thompson's of Kilburn and over the next 20 years pews and other furniture were replaced from the same workshop, most bearing the trademark 'mouse' carving.

In the late 1980s, the church was again refurbished. A new modern lighting system was installed, the hanging lights being replaced by spotlights and the organ was completely overhauled.

When the Parish Church in Harewood closed for worship in 1978, St Mary Magdalene formally became part of Bardsey Parish, having been under the care of the Vicar there for four years. The 150th anniversary of the church in East Keswick was celebrated with a festival weekend in May 2007.

Further information on the history of the church and its records is available from the Local History Group.

East Moors (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 18' 18.5" N, 1° 3' 51.9" W

<https://www.helmsleyparish.org.uk/one-parish-four-churches/east-moors/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:East_Moors,_St_Mary_Magdalene_-_geograph.org.uk_-_814149.jpg

St. Mary Magdalene, East Moors

This tiny church on the North York Moors, 4 1/2 miles north of Helmsley, was built to serve the dispersed farming community.

The area is now sparsely populated but the church is still well cared-for and fills to capacity for its occasional services (Christmas, Easter, Harvest).

Built in 1882, when 200 people lived on the moor, it was designed by Temple Moore, his first church, with a characteristic painted wagon roof and stepped bell tower. To quote Pevsner, "the young architect obviously enjoyed this job thoroughly, and his pleasure is still infectious."

Before motorcars were around, clergy would ride there on a Saturday evening and sleep in a hammock in the south aisle to be on time for the Sunday service! The aisle then would accommodate the Sunday school, for whom a 'squint' enabled them to see what was happening at the altar.

St Mary Magdalene is Somewhat isolated and hidden in a churchyard of rhododendrons, (a red telephone box in the bracken marks the way in), this charming little church delighted and inspired both Sir Nikolaus Pevsner and Sir John Betjeman.

Services are held for Christmas, Easter, St Mary Magdalene (patronal festival) and Harvest. Please see weekly notices for details.

Ecton (Northamptonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 15' 49.99" N, 0° 47' 14.179" W

<http://www.ectonvillage.co.uk/church/church-history/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Ecton,_Northamptonshire

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ecton

Church History

Dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, the parish church of Ecton lies just off the High Street, with the graves of centuries around it. When the Spanish Armada threatened invasion in the 16th century the tower was sufficiently prominent to be chosen as one of the five beacon towers of the region, and it is as true today as when Cole wrote in 1825, that 'various pleasing presentations of the lofty tower of the church offer themselves picturesquely to view through the aged trees which skirt the domain'. It is only perhaps unfortunate that the limestone ashlar work of the top stage, added in the 15th century, does not quite harmonise with the mellow ironstone of the rest of the building.

When Henry de Campania - his is the first name on the list of incumbents - became Rector in 1220, the church was probably already beginning to develop its present form, enlarged from what the Victoria County History says may have been an 'aisleless church with central tower, north and south transepts and short chancel'. In the 13th century a new tower was built at the west end, and the walls of the nave were breached to provide an aisle on either side. The chancel was lengthened, with a tomb recess in the north wall and a low side window, where the sanctus bell may have hung, on the south side - its outline is still visible behind the choir stalls. At this time, too, a south porch was built, its jambs bearing various markings but most noticeably a scratch sundial, one of more than 130 in Northamptonshire. An old drain stone was at some point built into the outside wall of the south aisle and replaced there during restoration in the 1950s.

The 14th century saw further development; the north aisle was widened and a chapel was added on each side of the chancel, the one on the north side now being the vestry. Typically, the church has a rood loft. The bottom few steps of the narrow stairs which led to it were discovered near the entrance to the Lady Chapel during the work in the 1950s and its position is apparent from the openings high in the walls of the nave.

The roof of the nave was raised and the clerestory introduced in the 15th century, when the final stage of the tower was built and the north porch added - the date 1456 is clearly carved in Roman numerals on the left buttress. In the 17th century a doorway, still visible from the outside, was cut in the 13th century tomb recess to provide an entrance for the Rectors to what became their private chapel and burial place. In the furtherance of this project the chancel arch was blocked and the north and south arches to the chapels were obscured by the large memorial tablets now seen near the north entrance to the church.

The congregation, meanwhile, was not faring so well. In the church review of 1637 it was stated 'First the seats in the Church are all of them broken rotten and all of them unhandsome except five or six seats therein. Some places in the church wants whiting especially over the middle yle on the south side thereof. The beare (bier) wants mending and the south church doore and the steps entring into the north Church doore wants mending'. No doubt the seats were replaced; almost two hundred years later, in 1825, pews were installed and at the west end of the church, above the blocked tower arch, a gallery was built which was still in use within living memory. On 'Feast Days' - the celebration of the Patronal Festival - the Silver

prize Band of Earls Barton played there after leading a procession of members of the Ancient Order of Oddfellows through the village.

Early this century the chancel was fully restored and choir stalls were introduced, largely at the expense of General Sotheby but 'with the exception of a small public subscription'. He began, too, the refurbishment of the Lady Chapel, but it was his widow who completed the work. She recorded 'To the Glory of God and to carry out what she believed to be her husband's wishes, this chapel was completed and the Altar and Reredos added by Edith Marion Sotheby in 1911'. She was a Scot and, touchingly, amongst the painted figures on the beautifully carved screen she included her own St. Margaret of Scotland.

The walls of this chapel are crowded with Sotheby memorials and others to members of the Isted family, from whom they inherited the estate. The memorial to General Sotheby himself reads like a review of the military history of the second half of the nineteenth century, his career spanning service in the Crimea, India, China and Africa; almost as a footnote to his life, a few lines commemorate the wife who did so much to perpetuate his memory.

The most elaborate of the monuments is one of coloured marble, complete with putti, ingeniously commemorating Anne Isted, Spinster; she died in 1763. 'This monument', the inscription reads, 'should have recorded the amiable and truly Christian character of the worthy person in whose memory it is erected if her own commands had not expressly prohibited it'.

In the body of the church are several memorials to past Rectors and parishioners, the most outstanding being those to the Palmer and Whalley families, who between them ministered to the parish for more than two hundred years. John Palmer, Rector 1641-79, was so notable a mathematician and astronomer that in 1667 he was invited by the Secretary of the recently formed Royal Society to enter into a 'Philosophical correspondence especially in Astronomy and Algebraical Aequations'; it was known, wrote Oldenburg, that he had made many observations with his 'excellent telescope,' at Ecton. There is a wall monument to him in the chancel, surmounted by a bust by Rysbrack, as is the monument to his grandson opposite, the patron of the church in his day.

A bronze tablet, unveiled by the American Consul-General in 1910, recalls Benjamin Franklin's connection with the village. At the top of is a bust in relief and below a quotation from one of his speeches at the Convention of 1787, when the new Constitution of the United States was drawn up and signed at Philadelphia; 'The longer I live the more convincing proof I see of this truth, that God governs the affairs of men'. The church still receives occasional visits from members of the Franklin family.

Two other wall tablets record the establishment of village charities. John Barker, who died in 1729, left to the parish a meadow which he expected to produce sufficient income to provide cloth for coats for two poor men of the village, 'as the minister and Churchwardens of Ecton shall think convenient, and the remainder of the money to be given in a Dole of bread on St John's day'. Two doles of bread, another tablet records, were to be purchased out of the dividends of Stock left to six Trustees of the parish by the Rev. Palmer Whalley in 1801, 'half to be distributed on Lady Day, and the other half on St Michael, on which days he desired the Common Prayers might be read in Church'. The bread was to be given to frequent attenders, 'particular regard being had to those who should regularly attend Holy Communion'. The Dole table in the churchyard was recently restored but all Ecton charities were combined in November 1992 to form two charities only - the Relief in Need Charity and the Educational Charity.

There are five stained glass windows in the church. Two of them were erected by Mrs Sotheby in memory of her husband, Major General Frederick Edward Sotheby whose notable military career has already been mentioned. For one of these, in the chancel, she chose the depiction of the story in II Samuel XXIII where, rather than drink water brought to him at the risk of other men's lives, David poured it out on the ground as an offering to God, so

illustrating those qualities of courage and unselfishness which Mrs Sotheby prized in her husband. The other window, in the Lady chapel, was copied from a card designed by her sister, which had so pleased her husband that he had declared a wish to have a 'coloured window' made from it, a wish his widow had now fulfilled. A third window in the Lady chapel is dedicated to Mrs Sotheby's mother.

In the north wall of the chancel is a window erected in 1924 by Alfred Sotheby to the memory of his parents, Admiral Sir Edward Southwell Sotheby and his wife. (Alfred also paid for the restoration of the tomb recess below, in the course of which work the ancient aumbry was discovered). This window is a copy of one in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, designed by Sir Edward Burne Jones and executed by William Morris and Co. in memory of Alice Liddell - Alice in Wonderland. The fifth window, in the north aisle, has no Sotheby connection but was dedicated by a former Rector, the Reverend John Cox-Edwards, to the memory of his son, lost in the disaster to the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence River in Canada in 1914; just below is a memorial tablet to his parents.

Over the years the maintenance of the fabric of this old church has caused constant problems. Within the last fifty years there has been trouble with dry-rot in the Sanctuary and in the main beam in the Lady chapel, and the south aisle has had to be completely re-roofed; a solid floor, surface with parquet tiles, has been installed in the nave and the old gallery and pews beneath have been removed. The friable ironstone of the walls is subject to severe weathering.

Stonework repairs have been carried out to the clerestory windows and latterly a major programme of work to the tower has been completed with the aid of a grant from English Heritage. In addition, the font, which had once been lost for many years and had been found serving as a drinking trough in a local farmyard, has received specialist conservation work. It was satisfying for all concerned when on the occasion of the last Quinquennial the report was able to speak of 'the present well cared-for appearance of the church'.

A current problem is the heating. Since that Sunday at the end of October 1909 when it was reported 'New heating apparatus used for the first time. It was highly successful...the temperature of the church has been made all that could be required', standards of comfort have risen! Several attempts have been made to upgrade the system; the solid fuel boiler was replaced first with an oil-fired, then with a gas-fired one, and it is hoped that today's modifications, including a new pump and extra radiators will suffice for some time to come. In other ways the interior of the church is constantly being improved and embellished.

Amongst the gifts made by individual parishioners have been a nave altar, a communion rail in the Lady chapel, a large vestment chest in the vestry. A loop system has been installed for the hard-of-hearing and a group of ladies has long been busy making new seat cushions and embroidering hassocks; others are renowned for their beautiful floral creations on special occasions. Just inside the north entrance, a coffee bar provides a welcome corner for congregation and visitors alike and the children have their own corner opposite. The whole building is lovingly looked after by members of the congregation.

The church, a Crown living, is fortunate in having its own Rector who, although also Warden of Ecton House, The Peterborough Diocesan Retreat House and Conference Centre, is able to concentrate his pastoral responsibilities on the one parish. Since he came in 1990, the Reverend Peter Naylor has officiated at twenty-one weddings, seventy baptisms and thirty burials while his wife, Patricia, has built up a thriving Sunday School, now known as the Sunday Family, of twenty-nine children. Today in 1996, there are 106 names on the Electoral Roll of the parish. Whatever changes the future may bring, the prayer of the church will always be that of Mrs Phipps when, on September 27 1925, she first switched on the electric lights and prayed that the 'Heavenly light might shine in the hearts of the people of Ecton'.

The Tower

The tower houses the historically interesting mechanism of a faceless clock, which once took up most of the middle chamber; it was heard for centuries but only the works could be seen. A gift to the parish from the Rector, Richard Middleton, in 1630, it was perhaps a timely reminder of him to the village from which he was so often absent, for he was also Chaplain to Charles I. In 1690 chimes were added, playing 'Britons strike Home' four times a day during the week and a metrical version of Psalm 4, beginning 'Hear me when I call', on Sundays. Though the chimes ceased to play fairly early this century, the clock itself, maintained by the village blacksmith, still functioned until the 1950s. In 1996 restoration was considered, but a report from Smith of Derby, Clockmakers, advised that this would be impractical. They suggested the whole installation should either be put on display in the body of the church or placed on permanent loan in a museum; an alternative proposal to install an external electro-magnetic hammer on one of the bells was considered too costly at £2,700 and the whole idea was dropped.

The Bells

The bells themselves date from 1612 to 1749. Until 1749 there had been only five but in that year George Freeman, a native of the village, gave a new treble and this gave the ringers of Ecton a chance to show their worth. A painted plaster panel in the ringing chamber records the names and heights of those who on 2nd April 1756 'rang the First Six Bell peal 720 upon 6 bells of the Parish'. They are all there, dressed in knee-breeches, stockings and buckled shoes, the tower master, presumably, distinguished by his frilled shirt, white stockings and the bunch of keys at his waist. Their bells are raised and their clay pipes and no doubt much needed liquid refreshment lie at hand on a bench. The feat was repeated when George III came to the throne in 1760 and then not again, it is believed, until 1926.

The Churchyard

Much pleasure can be gained from taking time out to wander around this beautifully kept churchyard, the peace and tranquillity of 'God's Acre' shining through the frenetic lifestyle of the mid 1990's. Entering the churchyard via the north gate will take you through a line of trees including holly, lime and silver birch, with a wide border flanking the path to the main door of the Church planted with rose trees, shrubs and seasonal flora.

Close by are the headstones of Thomas and Eleanor Franklin, uncle and aunt of the great American statesman and scientist Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The present generation of the Franklin family are regular visitors to Ecton. On the north side are two flowering cherry trees planted in 1968 by Robert Franklin from Houston, Texas, and on the south side is a Franklina Altamaha, planted by the Georgia branch of the Franklin family in 1995.

The shapes, sizes styles and materials of the headstones take many forms, from the local sandstone to the modern marble; wooden crosses bearing simple inscriptions to large ornate tombstones and memorials. Unfortunately the varied climatic conditions we experience and the passage of time has completely eroded many of the original inscriptions on the older headstones.

One small headstone standing along the north wall bears the initials TW with the date MDCCVIII (1708). The oldest complete headstone is that of William Lovell who died in 1729 but there is a small stone now lining one of the paths inscribed CH 1674, which, from the church register, must be that of Cicelie Hensman. There are many broken sections which have been laid almost like paving at the east perimeter between the two Sotheby family memorials. Typical of many English country churchyards, the various graves, tombs and memorials shows recurring family names through the generations; descendants of these families reside in the village of their ancestors today.

At first glance the large 'tombstone' opposite the west door appears to be fairly ordinary but it is reputed to be a dole table from where bread was distributed to the poor of the village.

According to one local stonemason this table could tell many a tale with the youth of the village using it for other recreational pastimes over the years!

Several memorials are dedicated to those who died in foreign lands. One of the most interesting is opposite the east side of the church and tells of a disaster at sea; Joseph Cox Edwards, who lies next to his mother - wife of the then rector of Ecton - lost his life to the disaster which struck the 'Empress of Ireland' in the St Lawrence river in Canada on 29 May 1914.

During recent years members of the community both past and present, have worked tirelessly in an effort to gain recognition in the annual 'Best Kept Churchyard' competition. The summer of 1996 brought success when Ecton became runners-up with a total of 93 points out of a maximum of 100 - just one point behind the winners! May their achievement spur them all to greater glory in years to come - and future generations too. A fitting accolade to the memory of all who rest in this beautiful corner of Ecton.

Ecton Feast

The Ecton Feast coincides with the Patronal Festival of St Mary Magdalene [when]; on Sunday afternoon the 'Oddfellows', Girl Guides, Church Lads' Brigade and others would parade through the village before a service in the church which was accompanied by the Earls Barton silver band up in the gallery. Afterwards the band members enjoyed the hospitality of tea in villagers' homes before playing later near the shrine.

One of the regular features in years gone by was the visit of the fair. In the twenties Billings' fair would be set up in a field in West Street next to the school; later Strudwicks' brought theirs to the field behind the 'World's End', (now the carpark), or over the main road.

There was always a church fete, which was at the Hall until Col Sotheby died and afterwards between the church and the rectory (now Ecton House). More recently the fete moved into the gardens of the House. Another feature is the flower festivals, creatively designed around the theme of the weekend and beautifully displayed in the church.

In some recent years Ecton Feast was taken literally with memorable banquets - 'Norman' in 1986 as part of the Domesday Festival and 'Elizabethan' in 1988 during the Armada Beacon Festival. Prior to these an American Connection festival and a Victorian Music Hall are also not easily forgotten. For these events marquees were erected on the lawn of Ecton House and normally sensible Ecton villagers donned strange but appropriate costumes and, under the influence of convivial company, let their hair down and had a good time.

The Ecton Feast has given enormous pleasure to a great many people during its long history as well as raising a vast amount of money for worthwhile causes, mainly for the restoration of the church but a percentage is always donated to charity. Long may it continue.

From the Church Register

Next time you drive up the hill towards Earls Barton spare a thought for Thomas Morris, an Ecton man, who, in 1702, was 'barbarously robbed and murdered by 3 Highwaymen upon Wellingborough Road in Barton Hill' He was described as a husbandman, that is a farmworker, so he was probably killed for just a few pence.

The church registers, with descriptions such as this, bring to life those distant times. Here we find the sad story of William Child 'a Youth of 11 Year of Age, killed by a fall from Apple Tree' in 1764. It was October so perhaps he was scrumping. Not all died so young - Frances Sturman a widow, 'commonly called Nurse Sturman', was ninety when she died in 1767.

Ecton women seem to have always been long-lived. Some men too although we are not told how old Thomas Charles was - only that he was 'A Poor insane old man'!

Several village lads were drowned 'swimming in the river' and there are the expected infant deaths from disease - smallpox being the culprit in 1789 and measles in 1797; how parents

must have dreaded the telltale signs in their children. Of course families were much bigger then - the registers show that many couples were producing a child a year.

This was probably especially true of one Ecton woman whose child's baptismal record reads thus: 'Joseph, third, or fourth Bastard Child of Elizabeth Jolly, common abandoned Prostitute, who has once been brought to open Penance in the Church, was baptized, 1st Jan 1788 P Whalley, Rector'. An intriguing note was added that - 'Some anonymous Person sent by Mr Isted a £20 Bank Note to indemnify the Parish from Charges'.

Edinburgh (Midlothian), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 55° 56' 26.322" N, 3° 7' 12.342"

<http://stmarymagdalenes.co.uk/about.html>

<http://stmarymagdalenes.co.uk/ourchurch.html>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Edinburgh

St Mary Magdalene's Parish is situated approximately one mile from Portobello on the east side of Edinburgh. It was established fifty-three years ago when new houses were built in the area. It was in 1948 that the Local Council built a housing scheme in the area known as Bingham and then continued eastwards across Niddrie Road (presently called Duddingston Park South) to build another housing scheme called the **Magdalene scheme**. This scheme was named after the burn which in turn derived its name from a medieval chapel of **St. Magdalen** which stood 200 yards east of the mouth of the burn.

This burn was variously known as **Magdalen** or **Maidland Water**. The early spellings, Maidland(s) in 1448, **Medlen** in 1661 or **Maitland** all reflect the medieval pronunciation **maudlin**, and the third of them may have been influenced by (or confused with) the name of the Maitlands of Thirlestane, who owned nearby Brunstane from 1597 to 1696. The **Magdalene Brig** is noted in the Town Council Minutes 1557 as decayed to the point of falling down. The ground west of the brig is notable as one of the oldest inhabited sites in Edinburgh since a cemetery of the Food Vessel folk had been found here in 1881. This area was also the site of salt pans belonging to Kelso Abbey in the middle ages, and of a variety of manufactures in later centuries. The housing scheme built on Easter Duddingston ground a mile upstream from the old settlement was named in 1956 as **Magdalene Avenue**, Drive, Gardens, Medway and Place, and in 1975 **Magdalene Court** was added to the group. Both the Bingham and the Magdalene schemes fell within the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Portobello and remained so until 1961. In September of that year it was announced from the pulpit of St John's that a new parish was to be formed from the part of the parish lying south of the Milton Road and north of the freight railway line on the northern side of St. Teresa's Craigmillar. The new parish would embrace both housing schemes and a considerable number of bungalows built before the war. This new parish had no name, no church, no presbytery but it did have a priest Rev. Father Lawrence A. Glancey, Ph.L, who was to reside in St. John's until a house could be found. Until further notice parishioners would still attend St. John's.

It is almost five years since we, as a parish, realised that life was about to change. Our much loved Parish Priest, Father Tom Hennessy, was beginning to find that failing health was making it difficult for him to continue. The Archbishop decided that Fr Hennessy, after over 20 years of dedicated service to all his parishioners in St Mary Magdalene's as well (as many more years in the Diocese) could live a more restful existence as a resident Chaplain of St Joseph's Home in Gilmore place. As a quiet man who lived simply this arrangement suited him very well. But he would be sorely missed here where he visited his flock regularly especially in times of illness or bereavement.

As there is a shortage of priests all over the country it was doubtful if St Mary Magdalene's would have a resident priest. After worry and uncertainty we could not believe our luck. We were to have a new resident priest.

Edinburgh-Cowgate (Midlothian), Magdalen Chapel

Koordinaten: 55° 94' 79.6" N 3°19' 24.5" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdalen_Chapel,_Edinburgh

<http://www.scottishreformationociety.org/the-magdalen-chapel/>

The Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate

The Magdalen Chapel is located in the Cowgate in Edinburgh. The Chapel was built between 1541 and 1544 by Janet Rynd, widow of Michael MacQueen (died 1537), who had left money for this purpose. The building was to be the new chapel for the Incorporation of Hammermen and was to include accommodation for a chaplain and also an almshouse for seven Bedesmen (poor men) 'who should continually pour forth prayers to Almighty God'. In particular they were to pray for the soul of Mary Queen of Scots. The Royal Arms of Scotland and the Arms of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, can be seen in the middle window in the south wall of the chapel. The stained glass in this window is the only pre-Reformation stained glass in Scotland which is still intact.

Michael MacQueen's purpose in this foundation is interesting in light of the subject history of the Chapel. The Foundation Charter of 1547 says 'that when the said Michael was greatly troubled with an heavy Disease, and oppressed with Age, yet mindful of Eternal Life, he esteemed it ane good Way to obtain Eternal Life, to erect some Christian Work, for ever to remain and endure.' One of the reasons for the existence of the Scottish Reformation Society is to warn people against the false Roman Catholic teaching of Salvation by Works.

The Chapel and almshouse were prosperous for a while, but after the Reformation of 1560 the patrons, who were the Hammermen, ran into trouble. Their chaplain adhered to the Church of Rome and in his place they appointed a Protestant minister. The chaplain, however, brought a successful action against them for the salary, and he continued to draw this until his death in 1567. Meanwhile the Foundation Charter stated that, in the event of the Hammermen failing to observe its terms, the trust and the property were to revert to the descendants or relations of Janet Rynd. The Charter specified in great detail the form of Roman Catholic worship that was to take place in the Chapel and prohibited the Hammermen from doing anything against the interests of 'the Holy See' (i.e. the Church of Rome). These terms were now illegal to fulfil, and the relations of Janet Rynd were well aware of this and made as much trouble as they could. The tenants, likewise, saw no particular need to pay their rent, knowing that the Hammermen would be unable to enforce their right in law. It was only because of the considerable wealth of the Hammermen that they were able to weather this storm.

Immediately prior to the Reformation the Chapel was being used for academic lectures arranged by the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise. John Knox's colleague John Craig preached in the Chapel several times in 1560-1 (in Latin, because he had been abroad so long that his English was rusty) and the Chapel was possibly used for the first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in December 1560. It was certainly used for the Assembly of April 1578 at which Andrew Melville was Moderator and at which the Second Book of Discipline was discussed. About 1615 the lay-out of the Chapel was altered, and the present semi-circular wooden platform at the east end was installed. The tower and spire were added about 1620 and the bell, made by the Dutch bell-founder Michael Burgerhuys from Middleburg, dates from 1632.

In Covenanting times the Chapel was used for conventicles on a number of occasions (1674, 1676, 1679), and the bodies of several of the martyrs (Marquis of Argyle 1661, Hew Mackail 1666, John Dick 1684) were taken there after execution to be dressed in their grave-clothes. The table on which the bodies were placed is still to be seen in the Chapel, as is a sword said to have belonged to the Covenanter Captain John Paton. At the Glorious Revolution of 1689 the heads and hands of martyred Covenanters, which had been exhibited on the ports of Edinburgh by their executioners, were gathered together at the Chapel prior to interment in Greyfriars.

After the Revolution, the Chapel was used as a place of worship by Episcopalians, and in the eighteenth century a Baptist congregation met there for a number of years. Part of the Chapel, or a building adjoining, was used as a printing press in the mid-eighteenth century. The Chapel continued in the possession of the Hammermen until 1857 when it was sold to the newly-formed Protestant Institute for Scotland. The plan was to use it as a base for outreach among Roman Catholics in the Cowgate.

In 1992/93 a major restoration programme was undertaken and the Chapel became the headquarters of the Scottish Reformation Society. The Honorary Curator of the Chapel is Rev A Sinclair Horne (former Secretary and Lecturer of the Scottish Reformation Society). Visitors to the Chapel are welcome but an appointment is necessary. Contact the Society to make an appointment.

Edinburgh-St. Cuthberts (Midlothian), Magdalene Asylum

Koordinaten: 55° 57' 7.171" N, 3° 10' 44.458" W

<https://eccleshistsoc.wordpress.com/2018/01/03/magdalene-establishments-in-nineteenth-century-edinburgh/>

Magdalene Establishments in nineteenth-century Edinburgh

When I mention Magdalene Asylums as my research topic I usually encounter two reactions. It is either a blank expression followed up by the question 'What are they?'; or a comment on the Irish Magdalene Laundries, which were made famous by films, documentaries, court cases and memoirs of survivors. Surprisingly, the first reaction is a rather accurate reflection of our current knowledge on the nineteenth-century Magdalene Establishments in Scotland.

Unfortunately, due to the richness of scholarship on the Irish Laundries and the sensational character of their history, an assumption is made that the asylums in a neighbouring country must have been similar: pathological, hellish places. This is not, however, supported by careful research. Especially problematic is the perception that the asylums had always had the same character. In fact, they had significantly transformed from their revival in the first half of the 19th century until the closure of the last asylum in the British Isles in 1996.

Furthermore, they should not be perceived as an isolated phenomenon of the last two or three centuries but a form of Christian charity that had existed since ancient times, although in many different forms.

As far as we know, the history of Magdalene Asylums started in the sixth century with Empress Theodora's convent, called Metanoia. Her decision was prompted by her desire to help victims of human traffickers who enslaved girls from poor families as sex workers. In line with Christian doctrine surrounding prostitution and sin, her rescue home was also a place of repentance, as the meaning of the Greek name suggests. According to historian Procopius over five hundred women found refuge there during the Empress's life. Similar institutions were founded in the Christian world throughout its history; in various parts of the ancient world and medieval Europe.(1) Rebecca McCarthy's *Origins of the Magdalene Laundries* presents an analysis of how economic and political factors contributed to the spreading of Magdalene Asylums throughout European history.(2) It reminds us about the long history of

these institutions and the importance of seeing the later British asylums as continuation rather than an anomaly suddenly emerging in the nineteenth century. They should not be imagined as uniform in goals and management; rather they were part of a tradition of institutions linked together by their Christian doctrine of salvation and aim of providing help and refuge to former prostitutes and other 'fallen' women.

In the British Isles the Magdalene revival was triggered by the London Magdalene Hospital founded in 1758. The Dublin Magdalene Asylum was opened nine years later. Edinburgh was the third city within the British Isles to have a Magdalene Asylum.⁽³⁾ It began its history in 1797 as the Philanthropic Society of Edinburgh, which worked on re-socialisation of former prisoners. At first there were just a couple of women under its care, who were hosted by Edinburgh families. Within months though the Society decided to place all women in a Home to exercise more control over them, thus reforming them more effectively. The Asylum quickly developed into a typical reformatory where the inmates slept, worked and received religious education.⁽⁴⁾

The Edinburgh Magdalene Asylum, however, was not the only Magdalene Establishment in Scotland's capital. The widely-held misconception is that a town had only one such Asylum, and that it held a local monopoly over incarceration of women who had deviated from accepted sexual or moral norms. This fits into the narrative, mentioned above, of perceiving these institutions as highly oppressive and suddenly emerging in Britain around the nineteenth century. In reality, the major Scottish cities had a selection of Magdalenes. In Edinburgh there were at least four, but probably more, of them: the Female Shelter, the Alnwick Hill Reformatory, St Andrew's Home of Mercy, the Rescue and Probationary Home. The Salvation Army might also have its own Magdalene Home.

The Female Shelter and the Rescue Home, discussed by *The Scotsman* in October 1864, are good examples of the variety of the asylums' aims and character. The Shelter was founded in association with the 'Scottish Ladies' Society for Promoting the Reformation of the Destitute of their Own Sex in Prisons and other Institutions'. It was designed for girls and women, aged usually between 14 and 38, who had just left 'prison, the Lock Hospital, House of Refuge, &c.'⁽⁵⁾ Indeed, one third of the inmates came straight from jail. It offered laundry and sewing services to the public which, together with other household duties, were part of its programme of reformation and preparation for an independent life. The Shelter's inmates stayed there typically for two years but that, as in other institutions, could vary depending on individual needs. No more than 35 inmates could board there at the same time but the institution was often not fully occupied. At the time of the visit of *The Scotsman's* reporter, there were only 25 girls, which indicates an intimate atmosphere where a new inmate quickly got to know all members of the community. The women were free to leave at their own desire, although a lot of effort was put into dissuading them from doing so. Before departure they had to go through talks with the matron and the ladies' committee. The girls were allowed to see their friends and family once a month in the presence of the matron who also had read their letters before they were sent or received. All women attended Greyfriars Free Church, including the Catholic inmates, who had to accept the Protestant ethos of the reformatory. All women were assisted with finding a job or being reunited with their families upon completing the programme.

The Rescue Home, founded in 1861, was a different kind of a Magdalene Establishment. It appeared amid religious upheaval of the time and attracted women who had converted, temporarily or permanently, at midnight meetings. The Rescue was designed as the 'first place of recourse', a temporary shelter for a couple of days or weeks at most. It occupied a small building and its goal was to be a small, welcoming institution where only eight inmates could lodge. It was supposed to be a place of short rest, relief and strengthening of new religious resolutions. The goal was to quickly reconcile the lodgers with their families and friends and not send them to another Magdalene Establishment. This small institution proved

so popular among young women that it received more applicants than it could handle. Whenever it was necessary, beds were put in the kitchen to accommodate two additional lodgers and gradually many women from the Rescue had to be recommended to other establishments. During the first four years of its existence they received around 320 women. The Scotsman argued that this popularity was also caused by lack of space in other institutions to which these women might have unsuccessfully applied.

This comment suggests that there were many women who actively sought refuge in Magdalene Establishments. If they did not receive help in one of them, they went elsewhere. If they were aware of the differences between the institutions they could choose which one suited them best. According to newspaper articles and the institutions' accounts most women went there alone, accompanied neither by family members nor any kind of religious or legal functionaries. This indicates that in many, if not in all, cases, these were truly voluntary applications. The Scotsman reporter also pointed out to the abuse of the system due to a very limited communication between these institutions. Many women stayed a couple of weeks or months at each institution and left whenever it was convenient for them. If so, women were not incarcerated in the asylums against their will but could exercise their freedom, even if pressure was put on them to stay longer. If some women entered a couple of institutions, they probably felt safe and were convinced that no one would keep them there by force.

Magdalene Establishments in nineteenth-century Scotland paint a rich picture of institutions whose methods and focus varied. They were not all the same and just like other institutions they developed in response to society's expectations, religious and political changes and their financial situation. Although the later history of Magdalene Asylums became ghastly, the origins of these institutions seem to be of benevolent kind based on Christian desire to help the 'fallen'. This should be appreciated even if it does not reflect our modern ideals of morality and social work.

(Jo Thor)

Footnotes

(1) Vern and Bonnie Bullough, *Women and Prostitution: A Social History*. (New York: Prometheus Books, 1987), 111, 129-30.

(2) Rebecca Lea McCarthy. *Origins of the Magdalene Laundries: An Analytical History* (Jefferson: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2010).

(3) Frances Finnegan, *Do Penance or Perish: Magdalen Asylums in Ireland*. (Oxford: OUP 2004), 8.

(4) David Black, *A Sermon preached before the Philanthropic Society, in St. Andrew's Church; Appendix* (Edinburgh: John Brown, 1798), 39.

(5) *The Charitable Institution of Edinburgh: A Series of Articles in The Scotsman* (October 1864), 91. Scrapbook. Edinburgh Central Library. Henceforth all references come from here pp. 86 – 99.

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1337164003>

Built in 1840 for 'fallen women' - prostitutes, those consigned there for various perceived sexual irregularities. It is now Springwell House, a podiatric clinic.

Edinburgh-St. Giles (Midlothian), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene (Hospitale Beatae Mariae Magdalенаe)

Koordinaten: 55° 56' 51.994" N, 3° 11' 32.82" W

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1367496700>

<https://www.nationalgalleries.org/art-and-artists/121577/hospital-st-mary-magdalene-cowgate-edinburgh>

Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Giles

National Grid Reference (NGR): NT 25640 73400, map

Address: Cowgate, St Giles, Edinburgh, Midlothian, EH1, Scotland

Description: St Mary Magdalene Hospital

Events: Hospital: Founded (to 1537)

Elmstone Hardwicke (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 55' 58.8" N, 2° 07' 02.28" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elmstone_Hardwicke

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_%27s_church,_Elmstone_Hardwicke

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Elmstone Hardwicke

St Mary Magdalene Church may be considered the hub of the village; its location is grid reference so920260. The church has a 9th-century carved stone head which is ornamented like the font at Deerhurst.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol8/pp50-60>

Church

Architectural evidence indicates that there was a church at Elmstone in the 12th century, though the earliest documentary evidence is from 1283. The church was then a chapel of Deerhurst church, served by a chaplain (fn. 262) who received a pension from Deerhurst Priory. (fn. 263) By 1296 the cure was served by a vicar, (fn. 264) and the benefice remained a vicarage. In 1922 the vicarage was united with that of Swindon to form the united benefice of Elmstone Hardwicke with Uckington and Swindon. (fn. 265) Hardwicke was detached from that benefice to become part of the united benefice and parish of Tredington with Stoke Orchard and Hardwicke in 1937. (fn. 266) The advowson of Elmstone Hardwicke belonged to Deerhurst Priory (fn. 267) until the Dissolution when it passed to the Crown, (fn. 268) which retained it until 1878. In 1879 and 1923 the advowson belonged for life to Mrs. G. Bayfield Roberts. After the union with Swindon the patronage belonged alternately to Mrs. Roberts and the Bishop of Gloucester as former patron of Swindon; between 1931 and 1962 Mrs. E. M. Noblett had a life-interest in the alternate presentation, (fn. 269) but by 1964 the bishop was the sole patron. (fn. 270)

The vicar had the small tithes and 8 a. of glebe, which were valued at £7 2s. 3d. in 1535, (fn. 271) and by an agreement made in 1519 Deerhurst Priory paid him a pension of 40s. from the great tithes. (fn. 272) The impropiators continued to pay the pension after the Dissolution, and in 1612 the vicar had the 40s. pension, the small tithes, and a house and 6 a. (fn. 273) The living was valued at 40 marks in 1650, (fn. 274) and remained about the same in the 18th century. (fn. 275) The pension was still being paid in 1828. (fn. 276) In 1829 the glebe house at Uckington was said to be too small, and unfit for the vicar's residence, and the house was repaired in 1833. (fn. 277) After the union of benefices the vicar lived at Swindon; the house at Uckington was sold in 1927. (fn. 278) In 1839 the small tithes of Uckington were commuted for a corn-rent of £72, and those of Elmstone Hardwicke for £142. (fn. 279) Five acres were allotted to the vicar for glebe at the inclosure of Uckington in 1855, (fn. 280) and the living was valued at £233 in 1864. (fn. 281)

Richard Hyller who was vicar from 1532 to 1565 was apparently not resident, the cure being served by a stipendiary curate. (fn. 282) His successor, Roger Gwinnet, held the living until 1584; (fn. 283) in 1576 he was said to be a very old man. He was not a preacher, and had little knowledge of Latin and scripture. (fn. 284) In 1584 the churchwardens complained of his drunkenness and that he wore a surplice in perambulation. (fn. 285) Gwinnet was serving both Elmstone and Swindon in 1563; later he had only one benefice. (fn. 286) The 17th-century vicars may have been mainly resident, but by the mid-18th century there was only one afternoon service a week and a morning service once a month. (fn. 287) Anthony Freeman, vicar from 1773, (fn. 288) lived outside the parish but served the cure himself. (fn. 289) Henry Bond Fowler, vicar from 1792 to 1829, was not resident, and the cure was served by curates who lived sometimes in the parish and sometimes at Swindon. (fn. 290) In 1825 morning and afternoon services were held each week. (fn. 291) John Byron, vicar from 1833 to 1879, lived outside the parish in the early part of his incumbency (fn. 292) but was later resident. (fn. 293)

About 1597 half a burgage in Cheltenham was given for the repair of Elmstone church, (fn. 294) and in 1683, with land in Elmstone given for the same purpose, it yielded £2 18s. (fn. 295) At the inclosure of Uckington in 1855 the churchwardens received an allotment of 2 a. (fn. 296) In 1889 the church repair charity produced an income of £100 a year. (fn. 297) Parts of the estate were sold in 1908, 1920, and 1943. In 1964 the income was £108. (fn. 298) The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE (fn. 299) is a stone building, part rubble and part ashlar, with a Cotswold stone roof, incorporating chancel, nave, south aisle and porch, west tower, and north vestry. The church was built by the 12th century, and two unchamfered arches of unequal size with square piers survive from that date at the west end of the south aisle. The western arch appears to have been reduced when the tower was built, and if the arches and the east end of the church are in their original positions the early church was unusually long. The nave, south aisle, and chancel were largely rebuilt in the 14th century. The other three arches of the aisle arcade are of that date, and the four windows of the nave, the four of the south aisle, and the two on each side of the chancel, all of two lights and with similar tracery, and the three-light east window of the chancel are of 14th-century design though all the work in the nave and aisle has been heavily restored or rebuilt. The chancel has on the south side a piscina, and the aisle, which evidently had an altar at the east end at an early date, has a 14th-century piscina.

The west tower was built in the 15th century, opening to the nave with a high, narrow arch. The tower is of three stages and embattled, with an internal stair-vice and gargoyles at the angles. The west entrance of the tower is similar in design to the west entrance of Leigh church, which also belonged to Deerhurst Priory; over it is a three-light window, and a two-light window in the second stage with a defaced image in a niche above it. The third stage has a louvered window on each side, with a dripmould and stops carved with grotesque figures. The wooden screen and the pulpit apparently made from the panels of a screen survive from the 16th century or earlier. The church was thoroughly restored and re-seated between 1871 and 1878. (fn. 300) A south porch was built and corbel-heads were reset each side of the south doorway. The west window of the aisle was replaced, with reset corbel-heads on the outside. A north vestry was added with windows like those of the nave and aisle. The roof may have been replaced then, a former roof-line being visible on the east face of the tower. An elaborate stone reredos was placed behind the altar in 1886.

A sculptured stone with a Saxon spiral pattern similar to the pattern on the font at Deerhurst stands in the west end of the church. It has been suggested that it was the base of the Deerhurst font, but from its shape it is more likely to have been the base of a cross. (fn. 301) The stone, which appears to have been originally four-sided, has been cut into an octagonal shape, and the spiral pattern survives on three of its cardinal faces. A hole cut in the top of the stone may have been for the shaft of a cross or, it is suggested, may have been cut in the 14th

or 15th century when the stone was used as a water-stoup. (fn. 302) The 15th-century font has an octagonal bowl with ornamented panels. (fn. 303) Small fragments of painted glass survive in the east window of the aisle. (fn. 304) Part of a mural visible in 1928 (fn. 305) could no longer be seen in 1964.

The west end of the aisle has a large number of floor slabs to members of the Buckle family, for the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, on the aisle wall are monuments to members of the same family, 1788- 1884, and in the chancel there is a 19th-century marble monument to John Buckle (d. 1858) and his wife, Mary Surman (d. 1857). There are four bells, two undated (of which one is probably 16th-century) and the others of 1618 (by Henry Farmer) and 1775. (fn. 306) In 1964 they had not been rung for c. 50 years because of the structural weakness of the tower. (fn. 307) In 1680 the church had a silver cup and cover, a flagon, and a chalice, (fn. 308) but in 1964 the plate was all 19th-century. (fn. 309) The registers begin in 1564 and are virtually complete.

Occasional pre-Reformation references to a church or chapel of Uckington (fn. 310) may be to a chapel at Uckington which, in the 17th century, was said to have been demolished; (fn. 311) they may alternatively be to Elmstone church, which was linked by ownership with Uckington manor.

Nonconformity.

A Quaker who was living at Uckington in the 1660's apparently gave up his beliefs in 1668. (fn. 312) Three nonconformists were recorded c. 1735. (fn. 313) Of two private houses being used for nonconformist worship in 1850, (fn. 314) one was probably used by Baptists who in 1863 built with their own hands a small brick chapel in Hardwicke village. (fn. 315) The chapel and an iron schoolroom fell into disrepair, were closed c. 1941, and converted into a house. (fn. 316) A wood and iron building, formerly used as a Methodist chapel at Beckford, was moved to Uckington in 1940 for use as a Baptist chapel, (fn. 317) which had closed by 1964. The building was afterwards used by the Uckington Free Church, founded in 1946, which in 1964 held services every Sunday. (fn. 318)

Schools

The only school in the parish in 1818 was a Sunday school attended by 40 children, (fn. 319) but it had closed by 1825 when there was no school. (fn. 320) In 1833 Uckington had a day and boarding school financed by the parents. (fn. 321) A National Sunday school was opened by 1846, (fn. 322) and in 1864 a National day school, a small red brick building, was built (fn. 323) near the church on land given by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in 1858. (fn. 324) A school board for Uckington and Elmstone Hardwicke was set up in 1875, (fn. 325) and a board school was held in the former National school building from 1877. The school had a certificated teacher in 1878. (fn. 326) The average attendance was 38 in 1906, and by 1909 the school had separate mixed and infant departments. (fn. 327) In 1964, when the older children went to schools in Bishop's Cleeve or Cheltenham, there were c. 28 children in the school. (fn. 328)

Charities.

In or before 1583 one Wells, and before 1623 Richard Stroud of Cheltenham, gave the parish sums of money for loans to the poor. Accounts survive for Wells's Money for 1583 to 1654, and for Stroud's Money for 1623 to 1654. (fn. 329) Both charities had been lost by the early 19th century. (fn. 330)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340067>

GV II* Anglican parish church. C15 Perpendicular, C19 porch and vestry, nave and south aisle, restored 1871-8 by John Middleton. Nave refaced C19 in coursed squared and dressed limestone. South aisle and chancel; random blue lias and limestone. Porch; coursed squared

and dressed limestone. Tower; ashlar limestone. Plan; nave with south aisle (restored C19) with projecting C19 porch. Perpendicular tower. Buttressed nave north wall. Four C19 pointed windows, one between each buttress. Similar windows to the south wall of the south aisle. C19 three-light window with reused carved man's head and lamb's head either side at the west end. C14 east window with flowing tracery and hood with head stops retained at the east end. C19 double door obscured by the porch within a segmental-headed flat-chamfered surround with a single stone lintel. Carved heads either side of lintel. C19 pointed 2-light windows in the north and south walls of the chancel and vestry. Three-light C19 east window. C19 plank door on the south side within a flat-chamfered round-headed surround. One half of the lintel has fine diaper decoration suggesting it has been reused. Fine Perpendicular, 2-stage tower with moulded plinth and diagonal buttresses. Early plank door with strap hinges on the west side within a moulded Tudor-arched surround with moulded hood and square stops. Three-light Perpendicular window above with hood with crudely carved head stops. Three-light belfry windows with stone louvres and hoods with crudely carved figural stops. Niche containing an eroded figure (probably of Our Lady) below the west facing belfry window. Stone slab sundial on the south wall with a metal gnomon. Battlemented parapet with moulded string and gargoyles at each corner. C19 porch with pointed entrance and quatrefoils in the return walls. Stepped capping to the south aisle and nave. Flat coping to vestry and porch. Upright cross finials. Church interior: Plastered nave, scraped chancel. Four-bay nave with south aisle, chancel and west tower. Five-bay nave arcade, two western bays of which are C12 with plain arches (one wide with a round head, one narrow and pointed) on rectangular piers with chamfered imposts. The other three arches are C19 pointed arches with octagonal piers. Pointed arch with deep flat chamfers from the nave to the chancel. Tall double-chamfered Perpendicular tower arch. Early C19 roof trusses to the south aisle with king posts from the collar. Seven-faceted roof trusses to the chancel. Coloured tile floor to the nave except in the south-west corner where the floor comprises flagstones and ledgers. Stone flag floor to the chancel. C13 piscina with a pointed surround with a deep flat chamfer, another in the sanctuary. Massive elaborately carved stone reredos, erected 1886 with the figures of eight saints under crocketed canopies with pinnacles and a tabernacle. C15 screen with finely carved five petal flowers. C15 pulpit with panels decorated with blind Perpendicular tracery. C15 octagonal limestone font with panels containing quatrefoils with 4-petal flowers and roses at the centre of each. C9 carved octagonal stone under the west end of the nave arcade. The stone is 0.7m in height with a double spiral motif on 3 sides, the upper part is chamfered inwards with a square mortice hole at the top (q.v. font at Deerhurst Church). The stone was probably once taller and possibly not originally octagonal. C19 pews and communion railing. Monuments; south aisle, seven C19 white on black marble monuments, one C18 grey marble monument. Numerous C18 and C19 ledgers at the west end of south aisle. Nearly all the monuments in the south aisle are to members of the Buckle family. Nave; single simple marble monument to Captain Byron, died 1878 and other members of that family. Chancel single marble monument to John Buckle Esquire of the Moat House, died 1858. (V.C.H. Vol VIII, p58-59; David Verey, *The Buildings of England: The Vale and the Forest of Dean*, 1980)

Exeter (Devon), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 43' 0" N, 3° 32' 0" W (*Ort!*)

<http://celticsaints.org/2008/0924a.html>

[On St. Mawgan]

[...] The registers of the see of Exeter reveal that there were possibly nine chapels here in the middle ages, including ones dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and St Margaret [...].

Exford (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 8′ 3.545″ N, 3° 38′ 2.771″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Exford

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Exford,_Somerset

St. May Magdalene's Church, Exford

The Anglican Church of St Mary Magdalene in Exford, Somerset, England was built in the 15th century. It is a Grade II* listed building.

History

Nothing remains of the original church on the site which may have existed at the time of the Norman Conquest.

The tower survives from the mid 15th century and the south aisle from 1532 to 1542. A Victorian restoration in 1867 included the rebuilding of the nave and chancel when the porch was added.

The church was dedicated to St Salvyn, who is represented in the stained glass alongside St Francis and St George.

The parish is part of the Exmoor benefice within the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Architecture

The red sandstone building has slate roofs. It consists of a three-bay nave, four-bay south aisle with porch and a chancel. The three-stage west tower is supported by diagonal buttresses.[1] It holds six bells the oldest of which cast by George Purdue in 1603.

The interior has a Victorian stone reredos with a pannelled screen from 1923 forming the vestry. The fan-vaulted screen with the remains of friezes was originally made for St Audries Church in West Quantoxhead in the 15th century and moved to Exford and reassembled in 1929. The parish chest is from 1772. The organ was designed by Ninian Comper and presented to the church in 1924.

In the churchyard there is the stump of a late 13th century stone cross.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1057319>

Details

GV II*

Parish church. Tower mid C15, south aisle 1532-42, nave and chancel largely rebuilt and porch added 1867, church restored 1893, vestry screen added 1924, organ presented 1924, pulpit 1929, medieval screen reassembled 1929. Red sandstone random rubble, coursed on tower, slate hung west end of aisle, slate roofs, decorative ridge tiles to aisle only, no coped verges except to porch. West tower, 3-bay nave, 4-bay south aisle, south porch and chancel. Crenellated 3-stage tower, moulded plinth, full height diagonal buttresses, moulded string courses, trefoil headed 2-light louvred bell openings, 3-light west window with angel and devil terminals to hood mould and angel above, carved hood moulds to 4-centred arch head west doorway, north-east crenellated stair turret; south aisle 3-light cinquefoil headed mullions, one left and 2 right of single storey gabled and unbuttressed C19 porch, pointed arch opening with colonettes, moulded pointed arch inner doorway with C19 door; stepped buttress between second and third bays, 3-light east window to aisle, south chancel wall unlit, 5-light east window, three 3-light windows on north front, chancel buttressed. Interior: rendered. Four-bay Perpendicular arcade of clustered columns with vineleaf decorated

capitals. No chancel arch; chamfered, semi-circular tower arch filled by panelled screen dated 1923 forming vestry. C19 arch braced roofs. C19 auabry and stone reredos. Organ in eastern end of south aisle designed by Sir Niniam Comper with painted Giorgionesque panels from a private house, presented 1924. Good Perpendicular octagonal font. Parish chest dated in studs 1772. Tablet to Robert Baker died 1730. C15 screen from the demolished medieval church of St Audries, West Quantoxhead, fanvaulted with remains of 4 friezes, 6 and 2 half bays with double doors, ressembled 1929. Formerly known as the Church of St Salvyn. (Photograph in NMR; Kelly's Directory, 1906; Allen, The Churches and Chapels of Exmoor, 1974).

Faceby (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 25' 12.817" N, 1° 14' 16.339" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faceby>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Faceby

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Faceby

The name of the village derives from the Old Norse meaning "Feit's Settlement", with Feit being a personal name. It has one pub called The Sutton Arms and buses which run to nearby Northallerton and Stokesley three or four times a day. It also has a Village Hall and a 12th-century Church, St Mary Magdalene

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101150675-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-faceby>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene

GV II

Parish church. 1874-5 by Falkenbridge, on medieval site; chancel extended 1911 by Temple Moore. Coursed, tooled squared sandstone, the older part on rockfaced plinth with sloped top, the east end on an undercroft. Nave roof purple slate with tile ridge, stone copings, bellcote and finial; chancel roof clay tiles above 4 courses of flagstones at eaves. Nave, chancel, south porch and north vestry. Lancet style. 3-bay nave; chancel 2 and 2 bays. Gabled porch has sloped angle buttresses; moulded 2-centred arch to boarded door with long hinges. Trefoils in side walls. Sloped buttress bay divisions in nave, dividing the 2 periods of chancel and at east end. Single lancets except for 3 staffed lancets in west and east ends, the latter cusped. West end also has single lancet in gable peak under corbelling-out of bellcote. Undercroft has small studded east door, with good iron handle and hinges, under shouldered lintel; flanking small windows and vent slits below, all chamfered. Vents also below main windows, at sides under eaves and in gable peak under wheel cross finial. In north chancel wall a 2-light square-headed Perpendicular window with cusped lights. Vestry has lancets at different levels and a basement door like that of undercroft; also a battlemented gabled chimney. Interior: doorway from porch (recent, but inside it is a nearly-complete reset C12 arch with roll, hollow and chevron mouldings in frame of St Andrew's crosses). Bare stone walls. Straight-braced collar-beam nave roof with cusping to spandrels; ribbed barrelled roof in both parts of chancel. 2-bay transitional-style arcade to vestry. Some medieval masonry in south wall and a little re-used in north wall. Chancel arch wide and pointed with a few C12 chevron-moulded voussoirs inserted. Font formed from medieval column with spurred base. Chancel and south nave glass by Kempe. Good woodwork throughout: pews, choir benches, clergy seats, choir screen and pulpit.

Faversham-Davington (Kent), Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Lawrence

Koordinaten: 51° 19' 9.563" N, 0° 53' 4.106" E

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davington>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davington#/media/>

File:The_church_of_St.Mary_Magdalen,_Davington_-_geograph.org.uk_-_1276737.jpg

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Davington

Davington church is a prominent and much-loved local feature, which stands on top of a ridge above Stonebridge Pond. The Norman Priory Church is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and St Lawrence and is the oldest existing building in the Faversham area. Most of its building construction dates from the second half of the twelfth century.[3] Beside it, is a Priory house. This is largely the remains of Davington Priory,[4] which was founded in 1153 for a prioress and her 26 Benedictine nuns. It is well known for being the home of Bob Geldof.

The church of St.Mary Magdalen, Davington Taken in the early morning sunshine. It was originally part of Davington Priory, a medieval nunnery founded over 855 years ago. There is another part of the priory still standing, attached to the south of the church. It is now a private residence.

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101069406-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-faversham>

CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE

Nave of former Benedictine priory church, now an Anglican church. Mostly C12 but repaired and fitted out by Thomas Willement, antiquarian, and stained glass artist, in 1845.

MATERIALS: Stone rubble and flint with evidence of external render; red tiled roof with patterned tiles to the tower roof.

PLAN: nave, north aisle and south-west tower (north-west tower missing); north-west porch by Willement, north-east vestry.

EXTERIOR: the north aisle has an almost flat roof with five lancet windows. The nave clerestory has larger round-headed windows and the remnant of the fallen north-west tower is covered by a tiled lean-to projection at the west end. The Willement porch is timber-framed and tile-hung with fancy pierced bargeboards and re-used C15 timber moulded jambs with blind quatrefoils above urn stops. The east wall of the church has a Willement triple lancet, a trefoil in the gable and buttresses. The west end of the church has a richly-decorated C12 west doorway with some restoration but the carved decoration is apparently untouched. The 3 round-headed windows above are possibly C18 restorations externally (they appear to pre-date the Willement restoration as they appear in a watercolour by H Petrie of 1807), as are the 2 round-headed windows in the gable. The 4-stage south-west tower has a C19 upper stage and pyramidal roof. The tower is plain with freestone bands marking the stages and round-headed windows. It is unclear when the north-west tower was demolished but there is a reference to it having a single tower in 1692.

The north wall of the house abuts the south side of the tower and church. **INTERIOR:** the north aisle has an arcade of plain round-headed arches on square section piers with moulded abaci, the arches into the base of the towers being larger. Pointed chamfered arches to north and south on the east wall, now blind, once gave access to the former eastern arm of the church through what was a stone rood screen. A C12 doorway on the south side formerly led into the north cloister walk. Canted plastered roof with two very crooked tie beams. At the west end on the south side, 3 moulded corbels support a wall plate. Medieval timbers are thought to survive above the plaster (information from the incumbent). One of the south side

windows (now internal as a result of the development of the house) has two bays of C12 style arcading across the embrasure; this is likely to be a Willement introduction. Willement timber drum pulpit on an octagonal stem incorporates C17 panels of the Resurrection and 4 evangelists. Fine Caen stone font dated 1847 by John Thomas with a semi-circular bowl carved with figures on a short stem with waterleaf decoration at the base. Plain chairs to the nave. Willement stained glass, perhaps his best work, the triple lancet with figure scenes from the life of Christ in medallions, the aisle windows including the symbols of the evangelists. 1847 organ by Joseph Walker. Traces of Willement wallpaintings can be seen behind later layers of paint.

Engravings in the vestry show the church with Willement's decoration and a screen, which has since been removed.

HISTORY: the Church of St Mary Magdalene is sited on Davington Hill, above the town of Faversham, and is unusual in that it was originally the church of St Magdalene's Priory, founded as a Benedictine nunnery in 1153. The priory had 26 nuns at its foundation, but was never formally dissolved in the Henrician Dissolution as there were no nuns left by 1536. In 1546 the priory was sold by the Crown to Sir Thomas Cheyne, treasurer of Henry VIII's household. The nave of the church was not dismantled as it was used for parish worship, although the choir was demolished in 1580. In 1845 the antiquarian and stained glass artist, Thomas Willement, an important figure in the Gothic Revival, purchased the remains of the priory (where he developed the private house, Davington Priory, constructed out of the west range of the priory cloister, separately listed Grade II*) and undertook extensive restoration of the church. Administratively the church remained a private chapel until 1932 when it was acquired by the Church of England. It has the unusual distinction of not being a parochial church but rather the property of the Church of England as a body.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: originally built as the church for the Benedictine Davington Priory, the Church of St Mary Magdalene is a fine, if austere, example of late-Norman ecclesiastical architecture. Much of its C12 fabric remains and it retains part of its cloister in the form of Davington Priory house. The Victorian restoration of the church (and the house) by Thomas Willement, an authority on heraldry, stained glass artist and associate of Pugin and Salvin, is of great interest in the history of the Gothic Revival, not least because Willement described it in his 'Historical Sketch of the Parish of Davington, in the County of Kent and of the Priory there' (1862).

Fifehead Magdalen (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 50° 59' 35.887" N, 2° 18' 39.146" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifehead_Magdalen

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=ST7821>

<http://fifeheadmagdalen.btck.co.uk/ThechurchofStMaryMagdaleneventlinks>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Fifehead Magdalen

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene after whom the village is named, dates mostly from the 14th century. However its most striking feature is the small "Newman chapel" built onto the north side of the nave in 1693. The chapel was built by Sir Richard Newman of Fifehead, Preston Hall and Evercreech (1676-1721), a member of the Newman family which held the Fifehead manorial estates for almost 250 years from c.1530 until 1775. The chapel contains three memorials: A small plaque mounted on the west wall, dedicated to Richard Newman (1651-1683), father of Sir Richard;

A large plaque mounted on the east wall, dedicated to Sir Richard's great grandfather, Thomas Newman of Fifehead (c.1560-1649) and to his grandfather Richard Newman of Fifehead (1584-1664); A large funerary monument mounted on the north wall, dedicated to Sir Richard, his wife Frances and his son, Sir Samwell Newman and three daughters, Frances, Barbara and Elizabeth. This magnificent monument was created by the famous Westminster sculptor Sir Henry Cheere sometime after Sir Samwell Newman's death in 1747.

In the churchyard, nearby the entrance gate, is the tombstone of Thomas Newman who died in April 1668, believed to be the great-uncle of Sir Richard Newman.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=128132>

FIFEHEAD MAGDALEN (7821)

(O.S. 6 ins., ST 72 SE, ST 71 NE)

The parish of Fifehead Magdalen has an area of 973 acres (= Morgen) and lies on the N. bank of the R. Stour. The northern and central parts occupy a ridge of Corallian Limestone, rising to 320 ft. above sea-level. Below the ridge the land is Oxford Clay, inclined E. and S. to the Stour and W. to its tributary the Cale. The two rivers flow together at the S.W. corner of the parish, 170 ft. above sea-level. The village stands on the ridge, the houses flanking a street which runs W. from the parish church. Manor Farm and Middle Farm, beyond the W. end of the street, are on Clay and appear to represent an extension of settlement from the original nucleus, presumably following enclosure of the open fields. Manor Farm (8) has a late 16th-century house, indicating that enclosure occurred at that period, or earlier.

Ecclesiastical

(1) The Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen has walls of squared and coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, and stone-slatted roofs. The Chancel, Nave and South Tower are of 14th-century origin. The North Chapel appears to have been designed as a setting for monument (2) and therefore in its present form is presumably of c. 1750; the wording of monument (3), however, implies that it replaces a chapel or burial vault of 1693. The church was restored in 1905 (Faculty, Sarum Dioc. Regy.).

Fifehead Magdalen, the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Architectural Description-The E. window of the Chancel is modern. In the N. wall, a vertical joint on the E. of the N. chapel indicates the position of a former window. The opening to the N. chapel has a chamfered segmental arch of rubble springing from chamfered imposts on lightly chamfered jambs. Further W. is a blocked window with a segmental rear-arch, of uncertain date. In the S. wall are two restored 15th-century windows, each of two cinquefoil-headed lights in a hollow-chamfered square-headed surround; between them is a 14th-century doorway with a chamfered two-centred head and continuous jambs; the rear-arch is two-centred and chamfered.

The North Chapel has walls of ashlar and of coursed rubble with plain square plinths. Internally, a moulded trefoil wall-arch at the head of the gabled N. wall springs from shaped corbels, forming a recess for the Newman monument (2). In the W. wall is a square-headed window with a moulded surround, probably of the 17th century, reset.

The Nave has, on the E., a two-centred chancel arch of one order, lightly chamfered, the chamfers continuing on the jambs and ending at broach stops. A straight joint in the N. spandrel is probably the jamb of a former rood-loft doorway. The N. wall has been extensively restored. At the E. end is a modern buttress; at the centre is a 14th-century buttress of two weathered stages; at the W. end is a small modern buttress of old masonry reused. The window at the E. end of the N. wall, with a chamfered round head and a wooden lintel in place of a rear-arch, is of the 17th century; further W. is a restored 15th-century window of two cinquefoil-headed lights in a square-headed casement-moulded surround; the

western window is of 14th-century origin, with two ogee-headed lights under tracery in a square-headed surround; the heads and the tracery are modern. The S. wall has, on the E., a rebuilt buttress of two weathered stages on a plinth which suggests that the original buttress was larger than at present. At the S.W. corner is a modern angle-buttress in which each wing is capped with reset 15th-century weathering. Of the two windows between the E. buttress and the S. tower, that on the E. is similar to the westernmost opening in the N. wall; that on the W. is similar to those in the S. wall of the chancel. The S. doorway is of the late 14th century and has a chamfered two-centred head and continuous jambs; the rear-arch is segmental and chamfered. The western part of the S. wall has been rebuilt above window-sill level, with a restored and reset 15th-century window of two cinquefoil-headed lights. The W. wall has a 15th-century window of three cinquefoil-headed lights, with vertical tracery in a casement-moulded two-centred head with continuous jambs; the head and tracery have been renewed. At the N. end of the W. wall is a modern square-set buttress with reset 15th-century weathering.

The South Tower is of two stages, with moulded string-courses and an embattled parapet; the upper stage was rebuilt in 1905. In the lower stage, the Porch archway has a chamfered two-centred head and continuous jambs; above is a modern trefoil-headed loop. The vice turret is modern.

Fittings-Bells: three; treble by John Wallis with inscription 'Prayse God IW 1595'; 2nd by Thomas Purdue, inscribed 'Anno Domini 1683, EG TM CW TP'; tenor inscribed 'ave maria' in black-letter, Salisbury foundry, 15th century; Chandeliers: four, of brass, with globular pendants supporting two tiers of sconces on scrolled arms, with vase-shaped upper and gadrooned lower finials (Plate 39); 18th century. Chair: of oak, with turned front legs, enriched rails, shaped arm-rests, panelled back with flower enrichment and large fleur-de-lis in central lozenge, and scroll cresting; 17th century. Chest: of oak, with panelled sides; late 18th century. Churchyard Cross: S.E. of chancel, with chamfered stone base with shafted angles, 15th century, reset on modern plinth and with modern shaft and head. Coffin Stools: two, of oak, with turned legs and enriched rails; 17th century. Communion Table: of oak, with turned legs, enriched rails and plain stretchers; late 17th century, top modern. Doors: two; one in S. doorway, of oak planks hinged at centre, with enriched border and cover-fillets and two-centred head (Plate 22); planks carved with letters W T B, O I T, each letter occupying shield-shaped recess or boss, and 1637 in sunk panel; another in porch archway, with plain boards and beaded fillets, late 17th century. Font: (Plate 12) with octagonal stone bowl with two trefoil-headed panels on each face, 15th century, on gadrooned and fluted baluster-shaped pedestal, with moulded octagonal base and cable moulding at top, early 18th century. Font-cover: of oak, octagonal, with turned finial, 18th century.

Monuments: In N. chapel, reset on E. wall, (1) of Thomas Newman, 1649 [by a misprint Hutchins (IV, 58) gives 1602], and his son Richard, 1664, marble tablet in segmental-headed moulded stone surround, surmounted by three cartouches-of-arms of Newman; tablet, 17th century, surround probably 18th century; on N. wall, (2) of Sir Richard Newman Bart., 1721, his wife Frances, 1730, his son Samwell, 1747, and his daughters, Frances, 1775, Barbara, 1763, and Elizabeth, 1774 (Plate 41), large wall monument of white, grey, pink and yellow marbles, with busts of Sir Richard, his wife and his son, medallions (Plate 20) of his daughters, foliate brackets, wreaths, inscription tablet, cartouche, and obelisk-shaped back-plate; voids left in inscription for dates after 1747, subsequently filled in, hence monument probably c. 1750; reset on W. wall, (3) of Richard Newman, [1683], stone tablet recording transfer of coffin, 1693. In nave, on N. wall, (4) of George Davidge, 1772, his wife Joan, 1759, their children John, 1744, Hester, 1758, George, 1772, tablet in stone surround with enriched architrave and entablature, and broken segmental pediment with urn finial (Plate 39). In churchyard, 10 paces S. of chancel, (5) of Maximilian Marsh, 1642, table-tomb; 12 paces

S.W. of porch, (6) of Thomas Newman, 1668, table-tomb; adjacent to the foregoing, (7) table-tomb, anonymous.

(1) Niche: In S. porch, in E. wall, rectangular recess with segmental head, probably mediaeval. Piscina: In chancel, in S. wall, 14th-century stone bowl with quatrefoil sinking, in square recess with chamfered two-centred head. Plate: includes Elizabethan silver cup and cover-paten (Plate 25) with assay marks of 1573, and the same date inscribed on cover-paten; also silver paten of 1822. Royal Arms: in relief, gilded, late 18th-century. Miscellanea: Cherub head with wings, carved in softwood, 18th century.

Secular

(2) Bridge (79012061), over the Stour, of coursed rubble with two elliptical arches, dates probably from the late 18th or early 19th century.

(3) Bridge (76702014), over the Stour, of coursed rubble with two main arches and two subsidiary arches for floodwater, all round-headed, is of the first half of the 19th century.

(4) Inscription (75911999), on a stone built into a modern bridge over the Cale, 'Here End[^s the S]talbridge Road', is of the late 18th century.

(5) Fifehead House (78362161), some 50 yds. S.E. of (1), was demolished in 1964; it was of three storeys, with ashlar walls and slate-covered roofs (Plate 44). It was built in 1807 and had a class-U plan. The E. front was symmetrical and of three bays, with large sashed windows in each storey and with an elliptical-headed central doorway sheltered by a portico with four unfluted Corinthian columns and an enriched entablature. The ground-floor windows flanking the doorway were set in shallow segmental-headed recesses. A slender plat-band marked the first floor; an entablature above the second-floor windows had a triglyph frieze and a moulded cornice capped by a low parapet wall; the corners of the façade had rusticated quoins. The N. and S. elevations of the main building were each of three bays, with architectural details as described; the W. elevation was masked by a two-storey service range. Inside, the principal rooms had ceilings with enriched plaster cornices, doorways with moulded and reeded surrounds, and carved marble chimneypieces. The open-string stairs had balustrades with panels of foliate trellis-work in cast lead, set between plain iron uprights; the handrails were of mahogany.

(6) The Vicarage (78052152), about 275 yds. W. of (1), is of two storeys and has rubble walls, in part rendered, with ashlar dressings, and a thatched roof; it is probably of 17th-century origin, with 18th-century alterations and enlargement. The 18th-century S. front is of six bays, with a plain string-course at first-floor level and with plain quoins at the S.E. and S.W. corners, that on the S.W. partly obliterated. The lower storey has four french windows and two two-light casement windows, all with moulded stone architraves; the upper storey has six uniform two-light casement windows. A wing projecting northwards at the E. end of the S. range has a heavy stone quoin, indicating that this part of the house is of earlier date than the S. range. The N.W. wing is of the 18th century. Inside the house, some chamfered and stop-chamfered beams are exposed.

(7) Middle Farm (77662125), house, of two storeys with rubble walls and tile-covered roofs, was built on an L-shaped plan in the 17th century. The S. front (Plate 30) is approximately symmetrical and of three bays, with a central doorway with a chamfered four-centred head, and casement windows of two, three and four square-headed lights with rebated and hollow-chamfered stone surrounds; the windows in the lower storey have labels. The N.E. wing was added late in the 18th century. Inside, the S. range has a central through-passage flanked by moulded plank-and-muntin partitions.

(8) Manor Farm (77472114), house, of two storeys with rubble walls and tiled roofs, is probably of late 16th-century origin. The N. front is of four bays, with stone windows of two, three and four square-headed lights, with moulded labels in the lower storey. The doorway is square-headed, with stout timber posts and lintel. A small round-headed mezzanine window near the E. end of the N. front, now blocked, indicates the position of an original staircase. In

the western part of the S. elevation is a stone doorway with a moulded four-centred head, continuous jambs with run-out stops, a moulded square surround, and small blank shields in the spandrels. Elsewhere, the S. elevation has three-light and four-light windows uniform with those of the N. front. Internally the original plan has been obliterated, but the entrance vestibule retains the ends of truncated, heavily moulded beams and wall-plates.

(9) Cottage (77492117), of two storeys with rubble walls and a thatched roof, is of the early 17th century. The N. front has casement windows of two and of three lights with plain timber surrounds and leaded glazing. Inside, the plan is a variant of class F, with two ground-floor rooms instead of three; the S. part of the through-passage has been turned into a store room. The living room, on the W., has a chamfered beam with moulded stops and chamfered wall-plates; the open fireplace has a cambered and chamfered bressummer.

(10) Cottage (77312109), of two storeys with rubble walls and a thatched roof, is of the 17th century. Although the building was at one time divided into two tenements it appears originally to have been a single dwelling with a class-F plan. The living room has an open fireplace with a chamfered, four-centred timber bressummer and chamfered stone jambs, and a ceiling of four panels formed by deeply chamfered intersecting beams and wall-plates.

(11) Lower Farm (76582041), of three storeys, with ashlar and rubble walls and slate-covered roofs, dates from the early part of the 19th century and probably is the property advertised in the Salisbury Journal on 6 Feb. 1826, as ÁCourt's Mill, a newly erected flour and grist mill with a dwelling house adjoining.

The S.W. and N.E. fronts are uniform, each being symmetrical and of three bays, with a central doorway and large segmental-headed sashed windows; plain plat-bands occur at first-floor level, the corners are defined by rusticated quoins, and the eaves have brick dentil cornices. A two-storey wing on the S.E. has a lean-to roof masked by swept parapets; the details of the wing are similar to those of the main building. Single-storeyed outbuildings extend the range to S.W. and S.E.

The Post Office (78122151), a single-storeyed cottage with dormer-windowed attics, with rubble walls and a slate-covered roof, is probably of the late 18th century. The Villa (78232151), a two-storeyed house with rubble walls and a slate-covered roof, and with a symmetrical N. front of three bays with a central doorway and segmental-headed casement windows, is of the mid 19th century. Two two-storeyed Cottages (77952150 and 77822134), with rubble walls and thatched roofs, are of the first half of the 19th century.

Mediaeval and Later Earthworks

(12) Cultivation Remains. The date of enclosure of the open fields is unknown, but it appears to have taken place by the end of the 16th century since Manor Farm (8) came into existence after enclosure. Air photographs show that ridge-and-furrow of the fields formerly extended over much of the southern half of the parish (R.A.F. CPE/UK 1925: 1311-12). It was arranged in furlongs, sometimes with reversed-S curves.

Mehr:

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101171327-church-of-st-mary-magdalen-fifehead-magdalen>

Flaunden (Hertfordshire), St. Mary Magdalene Church

Koordinaten: 51° 41' 48.426" N, 0° 32' 5.996" W

<http://www.flaunden.com/flaunden-church>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalone_Church_\(Flaunden\)](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalone_Church_(Flaunden))

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Flaunden

(New) St Mary Magdalene Church was erected in 1838.

The compact plain structure of flint, with brick quoins and dressings is thought to be the first church to be designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/herts/pp89-90>

Ecclesiastical

b(1). Old Church of St. Mary Magdalene, ruins, 1 1/2 miles S. of the village, in a clump of fir trees on the banks of the river Chess. The remaining walls are of plastered flint rubble, with clunch dressings, and, with the gables, retain their original height, but there are no roofs. The building is small, in the form of a Greek cross, and was probably built c. 1230.

The unusual plan and the traces of early mural painting in the interior make these ruins especially interesting.

Architectural Description-The building measures 36 ft. from E. to W., and 37 ft. from N. to S. across the transepts; the Chancel (13 ft. wide) retains only parts of the N. and S. walls. In the N. wall is an arched recess partly destroyed by a later opening with brick jambs; in the S. wall is the sill of a two-light window of the 15th century. The Nave (13 ft. wide) has a 13th-century W. doorway with plain jambs, pointed arch and moulded label. The North Transept (10 1/2 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, the jambs and sill of an original single-light window. The South Transept (10 1/2 ft. wide) has a partly restored three-light window of the 15th century in the S. wall.

Fittings-Paintings: on E. splay of N. transept window, traces, probably representing the Crucifixion; on W. splay, a diaper pattern: on E. wall of N. transept, traces of colour. Piscina: in S. wall of S. transept, 13th-century. Reredos: on E. wall of S. transept, traces, with central niche.

Condition-Very bad; the ruins are loaded with heavy ivy, and much damage has been done by visitors; the paintings have suffered much from exposure.

a (2). Church of St. Mary Magdalene, on a hill at the W. end of the village, was built in 1838. It contains, from the old church, the following.

Fittings-Bells: one, inscribed 'Gloria in exelcisc deo ,' by William Knight, 1578. (Another bell by the same founder, and of the same date, originally at Flaunden, is now at St. John's Church, Uxbridge.) Font: bowl, octagonal, probably 15th-century, with modern stem and base. Plate: includes cup and cover paten, 1576. Tiles: in S. porch, mediæval.

Condition-Good; tiles worn.

Fleet/Gedney (Lincolnshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 47' 54.708" N, 0° 4' 45.196" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fleet,_Lincolnshire

[https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?](https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church+at+Gedney&gridref=TF4024)

[label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church+at+Gedney&gridref=TF4024](https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church+at+Gedney&gridref=TF4024)

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Fleet/Gedney

The Grade I listed Church of England parish church, dating from the late 12th century, is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. The 120 feet (37 m) church tower with spire is detached from the nave by 15 feet (4.6 m). The fabric is mainly Decorated in style, with Early English arcades and a Perpendicular west window. According to Cox (1916), the church was restored in 1860, when the chancel was rebuilt, although the canopied sedilia was retained. In 1964 Pevsner noted 1798 repairs and considered the church "over-restored". He dated a chancel

rebuild to 1843, questioned if it was "done correctly", and recorded Victorian tracery in the aisle windows, a blocked doorway to a previous chapel in the chancel, "fine busts of great variety", a Decorated-style sedilia and piscina with ogee arches and crocketed gables, a reredos dated 1790, and a defaced 14th-century effigy.

Pevsner also recorded an 1854 red-brick rectory designed by Benjamin Ferrey, and a motte south-west of the village where 11th- and 12th-century pottery has been found. The English Heritage record for the now ploughed-down motte site details finds from the Iron Age to the 18th century.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1146568>

Locality: Fleet

Local Authority: South Holland District Council

County: Lincolnshire

Country: England

Parish church. c.1180-1190, mid C14, restored 1798, 1843 and 1860-2 by C. Bennett of Lynn. Limestone rubble and ashlar. Concrete tile and lead roofs with stone coped gables with cross finials and single small stacks to north-west and south-west. Nave with north and south aisles and south porch, chancel. Moulded plinth and regularly placed 2 stage buttresses run round the entire church. All the window tracery restored in C19. West front clasped by north and south aisles. String course rises under a large pointed late C14, heavily restored in C19, west window with 5 ogee headed, cusped lights with transom, panel tracery and hood mould. Pointed doorway to right with hood mould running into string course and plank door. Pointed window beyond with 3 cusped ogee headed lights, C19 tracery and hood mould. A similar window in the west of the north aisle. North side with 2 pointed windows to the right, each with 3 cusped ogee headed lights, C19 flowing tracery and hood mould. Pointed doorway to left with double chamfered surround, hood mould running into string course and double panelled doors. Truncated window above with pointed head, 3 cusped ogee headed lights, C19 flowing tracery and hood mould. 2 similar full length windows beyond. East end of north aisle with pointed window with 3 cusped elongated ogee headed lights, C19 geometric tracery and hood mould. Chancel rebuilt in 1843. North side of chancel with outline of 3 blocked arcade bays with hood moulds. 3 C19 windows, 2 with shallow triangular heads and 3 trefoil headed lights with geometrical tracery and hood mould. One to the left with pointed head, 3 ogee headed lights, C19 reticulated tracery, hood mould and head label stops. East end with large pointed window with 3 cusped ogee headed lights, C19 reticulated tracery, hood mould and head label stops. Small blind, cusped, ogee headed opening above. South-east buttress with ornate mid C14 cusped, crocketed and finialled niche. South side with pointed C19 window to the right with 2 pointed, cusped lights, quatrefoil, hood mould and head label stops. Eaves above this bay with foliate sculptured motifs of c.1190. 2 C19 windows to left with pointed heads, each with central ogee headed light, flanked by single round headed lights, flowing tracery and hood moulds. West end of south aisle with pointed window with 3 cusped, ogee headed lights, C19 flowing tracery and hood mould. South side with part of a blocked doorway to the right with fragmentary hood mould. 2 windows to the left with pointed heads, 3 cusped, ogee headed lights and C19 flowing tracery 2 similar windows beyond the gabled porch to left, the latter with small lancets in return walls. Pointed doorway with double chamfered head, semi-circular responds, hood mould and head label stops. Interior flanking stone benches and pointed double chamfered doorway with hood mould, head label stops and double plank doors. Interior 5 bay north and south arcades of c.1180 with tall round piers and semi-circular responds; pointed double chamfered heads. Chancel arch of c.1180 with semi-circular responds and pointed double chamfered head with hood mould. Windows in chancel with hood moulds and head label stops. Mid C14 sedilia restored C19 with 3 crocketed and finialled gables. Trefoiled heads beneath and ornate pinnacles. Piscina to

left with ornate crocketed and finialled gable, trefoil head and damaged gables. C15 octagonal font with traceried panels and octagonal pedestal. C19 parclose screens. Early C14 sculptured fragment of robed figure. C19 reredos, altar rail, pews and choir stalls. C19 roofs supported on fine C14 stone corbels of crouching figures. 5 sided pulpit with fielded panels and plain pilasters; octagonal sounding board. Monuments include one in black and white marble to Hannah Frost, died 1831; one a white and black marble diamond to Thomas Bockington, died 1745. A white marble oval with draperies, cherub and cartouche to Wilhelmi Iaij, died 1706. Another in black and white marble with pediment to Richard Dods, died 1853.

Fordham (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church of Peter and St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 18' 37.181" N, 0° 23' 40.891" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fordham,_Cambridgeshire#Church

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TL6370>

Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Magdalene, Fordham

The parish church has been dedicated to St Peter since around 1850, prior to which it had been dedicated to St Mary since at least the 14th century. The present building consists of a chancel with side chapels and a two-storeyed north chapel, an aisled and clerestoried nave with south porch and west tower. It is a Grade I listed building.

The earliest parts of the building date from the 12th century, and stonework suggest that by 1200 it was already its present size. The majority of the current structure date from an extensive rebuild in the 13th century. The church is noted for its fine 14th-century north chapel, unusual in having an upper floor and undercroft.

<http://www.druidic.org/camchurch/churches/fordham.htm>

This is a grand church. Unusually for East Anglia, the reason for its grandeur is not that it is huge. Many churches are impressive by virtue of their scale alone: this is especially true in Suffolk and Norfolk, but also here in Cambridgeshire at (for example) Cottenham and Swavesey. The church at Fordham isn't especially large, by contrast. It is, however, a splendidly dramatic piece of architecture.

For a start, it is tall: tall aisles, and clerestory, with battlements decorating the edges and emphasising the fortress-like proportions. Above the east end of the nave are a pair of decorative turrets: at first I saw only one, and thought that it might be for a sanctus bell, but further reflection (and discovery of the second) made me think that they are purely for decoration: more evidence of lavishness. The aisles extend eastwards along the sides of the chancel; this means that there's not much distinct sign of the latter on the exterior of the building, with the east end instead being broad and stocky. The windows throughout are mostly big and Perpendicular, with stonework that has the crisp look of a Victorian restoration.

The tower is splendid: a lofty Suffolky affair with battlements and a polygonal stair turret on the northwest corner. The view from the west is especially grand, with the lower part of the tower filled with a big west window.

Entry to the church is now through the north, but there is also a disused south porch. The doorway looks restored, but it is obviously old. The responds on either side are decorated with crenellations, and above the opening is a decorated niche. The canopy has now gone, but the shape of it survives.

The thing that really stands out on the exterior is the Decorated Lady Chapel that sits over where the north porch would usually be, towards the northwest corner of the nave. It is an intriguing thing: entry to the church is through a door in the lower floor, and the space above is lit by very large windows. This sort of thing is tremendously unusual in a parish church. At Leverington the porch is very grand and has an elaborate parvise above the entrance, but there's no suggestion that it was ever a chapel, and it is much smaller. It is most like Prior Crauden's chapel in Ely; I wonder how it ended up being built here?

Much of the church is Decorated like the chapel, dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, though there are survivals from the twelfth century and parts that were rebuilt in the fifteenth. There was also a drastic restoration in the 1860s and 70s, so don't come here expecting a pure example of a single period. (Then again, you'd be mad to go to most churches expecting that, both because such purity is very rare and because part of the fun is watching the interplay between the centuries).

So, going inside, what do we find? Well, the space under the chapel is as nice as one would expect, though it was being used to store assorted parochial detritus when we visited. There are two central pillars, and these support a low stone vault, almost like a crypt. The church guide suggests that this might too have been a chapel originally, dedicated to St Thomas à Becket. There is a medieval image of the saint in one of the north windows, which is also the oldest glass in the church: as you will see, the Victorian glazers had a field day in the rest of the building.

Passing through into the main church, there is at first an impressive feeling of space: the nave, of five bays, is tall, and larger than it looks from the outside. After that first impression of space, though, the effect of the 19th century decoration causes the walls to close in a bit. For a decent sized building, with lots of windows, this is depressingly dark. I quite liked the Victorian aisle windows (of which more anon), but they didn't let in much light. The clerestory is glazed in an inexplicable blue colour which makes the nave feel like an underwater cavern, and the walls around the nave arcades are painted with a sombre Morris-esque design. I tried to be enthusiastic, but it's all a bit gloomy, and I felt distinctly claustrophobic.

Still, there was plenty to look at and appreciate. The font, for example, is a fine thing: very substantial, with an octagonal bowl and shallow carvings of arches on the faces. Nearly, in the northwest corner of the north aisle, there are two Norman lancets: they are now fossilised, and would only open onto the undercroft of the Lady Chapel, but they are a remnant of an earlier church on this site. Their location sort-of implies that the Norman building was also aisled, which is impressive, and suggests that Fordham has always had an imposing church. Why was this, I wonder? There was a small priory here; a daughter house of the Gilbertine abbey of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, but it wasn't founded until the thirteenth century and was never very big, so monastic patronage can hardly be the explanation. Nor are there any signs of a powerful local gentry family who might have provided the money. It's all most mysterious.

One rather good Victorian addition is the gallery which connects the Lady Chapel to the north aisle. Originally it would have been quite separate, and accessed via a staircase from the undercroft, but in 1864 the Rector dismantled the wall and provided a new entry from the aisle. The staircase is now modern, and the chapel is screened off by a Victorian arcade and glass partitions. We went up and had a look: it now seems to be a venue for the Sunday school, and is a lovely space. The crown post roof is Victorian, but they have left the windows full of clear glass, and it's by far the lightest part of the church.

From the top of the stairs, one also gets an interesting view out through the nave. It isn't often that one gets to see a church from about halfway up an aisle wall. Squinting so as to ignore the wall-painting, I decided that I really rather liked the masonry here. The arcades are carved nice and crisply, and the corbels supporting the roof are lots of crowned heads with lovely

beards. The piers are also of different ages: the easternmost bay is from the thirteenth century, but from there westwards this is Decorated work of the early fourteenth; perhaps it was rebuilt so as to coincide with the new chapel. Fifteenth-century Perpendicular additions include the clerestory and the south porch. The latter was open to the church, and I wandered in to have a look. It is lined with benches, and has blind panelling rising from the back along the walls, the two middle panels having windows about halfway up.

The benches in the nave have lots of poppy heads, Most of them don't look medieval, but some do. In the south aisle we found a bishop who looked decidedly well-worn, and various others looked like they might be older survivals that have been included as part of a more recent set. I especially liked one that we found in the middle of the church, where there is a depiction of someone playing a very long, thin stringed instrument.

I would mention the grim wall-paintings in the tower space, and the incongruous rose window that has been inserted over the chancel arch, but you'd (probably with some justification) accuse me of Victorian-bashing. So, I'll demonstrate my freedom from prejudice by hurrying on to talk about the chancel soon. Before I do, it's worth mentioning the aisle windows, because despite their failure to provide much light, they are actually quite nice. They are a variety of scenes from the Bible, and are of good quality: the figures sit on fine dark blue backgrounds, with nice architectural details over the top. The best one was the easternmost window in the south aisle, which depicts various passages from the Book of Samuel; this one was dedicated to Corporal Arthur Robert Townsend, who died in Johannesburg in 1903, a victim of the Boer War.

The chancel, for all that the building itself is Early English, is another example of over-exuberant Victorian restoration, this time from 1871. Unlike the nave, though, the effect here is much better. The wall-paintings are splendid: unlike the bland patterning further west, here we have a distinguished company of saints and prophets. (Scurrilous commentators might say that the style is just a little bit too chocolate-box, but I'll forebear to say such things). On the north wall stand St Etheldreda, St Alban, St Stephen, Isaiah, David, St John the Baptist and St Peter; on the south we have St Paul, St James, Daniel, St John the Evangelist, St Perpetua, St Edmund and St Augustine. I was somewhat confused to see that St Edmund is given a very grey beard. This is both inaccurate (he died before he was thirty) and very idiosyncratic, since St Edmund is usually treated by painters as a home-grown version of St Sebastian, to be shown as a handsome young man peppered with arrows. (Much better to have patriotic English homoeroticism in your church art, don't you think?)

Some of the furniture in the chancel is medieval. The rear choir stalls are 14th century and have some misericords. Not especially good misericords, mind you, but misericords nonetheless. The panelling around the stalls is thought to come from the rood screen. Also, although the piscina and sedilia were rebuilt in the restoration, it was done with medieval stone found by the workmen in the course of their activities. So, the piscina has old-looking dogtooth decoration around its arch, and the sedilia have the thick tube-like moulding over the top that one sees in places like Histon.

The single best thing the Victorians did for the church was the chancel roof, I think. It's quite gorgeous: there are angels everywhere on the wall plates and tie-beams, and the whole thing is painted richly in greens, reds and golds, with stencilling on the rafters providing additional richness. I find it paradoxical that there is such a contrast between this workmanship and the dull painting in the nave and tower. True, a late 19th century Anglo-Catholic would probably deem it appropriate to have the chancel more richly decorated than the nave, but that alone cannot account for the difference in spirit between the spaces: the chancel rings with celebration: the joy of craftsmanship in the service of religion. There's little of joy or celebration in the nave, I think.

Musing on this, we left, and I took a walk around the churchyard while Mark finished taking his photographs. It's a good churchyard, filled with cedars and pines. A little way to the south

of the chancel, I found a rather dilapidated chest tomb, and paused to read it. Once upon a time there were Doric columns on the corners, but only the northeastern one survives, and the stone panels between are starting to crumble. The inscriptions tell a sad story, commemorating the four children of William and Mary Coot. Frederick Coot died in 1814 in his infancy, and then in 1823 the poor parents suffered a triple blow: their son William Henry died at the age of 17, and their daughters Louisa Mary and Emma followed shortly afterwards, aged 15 and 11 respectively. What a world of pain the simple inscription hides away, and how odd it is that the death of our loved ones is distilled down into these terse letters, slowly softening into illegibility through years of rain. Churchyards are haunted places, but I think their ghosts are not the people who lie quiet under the soil. Rather, they are filled with the shades of the mourners: the weeping widows, the keening parents and the dark-eyed, uncomprehending children.

SS Peter and Mary Magdalene is kept open.

Frinton-on-Sea (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 49' 56.136" N, 1° 14' 35.736" E

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/norfolkodyssey/15119286370>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/norfolkodyssey/albums/72157647839527481>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Frinton-on-Sea

Constructed in 1929 by Sir Charles Nicholson in Old Road as a chapel of ease to the tiny medieval St Mary on the seafront. Now rebadged as St Mary's, and proclaiming itself 'a Bible-based church' (a slightly snobby way of implying that they don't think that other churches are) on their website.

I came here on the 2014 Historic Churches bike ride, known as Ride and Stride in Essex. But I found the church locked, and not taking part in the event. There was a Ride and Stride poster on the window of the modern narthex, but in small print it said 'we're sorry there is no one here to sign your form'.

However, inside the narthex a group of pensioners were having tea, presided over by a large, self-important man who rose from his seat when I came in to try the door of the church.

"There's no one on duty," he told me, seeing my cycling clothes, "there's no one here." He delivered these lines with obvious satisfaction. He knew about that the Ride and Stride event was on, but he obviously didn't approve of it, and he was pleased they weren't involved. Perhaps it was too ecumenical for a 'Bible-based church' to touch. He didn't say sorry. He'd obviously been waiting for me so he could deliver his lines. It got worse. I asked if it was possible to see inside the church. "No," he replied, his pomposity obviously reveling in the moment, "the church is locked and you can't go in." Then he went back to hectoring his pensioners.

I went outside and potted about a bit, photographing the exterior. A smiley lady came and tried one of the other locked doors. She'd come from Manningtree to explore the Tendring Peninsula's heritage. I pointed out that most other churches were open, but not this one. I told her of my experience with the fat man inside. She just smiled and said "well, this IS Frinton you know." And I might have left it there if it were not for the fact that the beautiful medieval church of St Mary a few hundred yards off, with its Burne-Jones windows, was open, and is obviously open every day.

Friston (Suffolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 11' 23.14" N, 1° 31' 46.549" E

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287864>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TM4160>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Friston

Parish Church. Remains of C11 structure in north wall; some C12 work; Main body of the church C14 and C15; post-Reformation additions of several dates, detailed below; restorations and redecorations of the late C19 and early C20 concentrated at the west and east ends respectively. Flint with cement rendering; brick porch and buttresses; roof of tile with lower verge of slate. Chancel of three irregularly spaced bays; nave of seven bays; west tower of three stages with broad, setback angle buttresses; west organ loft of wood. The chancel is not set off from the nave by an arch, being demarcated by a single step to choir area; this level change as well as the painted decorations in the chancel date to 1913 and are, according to a brass fixed to the single lancet in the south side of the chancel, a memorial to Emily Sophia Hills; the timber framing to the roof appear to date from this refurbishment. Chancel with three-light window, curvilinear tracery is late C19 work and is filled with memorial glass dated 1895. Arched timber principals to nave, the area above the collar plastered, like the underside of the roof wall plate moulded. The mouldings on the roof suggest a late C15 date; there is also some suggestion that the timbers may have been reused from another structure, perhaps in the late medieval period. Pair of two-light C15-styled windows to north wall of nave; lancet with Y tracery on line between chancel and nave to south; two-light Perpendicular window to side of entrance porch and a two-light Decorated window to the other side. Entrance to south of the nave dates to the C12. Segmental pointed arch to tower. Interior fixtures and fittings include: benches to nave of mid to late C19; choir stalls of same date partly removed; octagonal font at west end, centre of aisle; sacarium enclosed by a wood and metal rail and elevated; painted wood reredos dating to early C20. Fine wood coat of arms of James I to the north nave wall; early C17 pulpit mounted on a C19 or C20 base, may perhaps be a married piece; holy table by main door; in 1988 new window installed by Mrs. Vernon Wentworth of the Blackheath Mansion Friston.

Excavations in 1983 and 1988 have revealed two new features of note: in the north nave wall a round-arched door evidently of C11 date; to the east of the south door a staircase dating probably to the C14. No evidence for the latter visible from outside or from within; the former left exposed but blocked. Exterior features of note: south porch of brick with wood verge boards and pointed diaphragm arch of C18. West tower rebuilt in facsimile in 1900-1, its three- light west window with reticulated tracery; grouping of trefoiled arches and bell louvre to top stage, an unusual feature; two-light bell louveres to each of remaining top stages of tower. The nave is noteworthy for having been very little restored in the nineteenth century.

GV II*

Parish church. Mainly C14 and C15, much restored C19 and early C20. C18 south porch. Flint, with cement render to nave and chancel and brick buttresses; plain tile roof. South porch of brick, pantiled roof. Early C14 west tower, entirely rebuilt 1900-1 as exact replica of old; 3 stages, diagonal stepped buttresses extending above parapet. West face has 3 trefoil and cinquefoil headed niches in upper stage; a further trefoil headed niche to upper face of each buttress. Nave south doorway is C12; south side of nave and chancel with windows of C13 and late C14/early C15. Nave has medieval arch-braced roof; chancel restored C19 with painted walls and ceiling. Fine wooden coat of arms of James I on north nave wall, restored. Early C17 pulpit; C17 holy table by main door. Graded for surviving medieval work.

Geddington (Northamptonshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 26' 16.35" N, 0° 41' 4.052" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Geddington

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Geddington

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Geddington

St. Mary Magdalene is a Church of England church in Geddington, Northamptonshire, England. It is a grade I listed building. In 2017 it was wrongly thought to be the Shrine of Hagius until the belief was found to be based on an error in transcription.

The east windows were created by Sir Ninian Comper. He also designed windows for Westminster Abbey and the entirety of the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Wellingborough, amongst many others. The central East window was created in the early part of his illustrious career while the South East window is much later, and there are vast changes in style in the intervening 50 years.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1052076>

CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALEN, GRAFTON ROAD

Details

Church of St.Mary Magdalene GV I Parish church. Angle-Saxon origin, late C12 north aisle C13 south aisle, C14 chancel tower, perhaps C12 heightened C15, other C15 alterations (especially windows), restored C19 and 1904-6. Coursed limestone rubble and ashlar roofs probably of lead. West tower and spire, aisled nave, chancel flanked by chapels, C19 north-east vestry and south porch. 4-stage west tower has moulded plinth clasping buttresses quatrefoil frieze with gargoyles at angles and castellated parapet. Twin 2-light Perpendicular bell-openings with transoms. West face has moulded pointed entrance arch with C19 double doors, 2-light Perpendicular window and tiny stair-light. South face has clock face and stair lights. Recessed octagonal spire with finial and weathervane. Plain parapets with gargoyles, to nave and aisles. South aisle has buttresses and sill band and from left to right, C19 gabled porch, 3 3- light square-headed windows with cusped lights, a blocked window and a lancet. North aisle has similar windows, one of 3 lights and 3 of 2 lights, a simple pointed-arch doorway and a chimney at east end. Chancel has angle buttresses and Decorated windows, of 5 lights to east, 3 lights to south end, 2 lights to north. Clerestory windows, 3 to nave and 3 to chancel, square-headed with 3 cusped lights at south aisle. Pointed south doorway with C19 door.

Gillingham (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Church of the Green)

Koordinaten: 51° 23′ 25.368″ N, 0° 33′ 44.352″ E﻿ / ﻿51.3902444° N 0.5625278° E﻿ / 51.3902444; 0.5625278

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gillingham,_Kent

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalen_%27s_church,_Gillingham,_Kent

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Gillingham

Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene ("The Church on the Green") dates back to the twelfth century and is the oldest building in Gillingham.

In 1896, Our Lady of Gillingham Roman Catholic Church was built close to Saint Mary Magdalene Church, and overlooks the River Medway.

It followed after other Roman Catholic churches in the area, the closest, St Michael's in Chatham (built 1863). Our Lady of Gillingham was built on the town of New Brompton, as

Gillingham was then called, to mainly cater for the new workforce - those employed at Chatham Dockyard. The church itself was started in 1890, and was completed by 1896, being opened on 12 May 1896.

A local Roman Catholic school was established on the site of the church in 1894. The schoolrooms were used until 1972, when the infant section of the school relocated to nearby Greenfield Road. In 1988, after more building work on the new site, the whole school was reunited on its new site at Greenfield Road.

The Church celebrated its centenary in May 1996, two years after the local school.

Gillingham also has the Jami'ah mosque and a Hindu Sabha Mandir.

James Jershom Jezreel, founder of the Jezreelites sect which flourished in the area during the 19th century, began the building of Jezreel's Tower on Chatham Hill. The tower was never completed but stood until its demolition in 1961. There is still a Jezreels Road off Watling Street. The tower was painted by Tristram Hillier in 1937 as part of a series of posters for Royal Dutch Shell. A copy is held in Tate Britain. See "Jezreelites" in Wikipedia.

<http://www.gillinghamparishchurch.org.uk/history-1/>

St. Mary Magdalene Church is by far the oldest building in Gillingham and, as such, is an irreplaceable part of the town's heritage.

Externally the church building has a Perpendicular-style appearance with flint clerestoried nave and aisles with battlements at both levels. The west tower is also battlemented and is of squared ragstone blocks with a south-east circular stair-turret.

Internally, the oldest surviving parts of the structure are the 12th century arches separating the chancel from the side chapels. (The north chapel is now the choir vestry, while the south chapel is dedicated as a Lady Chapel.) Much of the rest of the building dates from the 15th century, though the odd square columns in the nave may date from an earlier period. However, the sedilia (the servers' seats in the sanctuary) definitely date from the late 13th or 14th centuries.

The oldest item in the church is without doubt the Norman font which dates from the 12th century and therefore pre-dates the present building. It has a deep circular stone bowl decorated with sixteen arches on shafts with zig-zag ornamentation above and below. The font has been described by an expert as 'a national treasure'.

All the stained glass dates from the building's restoration of 1868-9 or later.

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Utx9RJi4t44>

Gilsland (Northumberland), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 59' 56.09" N, 2° 34' 27.79" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Gilsland

<http://www.visitcumbria.com/churches/gilsland-st-mary-magdelenes-church/>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Gilsland

St Mary Magdalene's Church is a small mid-Victorian Anglican church on an isolated hillside in north-east Cumbria, England. It is the parish church of Gilsland, but is almost a mile from the village and may have been intended as much for the use of visitors to the nearby Gilsland Spa hotel as for the village. It is noteworthy in that the founder, G.G. Mounsey, a local landowner and first elected mayor of Carlisle, published a detailed summary of his reasons for

building the church and thus threw into relief some of the reasoning behind Victorian church building and restoration.

Services at St Mary Magdalene's are conventionally Anglican in character, with an emphasis on informality.

History

The church was started in 1851 but not consecrated until Oct 3rd 1854. It was built, at a cost of £800, and partly endowed by George Gill Mounsey of Rockcliffe, Carlisle who also erected the nearby Gilsland Spa Hotel in 1860. He employed the same architect, Mr. James Stewart of Carlisle for both of these buildings. A new parish of Gilsland was created for the church, derived from the parish of Lanercost. It is 18,240 acres in area, stretching some 13 miles north of the village to the borders of Kielder Forest and south to the A69. To the east the parish abuts Greenhead parish in the diocese of Newcastle and in the west the parish of Nether Denton.

George Mounsey sets the founding of the church in a wider historical context in his book. He points out how, after the destruction of nearby Lanercost Priory by Henry VIII, no provision was made to replace the ministry provided by the monks to the surrounding area and suggests that there was a decline in moral standards as a consequence. Mounsey provides evidence that priests assigned to the parish found it difficult to support themselves from the scanty tithes available and that his foundation and endowment of St Mary Magdalene's was an attempt to rectify the situation.

Architecture

Exterior

The church is built of rough stone to a simple layout in Early English style. It has a large porch on the south side of the nave and the corbels supporting the arch of the doorway have carvings of the heads of Bishop Waldegrave and Queen Victoria. Two other heads adorn the east wall, one of which appears to represent St Mary Magdalene. There is a small belfry containing one bell made by J Blaylock in 1852, bearing the Latin inscription "Soli Deo Laus Hominibus Pax" (Peace to men, praise to God alone).

The stained glass window behind the altar and the two windows in the west wall were made by Scott of Carlisle. The window above the altar depicts St Mary Magdalene, to whom this church is dedicated. She is shown holding a white lily, her emblem. The two west windows show St Peter and St Paul. All three originally formed panels of one large west window in Rockcliffe church and were brought from there by George Mounsey when the Rockcliffe window was being altered. The Mary Magdalene panel was shorter than the aperture it was fitted into and the extra length had to be filled with plain glass.

Interior

The stone pulpit and font are contemporary with the church. In the Chancel is the two-manual organ by Harrison and Harrison of Durham, which was installed in 1901 at a cost of £172.

The carved oak choir stalls together with the prayer desk near the font were made by Mr. James Wilson, a local joiner who lived in Mumps Hall in the village. He also carved the oak chancel screen, the top of which was removed in 1958 and now forms the front of the altar.

The oak reredos and panelling are in memory of George Mounsey, founder of the church. A brass plaque in his commemoration can be found on the panelling to the right of the organ.

There is a second plaque, nearer the organ, in memory of the former organist and choir master, W.R. Wright, son of the vicar Adam Wright mentioned on the lectern.

Glasgow (Glasgow City/Lanarkshire), Magdalene Institution

Koordinaten: 55° 51' 43.931" N, 4° 14' 38.108" W (*Rottenrow Lane*)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasgow_Magdalene_Institution

<https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/a-magdalene-laundry-that-was-neither-irish-nor-catholic-and-novel-it-inspired-1.2526837>

Magdalene Institution, Glasgow

The Glasgow Magdalene Institution (Glasgow's Magdalene Institution for the Repression of Vice and Rehabilitation of Penitent Females was its official name) was an asylum in Glasgow, Scotland, initially started in 1812 and was open until 1958.

The institution was started in response to the increasing worries of prostitution, the spread of venereal diseases and wavering moral values seen in the country, and sought to "rescue" women or girls who were deemed "prostitutes" and teach them how to support themselves through industrial training mainly through the laundries

History of the Institution

With its establishment in 1812 it had originated on Parliamentary Road until it moved to Lochburn Home in 1864 where it remained until its closure. It was non-denominational and was funded by voluntary subscriptions – as well as the income generated from being a working laundry. The women in the asylum were generally termed as prostitutes, however, this term was used in a very loose manner encompassing not only women who sold sex for money but also single mothers, socialists, mill girls and girls dressed "immorally."

In Glasgow, the Magdalene Asylum evolved into the Magdalene Institution with a new Glasgow System created to deal with court appearance of women who refused to be checked for venereal diseases by policemen. The Glasgow Lock Hospital was set up in Rottenrow Lane in 1805 to treat women with venereal disease. Meanwhile, the Magdalene Institute took women who were free from syphilis, not pregnant, to be newly 'fallen' and willing to submit to discipline.

The Glasgow System, as it became known, saw unprecedented collusion between the local constabulary and the medical authorities. Women under suspicion could be forced to undergo an intimate examination by male police officers; if they showed signs of VD they would be incarcerated in the Lock Hospital without limit of time. Many were never released. The Glasgow system was deemed so successful it was adopted by several cities across Britain. The Lock Hospital didn't close its doors until 1950.

The fifth annual report of the Magdalene Institute, written in 1864, said it was of "profound regret and of painful surprise" that the "resorts of profligacy should so much abound" in both Glasgow and Scotland. In Glasgow, wayward girls were placed at the Magdalene Institute by parents or probation officers until 1958.

Reactions Towards the Institution

Reactions to the Institution varied over time

An advertisement in 1888 claimed: "nearly 5,000 young women have shared more or less in the benefits of the Institution since 1859. During the same period no fewer than 1,080 young women have been restored to parents or friends, and 942 have been placed in domestic service or other respectable employment, while thirty-two were sent abroad, thus making 2,054 who have been rescued from a life of shame and restored to society, after having received the usual education and training in the Homes".

The Institution went unchecked until 1958 – when it was closed down – after the inmates staged a "riot" amid claims of abuse and ill treatment. The girls were all aged between 15 and 19 years of age and none had been convicted of a criminal offence. Despite this police all over the city were hunting for them and newspaper reports called on the public to be vigilant and look out for the girls, distinctive in their blue dresses and white aprons. Each time the girls

were rounded up they staged another breakout, some escaping down the fire escape; others staged a rooftop protest. They vowed to keep escaping until their voices were heard. The “riot” lasted for three days. The final breakout occurred during a visit by officials from the Scottish home department who were investigating the series of events. There was an official inquiry into their claims of beatings, bullying and verbal abuse; as of March 2017 no one has been held accountable.

Glastonbury (Somerset), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene and Mary Magdalene Chapel

Koordinaten: 51° 8' 41.816" N, 2° 43' 4.53" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospital_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Glastonbury

Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene and Mary Magdalene Chapel, Glastonbury

The Hospital of St Mary Magdalene in Glastonbury, Somerset, England was built around 1310 by Glastonbury Abbey. It is a Grade II* listed building, and part has been scheduled as an ancient monument

History

The hospital was built before 1322, as almshouses for ten men, with a chapel. Parts of the original chapel still survive. This was once attached to a hall which was demolished after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The rest of the buildings are late medieval, believed to have been built in 1444.

A previous hospital supported by Glastonbury Abbey moved to the current site around 1250 and in 1460 dedicated to Mary Magdalene the patron saint of lepers. In the 16th century it was considered a chantry and financial support for the brethren and priest being given by the abbey until the dissolution. After this funding was provided by the crown and county treasurer of hospitals.

The hall roof was removed and the cubicles on each side converted into individual dwellings, or cells, leading to the chapel. In the early 17th century the almshouses were described as "ruinous" and by 1703 the chapel had lost its roof.

In the 19th century conversion and updating reduced the number of dwellings and provided a communal wash house. The south side of the parallel rows was demolished in the 1960s and a communal garden and flats for the elderly built on the site. One of the almshouses has been restored and is open to the public.

Architecture

The stone chapel is a single room. The original lancet window has been blocked up. On the roof is a small bellcote which is more recent than the walls of the building. It has space for two bells one of which still exists. The cells are of two storeys and have slate roofs.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1057909>

Details

MAGDALENE STREET 1. 1133 (West Side) Almshouses and Chapel of St Mary Magdalene's Hospital (formerly listed as St Mary's Almshouses) ST 4938 7/81 21.6.50. II* 2. Founded before 1322 to house 10 poor men. The present buildings seem mostly late medieval. The chapel, east wall and gable of hall with bell-cote, the west wall and lower part of west gable survive. Originally the chapel opened out of the east end of a great hall. The roof of this hall is thought to have been removed after the Dissolution, and 2 rows of little houses were built facing a narrow central passage. Only the north range survives with entrance from street

through an arch in east end. 5 houses in range. 2 storeys. Random rubble. Slate roof. Chimney-stack at west end. 5 windows. Paired wood casements to left and paired mullioned windows to right. 5 doorways (2 blocked) with arched heads. Plain wooden doors. The chapel is basically Perp with a single lancet (blocked) in east wall. Slate roof, lowered in pitch. Tiny 3-light windows under rectangular hoodmoulds. Small piscina and boarded roof with paterae inside. Pointed west arch with double wooden doors.

Gloucester (Gloucestershire), St. Mary Magdalene Chapel (St. Mary Magdalene Hospital Chapel)

Koordinaten: 51° 52' 6.589" N, 2° 13' 58.087" W

<https://www.britainexpress.com/counties/glouces/churches/gloucester-leper-chapel.htm>

St. Mary Magdalene Chapel (St. Mary Magdalene Hospital Chapel), Gloucester

In a small public park beside London Road, on the eastern fringe of Gloucester, stands the remains of a 12th century leper hospital, one of the oldest and most intriguing historic buildings in the city.

St Mary Magdalene's Hospital was founded around the middle of the 12th century to aide female lepers. We know very little about its early years, but we do know that in 1599 Elizabeth I gave it to the mayor and corporation of Gloucester.

The mayor and council must have done a poor job of running the hospital, for just 13 years later, in 1612, James I set up a new board to govern the hospital, and granted £13 per year from his own purse. This sum was known as 'King James' Pension'. He also decreed that the hospital should thenceforth be known as the hospital of King James. Unfortunately for the king, the traditional name stuck, and the hospital continued to be known as St Mary's.

What remains is just the chancel of the hospital chapel. The nave was pulled down in 1861. The rest of the hospital complex stood about 40 metres south west of the chapel, on the far side of London Road.

Medieval Grafitti (Templar lily cross)

To the left of the west doorway a number of fascinating figureds are carved into the stonework. Some are easily recognisable, others are an intriguing mystery. The symbols may have been carved by pilgrims and represent various saints days and religious festivals.

Recognisable symbols include a Star of Epiphany, a fleur-de-lys (representing Mary Magdalene), and symbols representing the Feast of St Valentine (an interlaced knot), the Feast of the Holy Cross, and All Saints' Day.

The interior of the chapel is much altered. when the nave was pulled down in 1861 the old south and west doorways were taken down and reassembled within the chancel. The south doorway in particular exhibits beautiful carving detail, with flowers and rosette decoration amid cable and pellet symbols. The most interesting historic feature is a life-sized 13th century effigy of a woman. The effigy was brought here from a demolished chapel dedicated to St Kyneburgh (Cyneburh), which stood near the south gate to Gloucester. Kyneburgh was a Saxon princess, the daughter of King Penda of Mercia, who died around AD 680. Tradition says that the effigy represents Kyneburgh herself.

There were at least 3 hospitals in Gloucester during the medieval period. Of these, the leper hospital is the one about which the least is known. The others were St Bartholomew's, built during the reign of Henry II near the west bridge across the Severn, and the hospital of St Margaret and St Sepulchre, founded around 1150 on what is now London Road. The latter hospital is still in existence as the chapel of the United Almshouses.

Hillfield Gardens

In 1867 Hillfield House was erected near London Road to replace an early 19th century house. The extensive gardens of Hillfield House were opened to the public as a park in 1933. Aside from the leper chapel there 2 other historic buildings in the Gardens; the medieval King's Board, and the 17th century Scriven's Conduit.

Visiting

Hillfield Gardens is within an easy walk of central Gloucester. There is no dedicated parking for the gardens, but we found a spot on a nearby residential side street off London Road. The garden is open at any time. Unfortunately, the chapel is usually locked, but it is generally open for Heritage Open Days, which usually falls in early September. It is still worthwhile viewing the chapel, King's Board, and Scriven's Conduit, even if the chapel is closed.

NB. If you do a search online for 'St Mary Magdalene Leper Hospital' you are very likely to find websites about the leper hospital of a similar name near Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. Make sure you know which historic building you are reading about before making a visit!

Gloucester (Gloucestershire), St. Mary Magdalene Leper Hospital

Koordinaten: 51° 52' 6.589" N, 2° 13' 58.087" W

<https://www.britainexpress.com/counties/glouces/churches/gloucester-leper-chapel.htm>

(see **St. Mary Magdalene Chapel (St. Mary Magdalene Hospital Chapel)**)

Goldthorpe (South Yorkshire), Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 32' 8.347" N, 1° 18' 8.006" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_John_and_St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Goldthorpe

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

Category:St_John_and_St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Goldthorpe

Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene, Goldthorpe

St John the Evangelist and St Mary Magdalene Church is a parish church in the Church of England Diocese of Sheffield in Goldthorpe, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, England

Background

The Church of St John the Evangelist and St Mary Magdalene, in Goldthorpe, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, England was built in 1916. It is an early example of a ferro-concrete building and is now a Grade II listed building.

Commissioned by Charles Wood, 2nd Viscount Halifax, a former owner of Hickleton Hall, it was designed by Alfred Young Nutt in 1914. Nutt had been recently forcibly retired as Surveyor to the Dean and Canons of St George's Chapel, Windsor. Its strange Italian style is unique in this part of South Yorkshire and is distinctly odd for a Dearne Valley mining village.

It was the first large church in England to be built almost entirely in reinforced concrete, including all the principal internal furnishings within the church (which are of finely-finished concrete), the Presbytery, which is attached to the church, and even the boundary walls. The experimental nature of this construction, however, meant that the composition of the concrete allowed acidic water to leach through and rust the metal core of the walls. By the 1990s the

church structure was showing significant signs of degradation and had to be substantially reinforced, with the Heritage Lottery Fund part-funding the repairs. The church was re-hallowed in June 2002.

Interior

The Church consists of a South West Tower, Porch, West Gallery, Nave, North and South Aisles and a Chancel with Apse. There is a Lady Chapel on the south side of the chancel, with vestry on the North side.

Viscount Halifax was a prominent Anglo-Catholic layman and his taste in church adornment is reflected in the Italianate detailing, classical baldacchino altar canopy and simple Roman Catholic Basilica church plan with campanile. The baldacchino canopy is supported by four black pillars with gilded capitals, under which there is a large Crucifix in black with burnished halo - a copy of a work by Donatello.

The tower is a Venetian-styled campanile, above which there is a four faced clock, each face six feet in diameter. To the clock were attached bar-bell chimes which could be rung independently of the mechanism, but these fell into disuse and were removed in the 1950s.

According to Pevsner, the pulpit bought by the church in 1931 is 18th-century Flemish.

The church formerly had a chapel of ease dedicated to St Michael, based at the neighbouring village of Highgate. This was closed in 1983 and the altar and crucifix installed under the tower. In 2006 a stained glass window was installed commemorating the village's coal mining heritage.

Lady Chapel

There is a side-chapel dedicated to St John and St Mary on the south-east corner of the church. During the refurbishment of the church in 2002, two pictures which hung above the altar were discovered to be works by Sienese master, Sano di Pietro. Valued at about £300,000, these were removed to the safe keeping of York Minster.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190810133120/https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1151169>

Gorleston-on-Sea (Norfolk), Magdalen Way Methodist Church

Koordinaten: 52° 34' 21.81" N, 1° 42' 49.424" E

<https://eangliamethodist.org.uk/gorleston-magdalen-way>

Magdalen Way Methodist Church, Gorleston-on-Sea

Magdalen Way Methodist Church seeks to serve the Estate Community on which it is set. We work with Community Partners and ecumenically with St Mary Magdalene Parish Church.

The East Norfolk Circuit through Magdalen Way support the ecumenical Youth Project called 'Identity' led by the youth minister Mrs Ruth Witheridge. Identity seek to meet the Spiritual needs of all youth of Gorleston aged from 11 -21 through specialist activities and worship.

Address: Magdalen Way Gorleston Gt Yarmouth NR31 7DB

Gorleston-on-Sea (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 34' 17.09" N, 1° 42' 55.296" E

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SFK/Gorleston/StMaryMagdalenChurch>

<https://www.dioceseofnorwich.org/church/norfolk-archdeaconry/great-yarmouth-deanery/>

gorleston-st-mary-magdalene-benefice/gorleston-st-mary-parish/st-mary-magdalene/

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Gorleston-on-Sea

This site provides historical information about churches, other places of worship and cemeteries. It has no connection with the churches themselves. For current information you will need to contact them directly.

St Mary Magdalen Church, Magdalen Square, Gorleston

Cemeteries

The church does not have a graveyard.

Church History

It was founded in 1957.

Great Alne (Warwickshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 14' 0.136" N, 1° 49' 47.453" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Alne

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene%27s,_Great_Alne

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Great Alne

The parish church of St Mary Magdalene consists of a chancel with a modern north vestry, nave, north aisle, and west porch-turret. Whilst 13th century in origin with some later additions, much restoration was completed in 1837 when the nave was enlarged and a west gallery added, providing 86 additional seats, according to a record in the church. The west wall, with an entrance and two windows, is modern, as is also the west porch, which is carried up as a square bell-turret changing to an octagon at the top and having an octagonal pyramidal roof. There is one bell of 1670 by John Martin of Worcester. The modern north aisle has two north windows, and one at the east and at the west. The font, of flower-pot shape, may be an old one re-tooled: it has a shallow bowl. The top has been repaired on opposite sides, probably where former staples existed. The stained glass in the East window dates from 1860 and is by Hardman & Co. who were also responsible for the stained glass in the Houses of Parliament.

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101024560-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-great-alne>

Small church. Medieval; west end entirely, and remainder, largely, rebuilt and vestry added 1837; aisle added 1860. Regular coursed lias with limestone dressings; chancel has some squared rubble in south wall; top of north wall and vestry of brick with dentil cornice. Tile roofs. Vestry has slate roof. Nave, chancel, north aisle and north vestry, and west porch turret. 3-bay nave, 2-bay chancel. Chancel has angle buttresses to east wall. C19 east window with Geometrical tracery and hood mould. South side has blocked chamfered 4-centred doorway. C15 eastern window has square head and 2 cinquefoiled lights with glazed spandrels, in deep moulded reveal. Medieval western lancet. Nave has straight-headed windows, 2 or 3 trefoiled round-arched lights, and the central window of 2 shouldered lights. West end has 2 lancets and central turret. Square first stage buttresses. Arched double-leaf doors with applied blind Y-tracery and hood mould dying into angle buttresses. Hood mould goblet. North and south sides have narrow shouldered lights. Upper stage changes from square to octagon.

Moulded trefoil opening to 4 sides. String course ending in lion mask. Rendered top stage with narrow lancet openings to 4 sides. Pyramical roof. Low lean-to aisle has paired trefoiled ogee lights. North wall has 2 small 2-light chamfered stone mullioned windows. Lead-latticed lights throughout. North vestry at right angles to chancel has 6-panelled arched door in north side. East side has 4 casements with glazing bars and brick segmental arches. Interior: Chancel and nave have king post roofs with heavy timbers, partly hidden by ceiling; nave roof has additional struts and collars. Plastered walls and ceiling. East windows with hood mould. Chancel arch of 2 chamfered orders and octagonal shafts. Nave has simple panelled west gallery. 2-bay arcade of simple chamfered arches and square chamfered pier, without capitals or imposts. Aisle windows in large reveals with chamfered lintels. Fittings: C19 Gothic altar rails and pulpit. Simple stone flowerpot-shaped font. Stained glass: East window by Hardman 1860.

(V.C.H.: Warwickshire, p.296).

Great Burstead (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 36' 14.13" N, 0° 25' 31.505" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Burstead

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Great Burstead

Great Burstead is an urban settlement in Essex, England - it is contiguous with the town of Billericay. By tradition, the origins of the church, St Mary Magdalene, at Great Burstead are linked to Saint Cedd (c. 620 - 26 October 664). Cedd, a missionary monk and later Bishop of the East Saxons, was trained by the Celtic Saint Aidan at Lindisfarne. Cedd's original chapel at Bradwell-juxta-Mare can still be visited. It is understood that at first he set up his wayside preaching cross by a well near the road between Tilbury (another of his establishments) and Chelmsford, having converted Ebba, the Thane of Great Burstead. However, it is also reputed that the East Saxon King Sæberht (d 616) was buried nearby, a convert under the earlier Christian mission of Mellitus, the first Bishop of London. The area first having been settled by the East Saxons around 527 AD. Later, around 680 AD, the cross was replaced with a wooden building by the Thane, Edwy, perhaps dedicated by Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1122255>

Location

CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE, CHURCH STREET, GREAT BURSTEAD

Parish:

Great Burstead and South Green

Details

GVI

A random stone rubble Church of Norman origin, the nave has 1 Norman window on the north side. The remainder of the church is mainly of the C14 and C15. The north and south porches and the South Chapel are early C16 additions. The north porch has heavy timber arches. The west tower has angle buttresses and a castellated parapet and is surmounted by a shingled spire. The west end, the former reredos of the Church of St Christopher-le-Stocks in the City of London, with Corinthian pilasters and a segmental pediment. The C18 alter rail, also came from a church in the City of London. There are C18 wall monuments, one to James Fishpoole (D 1767). The church has a fine oak dugout chest of the C12, it is said to have been used to collect money from the Crusades in the reign of Henry I. (RCHM 4

Seating is C20 except for restored C15 benches in the south aisle. Fine crown-post roofs to nave and south aisle. North and south porches also have crown-post roofs. Remains of C14 and C15/16 wall paintings on south wall of south aisle.

Great Elm (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 14′ 31.92″ N, 2° 21′ 47.52″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Great_Elm

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Great_Elm

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Great Elm

The Church of St Mary Magdalene in Great Elm, Somerset, England, dates from the 12th century and is a Grade I listed building.

In the 13th century the two-bay nave was lengthened, possibly when the tower was added around 1240. The chancel was widened around the same period. Some of the Romanesque fabric of the original Norman building can be seen despite the remodelling in the early 17th century. The walls show herringbone pattern masonry. The three-stage tower has corner buttresses and a saddleback roof.

There is a Jacobean west gallery which was used by the choir and organ. Some of the oak pews are also Jacobean and there is a 17th-century pulpit.

The parish is part of the benefice of Mells with Buckland Dinham, Elm, Whatley and Chantry within the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1295880>

PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE

Details

Parish church. Nave and chancel C12, early C13 West tower and North transept, the latter rebuilt. Further work of early and late C19. Random rubble, slate roofed, coped verges. Tower with a saddleback roof of 3 stages, low corner buttresses, lancets to top stage; West door in elaborate surround, depressed pointed arch recessed in 2 orders, the label containing fine ornamental dog tooth; directly above a lancet surmounted by a quatrefoil. Two-bay nave, C19 two light openings in a Decorated style, C13 cusped heads to inner arches, large semi-circular headed opening in a plain stone surround with cast iron glazing bars to North side. Single bay chancel, 3-light square headed Perpendicular window to South side, single lancet to North side; East window of 3-lights, a C19 replacement. Interior Predominantly of C19 under ribbed and vaulted plaster ceilings, early C19 gallery to West end entered through a separate door. Jacobean oak pews with turned finials to nave, further C19 pews in a similar style to North transept; C17 pulpit, probably removed from a 3 decker. Two wall monuments, one in Gothick style of early C19, the other 1832 by Chapman of Frome. Late C17 coffin stool and chair. (SANHS, Vol 57 i; Pevsner, Buildings of England, North Somerset and Bristol, 1958; Robin Athill, Mendip, A New Study, 1976).

Great Hampden (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 42′ 49.144″ N, 0° 46′ 23.642″ W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol2/pp287-291>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Great Hampden

Church

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALEN consists of a chancel 27 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft. 10 in.; a nave with clearstory 42 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 3 in.; north and south aisles 9 ft. 3 in. and 8 ft. wide respectively; a south-west tower 7 ft. 3 in. square, and a south porch, all measurements being internal. Previous to the 14th century the church appears to have consisted of an aisleless nave and a chancel of the same size as at present, or nearly so. Aisles were added to the nave in the 14th century, between 1325 and 1350, the north aisle being probably the first to be built. If they had predecessors no trace of them is now visible. The lower part of the tower, which carries on the lines of the south aisle and practically forms its western bay, belongs to the same period. The upper stages are of later date, and it may be that the work here was interrupted by the Black Death. The chancel arch was inserted towards the end of the 14th century, and at the beginning of the 15th century another scheme of enlargement was taken in hand. The tower was completed, a clearstory added to the nave, and the north wall of the north aisle was taken down and the aisle widened, the junction of the 14th and 15th-century work being still clearly visible at both ends of the aisle. Up to this time the aisles were probably roofed by an extension of the high-pitched nave roof, the line of which is to be seen on the east wall of the tower; but at the date of the widening of the north aisle, the new north wall of which was built higher than the old one, a low-pitched roof was put on the aisle, and at the same time the south aisle walls were raised and a similar roof constructed on this side of the church. The chancel seems to have been rebuilt or remodelled about the same time, and its windows and those of the aisles belong to this date. In modern times the tower has been largely restored and an outer steep-pitched roof put on the nave, but traces of both the older gables are to be seen on the west wall of the nave and less clearly on the east wall.

The chancel is lit by five three-light 15th-century windows, one to the east and two in the north and south walls. On either side of the east window is a modern canopied image niche designed from fragments found here and now preserved in a glass case in the north aisle. At the east end of the south wall is a small 15th-century piscina, and in the western jambs of the north-west and south-west windows are the openings of squints from both aisles. The chancel arch is of two orders, continuously moulded with a hollow chamfer and a double ogee and irregular halfoctagonal moulded capitals.

The nave is of four bays. The north arcade, earlier in date than the other, has piers of four halfround shafts with hollow chamfers between and moulded capitals and bases. The arches are two-centred and of two moulded orders, with labels having grotesque drips over the piers, while at a considerable height above the crown of each arch is a two-light clearstory window of 15th-century date with a segmental head, trefoiled lights, and a deep external splay, the glass line being nearly in the middle of the wall. The south arcade is of the same detail, except in regard to the capitals, which are deeper and of a somewhat later section. This arcade is of three bays only, on account of the position of the tower at the west end of the south aisle, and there are also only three south clearstory windows. The west window of the nave is of 14th-century date, with three trefoiled lights and flowing tracery of late and rather clumsy design. The north aisle has a three-light 15th-century east window, of the same design as those of the chancel, and two similar windows in the north wall, between which is the north door. This is of 14th-century detail, and must have been moved outwards when the aisle was widened.

There is no west window to this aisle.

The south aisle has an east and a south window like those of the north aisle. At the east end of the south wall is a 14th-century piscina with a cinquefoiled head of two orders and a shelf. The south door is of the same date, with plain chamfered jambs and two-centred head, and opens to a contemporary south porch with a moulded outer arch, small square-headed windows

on east and west, and stone benches. In the western bay of the south aisle stands the tower, its eastern arch being of two wave-moulded orders which die into widely chamfered responds. The tower has, in its lowest stage, two small lancets very much modernized, and is of three stages with an embattled parapet, its external masonry being in great measure modern. The two-light belfry windows are very small, and have above them two quatrefoiled openings on each face, which are entirely in modern stonework.

The woodwork of the church is of no special interest. The nave roof, resting on stone corbels carved with shield-bearing angels, is of 15th-century style, with moulded tie-beams and carved brackets beneath them, and in the south porch is a good roof with 15th-century detail, ornamented with roses and a shield of the Hampden arms.

There is also a 17th-century Communion table, and within the altar rails two handsome carved oak chairs of about the same date. The font, in the north aisle, is circular and of 13th-century date with a circular moulded stem and cup-shaped fluted bowl, with a band of ornament round the upper edge. It belongs to a type developed from the local 12th-century form.

On the south wall of the chancel is a Purbeck slab to Elizabeth wife of John Hampden, 1634, daughter and sole heiress of Edmund Symeon of Pyrton in Oxfordshire. In the south aisle is a wall monument to Richard Hampden, 1662, and his wife Anne Lane, 1674, with a shield bearing the Hampden arms, impaling Party azure and gules three saltires argent, which are the arms of Lane.

In the chancel floor are the following brasses:-

The figures of John Hampden, esq., 1496, and his wife Elizabeth Sidney, with four sons and six daughters. On the slab are five shields: (1) Quarterly, 1st Hampden, 2nd and 3rd, Argent a chief gules and therein two harts' heads caboshed or, for Popham, 4th, Six lions; (2) Hampden impaling Or a pheon azure, for Sidney; (3) and (4) Sidney; and (5) Hampden.

Griffith Hampden, 1591, and Anne Cave his second wife, 1594. An inscription plate without figures. On a shield are the following coats: Quarterly, 1st, Hampden; 2nd, Popham; 3rd, Six lions; 4th, Hampden with a border azure for Hampden of Great Kimble; impaling: Quarterly, 1st and 4th Azure fretty argent, for Cave; 2nd and 3rd Ermine a bend with three boars' heads razed thereon.

William Hampden, 1597, son of Griffith Hampden, and Anne his wife; no figures. On a shield of twelve quarters: 1st, Hampden; 2nd, Popham; 3rd, Six lions; 4th, A lion; 5th, Three spear-heads; 6th, A cheveron between three fleurs-de-lis; 7th, Sidney; 8th, Cave; 9th, Ermine on a bend three boars' heads razed; 10th, Three cheverons; 11th, A lion; 12th, A lion.

The figures of live sons and three daughters, with no inscription, but a shield with Azure three horses' heads cut off at the neck with their bridles or impaling Hampden, which shield commemorates the match of Sir Jerome Horsey, kt., with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hampden and Anne Cave.

The figures of Sir John Hampden, kt., 20 December, 1553, Elizabeth Savage his first wife, Philippa Wilford his second wife, and three daughters. There are three shields: (1) Quarterly, 1st, Hampden; 2nd, Sidney; 3rd, Popham; 4th, Six lions; impaling: Argent a pale indented sable, for Savage; (2) The quartered coat as above; (3) The same, impaling Gules a cheveron between three leopards' heads or with a ring on the cheveron, for Wilford.

An inscription plate to William Hampden, Lord of Emmington, Oxfordshire, 1612.

On the north wall of the chancel is a large monument set up by Robert, afterwards first Viscount Hampden, in 1754, bearing a relief of the battle of Chalgrove Field, at which John Hampden was mortally wounded. Above is a tree hung with sixteen shields showing the alliances of the Hampden family.

The grave which is said to be that of John Hampden was opened in 1828 in order to test the accuracy of the accounts of his death, but the results were not conclusive.

There are three bells, the treble by Taylor, 1906, and the other two of 1625 by Ellis Knight.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1805, a paten of 1804, and a plated flagon and second paten. The only old book of registers contains baptisms from 1537 to 1812, burials 1557 to 1812, and marriages 1557 to 1752. The marriage register for 1752 to 1812 seems to be missing.

Advowson

The church of St. Mary Magdalen (fn. 82) is a rectory, the advowson of which was held by the Hampdens, and under the will of John Hampden passed to the Trevors in 1754 and to the Hobarts in 1824. (fn. 83) The Earl of Buckinghamshire is the patron of the living at the present day.

Guyhirn (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 36' 34.013" N, 0° 3' 44.788" E

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101125896-church-of-st-mary-magdalone-wisbech-st-mary>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Guyhirn

Parish church, designed by Sir G.G. Scott in early English style and built 1878. Wire cut gault brick. West end of nave surmounted by gabled bell-cote above a foiled vesica shaped window and three lancets with double chamfered reveals. Nave of three bays, divided by two stage buttressing, each with a similar lancet, except for a round window with cinquefoil cusping above open-sided south porch of wood with a gabled, tiled roof. Two-centred arch to south doorway. East window of chancel is round with a smaller foiled circle within and radial colonettes to outer circle. Below, three chamfered lancets. Interior. Chancel arch two-centred and of two chamfered orders, inner on shafts with moulded capitals and springing from corbels carved with angels.

Chancel has original tiled floor. Two centred, chamfered arches to openings to north vestry and south chapel. Pulpit of limestone, octagonal on stem with Purbeck marble shafts to angles. Font. Tapering octagonal bowl in early English style on a Purbeck marble stem with eight subsidiary detached shafts, also of marble and each with moulded capital and base.

VCH (Cambs) Vol.IV, p.236.

Pevsner (Buildings of England), p.399.

<http://www.druidic.org/camchurch/churches/guyhirnmagd.htm>

The buildings of Guyhirn sit huddled along a small road, overlooked by the banks of the mighty Nene and always within earshot of the A47 which takes traffic thundering from King's Lynn to Peterborough. Like many fenland settlements, it is faintly surprisingly that it exists at all.

Still, unlike many fenland settlements, Guyhirn is not a Victorian invention. Just down the road from St Mary Magdalene is a lovely 17th century chapel, and it is believed that on the site of the present church there was either a parish church or a chantry. Either way, it had disappeared by the 16th century, and Guyhirn was part of the vast parish of Whittlesey.

To cater for a larger population (and better to stem the tide of nonconformism that swept through the fens in the 19th century), a new parish church was built here in 1878. The architect was George Gilbert Scott: a mighty name for such a small place.

He erected a big yellow brick hall of an interesting design: there is no tower, but there is a nice little bell-turret, and the side walls are decorated with big blind arcades into which are set double lancet windows. Here, one can imagine the Bishop of Ely thinking, in the place where man conquers the fens the church triumphant will conquer dissent, and the people of Guyhirn will return to the flock. Sic transit superbia Victoriae Aetatis.

I can't find out when this church was made redundant (it can't be more than twenty years, I think, since the information boards in the chapel talk of it as though it were still active) but it is definitely dying now.

The churchyard is grim and overgrown, and the lovely little black timber porch is filled with cobwebs and cans of Carling. Ivy is starting to gnaw at the buttresses, in a race with the rising waters to see which agent of implacable nature will destroy this transient monument first.

Mehr:

<https://www.wisbechstandard.co.uk/news/former-church-up-for-sale-1-5714256>

Guy's Cliffe (Warwickshire), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 17' 57.563" N, 1° 34' 19.441" W

https://www.ourwarwickshire.org.uk/content/catalogue_her/chapel-of-st-mary-magdalene-guys-cliffe-warwick

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Guy's Cliffe

Description of this historic site

The Chapel of St Mary Magdalene at Guy's Cliffe, Warwick. It was built in the Medieval period, possibly in the 13th century, and rebuilt in the 15th century.

Notes about this historic site

Chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene near the site of a hermitage (PRN 2233). In 1423 Richard, Earl of Warwick, was licensed to found a chantry in honour of God and St Mary in the chapel. The chapel and other buildings were rebuilt between 1449-50 and 1459-60. The chapel stands on a cliff W of Guy's Cave and consists of two parallel aisles of five bays with a porch and small tower at the centre of the 'S' wall. Under the building is a rock-cut passage which was extended c1825 and fitted with a carved 15th century doorway from Wellesbourne Church. It is not certain when the chapel was first built but a lancet window uncovered in the 'N' wall in 1933 might suggest a 13th century date. The 'E' wall, base of the tower, the porch vault, and base of the arcade between the aisles are 15th century and there are various later alterations and additions.

Mehr:

<https://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2232>

Hadnall (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 46' 34.23" N, 2° 42' 35.449" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1177680>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s,_Hadnall

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hadnall

Chapel of ease, now parish church. Circa 1190 and C14, tower of c.1840, church restored and enlarged in 1872-4 at cost of £1,000 and further restored and altered, and vestry added, in 1903-4 at the expense of F. Bibby of Hardwicke Grange in memory of his father J. J. Bibby (d.1892). Dressed grey sandstone with grey sandstone ashlar additions (west tower tooled); plain tile roofs. 3-bay nave, 2-bay chancel, south porch, north vestry and west tower. Tower in late C13 Gothic style and late C19 and early C20 work in a C14 Gothic style.

Tower: three stages. Diagonal buttresses with chamfered offsets up to top of second stage, chamfered offset to second stage, moulded string to belfry, moulded parapet string course with carved decoration and corner gargoyles, stepped battlemented parapet with ogee trefoiled-panels, and pyramidal cap with weathervane. Chamfered lancet belfry openings with ogee-trefoiled heads, louvres, and returned hoodmoulds; chamfered square recess to east with returned hoodmould; second stage with seven-foiled circular west window and tall narrow chamfered blind lancets to north and south; first-stage chamfered west lancet with cinquefoil head, hoodmould with carved stops, and chamfered offset rased over above. Nave: chamfered plinth, restored C14 buttresses (angle at corners) with steeply chamfered offsets, moulded parapet string course, C19 battlemented parapet with trefoil-headed panels at ends, C19 clerestory with triple trefoil-headed lights, and parapeted gable end to east with cross at apex. Lead downpipes with shaped rainwater heads fed by carved stone gargoyles. South side: C14 and C19 windows to right with two trefoil-headed lights, cusped tracery and double-chamfered reveals; single double-chamfered lancet with trefoil head to left. C12 round-arched doorway in second bay from left with returned hoodmould and c.1903-4 panelled door with glazed trefoiled panels and elaborate ironwork including lock plate and hinges. C14 or C15 and late C19 or early C20 gabled porch; timber-framed on chamfered grey sandstone plinth; curved braces to front, shields lettered "TD" and "ID", curved struts in gable with pierced quatrefoil panels between, trefoil-pierced barge boards and panelled pendant finials; sides have pierced leaded cinquefoil lights with wrought-iron grilles. Benches within and C14 or C15 jointed cruck truss to rear with continuous chamfer North side: two windows to left of two ogee trefoil-headed lights with cusped tracery and double chamfered reveals; double-chamfered trefoil-headed lancet to right. Blocked C12 doorway in second bay from west with chamfered reveals, imposts, roll-moulded round arch and returned hoodmould. Chancel: circa 1903-4, except for C14 east wall. Double-chamfered plinth, chamfered and moulded string course at cill level, moulded cornice, angle buttresses with chamfered offsets and trefoiled gabled tops, battlemented parapet with chamfered coping, and parapeted gable end with chamfered coping and cross at apex. Lead downpipe to south fed by stone gargoyle. Rooflight with shaped lead top. South side: window to left of two cinquefoil-headed lights with quatrefoil tracery and returned hoodmould and pair of cinquefoil-headed lancets to right with moulded arches and continuous hoodmould. C14 east window of three ogee trefoil-headed lights with reticulated tracery, moulded reveals and hoodmould (formerly returned). Vestry to north of chancel: chamfered plinth, coped parapet and large external stack to left with chamfered offset and three octagonal shafts with broaches and moulded cornice. Lead downpipes and rainwater heads. Chamfered-mullioned window of three quatrefoil-headed lights beneath gable to right and diagonal porch to right with 4-centered arched panelled door. Left-hand return front has straight-sided arched window of three trefoil-headed lights with wrought-iron grilles and returned hoodmould. Right-hand return front with small chamfered lancet.

INTERIOR: late C19 or early C20 five-bay nave roof with chamfered ogee arch-braced collars springing from hammer beams with billet decoration and shields resting on carved stone foliage corbels; king post and pierced trefoil panels above collar. 2-bay chancel roof with cusped moulded arch-braced collars springing from hammer beams on carved stone foliage corbels, carved and crested wall plate, pierced screen over ashlar pieces, and single purlins with cusped ceils below. Cusped panels to rooflights. Double-chamfered tower arch with chamfer dying into responds and hoodmould with carved stops; pair of small chamfered openings in apex of roof above. Late C19 or early C20 chamfered and moulded chancel arch with inner moulding dying into responds and hoodmould with carved stops. North side of chancel with double-chamfered round arch to organ chamber and vestry. C14 piscina to south-east of nave with chamfered ogee arch. Chancel piscina with pierced ogee arch and panelled spandrels, and chancel south windows with chamfered trefoiled rear arches. C14 east

window with moulded rear arch. Fittings: some late C19 but mostly early C20. Elaborate carved wooden reredos with traceried panels, pierced cusping and cresting. Similar altar table. Wainscot panelling to sanctuary with cusped heads. Recessed panelled sedilia. Altar rails with twisted balusters, square dies, and ramped handrail. Patterned marble floor. Choir stalls with traceried-panelled fronts; desks and vicar's pew with traceried panels and carved animal poppyheads, pelican etc. Sumptuous organ screen with central canted break, cresting etc. 3-bay chancel screen with traceried lower panels, open upper panels with pierced tracery and twisted shafts, and decorative canopy with pierced cresting. Eagle lectern. Wooden pulpit with canted front, traceried panels, twisted shafts, scalloped top with adjustable reading desk, and four steps up. Nave with plain wainscot panelling and pews with linenfold and traceried-panelled fronts and ends. Movable benches at rear of nave with C17-style splat-baluster backs. Octagonal carved stone font from Malta given by Mr Bibby in 1880 and consisting of marble shafts and floral decoration; carved wooden canopy of 1923. Four wooden benefactors' boards beneath tower. Free-standing hexagonal wooden newel staircase to tower with pierced splat balusters. Monument: tablet to Rowland, First Viscount Hill (d. Dec. 10, 1842) by Thomas Carline with mourning grenadier and tenant flanking lion. Stained glass: east window of 1888 and north and south nave windows of 1892 and 1897, by C. E. Kempe. Hadnall was formerly a chapelry of Myddle.

D.H.S. Cranage, *An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire, Shrewsbury Churches*, pp.857-8; B.O.E., p.136; Kelly's *Directory of Herefordshire and Shropshire* (1905), pp.102-3.

Harlow (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 45' 19.256" N, 0° 7' 56.269" E

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101111738-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-harlow>

https://scontent-muc2-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-9/11052876_10205400116337099_8359461933682903197_n.jpg

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Harlow

Church dated 1893 built of coursed pebbles with freestone dressings and quoins. Nave, lower chancel and west tower with parapetted spire that is shingled. The tower parapet is embattled and set above a moulded stone string course which has a carved head at each return and 2 on each face. South door in base of tower of Perpendicular style. Nave with 3 perpendicular windows on south elevation cinquefoiled lights beneath quatrefoiled heads. The chancel has 2 sets of cinque-foiled windows. Stone finial crosses on nave and chancel, east gables, roofs clad with red machine-made tiles.

Harris-Taransay (Outer Hebrides), Tobar Mairi, Well of Mary (Magdalene and/or Mother of Jesus)

Koordinaten: [57° 53' 56.3"N, 7° 0'59.5" W]

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1505498040>

Welly of Mary (Magdalene and/or Mother of Jesus), Harris-Taransay

The existence of the well (Gaelic 'tobar') is assumed from the settlement name, Tobar Mairi, Harris, and its location presumed to be in the vicinity of the settlement.

Hart (County Durham), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 42' 31.705" N, 1° 16' 16.77" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hart,_County_Durham

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Hart,_County_Durham

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hart

In 1596, Ellen Thompson, condemned as a witch was buried under the stile of St Mary Magdalene church, which is the mother church of St. Hilda's, at the east entrance to the churchyard.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/durham/vol3/pp254-263>

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE stands on rising ground on the north side of the village and consists of a chancel 25 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft., nave 49 ft. 3 in. by 23 ft. 8 in., north aisle 44 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., south aisle 50 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 4 in., south porch, and west tower 13 ft. 8 in. square, all these measurements being internal. The total width across nave and aisles is 49 ft. 9 in.

The nave represents the body of a pre-Conquest aisleless church 22 ft. wide with walls 3 ft. thick, the small square-ended chancel of which has vanished. The east, west and north walls remain in great part, the north arcade and the chancel and tower arches having been broken through the original masonry, but the south wall has been entirely removed and the nave slightly increased in width on that side. The four angles of the pre-Conquest nave, however, are still in position, the quoins showing more or less distinctly outside in each case. The great antiquity of the building was unsuspected till 1884-5, when a restoration took place and the walls were stripped of their plaster. (fn. 151) Six fragments of pre-Conquest crosses carved with interlaced patterns were also discovered at the same time, together with an early sundial. (fn. 152) Two lathe-turned baluster shafts, similar in type to those at Jarrow and Monkwearmouth, have also been found. All these fragments are now preserved in the church at the west end of the south aisle.

The tower is an addition of the 12th century, and a south aisle appears to have been added in the 13th century, the west window and the piscina being of that date, though the arcade has disappeared. Originally the arcade would no doubt be pierced through the older wall, but it has been replaced by later work of poor and thin detail which may belong to the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century. The round arches of the north arcade and the chancel are apparently of 12th-century date, but the piers and responds are considerably later, and appear to be reconstructions of the 15th century. Probably the north aisle was added a little later than the tower and the chancel rebuilt on a larger scale at the same time, the arches being broken through the north wall and the old chancel arch reconstructed. The present chancel is a rebuilding of 1806. The porch is of uncertain date, but may have been erected when the south arcade was reconstructed. Sir Stephen Glynne, who visited the church in 1843, described the windows as then having nearly all lost their tracery and the interior as being spoiled by 'hideous coats of whitewash alternating with lampblack' which barbarously disfigured the arches and walls. (fn. 153) The church was restored in 1884-5 and again in 1889-91, when all the old wooden windows were removed, the floor lowered 3 ft. to its original level and the nave reseated. In 1898 the chancel was restored and the ancient altar stone replaced. The chancel is built of square coursed stones, and without buttresses or other architectural features. The east window is a recent one of three trefoiled lights, and there is a three-light

segmental-headed window in each of the side walls. The roof is covered with green slates with iron gutters and is lower, but of steeper pitch, than that over the nave and aisles. In the middle of the south wall outside is built an old carved stone with the figure of St. George and the dragon. It is now partly obscured by the ivy with which the wall is almost entirely covered.

The aisle walls are of rubble masonry and the tower is faced with square coursed stones averaging 15 in. by 9 in., some of the quoins, however, being of much larger size, two measuring 5 ft. 9 in. in length and a third 6 ft. The nave and aisles are under one wide low-pitched leaded roof, the walls terminating in straight parapets. The porch has a gabled roof covered with red pantiles.

The masonry of the pre-Conquest nave has been left bare inside and several original features remain. In the east wall the archivolt of the chancel arch is still in position immediately above the later opening. Ten voussoirs remain in position, the arch showing on both sides to nave and chancel. Above this again is a triangular-headed opening similar in type to those in the tower at Norton Church, the head formed of two slabs laid against each other in the usual manner and the jambs consisting of four stones on each side. A length of about 8 ft. of the original walling remains at each end of the north arcade, the aisle not being carried westward the full length of the nave, and the eastern end having a long respond. Above the arcade in the portion of wall between the arches a narrow window opening, not quite 9 in. wide externally, was discovered when the plaster was stripped off. Its head and internal splay had been destroyed when the arcade was inserted, and the opening is now built up and shows only from the aisle. The sill and the west jamb and one stone of the east jamb alone are in position. In the west wall a portion of a chamfered string-course of early section consisting of three stones remains on the north side of the tower arch, and another portion of a similar string occurs at the east end of the north wall, but is now hidden by the organ.

The semicircular chancel arch consists of three chamfered orders springing from half-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases. The two arches of the north arcade are similar and spring from an octagonal pier and half-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases, the outer order projecting in front of the pier on each side, giving it the appearance of a hood mould. The south arcade consists of four badly-shaped pointed arches of two hollow-chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers and from corresponding responds, all with moulded capitals and bases. The wall above was reduced to 20 in. in thickness at the time of the reconstruction of the arcade, thus giving a slightly increased width to the nave, and the detail is all poor and thin. The position of the original wall, 3 ft. thick, is visible at the west end, where it has been cut away.

A series of nine stone corbels carved with heads, of 12th-century date, runs along the wall of the north arcade facing the aisle, but the old roof has gone and the aisle walls probably retain little of the original masonry except perhaps at the west end, where a small square-headed window remains high up in the wall. The two north windows are of the same date as the chancel, but at the east end is a three-light square-headed 15th-century opening. The east end of the aisle is now used as a vestry. Above the south arcade facing the aisle is another series of plain corbels below the present roof, perhaps of 13th-century date, and in the south wall, in the usual position, is an early piscina with pointed recess, the bowl being in the thickness of the wall. The west window is a 13th-century lancet with head in two stones. The hood mould has a large nail-head ornament and flower terminations, and the sill is 8 ft. above the floor inside. Below the window are portions of two mediaeval grave slabs built into the wall, and, higher up, a stone found in 1884-5, bearing a portion of an inscription in incised Lombardic letters: 'Hic jacet ... jacet in tu ... fai ...'

The porch is built of rubble masonry, but is almost entirely covered with ivy. There is a descent of three steps to the nave, and the outer archway is a segmental one of two hollow-chamfered orders continued to the ground. The inner doorway is of similar section, but the

arch is pointed. There is a stone seat on each side, and built into the walls are six early corbels with carved heads, three on each side.

The tower is externally of two stages marked by a chamfered set-back, and terminates in a straight moulded parapet, probably of 18th or early 19th-century date, with nondescript corner ornaments. The lower stage is lighted on the south and west by two narrow lancet openings, the jambs and heads chamfered externally. The north side is blank, and on the east the tower is open to the nave by a semicircular arch of a single order with a roll moulding on each angle and flat soffit. The arch springs at a height of 10 ft. from chamfered imposts and angle shafts with cushion capitals and moulded bases. The opening is an insertion in the west wall of the ancient nave. The lofty upper stage has a lancet on the south side in the lower part, the belfry window above being a small square-headed opening not centrally placed, and the whole of the north side is blank. The west belfry window is a tall narrow square-headed opening, and that on the east a lancet. The tower is without buttresses or vice, and the floor is 18 inches above that of the nave.

There are two fonts; the older one, which is no longer used and stands at the west end of the south aisle, is of 12th-century date, cut from a single block of stone, with a shaft at each angle with cushion capital. The four sides are quite plain. This font stood in the churchyard till a comparatively recent date. The other is a very beautiful example of 15th-century work, and consists of an octagonal bowl 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter standing on a shaft and pedestal of the same form, all elaborately carved. The carving on the eight sides of the bowl is as follows: east side, two figures, one holding a book in his right hand and a club in his left, and the other a book and three loaves or stones (? SS. Philip and James); south, two figures, one, much mutilated, holding a staff (?) in his right hand and a book in his left, and the other a book in the right hand and in the left a boat (?); west, the Resurrection, with the emblems of the Passion on either side; north, two figures, one with a spear and a book, and the other a book and a saw (? SS. Simon and Jude). The other sides bear the emblems of the four Evangelists. The carvings on the shaft are: east, a crowned queen holding a book and palm branch in her hands, and through the breast, from right to left, a sword (? St. Euphemia); south-east, a pope with the triple crown and double patriarchal cross in his left hand (St. Gregory the Great); south, a crowned queen holding a book and a pair of pincers (St. Lucy); south-west, an abbot with pastoral staff and book, and over his arm a maniple; west, an abbess in coif and wimple, holding crozier and book standing upon a dragon (St. Elizabeth); north-west, a bishop in pontificals with crozier and chain and fetter-lock (St. Leonard); north, a crowned queen, sitting, with a book in her left hand and the model of a church in her right (St. Barbara); and, north-east, an abbess, holding book and key (St. Petronilla). Round the bottom of the bowl are eight demi-angels holding shields, and round the base of the shaft, at the angles, four tonsured and four untunsured heads, between which are four-leaved flowers of various patterns. (fn. 154)

The pulpit dates from 1889, and all the fittings are modern.

A stained-glass window and oak tablet form a memorial to the twenty-one men from this parish who fell in the Great War.

There is a ring of three bells, inscribed 'R. Watson, plumber, Newcastle, 1826.'

The plate consists of a chalice of 1571 with the maker's mark HW between a pellet and star; a paten, without date letter, but with the Newcastle mark and initials DL, inscribed 'Hart Church 29 Novr 1813'; a paten of 1784-5, made by John Huitson, London, inscribed 'Presented to Hart Church by the Revd Edward Moises, A.M. Vicar. Easter 1844'; and a chalice of 1842-3 with the same inscription. There is also a plated flagon. (fn. 155)

The registers begin in 1577.

ADVOWSON

In the foundation charters of Guisborough Priory, granted by Robert de Brus, the earliest probably belonging to the year 1119, the church of Hart is mentioned among other endowments. (fn. 156) In the later confirmations of these charters Hart is regularly named. The invocation of the church is first mentioned in a charter of c. 1194, in which it is called the church of the Blessed Mary at Hart. (fn. 157) Nevertheless the church is now, and long has been, under the invocation of St. Mary Magdalene.

In 1288 Bishop Bek granted a licence to Prior William de Middlesburg and the canons of Guisborough to impropriate the vicarage of Hart during Prior William's life, so long as the vicarage was duly served by two honest and discreet canons. (fn. 158) On the death of William the vicarage was to be regarded as vacant, and if the monastery did not present to it the power to do so lapsed to the bishop. (fn. 159) In 1308 Bishop Bek further granted to the monastery the permanent right to the impropriation. The church of Hart and chapel of Hartlepool were to be served by a canon, with an allowance from the revenues of the church, and not by a secular priest, as had been hitherto the case. (fn. 160) In 1311 Bishop Kellaw confirmed the grants of Bishop Bek so long as the vicarage was served by two canons. (fn. 161)

To the west of Hart churchyard are the remains of a building of the late 14th or early 15th century, which is believed to have been the residence of the canons. (fn. 162)

On the dissolution of Guisborough Monastery in 1539 the patronage of the living passed to the Crown, with which it remained till 1888, when Bishop Lightfoot received it in exchange for Satley church. (fn. 163) The present patron is the Bishop of Durham.

In 1291 the church of Hart, with the vicarage, was valued at £40. (fn. 164) In 1535 the total value of the vicarage of Hart was estimated at £12. (fn. 165) In 1539-40 the rectory of Hart, with the chapelry of Hartlepool and the tithe of fish, brought in £22. (fn. 166) In 1577-88 the vicarage of Hart was worth £11 17s., but a 17th-century note states that its value had risen to £60. (fn. 167)

Robert de Brus I seems to have granted to the monastery of Tynemouth two tithe sheaves from the demesne lands of Hartness. He granted the church of Hart to the monastery of Guisborough (see above), and these two contradictory grants caused a long dispute between the two monasteries. In 1146-51 an agreement was made that Tynemouth should have the two tithe sheaves from the ancient demesne land and from any new land that might be taken into the demesne, while Guisborough should have all the tithes from lands which were or in future should be held in bondage. (fn. 168) This agreement was superseded by another in 1212, which gave to Tynemouth the tithes of Hart and Stranton, the tithes of Owton in Stranton parish (q.v.), the corn tithes of Elwick township, and the small tithes of the demesne lands of Elwick. All the other tithes in the two parishes belonged to Guisborough. (fn. 169) In 1291 the portion of the monks of Tynemouth in the church of Hart was £10. (fn. 170) In February 1573-4 the tithe sheaves of Elwick belonging to the monastery of Tynemouth were leased to Thomas Pearson, (fn. 171) and in 1627 Sir Ralph Delavale kt. paid £4 for 1/2 year's rent to the Crown for the tithes of Elwick. (fn. 172) The tithes of corn of Elwick were in lease, apart from the other tithes of Hart, to William Tunstall for £29 in 1644, (fn. 173) and they were sold on 29 April 1664 by Susan Luling of London, niece and heir of William Fisher, deceased, to Margaret Barker of London. (fn. 174) They cannot be traced further.

In 1541 part of the tithes of Hart were leased to Thomas Legh. (fn. 175) In 1587 the great tithes of Hart were leased for twenty-one years to Christopher Freeman, (fn. 176) and in 1605 they were granted to Henry Stanley and others, who conveyed them in January 1605-6 to John Lord Lumley. The rectory has since descended with the manor of Hart. (fn. 177) The tithes of hay from the 'Broad Meadows' and small tithes called brevings were paid to the vicar. (fn. 178)

The annual Crown rent of £22 from the rectory of Hart formed part of the provision for Queen Henrietta Maria on 14 March 1626. (fn. 179)

In 1644 all the tithes of Hart were leased to Richard Malam for £200 per annum. (fn. 180) In 1770 the manor of Hart was free from all tithes except a third of the lamb and wool tithes, which were paid to the vicar. (fn. 181) In 1857 the vicar received tithes from the farms called the Three Thorps. (fn. 182)

The chapel of St. Helen lay on the outskirts of the town of Hartlepool, in the north-west corner of one of the common fields called Farwell Field; the chapel itself was built upon Hart Warren. In 1816 the only traces of it were the name of a well in the field, St. Helen's Well, and a mound where hewn stones were sometimes found. (fn. 183) In 1845 the place was excavated, not by antiquaries, but by builders in search of stones. The remains of a tiny chapel were discovered, the architecture of which, as far as it could be traced, indicated that it was built in the 12th century. A large stone coffin containing a skeleton was also found, but no attempt was made to preserve these remains. (fn. 184)

The chapel was probably built by William de Brus (c. 1194-1215), who gave to the monastery of Guisborough his chapel of St. Helen, Hartlepool, on the warren at Hart for the support of a light on the high altar. (fn. 185) Two charters to Fountains Abbey, apparently belonging to the 13th century, mention land in Hartlepool near St. Helen's Church. (fn. 186) The 'vicus Sanctae Helenae' is mentioned in 1299. (fn. 187) In 1314 a general sentence of excommunication was pronounced against those who detained legacies and other things bequeathed to the chapel of St. Helen in the vill of Hartlepool. (fn. 188)

Ralph de Whitewell, a bastard, left instructions in his will that his messuage in Hartlepool should be sold and the money used as long as it lasted for a stipend to a chaplain in St. Helen's chapel to pray for him. This bequest was ignored by Bishop Beaumont, but recognized by Bishop Bury on 3 April 1336. (fn. 189) In 1548 the chapel had one bell and a silver chalice. (fn. 190)

There was a chapel in the manor of Hart in which Robert de Clifford founded a chantry before 1344, with an endowment of £6 yearly. (fn. 191) In 1436 this chapel is mentioned among the appurtenances of the manor of Hart. (fn. 192)

Hayton (Cumbria), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 54' 41.537" N, 2° 46' 8.958" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hayton,_Carlisle

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_Mary_Magdalen,_Hayton

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hayton

The place name Hayton means hay farm and refers to the former farming in the area. There is a separate settlement named Hayton within Cumbria near Aspatria. St. Mary Magdalene Church was built in 1780. In the church are a number of memorials to the Graham family of Edmond Castle. Edmond Castle, a mile from the village, is thought to date from earlier than the 17th century. The nearby Toppin Castle farmhouse is a nineteenth-century imitation tower house.

<https://www.achurchnearyou.com/hayton-st-mary-magdalen/>

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Hayton was built in 1780 on the site of an earlier medieval church. There is a side gallery, and the chancel has been opened up. The nave of the church retains its pews.

Hayton Church is one of the ten churches in the Eden, Gelt and Irthing Team Ministry. In the north the parishes of Brampton, Irthington, Crosby and Scaleby are served by the Revd Richard Tulloch, the Team Rector. To the south six parishes of Hayton, Talkin, Farlam,

Castle Carrock, Cumwhitton and Cumrew are served by the Revd Edward Johnsen, the Team Vicar. The parish of Hayton includes the villages of Fenton, How Mill, Faugh, and the settlement at Edmund Castle.

Helmdon (Northamptonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 5′ 1.957″ N, 1° 8′ 24.734″ W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helmdon>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Helmdon

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Helmdon

The Church of England parish church of Saint Mary Magdalene is predominantly Decorated Gothic. English Heritage dates the earliest building work to the 14th century but local opinion holds the nave and aisles to be 13th century. It is a Grade II* listed building.

Until the English Reformation the church was dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The oldest parts are the nave and three-bay south aisle, which may be early 13th-century. The south aisle includes a tomb recess with a Purbeck Marble slab and foliated cross. The arcade of the north aisle is of a different style that suggests a later date, possibly late 13th-century. Authorities agree that the chancel is 14th-century. It has an ornately cusped, ogeed and crocketed piscina and three-bay sedilia, plus a low-side window on each side.

The clerestory of the nave was added later, possibly in the 15th century. The clerestory's timber roof ties and purlins may be 15th-century originals. The original west tower was probably 14th-century, but was rebuilt in 1823 reusing elements of the original Decorated Gothic masonry. The church was restored in 1841, and again under the direction of EF Law in 1876. During the restoration an Early English Gothic piscina was found under some pews in the north aisle, and was set in the wall near the north door.

Small sections of Medieval stained glass survive in the heads of some of the windows. One in the north-east window of the north aisle depicts a stonemason at work. It gives his name, William Campiun, and has been dated to 1313. This suggests that he was a benefactor, at least paying for the window and probably contributing to the building of the north aisle. Such a medieval representation of a craftsman or tradesman is unusual, and one giving his name and so precisely datable is particularly rare. However, stone-quarrying was by then a significant industry in Helmdon, it supplied most or all of the stone for the church, and leading local masons would have had considerable economic standing.

Taxation records show that in 1291 the Hospital of St John Baptist and St John Evangelist, Northampton held the rectory of Helmdon. It is now part of the parish of St Mary Magdalene, Helmdon with Stuchbury and Radstone, which in turn is part of the Benefice of the Astwell Group of Parishes.

The tower has a ring of six bells. Henry II Bagley of Chacombe cast the fourth, fifth and tenor bells in 1679. John Briant of Hertford cast the treble bell in 1797. The Taylor family of bellfounders of Loughborough cast the third bell in 1834, the second bell in 1855 and recast the fourth bell in 1890. Gillett & Johnston of Croydon recast the fifth bell in 1951. The church has also a Sanctus bell that was cast by an unidentified founder in about 1816.

The old Rectory may have been 16th-century or earlier. In 1856 the then Rector, Rev. Charles Milman Mount, had it demolished and replaced with a new one (now Helmdon House). In the porch of the 1856 rectory is the wooden lintel of a Tudor fireplace bearing a carved dragon, the year 1533 (or 35) and a set of initials

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1371508>

Details

HELMDON CHURCH STREET SP54SE, SP5843 (East side) 5/7 14/7 Church of St. Mary Magdalene 04/02/69 (Formerly listed as Church of St. Mary Magdalen)
GV II*

Church. C14. West tower rebuilt 1823, restored 1841, and 1876 by E.F. Law. Coursed limestone rubble, lead roofs except for chancel - slate, and porches - plain tile. Chancel, north chancel vestry and organ chamber, nave, north and south aisles and porches, west tower. 3-bay chancel has 4-light east window with intersecting tracery, 2-light north window with ogee-arched head and reticulated tracery and remains of piscina with cusped head incorporated in wall beside east door to C19 vestry, a 3-light south-east window similar to that to north, and one-light south-west low side window with ogee head and trefoil. Nave has clerestory with 4 2-light windows to north and 3 to south with 4-centred heads. North aisle has C19 east extension overlapping chancel and 2-light Decorated windows throughout. North door has simple pointed arch. North porch has hollow-chamfered doorway with 4-centred head, cut spandrels, small blocked one-light window above and rectangular windows north and south with chamfered surrounds and ironstone infill with cross ventilation slits. South aisle has 2-light Decorated south and east windows with cusped Y-tracery and 2-light arch mullion window to west. South porch similar to north with blank arch above door inscribed JHP/JH/CHWDS/AD/1841. 3-stage west tower has west door with 4-centred head and 2-light arch-mullion window above. Datestone to middle stage west side inscribed REBUILT/1823. 2-light bell openings with cusped Y-tracery. Diagonal buttresses, battlemented parapets and corner pinnacles. Church has chamfered plinth, string course, stepped to chancel, plain stone-coped parapets to aisles and clerestory, and stone-coped gables to chancel and porches. Diagonal buttresses to chancel. All windows and doors except for small side windows of porches have hood moulds, some with carved label stops. Interior: chancel has stepped string course, C19 stone reredos with painted angels and fine 3-bay sedilia and piscina with ogee cusped heads, crocketed hood moulds and pinnacles; chamfered priest's door to north with ogee head and hood mould. Double-chamfered chancel arch, inner arch on polygonal responds. Nave has 3-bay arcades with octagonal piers, capitals, and double-chamfered arches. C19 roofs throughout except for moulded ties and purlins of nave roof, possible C15. Medieval stained glass fragments in heads of aisle windows and canopy heads in south-east chancel windows, including figure of mason in north-east aisle window. Tomb recess with Purbeck marble tomb slab with foliated cross. C17 communion table in south aisle. Complete set of C19 pitch pine furnishings, (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire, p.253; Kelly's Directory for Northants, 1928).

Hereford (Herefordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 4' 21.058" N, 2° 44' 56.184" W (*ca.!*)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196847>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hereford

Details

GV II

Formerly known as: Church of St Bartholomew Huntington. Parish Church. Rebuilt c1850, by B Cranstoun. Coursed dressed stone, with ashlar detailing; plain tile roof, with stone coped gables, and bellcote to west. Nave, chancel and apse, in "Norman" style. Small leaded light windows, with painted glass to apse east window, under arched lintels. Simple gabled porch with moulded semicircular arch. Corner buttresses with pilaster buttresses to apse; corbels to eaves; circular lights; some dogtooth ornament.

Hewelsfield (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 42′ 58.482″ N, 2° 37′ 38.262″ W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewelsfield>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SO5602>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Hewelsfield

The parish church of St. Mary Magdalen has a Norman nave; an Early English chancel (restored in the 19th century); and a north transept enlarged in the 16th century. The churchyard is circular in form, which is often taken to suggest a pagan site or Celtic foundation.

History

The area was known in the Anglo-Saxon period as Hiwoldestone. It was included by William the Conqueror in the Royal Forest of Dean, but by the 12th century was established as a village with church. Ancient routes running up from the River Severn at Alvington and Woolaston met at Hewelsfield village and continued to the nearby village of St. Briavels. In 1266 the manor of Hewelsfield was granted to Tintern Abbey, which retained it until the Dissolution in 1536. Together with the abbey grange at Brockweir, the manor was then granted to Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester.

The parish church of St. Mary Magdalen has a Norman nave; an Early English chancel; and a north transept enlarged in the 16th century. The churchyard is circular in form, which is often taken to suggest a pagan site or Celtic foundation. There is evidence of a small motte and bailey castle close to the church, and earthworks close to the castle suggest either a deserted medieval village or field boundaries. A separate ancient field system exists close to Hewelsfield Court.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1186584>

Details

HEWELSFIELD GENERAL SO 50 SE 6/23 Church of St Mary Magdalen 7.8.54 GV II* Anglican parish church. C12, C13, C16 and C19. Nave, north aisle, south porch, central tower, chancel, north transept. Sandstone, slate roofs. Nave has long swept-down roof on both sides, porch with coped gable, inner door early English and part C19 doors with strap hinges, over this an image niche of C12; to right of porch a 2-light C19 cusped lancet and 3-light with 2 quatrefoils. Tower squat with pyramid roof on Norman corbel table, louvred lancet over small cusped lancet, and to right a deep buttress with 3 offsets. Chancel with coped gable and cross has a cusped lancet and 2-light cusped plus carved roundel flanking a blocked priest's door, and in east end cusped 2-light C12 with quatrefoil in pale tracery. North of chancel a C15 or C16 2-light cusped window to square head. Transept east wall, 2-light cusped C14, west wall a pointed door. North aisle, 3 very small lancets, one of these a C13 window cut from a single stone. West end has small rectangular light and chamfered surround on a 2-light cusped C14 window. Interior: 4-bay nave, transitional detail arcade of double chamfer pointed arches with chevron cut to plaster edge, on round columns, C19 roof, in wall to chancel two quatrefoil openings; north aisle has curtailed broad pointed arch to transept. Crossing with flat beam C19 ceiling, low, steep pointed arch to north transept, C14 ogee-head recess in its east respond, and the arches east and west in very thick walls with broad chamfer. Chancel restored in C19, faceted ceiling. North transept has plaster barrel vault and 2 marble wall tablets of the C18. Two lofty narrow benefactors' boards and one square board standing in

nave at time of survey, November 1983. (D Verey; Gloucestershire: The Vale and the Forest of Dean, 1970).

Himbleton (Worcestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 13' 37.232" N, 2° 4' 46.427" W

<https://www.himbletonchurch.org/himbleton-history/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_%27s_church,_Himbleton

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Himbleton

Location

Estates at Himbleton were held by Worcester Cathedral Priory throughout the Middle Ages, and a church has existed here since Norman times. It stands at the end of a long lane of timber framed cottages and farms on the north end of the village, though the most attractive approach is by footpath from the lane to Bradley, across a meadow and the Bow Brook.

The church building

The lias and sandstone church is an unusual shape with a nave, north aisle, south transept, chancel and a large north vestry connected to the aisle by a short passage. The south porch is of timber and at the west end of the nave there is a large timber bell turret with a hipped roof. The nave is partly Norman, and the small round arched south doorway has one waterleaf capital indicating a late 12th century date. The chancel is 13th century with an Early English triple lancet east window. The south transept is 14th century with a typical decorated south window, but the transept east window is 16th century.

This transept is the Shell Chapel, probably founded as a chantry chapel in the 14th century; but then used by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Shell in the north of the parish, after the separate chapel there passed out of use in the mid 15th century. Many of the remaining windows are late perpendicular with mullions and rounded arches, though the square windows at the west end of the nave and one on the north side of the chancel are probably of about 1600. The south porch is 14th-century, and has bargeboards decorated with quatrefoils. The 15th century bell turret was part faced with shingles and part with half timbering when the western part of the nave was extensively rebuilt in 1893. This was part of a restoration by Ewan Christian with the building work being carried out by Thomas Collins of Tewkesbury. In 1903 the vestry was added by Charles Ford Whitcombe in an Arts and Crafts style, reflected also in his restoration work at nearby Huddington church.

The Norman doorway has a 14th century door with panelled quatrefoils, which gives access to the interior with its medieval roofs and plain plastered walls. The north arcade is late Perpendicular with octagonal piers. There is no chancel arch, and the 13th-century chancel is a straightforward extension of the Norman nave. It was formerly divided by a rood screen and loft, and the blocked rood loft stair doorway can be seen in the north wall of the chancel. The nave and chancel have Perpendicular wagon roofs, with wallplates, which, in the chancel, are carved with battlements, in the nave with foliage and heads.

The main font is 12th century and square, with a carved medallion showing a lamb and cross. An 18th century font is in the Shell Chapel, where there is also the remains of a medieval piscina. Most of the fittings date from the 1893 restoration, though the organ of 1910 is by Nicholson, and the communion rail of 1967 by Robert Pamcheri of Bromsgrove.

Wall paintings and stained glass

There are traces of wall painting in the Shell Chapel, but most significant are the substantial remains of the royal arms on the east wall of the chancel, possibly those of Elizabeth 1. There is a remarkable survival of medieval glass. The top right corner of the east window contains a 13th century figure of a female saint, thought to be St. Mary Magdalene, and some quarries painted with leaves. These corroded fragments are possibly the earliest glass in the county, and are now set in a beautiful window, glazed in the late 13th century style by George Ostrehan in 1904. In the previous year Ostrehan also restored the glass in the east window of the Shell Chapel, The glass in the east window which has 15th century fragments showing the Crucifixion, the Virgin and St. John, with donor figures below, who are named in an inscription as Henry and Agnes Goddi. They are otherwise unknown. In a north chancel window are more 15th century fragments, which include parts of figures of St. Anne and possibly St. Christopher. The initials TH probably refer to the benefactor, Thomas Hartlebury. One of the north aisle windows also contains glass of this date. A figure St. John, now without a head, holds a chalice, and there are parts of St. George and the dragon, St. Catherine, and the arms of the Cokesey and Wintour families (see also the Gunpowder plot page on the Huddington part of the website). At the east of the north aisle the window contains glass by Charles Eamer Kernpe of about 1900 showing the Nativity, and the figures of the two St. Johns on the south side of the chancel are of about 1910 by Christopher Webb.

Memorials and gravestones

There are several memorial tablets, particularly those in the Shell Chapel to the Fincher family of Shell. The memorial to Philip Fincher, who died in 1755 is by John Laughton of Cleeve Prior. There is an unusual cast iron memorial on the floor to another Philip Fincher, who died in 1660, and his wife Joan.

Outside in the churchyard, a large cross marks the grave of Sir Douglas Galton who died in 1899. He was an engineer and keen promoter of public health, who worked towards the establishment of the Red Cross after visiting casualties of the Franco-Prussian War.

Sundial and lychgate

There is a large sundial on the south wall of the nave, whilst the Lychgate was built in 1931 as a copy of the timber south porch.

Hilton, Lych Gate (Cambridgeshire) = Hilton (Huntingdonshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 16' 40.242" N, 0° 6' 34.337" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hunts/vol2/pp315-318#>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TL2966>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hilton

The Church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE consists of a chancel (27 1/2 ft. by 15 ft.), nave (40 ft. by 14 1/2 ft.), north aisle (10 1/4 ft. wide), south aisle (10 4/1 ft. wide), west tower (10 3/4 ft. by 10 1/4 ft.), and south porch. The walls are of pebble rubble, with stone and clunch dressings and the roofs are covered with lead, tiles and slates.

The church, which was a chapelry to Fen Stanton, is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), but apparently there was a stone church here in the 12th century, of which small portions of walling and of impost moulding remain on each side of the chancel arch. The chancel arch and its responds are of the 13th century, and the tower of the late 14th century, but the rest of the church is wholly of 15th-century date. The church was restored in 1850 and

1889, and at the latter date was partially re-seated and the chancel raised, the north-west corner of the tower was repaired in 1904-5, and the chancel in 1909.

The features, unless otherwise stated, are of the 15th century.

The chancel has a three-light east window and two two-lights in each of the side walls. In the east wall is a late 14th-century bracket supported by a carved head; and the two side walls have each a semi-octagonal bracket with rounded hole in the top, perhaps intended to hold candles. The south wall has also a 14th-century door and a small piscina of about the same date. The 13th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of two orders resting on square responds with semi-octagonal attached shafts; on the east side of the north respond and on both sides of the south are portions of 12th-century impost mouldings. On the east gable is a 15th-century gable-cross.

The nave has an arcade of four bays on each side, having two-centred arches of two moulded orders resting on narrow piers formed by the continuation downwards of the outer orders between two attached shafts. On the south side of the chancel arch is a fragment of a 15th-century niche, much modernised. The clearstory has four two-light windows on each side, largely modern. The contemporary roof is of plain king-post type, with jack legs and curved braces.

The north aisle has a three-light window at the east end, two two-lights and a plain door with stoup to the east of it on the north, and another two-light in the west wall; the windows are largely modern. The rood stairs are in the south-east angle, partly forming a turret outside; the lower doorway is in the aisle and the upper door is blocked. The roof is of 15th-century date, with cambered tie-beams and curved braces.

The south aisle is generally similar to the north, but there is no stoup nor rood stairs. In the south-east corner is a gabled and crocketed niche.

The late 14th-century west tower has a 15th-century arch to the nave, of three moulded orders resting on attached shafts with moulded caps. The west doorway has a two-centred arch with continuous orders: above it is a two-light window, and the stage above has a small modern single-light in the south and west walls. The belfry windows are of two lights. The tower is finished with an embattled parapet. The stairs, in the north-west angle, were rebuilt in 1904-5, when a round-headed cross with crucifixion of early 13th-century date was found at the top, and has been built into the north wall. Some 12th-century chevron ornament and other stones found at the same time have been similarly built in.

The south porch has a two-centred outer archway of two moulded orders resting on attached shafts. There is the stump of a cross on the gable.

The 15th-century font is a plain octagon on an octagonal stem and base.

There are four bells, inscribed: (1) Maria Magdalene will sing sweetli befoor cum mereli after, 1604; (2) Joseph Eayre, St. Neots, 1767. Walter Peck, John Hemington, Churchwardens; (3) Thomas Norris made me 1635; (4) I: Eayre, fecit, 1744. God speed us well. Tho: Pain, Edward: Martin, Churchwardens. The treble, probably originally by Richard Holdfield, was recast in 1898. The bells were rehung by Messrs. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, in 1897.

In the nave is the matrix of a 15th-century brass to a priest; and in the chancel two pieces of 15th-century alabaster panelling.

There are the following monuments: in the chancel, a window to William Theed, d. 1861, and Ann his wife. In the nave, floor slabs to Robert Walpole, d. 1699, aged 100; and Mrs. Alice Walpole, d. 1709. In the north aisle, to Thomas Sheppard, d. 1733; Mary (Clench) wife of Walter Powell, d. 1736, Walpole Clench Powell, d. 1796, and Ann his widow, d. 1801; Edward Theed, d. 1835, Jane (Searle) his wife, d. 1821, and Capt. John Theed, R.N., d. 1822; and Tace Davey, wife of William Theed and relict of George Goodman Hewett, d. 1855. In the south aisle, windows to John T. Carroll, 1845, and Anne his wife, d. 1877; and Thomas Percival Carroll, d. 1896; and floor slabs to Charles Sheppard, d. 1719; and the following to

Peck: Roger, d. 1699, and Annis, his wife, d. 1722; Roger, d. 1740; John, d. 1766; Dennis, relict of John, d. 1776; John son of Walter and Ann, d. 1788; Catherine daughter of Walter and Ann, d. 1790; and Walter, d. 1798. In west tower, window to Spencer Martin Mayson, d. 1889.

The registers are as follows: (i) Baptisms, marriages and burials, 28 Sept. 1558 to 9 January 1785; marriages end 10 Oct. 1753; (ii) baptisms and burials, 12 May 1785 to 15 Nov. 1812; (iii) the official marriage book, 5 May 1755 to 16 Nov. 1812. The usual modern books. The church plate consists of: A silver cup with band of Elizabethan arabesque ornament, hallmarked for 1571-2; a silver cover-paten, similarly hall-marked; a silver standing paten, inscribed 'Hilton Church in Huntingdonshire, 1682,' and hall-marked for 1681-2.

ADVOWSON

Hilton, until 1873, was a chapelry to Fen Stanton. In 1392, licence was obtained for the endowment of a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altars of St. Mary, both in the parish church of Fen Stanton (fn. 21) and in the chapel of Hilton, (fn. 22) for the souls of the parishioners and all faithful departed. The list of presentations to the chantry of Fen Stanton dates from this year (1392). (fn. 23) The advowson was retained by the lords of the manor of Fen Stanton, (fn. 24) although that of Fen Stanton itself had been alienated in 1393. At first one chaplain (fn. 25) apparently served both chantries, but by 1402 the lord of the manor seems to have presented separately to the chantry of St. Mary in Hilton, when the king so presented owing to the minority of Thomas son and heir of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. (fn. 26) In 1535 the chaplain at Hilton was Laurence Mariet and that at Fen Stanton, Richard Stilbarne. (fn. 27) Later the rectory of Fen Stanton (q.v.), with the chapel of Hilton appropriated to it, was leased to George Symcote in 1545, to Henry Trafford in 1566, and to Sir John Spencer in 1599, but the advowsons were reserved. The lands of the dissolved chantry of Hilton, under the name of the Chantry Land in Hilton, were leased by the Crown in 1551 to John Tibbolde for 21 years (fn. 28) and in 1568 to Robert Rampton and Freman Young. (fn. 29) In the meantime the chantry chaplain seems to have continued to serve the cure as vicar. The orders issued for payments from the Countess of Northampton's impropriate rectory of Fen Stanton in 1645-6 included one for £22 10s. to Mr. Edward Ottaway, minister of Hilton, as an augmentation of the chapel there, (fn. 30) and another out of the Countess of Northampton's impropriate rectory of Hilton of £15 for an augmentation of the vicarage of Huntingdon. (fn. 31)

From 1873, when Hilton became a separate parish, the advowson was held by Mrs. Anne Hoare till 1890 when she was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Carroll. In 1914 it was held by Mrs. Rogerson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Carroll, and in 1920 by the Rev. S. Rogerson, M.A., the present patron.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/grants/visit/st-mary-magdalene-hilton-pe28-9na/>

Grade I listed parish church dating from 13th century with later west tower and nave. Situated in the centre of the village on a public footpath frequented by walkers who regularly visit the church.

Footnotes

22. Cal. Pat. p. 177.

23. Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc. Trans. iii, 51, 122.

24. Cal. Pat. 1401-1405, p. 36.

25. Cal. Inq. iii, 167.

26. Cal. Pat. loc. cit.

27. Valor Eccles. (Rec. Com.) iv, 263.

28. Pat. R. 41 Eliz. pt. 22.

29. Ibid. 10 Eliz. pt. 5.
30. Add. MS. 5494, p. 205.
31. Ibid. p. 207.

Horton (Northamptonshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 10' 52.374" N, 0° 48' 10.825" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton,_Northamptonshire

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Horton

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Horton

The Norman church is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. It has a 13th-century western tower and a "splendid curly weathervane". Much of it was rebuilt between 1862-63 by a local architect Edmund Francis Law. It has various monuments: a brass relating to Roger Salisbury (1491) and his two wives; Lord and Lady Parr, Catherine Parr's uncle and aunt; a free standing tomb-chest; two recumbent effigies of Sir William Lane and his family, and Edward and Henrietta Montagu, members of the family of the Earl of Halifax.

The church was formally closed for worship at the end of 2012, after being shut for some years, the cost of repairs and maintenance having been found unsustainable. Following the uniting of the parish with Piddington to form the new parish of Piddington with Horton, the village is now served by the Church of St John the Baptist in Piddington as part of the Living Brook Benefice.

<https://facultyonline.churchofengland.org/church-heritage-record-horton-st-mary-magdalene-628190>

Description of Archaeology and History

St Mary's dates to the 13th and 14th-centuries. The first incumbent is recorded in 1298. The church was repaired and altered c. 1720 at the expense of the Earl of Halifax of nearby Horton Hall. Further restoration and rebuild was undertaken by local architect Edmund Francis Law [1810/11-1882] in 1862-3.

A decorative wrought-iron fleche was removed from the tower in 1968. An appeal was launched in the 1970s to support repairs to the church but an ICBS grant was cancelled. Work was undertaken in the 1970s to underpin the south-west buttress of the tower during which the remains of an earlier building were found, recorded, and covered over. In 1981 a grant for repairs to the church was approved with further repairs to the tower undertaken in 1983. The church ceased use in 1998.

There has been a church on the site since the 13th century. There is a brick-vaulted crypt containing burials beneath the nave, other burials within the church not ascertained. Roman finds have been identified within 500 metres. The site is of considerable archaeological potential. While there are no known designations relating to the ecology of the plot, the church will have played an important role in the history of the surrounding estate, and consideration should be given to the adjacent Grade II registered park and garden.

Exterior Description

St Mary's can be easily dissected into west tower, nave, south aisle and chancel, as each has a separate roofline. The chancel roof is pitched steeper and higher than the nave. The nave is topped with ornamental ridge tiles and the chancel tiled with scallop-shaped slates. A stone finial surmounts the east gable.

The west tower is constructed from random rubble and the base is likely to contain the oldest fabric in the church. It is of three stages, each separated by a stringcourse. It finishes with a plain parapet. It has a two-light window to the west at the first stage and a small lean-to boiler-room abuts the north side. The central section has clock faces to south and west sides and a circular window to the north. In the final stage single light louvred openings pierce each side.

Chancel walls are of one stone whilst the nave walls are of banded stonework. Continuous hollow-chamfered stone eaves run around the nave and chancel. The nave has two-tier angle buttresses and the chancel has three-tier angle buttresses. The east window is of three-lights with decorated tracery. Two two-light windows in south chancel wall. The north nave wall has a central two trefoil-headed light window flanked by single light trefoil-headed lancets. The south aisle wall has two two-light windows with quatrefoils above, with a two-light window to the east and single light to the west. All have hood moulds.

Interior Description

Access to the church is via the south porch which has single lights to east and west walls. Inside arch-braced trusses resting on corbels span the nave. The plastered walls are white-washed. The south aisle is separated from the nave by a 14th century three-bay arcade of pointed arches carried on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases. The floor is paved in quarry tiles with areas of raised pine pew platforms either side of the aisles. The oak benches have been moved to the north and south sides.

The tower arch at the west end is off-centre and separated by an oak screen given in memory of Lady Gunning in 1910. This area, paved with stone flags, has been used as the vestry. At the east end, through a 19th century chancel arch, the chancel is raised by three steps. The arch-braced collar trusses rest on decorative corbels of heads and foliage. There are many good wall memorials and the fine centrally placed Parr tomb chest. Oak choir stalls, with pierced trefoils and crested top rails, are against north and south walls. The sanctuary is raised by another step, decorated with inlaid marble. The east wall has a limestone quatrefoil sill band above the reredos. Walls north and south of the sanctuary are lined with alabaster tiles to dado height and a marble piscina with inlaid decoration is set within the south wall.

Hucknall (Nottinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 2′ 20.645″ N, 1° 12′ 21.02″ W﻿ / ﻿

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Hucknall

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:Search&search=Church+of+St+Mary+Magdalene+%2CHucknall&ns0=1&ns6=1&ns12=1&ns14=1&ns100=1&ns106=1>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hucknall

History

The Church of St Mary Magdalene in Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, is a parish church in the Church of England.

The church is Grade II* listed as it is a particularly significant building of more than local interest.

Background

It is set in a peaceful churchyard overlooking the market place in the centre of the town. The building itself is of great architectural interest and is built on the site of an old Saxon church.

The church tower which stands high above the town was constructed in stages between the 12th and 14th century whilst the porch was built in 1320. The medieval church consisted only of a chancel, nave, north aisle and tower but it was considerably enlarged in the Victorian period. The top stage of the tower is 14th century as is the south porch.

The rest of the building is the result of extensive restoration work which began in 1872. The south aisle was added by Evans and Jolly between 1872 and 1874, and the transepts by Robert Charles Clarke in 1887 and 1888. In 1888 the Lady Chapel was re-built, a beautiful example of nineteenth century craftsmanship. The Victorian baptistery which used to contain the 14th century font has now been converted into a Visitor Centre where display boards and wall panels give visitors a chance to find out a little more about the Church. There are also many beautiful carvings and wall mosaics around the church.

In 2004, there was a carved stone cross, a Khatchkar, given to the church in memory of the work that the rector had done for Armenia. The stone which had been at Holgate School was given in thanks for the British people's contributions which enable the rebuilding of Lord Byron School in Gyumri which had been destroyed by an earthquake in 1988. It was thought that the original stone may have been damaged by football fans who confused Armenia with Albania.

Huddersfield-Longwood (West Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapel of Huddersfield Parish Church)

Koordinaten: 53° 39' 28.656" N, 1° 52' 13.976" W

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/409876>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_New_Hey_Road,_Outlane,_Longwood_-_geograph.org.uk_-_409876.jpg

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Longwood

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, New Hey Road, Outlane, Longwood. A chapel of Huddersfield Parish Church.

Hullavington (Wiltshire), St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 32' 13.967" N, 2° 9' 13.55" W

<https://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getimage.php?id=3628>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s,_Hullavington

Parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hullavington

Church of St. Mary, Hullavington

The church in Hullavington and the church in Surrendell followed the path of the manor house in being passed from the Mortimer family to the abbey St Victor-en-Caux in the early 12th century and later to the Crown and then Eton College in 1443. A vicarage was ordained by 1240 and possibly before this the churches were run by the abbey's monks.

Hullavington church was known as St Mary Magdalene's from 1408 but was latterly dedicated to St. Mary (the virgin) from 1763. The nave and chancel are 12th century, the adjoining chapel and porch 13th century and the original tower was built in the 14th century. However, during 1871-2 the church underwent major redesigning by A W Bloomfield and the tower was replaced and many areas of the church restored. In 1917 its 14th and 15th century wooden screen was removed (a new screen was later erected in honour of the men of

Hullavington who died in WW1). Despite these modifications, the 15th century benchends can still be seen today along with one of the original 13th century windows (north aisle, west window). A 15th century detailed piece of embroidery thought to have once formed part of a chasuble can also be viewed.

The church also features several 17th and 18th century inscriptions including memorials to members of the Ivye (Ivie) family who held lordship of Hullavington manor during the 16th and 17th centuries. Another interesting inscription tells of the death of a Hullavington woman named Hannah Twinnoy who was killed by a Tiger in Malmesbury in 1703.

A report says that, She was a servant at the White Lion Inn, where was an Exhibition of Wild Beasts, and amongst the rest a very fierce tyger, which she imprudently took pleasure in teasing, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrance of its keeper. One day, whilst amusing herself with this dangerous diversion, the enraged animal, by extraordinary effort, drew out the staple, sprang towards the unhappy Girl, caught hold of her gown, and tore her to pieces. Church registers began in 1557 but possibly feature some omissions throughout the 1600s. Other than those in Current use they are held at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre. The church is still an important feature of the community of Hullavington today.

<https://www.bristol.anglican.org/acny/church/106/>

St. Mary Magdalene Hullavington is a lively village church which extends a warm welcome to all ages. We have weekly services at 11 am with regular provision for children. There are good opportunities for fellowship and small groups throughout the week.

Huntshaw (Devon), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 59' 9.755" N, 4° 7' 44.076" W

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-91426-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-huntshaw-devon>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Huntshaw

Church of St Mary Magdalene, Huntshaw

GV. II

Anglican parish church. Early C14; nave rebuilt and west tower built c. 1499; restored 1862. Coursed slatestone rubble with ashlar dressings; rendered nave and chancel walls; gabled slate roof. Plan of aisled nave and chancel, with north-east vestry, north chapel and north aisle.

Chancel has mid C19

Decorated-style 3-light east window; early C14 Decorated 2-light south window, with cinquefoiled lights; north vestry has label mould with C15 and C19 stops over reset C15 square-headed cinquefoiled window and plain mid C19 pointed-arched north door.

North aisle has mid C19 offset buttresses and 2 mid C19 two-light Decorated-style windows.

South side of nave has similar mid C19 two and 3-light windows; the latter with some C14 mouldings. Mid C19 south porch has pointed-arched doorways and early C19 two-panelled inner door. Three-stage west tower, with offset diagonal buttresses and string courses; early C14 three-light rectilinear window above late C15 two-centred moulded doorway; label moulds over 2-light belfry windows with chamfered depressed

arches. Interior: chancel has reset medieval inlaid floor tiles; mid C19 painted waggon roof with scrolled borders to blue panels; mid C19 wall painting around early C14 hollow-chamfered rear

arch. Early C14 pointed moulded north arch set on moulded column with enriched leaf and figure carving to capital and image niche.

Nave has late C15 two-bay north arcade which has three-centred arches set on similar capitals and columns with crocketed image niches. South aisle has C16 waggon roof with moulded ribs, carved bosses and vine-leaf carving to arcade plate. Tall round arch to west tower, which has early C14 hollow-chamfered pointed-arched doorway to stairs. Fittings: mid C19 brass candelabra; carved mid C19 benches in choir; mid C19 pews; mid C19 octagonal font.

Monuments in north aisle: Baroque wall monument to Thomas Saltren, d. 1700, has inscription set in garlanded cartouche with floral and leaf swags, palm fronds at base and angel heads at top. Baroque wall monument to Mary Townsend, d. 1704, has broken pediment of swags set above Corinthian columns of black marble, enriched floral carving and brackets flanking black marble inscription surrounded by ballflower ornament with 3 skulls at base.

C17 and C18 slate ledger stone in aisle and nave include one dated 1641 with inscribed skull, hourglass and poetic inscription. In 1499 Bishop Lacy "granted an indulgence in aid of the rebuilding of the fabric".

Ickleton (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 4' 22.681" N, 0° 10' 46.42" E

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ickleton>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Ickleton

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ickleton

Ickleton Priory was a small house of Benedictine nuns, founded in the mid-12th century. It existed certainly by 1181 and may have been founded in or before 1163. The priory was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. The priory was neither large nor wealthy, but it became Ickleton's principal manor and dominated the life of the parish. By 1536 it held 714 acres (289 ha) of the cultivated land in the parish, but in that year the priory was suppressed in the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the last prioress was pensioned off by the Crown.

A charter issued under Henry III between 1222 and 1227 granted the prioress the right to hold at Ickleton a weekly market, an annual fair and a court leet. The charter may have been in confirmation of an earlier one that the priory claimed was granted by King Stephen. The market was every Thursday and the annual fair was on the feast of St Mary Magdalene, 22 July.

The annual fair survived the priory's suppression. In the latter part of the 16th century it was still being held in the former priory's barnyard, still took place around the feast day of St Mary Magdalene, and lasted five days. In the 18th and early 19th century it was a one-day event on the feast day itself, trading mainly in horses and cheese. In 1872 the fair was owned by the farmer of Abbey Farm when the Home Secretary, Henry Bruce, abolished Ickleton Fair under the Fairs Act 1871.

Wall paintings

Ickleton is one of the splendours of Cambridgeshire. Not that you'd notice from the outside, particularly. There's a central tower with a spire, but while that's unusual, it's hardly very exciting. The west door is a pleasant if somewhat severe Norman affair, with a Perpendicular window over it. In the porch is some nice groin vaulting. Little seems unusual, though aside from the height and narrowness of the nave.

Inside, though, we find something rather wonderful. The core of the nave is almost entirely Norman, as is the crossing and some of the south transept. Squat round pillars with cushion-

like capitals form the arcades, looking (as Simon Jenkins notes) for all the world like something from central Italy.

Until recently it was thought that the pillars were Roman, reused from a villa found in the parish. Nowadays the consensus is that they're probably Saxon, and reused when the current building was started around 1100.

The Tuscan analogy is yet more suitable given that the wall above the north arcade is filled with the most wonderful 12th century wall paintings. These were only discovered in 1979 when a fire swept through the church, and it was decided to clean the walls.

We are very lucky that they did, for such early wall paintings are extremely rare in the UK - all the more so because the fresco technique used is one that tended to degenerate fast in the English climate.

They are faded (the guidebook tells us that what we see now is almost all the undercoat, and that we have lost the details of faces and so on) but vivid. The scheme of decoration is in two parts. Between the arches of the nave arcades are a number of martyrdoms - a good St Andrew in the middle, and rather more obscured images of St Peter and St Lawrence to either side.

Above these, between the openings of the Norman clerestory (which has been superseded by a later one on top, but is itself painted in the splays) are a sequence of paintings from the Passion. From west to east, these are the Last Supper, the Betrayal in the Garden, the Flagellation and an image of Christ carrying the cross. It is all quite magnificent.

The 14th century doom above the tower arch looks pale by comparison. Still, it is an interesting one, and would be the most interesting feature in many churches. Unusually, it shows the Virgin baring her breasts in supplication to Christ the judge, interceding for sinners at the Last Judgement. This sort of imagery was particularly disliked by the Early Modern iconoclasts, and so it too is a rare survival.

The rest of the church is worth a quick look. The Early English transepts have been much restored and the chancel was rebuilt in the 1880s.

The Perpendicular rood screen is original, and retains some of its colour. It also has the original gates, by the look of it.

A few late medieval poppy heads survive on bench ends - a particularly nice one shows St Michael weighing souls.

Rectory

In the Middle Ages the parish rectory lands were appropriated to Ickleton Priory and treated as a single estate with the priory's own lands. When the priory was suppressed in 1536 the combined estate passed to the Crown (see above) so the rectory continued only as tithes from the parishioners. In 1547 the Crown granted Ickleton rectory to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. By 1579 the Wood family, tenants of the demesne, were in dispute with the Dean and Canons over tithe payments. The dispute was still continuing in 1620, despite consistent court judgement in favour of the Dean and Canons. Eventually the tithes were commuted from payment in kind to money in lieu. In 1776 the Dean and Canons proposed reverting to payments in kind, to which the villagers objected. In the inclosure of 1814 the Dean and Canons received 640.5 acres (259.2 ha) in lieu of tithes.

The Dean and Canons leased the rectory and hence the tithe income. Lessees included the Dean of Arches, William Bird from 1615 to 1624 and Sir William Acton, 1st Baronet from 1630. Lessees after the inclosure of 1814 included Lieutenant-General William Inglis in 1861-62. In 1867 the Dean and Canons' estates were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Commissioners sold the estate in 1920.

Ipswich (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene / Leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 4′ 28.438″ N, 1° 7′ 49.84″ E

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ipswich>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ipswich

King John granted the town its first charter in 1200, laying the medieval foundations of its modern civil government. Thenceforth Ipswich strongly maintained its jurisdiction over the so-called Liberty, a region extending over about 35 square kilometres centred on the town. In the next four centuries it made the most of its wealth, trading Suffolk cloth with the Continent.[citation needed] Five large religious houses, including two Augustinian Pories (St Peter and St Paul, and Holy Trinity, both mid-12th century, and those of the Ipswich Greyfriars (Franciscans, before 1298), Ipswich Whitefriars (Carmelites founded 1278–79) and Ipswich Blackfriars (Dominicans, before 1263), stood in medieval Ipswich. The last Carmelite Prior of Ipswich was the celebrated John Bale, author of the oldest English historical verse-drama (Kynge Johan, c.1538). There were also several hospitals, including the leper hospital of St Mary Magdalene, founded before 1199.

<http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/ipsmagd.html>

St Mary Magdalene is the first Ipswich church that many visitors see, standing as it does on Norwich Road, the main way into town from the midlands and the north. Set back from the road, it has the presbytery beside it, a Madonna on its wall surrounded by roses.

It opened in 1956, to serve the rapidly expanding population of this area. Carved out of St Pancras parish, it retains the St Pancras Catholic primary school under its wing. This is a wide, mixed parish, from the pleasant well-to-do villages west of Ipswich, to challenging and deprived Whitton, Suffolk's poorest housing estate.

Despite the grandly herring-boned west end, it is the least architecturally significant of the five Catholic churches in Ipswich. But what it does have is a superb east end, with the finest coloured glass of any of them. In vivid reds, interspersed with contrasting panes, it represents the Sanctus of the Mass. A simple, beautiful crucifix hangs beneath.

Nearby, the foundation stone of the church records grandly in Latin that Leo, Bishop of Northampton, laid this stone to mark the beginning of the raising of the church dedicated to St Mary of Magdala on the 29th October 1955, when Pius XII was Pope. Latin does not ring around its walls as much as it did then, but this church remains a simple and beautiful place.

Ipswich (Suffolk), Leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 4′ 28.438″ N, 1° 7′ 49.84″ E

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/suff/vol2/p139>

Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Ipswich

The first known mention of the leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Ipswich, occurs in 1199, when King John granted it a fair on the feast of St. James the Apostle. (fn. 1) This grant was confirmed and extended by Henry VI in 1430, when the fair was authorized to be held on the land of this house, on both the day and the morrow of St. James's festival. (fn. 2)

There was also a leper hospital of St. James in this town, which was united to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen in the fourteenth century, and held by a common master. The joint mastership of the two hospitals was in the gift of the bishop, and to it was usually annexed the

church of St. Helen with the chapel of St. Edmund. There are many collations to this joint benefice in the diocesan registers.

In October, 1324, the custody of the administration of the goods of the leper hospital of St. James, then vacant, was committed to the custody of the (rural) dean of Carlford, according to ancient custom, so that he might answer for the time being for the receipts and expenditure of the house. (fn. 3)

Masters of the Leper Hospitals of St. Mary Magdalen and St. James, Ipswich

Footnotes

1. Chart. R. 1 John, pt. ii, No. 91.
2. Add. Chart. 10104.
3. Norw. Epis. Reg. i, 117. The dates are those of appointment.
4. Norw. Epis. Reg. ii, 88.

[https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hbsmr-web/record.aspx?UID=MSF8886-\(Leper\)-Hospital-of-St-Mary-Magdalen](https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hbsmr-web/record.aspx?UID=MSF8886-(Leper)-Hospital-of-St-Mary-Magdalen)

Description

Leper Hospital of St Mary Magdalen. Probably early foundation, C12?, but no record found earlier than 1329 when protection was granted to master and brethren and their messengers. Similar protection was granted for two years in 1337. Dissolved 1547. Situated outside town of Eye (S1)(S2). See (R1) for accurate location.

Sited to TM 1435 7385 on 1886 map (S3).

See EYE 044 for small (negative) evaluation at Tacon Close.

See also EYE 046 for alternative location.

Keinton Mandeville (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 4' 5.473" N, 2° 38' 50.341" W

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1056702>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keinton_Mandeville#/media/File:Keinton_Mandeville_church.jpg

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Keinton Mandeville

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene dates from the 13th century and has been designated by English Heritage as a grade II listed building.

Details

GV II

Parish Church. C13 chancel, remainder C19. Local lias stone cut and squared, with Doulling stone dressings; stone slates to chancel and south porch, Welsh slates elsewhere, with coped gables. 2-cell plan with chancel of 2 bays and nave also 2 bays, with west tower and south porch. Chancel simple, with single plain lancet in east wall and two in north wall; in south wall 2 cusped lancets, probably C19, flanking a simple pointed arched doorway. Nave rebuilt 1800, and extended northwards possibly c1840; slight plinth, later buttress to south east corner, and angled corner and bay buttresses on north side: north wall has 2 'Y'-tracery 2-light windows, with a lean-to against east wall and blank west; on south side a 3-light late C19 tracery window and simple south porch, with obelisk finial to stepped coping, and plain segmental arched doorways, the inner being an apparently older door. Tower so simple it

could be early C20; 3 stages marked only by slight chamfered offsets, with plain semi-circular arched doorway on south side and semi-circular arched west window; slit windows to all but east face stage 2; and in stage 3 plain 2-opening windows with simple mullions and flat heads on all faces; battlemented parapet, with north east stair turret, square on plan with chamfer to north west corner, to full tower height, also with slit windows. Chancel arch may be C13, as may be the trefoil rere-archs to the lancet windows; simple 'A'-frame roof; C19 fittings. Nave has boarded near-flat ceiling with tie rods; stripped plaster on west wall suggests later northwards extension and also former west window. Font may be C13. In north east corner of chancel a slab monument under simple pediment to Dauney family, 1766 et seq, and hatchment board on nave west wall of 1749.

Keyworth (Nottinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 52' 17.04" N, 1° 05' 21.84" W

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/keyworth/hintro.php>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Keyworth

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Keyworth

Keyworth St Mary Magdalene, Nottingham Archdeaconry, East Bingham Deanery

Introduction

Much of Keyworth St Mary's parish church was built in the 14th century, in the aftermath of the Black Death of 1348/9, though the chancel dates from the early 14th and the tower may be from the very early 15th century. A vestry was added to the north of the mediaeval building in 1975. There have been several major restorations, the most recent in 1870/2 (nave, chancel and aisles), 1926/7 (tower) and 1993 (roof of nave).

The most striking and unique feature is the lantern tower. In contrast to most of the rest of the church, it was built of ashlar (dressed stone, in this case Triassic sandstone from Castle Donington). There are four components. Firstly, a massive square tower, flanked by buttresses, accounting for three-quarters of the total height. Above it, is a smaller square tower, set back to make room for a parapet. Above that, is an octagonal 'lantern' with window spaces through which light could be directed. Finally, there is a squat spire. It has been conjectured that the lantern, occupying one of the highest points in the locality, may have, in mediaeval times, provided a guide to travellers across poorly defined tracks, and was also a means of conveying messages along a line of similar high points (eg Beacon Hill in Charnwood).

The south and north aisles immediately below the tower are also of ashlar, as is the south porch, though the external walls of the latter were refaced with local rubble in the 19th century. The rest (nave, north aisle and chancel) is built of undressed local Blue Lias limestone and rubble, except for the modern vestry which is of brick. On the south side of the nave is a scratch sun dial, now badly worn, which was the village time-piece before the installation of bells in the tower (three were hung between the mid-16th and mid-17th centuries, and three more added in 1992), and the clock (the first, installed in 1796, was replaced by the present one in 1893).

The churchyard has been artificially raised and levelled behind a perimeter brick retaining wall, mostly built (or rebuilt) in the early 19th century. It was extended to the north of the church in 1861 and again to the east in 1930.

The basic plan of the church is rectangular rather than cruciform, with the long axis running the traditional west-east. There are no transepts and no west door. It is asymmetric in that the nave is flanked by a north, but not by a south aisle, except at the west end.

The chancel is the oldest part of the building, dating from the early 14th century. It is possible that the eastern third, roughly corresponding to the sanctuary behind the altar rail, was built somewhat later than the rest, and perhaps reflected in the contrast between the older Early English trefoil (three-leaf) headed lancet windows behind the choir stalls, and the newer Decorated quatrefoil headed windows above the sanctuary, including the big East window. A doorway in the north wall once led to a small chantry chapel or vestry. This was a ruin by the early 19th century and is now the site of the modern vestry.

Set into the walls of the sanctuary are three features used in the conduct of the mass: a sedilia in the south wall, with seating for officiating priest and deacons; a piscina also in the south wall, to hold water with which to purify the communion vessels; an aumbry or cupboard in the north wall, to hold sacred vessels, the original shutters of which have disappeared. Wooden doors have been fitted to this aumbry. Also in the sanctuary is a modern (c1968) statue of Mary Magdalene, holding a model of the church.

The Nave and North Aisle were probably built at the same time, in the late 14th century. The Perpendicular style window frames are plain and square-headed - perhaps a shortage of skilled craftsmen following the Black Death obliged builders to adopt simpler designs than previously (at any rate in a poor parish that could not afford to pay over the odds for scarce craftsmen). There are two gothic pointed arches between the nave and north aisle; and one each linking nave to chancel and the tower base respectively. Like the windows, they are plain, with little decoration. There is a modern statue of the Blessed Virgin near a 1903 rood screen separating nave from chancel.

Seating arrangements for the congregation changed four times in the 19th century, most recently in 1885, when the present pews were installed, replacing chairs. Present seating capacity, excluding choir stalls, is about 150. Originally, the north aisle only extended as far back as the nave. When the tower was added, it was flanked by newly-built aisles, a westward extension of the north aisle, balanced by a south aisle west of the porch. Up to the mid-19th century, a long room occupied most of the space under the tower, together with adjoining parts of the north and south aisles. This was used as a schoolroom until the Parochial Schools building was erected on the corner of Selby Lane and Elm Avenue in 1862. Later, it served as vestry until the new vestry was built in 1975, releasing space for more seating.

The South Aisle and porch are, like the tower, built of ashlar and are probably, like it, of very early 15th century origin. The south aisle is unusual in only occupying the rear of the church, so there are no arches linking it with the nave. The external walls of the porch were refaced with local limestone in the 19th century.

Personal memorials are conspicuous by their absence. Keyworth has apparently never had a resident lord of the manor or other wealthy family to leave behind alabaster tombs or brasses. Some recent windows have been installed to the memory of past rectors (Alfred Potter and his wife in the chancel, Canon Fry in the north aisle) and to celebrate the end of the Great War (in the south wall of the nave). Most recently, a Millennium window was inserted in the south aisle, depicting all the churches in the parish. Also the only village War Memorial in which those who were killed in action are recorded, is in the church (facing the porch). It is significant that all those listed from the First War are privates or junior NCOs. Keyworth had very few of the classes from which officers were recruited in those days. Incidentally, there were four Disneys mentioned - three brothers and their uncle - who had all played and triumphed in a football match - Disneys versus the rest of the village - before the War. Particular thanks to Bob Hammond for research on this entry.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1039626>

Details

Parish church. C14, C15, restored 1874, 1884, C20. Dressed coursed rubble and ashlar, some brick. Plain tile roofs to porch, nave and chancel and remainder lead. Coped gables with

single ridge cross to east chancel and porch. Tower with spire, nave, north aisle, north porch, north vestry, south porch, south west chapel and chancel. Early C15 tower of 2 stages set on a deep plinth with parapet and the remains of 4 gargoyles to each side with further single gargoyles at the angles. The angle buttresses, at the final set off are gabled and crocketed. Rising from each is a single pilaster strip with 2 tall blind trefoil arched panels and similar crocketed gable over. Above and set diagonally at each angle is a single similar pilaster terminating at the parapet. In the centre of each side are single similar taller pilasters rising from the first stage and terminating at the parapet. Those on the north and south sides are broken by single clock faces. Surmounting the tower is a rectangular plinth with 4 rectangular openings on each side, this supports a squat embattled octagonal turret which has 2 rectangular openings to alternate sides, the remains of 8 gargoyles and in turn supports a dwarf spire. The west wall of the tower has a single arched restored C15 window with 3 lights both under and above the single transom and cusped panel tracery. To the left is a low projecting semi-circular stair turret with 3 rectangular lights above. Each side of the bell chamber has single arched and cusped lights under flat arches flanking the single pilasters. The west wall of the north aisle has a single C19 window with 2 arched and cusped lights under a flat arch. Projecting is the roof of a lean-to over a red brick cellar. The buttressed north wall is set on a chamfered plinth and has to the left a wooden porch enclosing the remainder of the north wall which has a moulded pointed arched doorway and to the left a single restored C14 window with 2 trefoil arched lights and tracery under a flat arch. The east wall has a single restored C14 window with 2 trefoil arched lights and mouchettes under a flat arch. Attached to the left of the porch and projecting from the north chancel is a large C20 brick and plain tile vestry. The north wall of the chancel enclosed by this has 2 early C14 trefoil arched lights with hood moulds and label stops and continuous sill band, to the left is an arched doorway. The angle buttressed east chancel is on a low chamfered plinth. Single arched, restored C14 3 light window with reticulated tracery, hood mould and label stops and continuous sill band which extends to the buttressed south chancel with single restored C14 arched 2 light window with reticulated tracery, hood mould and label stops. To the left is a single trefoil arched and cusped light with hood mould and label stops and further left a single similar window but lower and with single low transom. The south nave has 2 C14 2 light windows each with trefoil arched and cusped lights under a flat arch. The gabled porch has a double chamfered arched entrance. The side walls each have a single arched and cusped light under a flat arch. Inner double chamfered arched doorway. To the left is the chapel set on a chamfered plinth and buttressed. Single restored C15 window with 2 cinquefoil arched lights under a flat arch. The west wall has a single similar restored window. Interior. 2 bay late C14 nave arcade with double chamfered arches and single octagonal column with moulded capital. Double chamfered tower arch, the inner order supported on corbels. C19 chamfered and moulded chancel arch with C19 rood screen. The inner chamfer supported on corbels. Nave/south chapel double chamfered arch, the inner order supported on corbels. Tower/south chapel and tower/north aisle both with double chamfered arches, the inner chamfer supported on corbels. South chancel wall has arched piscina with inner trefoil arch. Aumbry to north wall. North doorway with hood mould and label stops. The east window of the south wall with low sill forming a sedilia. Chair with C1? carved back. C19 ashlar pulpit with blind tracery. Ashlar font with C19 pedestal and C12 circular bowl.

Kilby (Leicestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 33' 20.26" N, 1° 5' 18.36" W

<http://www.leicestershirechurches.co.uk/kilby-church-st-mary-magdalene/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Kilby

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Kilby

Kilby is 6 miles south-east of Leicester and is a small village of around 300 people. Kilby is in the Domesday Book as 'Cilebi' but the name of the village is probably Danish in origin as denoted by the 'by' at the end of name. The manor of Kilby may have belonged to nearby Wistow in earlier times, it is recorded that in the 19th century much of the village was part of the Wistow estate and many of the workers and servants lived in Kilby.

The church of St Mary Magdalene replaces an earlier church which was built in 1220 on the same site. It had a Norman arcade and a brick tower built in 1815. Originally the church was surrounded by the village but like some other villages (such as Bruntingthorpe and Loddington) the village itself migrated eastwards. This could have been for a variety of reasons but the most likely answer is the Plague that swept England in the 14th century which could have depopulated the village.

The church today dates from 1857; it was recorded by Henry Keble that "the inhabitants of Kilby have taken down their church with the design to re-build it. The first stone of the ediface was laid this day by Ursula Elizabeth Halford of Wistow Hall, the patron of the incumbency who gave a large magnificent contribution to the expenses of the building". The cost of the church was £1500 and it consists of a large nave, west bellcote, north aisle and chancel. They recently have been having some problems with damp and this has revealed the original Victorian paintings on the east wall - they can be seen in the pictures below. They are soon to be whitewashed again and covered over.

I have passed through Kilby so many times on my travels and always missed the church which is tucked away along a side road. It is a pretty building and although it may not be as grand or as old as its neighbouring village churches it still has character and is in a quiet peaceful location. This church is not normally open but it is still used for services. There is some limited parking by the church and access around the church is fine. There is a pub in Kilby and nearby is Wistow with its garden centre and cafe.

Kilmory Knap, (Argyllshire), Chapel (of Mary or Mary Magdalene)

Koordinaten: 55° 54' 52" N, 5° 40' 37" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilmory_Knap_Chapel

Chapel (of Mary or Mary Magdalene), Kilmory Knap

Kilmory Knap Chapel is a 13th-century Christian chapel, located at the tiny hamlet of Kilmory, in Knapdale, Argyll and Bute, on the west coast of Scotland.

Kilmory Knap Chapel is on Ellary Estate, next to Loch Sween, on the opposite shore to Keills Chapel. When the roof was lost the building was used as a burial enclosure. The structure was re-roofed in 1934 to hold a large collection of Early Christian cross slabs, late medieval graveslabs and standing crosses of West Highland type, from the 14th to 16th centuries. The chapel is an important historical site of Clan Macmillan (of Knap). In the church is Macmillan's Cross, a well-preserved piece of medieval carving, portraying the Chief of the clan with hunting dogs. The chapel and cross are cared for by Historic Scotland on behalf of the State and are a scheduled monument.

Simon Brighton associates Kilmory Knap Chapel with the Knights Templar, suggesting the area may have given refuge to Templars fleeing persecution in France.

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1331642981>

...

Saints in this place-name
Mary Magdalene (ns) (probable)
Mary the Blessed Virgin (probable)

https://web.archive.org/web/20160303190956/http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/propertyresults/propertyoverview.htm?PropID=PL_183

Lanercost (Cumbria), Priory Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 57' 57.413" N, 2° 41' 43.825" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanercost_Priory

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Lanercost_Priory

Priory Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lanercost

Lanercost Priory was founded by Robert de Vaux between 1165 and 1174, the most likely date being 1169, to house Augustinian Canons. It is situated at the village of Lanercost, Cumbria, England, within sight of Naworth Castle, with which it long had close connections. It is now open to the public and in the guardianship of English Heritage.

Early years

The foundation date was traditionally 1169, but can only be dated definitely between 1165 and 1174 on the evidence of charters. The dedication is to St. Mary Magdalene; unusual in the region.

It would seem the arrangements for founding the Priory were well advanced by the time of the foundation charter, as opposed to the more gradual process at Wetheral and St. Bees. Robert de Vaux gave the land of Lanercost "between the ancient wall and the Irthing and between Burth and Poltros, the vill of Walton by stated bounds, the church of that vill with the chapel of 'Treverman,' the churches of Irthington, Brampton, Carlaton and Farlam". The charter of foundation states that the benefaction was made for the sake of Henry II, and for the health of the souls of his father Hubert and his mother Grace.

Soon after the foundation of the house, Robert de Vaux granted to the canons the right of free election, so that when the lord prior died the person on whom the choice of the canons or the greater part of them fell should be elected in his place.

The bulk of the church building dates from the late 13th century, though there is evidence of earlier work. The Priory buildings were constructed, at least in part, from stones derived from Hadrian's Wall, including a number of Roman inscriptions that were built into its fabric.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cumb/vol2/pp152-161>

THE PRIORY OF LANERCOST

On the banks of the Irthing close to the Roman wall, in the country which we now associate with the genius of Sir Walter Scott, Robert de Vaux son of Hubert de Vaux, lord of Gillesland, founded the priory of Lanercost for regular canons of the Order of St. Augustine. Tradition places the foundation in 1169, which agrees with the evidence of the earliest charter of the house. (fn. 1) The church was entitled in the name of St. Mary Magdalene, a dedication of singular rarity in Cumberland and Westmorland. Early in the seventeenth century John Denton mentioned, but seems to have rejected, the legend which ascribed the foundation to the remorse felt by the noble founder for having slain Gille son of Boet who owned the fief before it was given to Hubert his father. The story, however, has found its way into some of the editions of Camden, and been often repeated on his authority. Denton rightly appealed to

Robert's charter of foundation, which states that the benefaction was made for the sake of Henry II., who had enfeoffed his father with the barony and confirmed it to himself, and for the health of the souls of his father Hubert and his mother Grace.

Before Robert de Vaux granted the charter, the scheme must have reached almost to the verge of completion, so full and comprehensive are its terms and references and differing so conspicuously from the successive charters which marked the various stages in the foundation of Wetheral and St. Bees. The grantor assigned to God and St. Mary Magdalene of Lanercost and to the regular canons there the lawn (landa) of Lanercost between the ancient wall and the Irthing and between Burth and Poltros, the vill of Walton by stated bounds, the church of that vill with the chapel of 'Treverman,' the churches of Irthington, Brampton, Carlaton and Farlam, certain lawns by bounds as 'Gille son of Bueth' held them, besides numerous immunities and privileges throughout the whole barony. The tenor of the charter (fn. 2) betokens a generous disposition and a liberal hand in the multiplication of gifts for the start of the new institution, and the concourse of witnesses, who assembled to subscribe their names to the deed of endowment, is a striking evidence that the occasion was regarded as one of unusual dignity and importance. In addition to many tenants and clergy of Gillesland, the foundation charter was witnessed by Christian, Bishop of Whithern in Galloway, suffragan to York during the vacancy at Carlisle, Walter prior of Carlisle, and Robert archdeacon of the same place, as representative of the ecclesiastical authority at that date. The marginal note in the register of the house which states that the church was dedicated by Bernard, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1169, the sixteenth year of Henry II. and the twelfth of his pontificate, is not worthy of credit, for though the year of foundation must be approximately correct, it is not true that Bernard was Bishop of Carlisle in 1169. The note belongs to a class of legends about Bishop Bernard that arose at an early period.

The liberality of the founder was not confined to the endowments granted in the first charter. The register of the priory contains many other deeds of gift and confirmation extending over his long tenure of the barony. In several of these charters, when he had occasion to refer to his territorial title, he reverted to the old phrase (fn. 3) employed by Henry II. in the original enfeoffment of his family and repeated by himself in his foundation charter, 'infra baronian quam dominus rex Henricus Anglie dedit patri meo et mihi in terra que fuit Gille filii Bueth.' Few of the religious houses founded by subjects in the northern counties can point to a patron more distinguished in personal qualities than Lanercost, for Robert de Vaux, immortalized by Jordan Fantosme, (fn. 4) his contemporary, was a valiant soldier, a great judge, a prudent statesman, and a munificent benefactor of his church and country. The example he set was infectious, for his family, kindred and descendants rank foremost among those who contributed to the prosperity and welfare of the priory. It would carry us beyond the limits of this notice to refer to all the benefactors who assisted in its endowment, members of the families of Morville, Engayne, Windsor, Denton, Castelcayroc, Neuton, le Sor, Tilliol, de la Ferte, Ireby and others. In common with the other religious houses of the county, the small proprietors were as forward in making bequests according to their station as the great magnates.

The priory was rich in the possession of churches, for over and above the five churches probably all that were at that time in the barony granted by the founder, the church of Grinesdale was given by Richard de Neuton and Robert le Sor, that of Lazonby was brought into relations with the priory by Ada Engayne and afterwards bestowed by her son Hugh de Morvill, and that of Denton by Buethbarn, the lord of the place. Ada Engayne granted an annuity of three marks out of the revenues of the churches of Burgh-by-Sands and Lazonby for the souls of William Engayne her father and Eustachia her mother, and for the soul of Simon de Morvill her late husband, to which Christian, Bishop of Whithern, and Robert, Archdeacon of Carlisle, were parties. (fn. 5) This pension was afterwards the occasion of scandal to the canons of Lanercost, involving them in a contest with the monks of

Holmcultram about the church of Burgh, (fn. 6) as the pension out of Lazonby led to an estrangement with the abbey of Kelso. (fn. 7) The policy of appropriation was pursued with as much vigour at Lanercost as elsewhere. The Bishop of Whithern confirmed to the canons the churches Robert de Vaux gave them at the foundation of the priory. Americ, Archdeacon of Carlisle, issued a licence at a later period for their appropriation, including those of later donation on the death or resignation of the incumbents in possession, the canons undertaking to discharge all diocesan obligations. The bishops, when the succession was restored, carried on the tradition. Bishop Hugh was the first Bishop of Carlisle who espoused the interest of the parishioners in the matter of appropriations and made it a principle of diocesan administration, a policy which brought him into disrepute with the religious corporations. He made it the usual condition of his assent that fit vicars should be presented to the bishop for the service of the churches and that a competent portion should be set aside out of the revenues for their maintenance. Subsequent prelates imitated his example, and as the power of the episcopate began to strengthen after the prolonged vacancy, the vicarages of appropriated churches were taxed, that is, the sources of the incumbent's income were set out with legal exactness in the deed of episcopal confirmation. The canons of Lanercost obtained ecclesiastical recognition in customary form for the appropriation of all their churches. In this recognition of course there was included the papal sanction, an opportunity rarely neglected for advancing the papal influence. The confirmation of Alexander III. in 1181 is an interesting document. With alacrity the pope took the church of Lanercost under the protection of the blessed Peter and decreed that the rule of St. Augustine should be observed inviolate therein for ever. After reciting and confirming the grants to the priory, licence was given to receive clerks and laymen flying from the world and to retain them in the religious life. No brother after profession was allowed to depart without leave of the prior. For their appropriated churches the canons were authorized to select suitable priests and present them to the bishop of the diocese for institution to the cure of souls, the priests answering to the bishop in spiritual matters and to the canons in temporal. In times of general interdict, it should be lawful to celebrate divine offices in the priory with low voice and closed doors and without the ringing of bells. The right of burial to all those who desired it was granted to the church, (fn. 8) except for those under excommunication or interdict, with due respect to the rights of other churches. The liberty of free election of the prior, conceded by the founder, was also recognized and confirmed. Later popes laid down strict rules for the regulation of the priory in its relations to the diocese. It was stipulated by Honorius III. in 1224 that the chrism, holy oils and ordination of clerks should be procured from the diocesan bishop if he be a catholic and in communion with the holy Roman See, and no one should be allowed to erect a new chapel or oratory within the bounds of any of their churches without the bishop's licence, saving only the privilege of the Roman pontiffs. (fn. 9)

Notwithstanding the privileges of the Holy See, the priory of Lanercost was an integral portion of the diocese of Carlisle, and the bishop's ordinary power of visitation was effective and unimpaired. Again and again was it exercised by successive bishops for the correction of abuses and the maintenance of discipline. The author of the Chronicle of Lanercost describes the first visitation of Bishop Ralf Ireton on 22 March 1281, the year after his consecration. The canons vested in their copes met the new prelate at the gates of the priory, as they had met King Edward and Queen Eleanor a few months before. Having given his benediction, the bishop received them to the kiss of peace, kissing first their hands and then their lips. In the chapter house he preached from the text, 'Lo, I myself will require'; the preaching being ended, the bishop proceeded with his visitation, 'during which,' says the chronicler, 'we were compelled to accept new constitutions.' (fn. 10)

There are several monitions on record in the episcopal archives by which intimations were given of visitations by various bishops. Bishop Kirkby gave notice on 1 February 1344-5 that he intended to visit the priory, in head and members, in their chapter house on a stated day.

(fn. 11) The like was done by Bishop Welton in 1356 and 1358, (fn. 12) and by Bishop Appleby in 1368 and 1373. (fn. 13)

In many ways the bishop of the diocese exercised a pastoral oversight of the house other than by the function of visitation. It was his office to confirm the election of the canons when the priory was vacant, to institute the new prior and to lay down rules, if need be, for his future guidance. According to custom he required the nominee of the canons to be in priest's orders, of canonical age and legitimate birth. Having been satisfied in these matters, the bishop administered the oath of canonical obedience and then issued his letters to the Archdeacon of Carlisle or some diocesan official like a rural dean to induct the new prior into the temporal possessions and to assign him his stall in the choir and his place in the chapter. The form of the oath of obedience to the diocesan is of some interest: 'In the name of God, Amen. I, Brother Thomas of Hexham, prior of the priory of Lanercost of the Order of St. Augustine, of the diocese of Carlisle, will be faithful and obedient to you my venerable father in Christ and lord, the Lord Gilbert, by the grace of God, Bishop of Carlisle, and to your successors canonically appointed, your officials and ministers, in canonical and lawful demands. So help me God and these holy Gospels of God, and this I subscribe with my own hand.' (fn. 14)

Sometimes the bishop dismissed the new prior with the injunction to promote amity among the brethren and exercise mildness, as his station required, in the internal administration of the convent. According to the idiosyncracies of the bishop or the necessities of the occasion, more stringent obligations had to be undertaken by a new prior before his institution. Bishop Welton exacted a formidable list of promises in 1354 from Prior Thomas of Hexham (Hextildesham) in addition to the cherishing of goodwill among the brethren and the practice of gentleness in his government of the house. Some of these conditions may be mentioned: that he should not by any means transact important business without the consent of the convent: that the common seal should be faithfully kept in the custody of three canons or two at the least: that he should keep only a few dogs (*canes nisi paucos*): that he should not frequent or mix himself up with common sports (*communibus venationibus*): that no religious or secular man of the priory should keep dogs of any sort: and that, as a pension had been allotted to his predecessor, he should abide by the award the bishop had made. (fn. 15) The peculiar provisions in restraint of the sporting proclivities of the canons can be easily understood in a country which abounded in game. The priory was not always at peace with the lords of Gillesland about the rights of hunting in the barony. In 1256 a final concord was accepted by Thomas son of Thomas de Multon before the justices itinerant at Lancaster whereby the litigating parties came to an understanding about the hunting of their respective demesnes. (fn. 16) By this agreement, which contains many interesting features of forest law, the convent was entitled to enclose with a ditch and low hedge their part of Warth-colman and to maintain a deer-leap (*saltorium*) therein for the purpose of enabling the big game to enter the enclosure and of preventing them coming out again: and besides to keep a pack of hounds consisting of four harriers (*cleporarios*) and four swift brachs (*brachettos (urientes)*) to take, as often as they wished, foxes, hares and all other animals known as 'clobest.' It was natural that the canons, as large landowners, should regard with jealousy any encroachments on the sporting rights of their estates, game being an important article of food, but there was just a possibility that the ways of the world might invade the quiet seclusion of the cloister. Bishop Welton was apparently of opinion that things were going too far at Lanercost, for on his coming to the see in 1353 he took the first opportunity that presented itself to curb the sporting propensities of the brethren and to keep the ruling passion within the line of moderation.

It is pleasing to note that at Lanercost as well as at Carlisle the head of the house, when feeble in health or broken down with age, was able to retire from the cares of office and to pass the evening of his life in comfort within the precincts of the priory. The procedure on the resignation of a prior was no doubt regulated by the rule of the Augustinian Order. It was

customary at Lanercost for the convent to name the pension and submit it to the Bishop of Carlisle for his approval, or at least the matter was arranged between the bishop and the canons. In 1283 Prior John retired on a pension confirmed by Bishop Ralf Ireton. (fn. 17) The nature of the retiring allowance which John de (Bothecastre) Bewcastle received in 1354 throws a much needed light on the simple habits of cloistered life in the fourteenth century. It was ordained by Bishop Welton that Brother John, broken with old age and burdened with weakness of body, should have for the term of his life a fit place to dwell within the confines (septa) of the priory: two canonical allowances (libratas) daily of meal and drink, two pairs of new boots and two pairs of new socks at such times of the year when these articles of apparel were usually delivered, a sufficient supply of fire and light, and 46s. 8d. in lieu of clothing and other necessaries payable at three terms of the year, viz. at Christmas, 13s. 4d.; at Pentecost, 20s.; and at Michaelmas, 13s. 4d. The bishop also, out of respect to his former station, required the convent to make him an allowance for a valet (minister) with a suitable livery (roba) or half a mark in lieu thereof. (fn. 18)

When a vacancy occurred by the death or resignation of the prior, jurisdiction over the house at once passed to the sub-prior till the office was filled by the free election of the canons. At times the bishops did not fail to impress this on all concerned. When Prior Thomas of Hexham died in 1355, Bishop Welton sent the vicars of Irthington and Brampton to inform the canons that the care of the convent was entrusted to the sub-prior 'as well of right and custom as by our authority it is known to belong.' If disputes arose over an election, the bishop was the sole referee, by whose kindly mediation an amicable arrangement was made. When Richard de Ridale, a canon of Carlisle, and John de Nonyngton, a canon of Lanercost, were postulated to the priory in 1355 by two parties in the house, the bishop cited them to Rose Castle, where he gave judgment in favour of the former candidate and confirmed him in the office. (fn. 19)

Soon after the foundation of the house, Robert de Vaux, the founder, granted to the canons the right of free election, so that when the lord prior died the person on whom the choice of the canons or the greater part of them fell should be elected in his place. To this concession Robert, archdeacon of Carlisle, Walter, prior (of Carlisle), and others were witnesses. (fn. 20) It was not always that the patron of the house acted with such consideration to the canons. At later periods the lords of Gillesland betrayed an interest in the internal affairs of the priory which was, to say the least, not a little embarrassing to the inmates. In 1261 the Bishop of Carlisle was obliged to invoke the power of the Crown to eject Sir Thomas de Multon, who had held the priory for a year or more by lay force to the exclusion of the bishop and his officers and to the detriment of the discipline of the house. It is curious to find at this period the phrase *laicalis insolentia* used to denominate lay interference in ecclesiastical affairs. (fn. 21) The same practical interest in the affairs of the priory was again manifest in 1524, when, at a time of great monastic activity, Lord Dacre reprimanded the prior for occupying himself so much in building and outward works that he was apt to neglect the more serious duties of his vocation. The following 'copie of a lettre to the prior of Lanrecoſt' throws a welcome light on monastic institutions at this date:-

Maistar Prior of Lanrecoſt and convent of the ſame, I recomende me to youe, and at my being laſt wt youe I ſhulde have ſpokin wt youe and ſhewed youe my mynde and opynyõn in diuerſe mattiers moſt proufitable and beneficiall to youe and yor monaſtery, whiche for lak as well of leaſer, the buſhop being ther, as alſo for the mattiers of importaunce concernyng the Kinge buſines in hand to be fulfilled, that I couthe not have tyme and ſpace ſo to doo. Albeit a parte of my mynde is that forasmiche as youe, Maister Prior, being ſoo often occupied aſwell in outward warkes and buſineſſes as buylding, overſight of warkmen, quarriours, maiſons, wrightes, wallers as others nedefull to be ſene to for the comon weale of youe all, yor monaſtery, ſervante and ſtore, cannot have tymes convenient and ſpace to ſee to the inwarde parte of yor chirche as to take hede and ſee the ſervice of God contynually maignteyned, the

order of Religion wt the Cerymoneys of the same wt in the Chirche, Closter, Dortor and frater observed and kept so weale as nedefull it were. Therefore expedient it is that ye have eas and help of a parte of yor said charge to be taken of youe, bereason that two persounes may the better take hede to the execution of many businesses than one person. And in as muche as I am yor Foundor and bounde in consciens to see for yor weales and geve unto youe my most fruytfull counseill, woll therefore and hertely prey youe that wt convenient diligence after the receipt herof, ye woll assemble youe to gidders in yor chapitor Hous and ther lovingly condescend aggre youe and elect ooñ of yor selfe to be yor supprior, siche as ye in yor consciences most assuredly truste may and shalbe most beneficiall aswell to the mayntenance of Godde service wtin yor monastery, conversacion in his owne person, as prouffitable to yor said monastery yerely and frome tyme to tyme hereafter. So as the same person so choseñ may have the charge of the service of the churche and ordor of his bretherñ undre youe, maister Prior, trusting therby that persounes now highe mynded, wolfull and obstacle there, may and woll fro thensfurthe know their selfe the better, And use the vowe of obedience according to profession. And youe, maister Prior, to reasorte to the charge of the churche, chapitor Hous, and frater at all tymes that ye conveniently may. And not wstanding the obstinacie som tyme used by Sr Richard Halton aftre his profession contary thordor of Religion, whiche he all utterly has refused, and be the help of the holy goost is vertuously reduced of his owne good mynde to my singular pleaser, comforth, and consolacion above any temperall man, seing the good qualities in hym and his inward goodness and mynde to yor House and me knowen, faithfully professed in his hert to God, Mary Magdalen, and that Hous. In Myn opynyon, upon my feith and conscience, I think unfeynedly that the said Sr Richard Hlton is most discrete, sufficient, and able to be yor supprior. And for my parte, as far as in me is, being yor foundor, I assent to his election, trusting ye woll all or the most parte of youe assent to the same, yor most prouffet and weales perfityly remembred, notwstanding he having a vicary, whiche makes him more able to occupie the same Rowme. And upon a parte of yo more towardly, humbly, and obedient demeanors to be used hereafter then has bene of late, may and shall have me to be yor better good lord and com to promotion upon yor good demerette, wtout whose help I see not as yt shall cum therunto. Wherefore I counseill youe all thus to be contented and elect hym wtout any obstinacie or grudge as ye intende to pleas me. At Morpath the penult day of February Anno xvo H. VIII. (fn. 22)

From these evidences it will appear that the advowson of the priory, which passed from one lord of Gillesland to another as a piece of real property, (fn. 23) existed in reality as well as in name, and was a potential force in the regulation of the house.

From its geographical position the priory was exposed to constant dangers from the attacks of Scottish marauders. Its unprotected condition so close to the frontier served as an invitation to the Border clans to harass it in retaliation for the depredations of their English enemies. After the outbreak of the War of Independence its real troubles began. In 1296, the year of the rupture with Balliol, the Scottish army encamped at Lanercost after burning the priory of Hexham and the nunnery of Lambley, and laying waste the valley of the Tyne. (fn. 24) By a timely alarm, no doubt created by the artifice of the canons, the Scots retreated through Nicolforest with their plunder, having burnt only certain houses of the monastery but not the church. (fn. 25) No words were too strong on the lips of English writers to describe the cruelties and impieties practised by the enemy on that occasion. The poet historian of Bridlington (fn. 26) narrates that Corbrigge is a toun, the brent it whan thei cam: Tuo hous of religioun, Leynercoste and Hexham, Thei chaced the chanons out, ther godes bare away, And robbed alle about: the bestis tok to pray.

The devastation, added the chronicler of Lanercost, cannot be imputed to the bravery of warriors, but to the cowardice of robbers, who invaded a thinly-populated country where they were sure to find no resistance. (fn. 27) The bold initiative taken by the Scots in this and in the following year under Wallace caused a sensation throughout the northern counties. Their

savage deeds provoked loud calls for reprisals on the part of the English. One writer declared that as the house of Lanercost had suffered innumerable evils, inexorable vengeance should be enacted in return. Fordun, the Scottish historian, regarding the whole thing with complacency, remarked that Wallace returned safe and sound to his own country after a successful expedition. (fn. 28)

Several visits of Edward I. to the priory in the latter part of his reign are on record. A few days were spent there with Queen Eleanor in the autumn of 1280 on his way to Newcastle, when the convent met him at the gate in their copes and the king graciously made a votive offering of silk cloth to the church. It was reported that during his short stay he took 200 stags and hinds while hunting in his own domain of Inglewood. Again, soon after midsummer 1300, as he passed through Carlisle with the nobles and magnates of his kingdom on his way to the siege of Carlaverock, he turned aside and made a short stay at Lanercost. On his last fateful visit to the north in 1306, he came to the priory with Queen Margaret at Michaelmas and continued there till the following Easter, the journey having been completed by easy stages in a horse litter owing to age and infirmity. It was while he sojourned at Lanercost that the brothers of Robert de Brus and other Scottish captives were sent to Carlisle for execution, the stern old warrior having with his own mouth sentenced Thomas de Brus to be dragged at the tails of horses from Lanercost to Carlisle before the dread sentence of hanging and beheading was carried out. The heads were suspended on the three gates of Carlisle, except the head of Thomas de Brus, which was reserved to decorate the keep of the castle. (fn. 29) If the king was too unmindful of the trouble and expense his prolonged stay had caused the priory, the canons were not slow in refreshing his memory. They begged him, having regard to the reduced state of their house and the damages they suffered by him and his attendants, which a great sum would not suffice to restore, that by way of recompense he would grant them the church of 'Hautwyselle,' worth about 100 marks a year, but as the abbot of Aberbrothok, to whom the church belonged, indignantly refused to accept an allowance in exchange, the proposal fell through. (fn. 30) Before his departure however the king granted his licence for the appropriation of the churches of Mitford in Northumberland and Carlatten in Cumberland, for the relief of their necessities. In his letter to the pope the king alleged, as reasons for his liberality, the special devotion he felt to St. Mary Magdalene in whose honour the convent was founded, the long stay he was forced to make on account of illness, the burning of their houses and the robbery of their goods by the Scots, insomuch that the priory was much impoverished and depressed. (fn. 31) The same motives were repeated in his letters patent. (fn. 32) In confirming the appropriations, the bishops of Durham and Carlisle told the same mournful tale of the distressed condition of Lanercost. (fn. 33) It seemed as if, at that time, burnt houses and an exhausted treasury were the distinguishing characteristics of this once flourishing foundation.

The fate of Lanercost henceforward depended on the political relations of the two kingdoms. In times of truce the house was at rest and employed the breathing space for the repair of its waste places; when hostilities broke out, it was the objective of raid and robbery. In August, 1311, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, came to the monastery with a great army and made it his headquarters for three days, imprisoning several (plures) of the canons and committing infinite evils. At length however he set the canons at liberty. (fn. 34) In fulfilment of the treaty between the same king and Edward III. in 1328, a mutual interchange of good offices was effected between the priory of Lanercost and the abbey of Kelso in respect of their common revenues out of the church of Lazonby. (fn. 35) One of the worst trials experienced by the house occurred in 1346, when David II. ransacked the conventual buildings and desecrated the church. Fresh from the overthrow of the fortalice of Liddel and the unchivalrous slaughter of Walter of Selby, its gallant defender, the Scots, with theatrical manifestations of joy, David cum diabolo being their leader, marched to the priory of Lanercost, where the canons, men venerable and devoted to the Lord, dwelt. They entered the holy place with haughtiness, threw

out the vessels of the temple, stole the treasures, broke the doors, took the jewels, and destroyed everything they could lay hands on. (fn. 36) One of the priors was taken prisoner by the Scots in 1386, and set at ransom at a fixed sum of money and four score quarters of corn of divers kinds. There was a difficulty in conveying the corn to Scotland, which added somewhat to the prior's misery and the prolongation of his imprisonment. (fn. 37)

An effort was made in 1409 to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the house by an appeal to the Archbishop of York for letters of quest (fn. 38) throughout the northern province. In response Archbishop Bowet sent a monition to his suffragans, inviting them to give facilities to the proctors of the priory for making the requisite collection; the bishops were also enjoined to see that the object of the alms should be properly explained by the parish priests in the churches, and that the money collected should be delivered without diminution to the questors. The causes which reduced the canons to such straits were recounted to the archbishop in doleful tones by the prior; the monastery with its principal buildings were threatening ruin; their possessions were in a state of dilapidation or consumed with fire by the frequent incursions of the Scots; their lands, especially those near the confines of Scotland, were lying uncultivated and practically useless. With these and other burdens and expenses, the canons had sunk to such a condition of poverty and want that they were unable to live and serve God according to the profession of their order without the help of other Christians. An indulgence of forty days was granted to all persons who contributed of their goods to the repair of the monastery or to the maintenance of the poor canons. (fn. 39)

The priory was in comparatively affluent circumstances before the outbreak of the war between the two kingdoms in 1296. The annual revenue of the house was returned at £74 12s. 6d. in the valuation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, whereas at the time of the new taxation in 1318 the valuation of the temporalities had fallen to nothing, like that of several parish churches on the frontier, inasmuch as their goods were utterly wasted and destroyed by Scottish incursions. (fn. 40) It has been already stated that the prior's benefice was assessed at £20 for the royal subsidy in 1379-80. The gross revenues of the house in 1535 amounted for spiritualities and temporalities to £79 19s., which, after deducting such necessary outgoings as synodals, fees and salaries, left a net annual revenue of £77 11s. 11d. (fn. 41) It is quite evident that the value of the priory fluctuated from time to time according to the peaceful or disturbed state of the Borders.

From the records of the great Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, which lasted from 1385 to 1390, we get a curious glimpse into the conventual buildings under the guidance of the prior. Among the superiors of the religious houses in the north of England, who gave evidence relative to the antiquity of the arms of Scrope from windows, seals, monuments and embroidered vestments, William, prior of Lanercost, was called. His depositions are of great local interest. William, prior of the house, stated that he was thirtyfour years of age, and that on a window in the west end of his church were the arms of Scrope within a bordure or, and the same arms were placed in the refectory between those of Vaux and Multon, their founders; and that in the refectory and west window of their church were the old arms of the King of England, the arms of France, the arms of Scotland, and the arms of Scrope, azure a bend or, the which arms had been in the said window since the building of their church in the time of Henry II., and by common report throughout the country they were the arms of Scrope; that there remained banners used at the funerals of great lords and embroidered with their arms, amongst which were those of Scrope. He also deposed that the arms of Scrope were entire in an old chapel at Kirkoswald, and that they had at Lanercost the said arms embroidered on the morse of a cope with a white label for difference, and that the same had been in the priory from beyond the time of memory. Being asked how he knew that the said arms belonged to Sir Richard Scrope, the prior said that such had always been the tradition in their house, and that he had heard his predecessor, who was an old man, say that he had heard from ancient lords, knights and esquires that the Scropes were come of a noble race and high

blood from the time of the Conqueror, as appeared by evidences, and the prior who preceded him also said that they were cousins to one Gant who came over with the Conqueror, and that their arms were descended in right line to Sir Richard Scrope, as was known by common report in all parts of the north. As to Sir Robert Grosvenor, the prior deposed on oath that he had never heard of him or his ancestors until the day of his examination. The suit, which commenced at Newcastle on 20 August 1385, was finally closed in 1390 when the 'coat' was awarded to Scrope by the king in person in his palace of Westminster. (fn. 42)

Amid the sorrows and confusion attending the fall of the religious houses, John Robinson, the last prior of Lanercost, managed to keep his name unsullied from the aspersions of the royal visitors which blackened the characters of so many of his contemporaries and to steer a clear course through the political troubles which followed the dissolution. In 1534 Prior John was deputed with other gentlemen of the county to make an inventory of the 'moveables' of Sir Christopher Dacre when he was in disgrace. (fn. 43) As 'Leonardecoste' was one of the northern houses suspected of complicity in the insurrection of 1537 it is to be feared that hard fate awaited some of the canons. The king writing to the Duke of Norfolk in that year said- Forasmuche as all these troubles have ensued by the sollicitation and traitorous conspiracies of the monkes and chanons of those parties, we desire and pray you, at your repaire to Salleye, Hexam, Newminster, Leonardecoste, Sainte Agathe, and all suche other places as have made any maner of resistence, or in any wise conspired, or kept their houses with any force, sithens th' appointment at Dancastr, you shall, without pitie or circumstance, now that our baner is displayed, cause all the monkes and chanons, that be in anywise faultie, to be tyed uppe, without further delaye or ceremony, to the terrible exemple of others, wherin we thinke you shall doo unto us highe service. (fn. 44)

There was no charge made against the prior in this wrathful missive. When the priory of Lanercost was brought to an end, John Robinson its last head was awarded in 1539 a retiring allowance of £8 a year. (fn. 45)

Some difficulty was experienced by the authorities in the gift of the possessions of the dissolved priory. At first they were demised or leased to Sir William Penison, a court favourite, a proceeding which was hotly resented by the Dacres, who considered that their family claims were pre-eminent. (fn. 46) A lively correspondence ensued. Sir William complained that-my lorde Dacre, contrarie to my will and pleasure or ony promise to him therof made, dothe usurpe the ferme of Lanercoste demaynes and benefice therto appropriat, taking all thinges as his owne, puttyng out and in tennantes and prestes, so that by his maintenances the hole convent do confeder and flock to gither there in their chanons cotes very unsemely.

Lord William Dacre, replying to the charges made against him- by the relacion of maister Penison being the Kinges maiesties fermour of Lanercoste, assured Cromwell that he had not exceeded the commands of the king's commissioners- and as unto the flocking of any chanons ther or empeching to be made to his deputies by me or any oder for me in the receipte of the revenues or any oder prouffettes ther, I did never nor no one for me medled therwithal. (fn. 47)

The priory was subsequently granted to Thomas Dacre of Lanercost, the king's servant, by letters patent dated 22 November 1542. It was a grant in tail male of the house and site of the dissolved priory of Lanercost with the water mill there, the 'tannehowse,' gardens, closes, messuages and all the demesne lands of the said late priory, all which lie in Lanercost parish and belonged to the said priory; except the church and churchyard of Lanercost and the mansion called the Utter Yate House there for the dwelling of the curate or vicar, to be held of the king by the service of one twentieth of a knight's fee rendering for the same 9s. yearly. (fn. 48) Priors of Lanercost

Symon, circa 1181-4 (fn. 49) John, 1220 (fn. 50)

Walter, 1256 (fn. 51)

John of Galloway (de Galwythia), circa 1271, resigned with a pension in 1283, died in 1289 (fn. 52)

Symon de Driffeld, elected 16 August 1283 (fn. 53)

Henry (de Burgo), circa 1310, died 9 December 1315 (fn. 54)

Robert de Meburne, elected in December 1315 (fn. 55)

William de Suthayk, died in 1337

John de Bowethby, elected in 1337, died in 1338 (fn. 56)

John de Bewcastle (Bothecastre), elected in 1338, resigned with a pension in 1354 (fn. 57)

Thomas de Hexham (Hextildesham), elected 2 December 1354, died in July 1355 (fn. 58)

Richard de Ridale, elected in 1355, custody of the priory delivered to Martin de Brampton, canon of the house, in 1360, during Prior Richard's absence (fn. 59)

Peter Froste, circa 1379 (fn. 60)

John, 1380 (fn. 61)

William, circa 1385-90

Alexander Walton, 1434 (fn. 62)

John Werke, installed in 1465 (fn. 63)

Richard Cokke, received benediction in 1492-3

John Robinson, circa 1534-9

The seal of Lanercost (fn. 64) is of the usual monastic pattern, pointed oval with the figure of Mary Magdalene on a platform holding a palm branch in her right hand and a covered unguent pot in her left. In the field on each side a wavy branch of flowers and foliage, above which is on the left a crescent and on the right a star. The legend is S: CAPIT'LI: SCE: MARIE: MAGDALENE: DE: LANRECOST.

Footnotes

1. Reg. of Lanercost, MS. i. 1. In 1761 George Story, vicar of Lanercost, erected a stone tablet in the church to the memory of Robert de Vaux, founder of the priory, and of his wife Ada Engaine, on which he inscribed 1116 as the year of foundation. The vicar evidently took his date from a note in the register of the priory on the foundations of the religious houses in the diocese of Carlisle (*ibid.* f. 267). Story's error has been often repeated.

2. Reg. of Lanercost, MS. i. 1. It is scarcely necessary to call attention to the distinction between the Register or Chartulary of Lanercost and the Chronicon de Lanercost or Chronicle of Lanercost. The Register is a collection of deeds of the usual character belonging to a religious house and still remains in manuscript, a copy of which is in the custody of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The Chronicon belongs to the class of medieval chronicles and has been printed by the Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs.

3. *Ibid.* i. 13, viii. 17.

4. Chron. of the War between the English and the Scots in 1173 and 1174 (*Surtees Soc. No. 11*), 1370-1460, etc.

5. Reg. of Lanercost, MS. v. 4-6; ii. 15-6; iii. 1-2; xii. 26.

6. Reg. of Holmcultram, MS. ff. 12-3. It is rarely that we meet with a bishop using such emphatic language as Bishop Hugh of Carlisle employed on that occasion. He stated that danger was likely to accrue to his diocese by reason of the collusion between the brethren of the two houses. In gross and reckless ignorance of the canons of the church they had made compositions and meddled with matters with which they had no concern and over which they had no power. The bishop pronounced the whole transaction unlawful, and forced John, prior of Lanercost, to renounce on behalf of his house the claim to an annual pension from the church of Burgh. Having heard all the arguments and seen all the evidences, he also awarded the patronage to the abbey of Holmcultram.

7. Reg. of Lanercost, MS. xiii. 25-6; *Liber de Calchou* (Bannatyne Club), ii. 351.

8. Robert de Vaux son of Ralf de Vaux bequeathed his body to the canons of Lanercost, 'ubicunque et quandocumque ex hac vita migraverim' (*Register of Lanercost, MS. ii. 4*).

9. The whole of these ecclesiastical confirmations will be found in the eighth part of the Register of the priory of Lanercost, where they form an interesting series.
10. 'Finita prædicatione, visitationem suam prosecutus est in qua coacti sumus novellas constitutiones recipere' (Chron. de Lanercost [Maitland Club], p. 106). This passage is fatal to Stevenson's contention that the Chronicon de Lanercost was written by a Minorite of Carlisle and not by an inmate of Lanercost. The visitation referred to was clearly that of the priory and not of the diocese. He has mistaken the meaning of the passage altogether. The new constitutions were issued 'finita prædicatione,' when his sermon, not his visitation, was ended (Chron. pp. vii. viii.).
11. Carl. Epis. Reg., Kirkeby, f. 477.
12. Ibid. Welton, ff. 26, 44.
13. Ibid. Appleby, ff. 197, 254.
14. Ibid. Welton, f. 12. The form of obedience subscribed by Prior Richard de Ridale in 1355 is as follows: 'In Dei nomine amen. Ego frater Ricardus de Ridale, ordinis sancti Augustini, in Priorem Prioratus de Lanercost, Karliolensis dioceseos, postulatus, et in eiusdem loci Priorem canonicè confirmatus, ero fidelis et obediens vobis venerabili in Christo patri et domino meo, domino Gilberto, Dei gracia, Karliolensi episcopo, vestrisque successoribus canonicè intransibus, officialibus et ministris, in canonicis et licitis mandatis. Sic Deus me adiuvet, et hec sancta Dei evangelia, et hoc propria manu mea subscribo' (ibid. f. 20).
15. Carl. Epis. Reg., Welton, f. 12.
16. Pedes Finium (Cumberland), case 35, file 2, No. 68; Reg. of Lanercost, MS. ix. 4.
17. Chron. de Lanercost, 113.
18. Carl. Epis. Reg., Welton, f. 13.
19. Ibid. ff. 20–1.
20. Reg. of Lanercost, MS. i. 14. This privilege was afterwards confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1181 (ibid. viii. 17) and by Robert de Vaux, son of Ranulf (ibid. i. 22).
21. As the letter of Bishop Robert de Chause has many points of interest and seems to be little known locally, it may be useful to give the full text: 'Serenissimo principi et domino reverendo H(enrico). Dei gratia, regi Anglorum illustri, devotus suus R(obertus), permissione divina Karleolensis ecclesiæ minister humilis, salutem et promptum ad obsequia famulatum, cum omni reverentia pariter et honore. Cum dominus Thomas de Multon prioratus de Lanercost jam per annum et amplius per vim laicalem tenuerit occupatum, ita quod nec nobis aut officialibus nostris ad ea exercendum quæ officio nostro incumbunt, nec priori ejusdem, quem ibidem præfecimus, ad corrigendum canonicorum suorum excessus, seu ad disponendum de utilitatibus ejusdem prioratus aliquo modo patere potest ingressus, vestræ majestati regiæ omni qua possumus devotione humiliter supplicamus, quatenus vicecomiti Cumberlandiæ vestris velit dare literis in mandatis, ut vim laicalem a prioratu predicto auctoritate regia studeat amovere: ne locus ille divino cultui dedicatus per laicalem insolentiam ulterius profanetur. Valeat et vigeat excellentia vestra regia per tempora longiora. Datum apud Bellum Locum, sexto idus Martii, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo primo et pontificatus nostri anno quinto. Domino regi Angliæ illustri' (Royal and Hist. Letters, Hen. III. (Rolls Ser.), ii. 167). Sir Francis Palgrave gave an abstract of this letter in 1843 (Dep. Keeper's Rep. iv. 142).
22. B.M. Add. MS. 24,965, f. 218.
23. The advowsons of religious houses founded by subjects descended to their heirs, unless alienated or forfeited, as the houses of royal foundation remained with the Crown. For instance, the advowson of Lanercost was reckoned in the 'extent' of the Dacre possessions in 1340 and 1485 (Inq. p.m. 13 Edw. III. 1st Nos. 35; Cal. of Inq. p.m. Hen. VII. i. 157). Similarly the advowsons of St. Bees and Calder descended among the lords of Egremont (Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. II. No. 45; 39 Edw. III. 1st Nos. 17). These examples might be easily multiplied.
24. Chron. de Melsa (Rolls Ser.), ii. 261.
25. Heminburgh, Chron. (Engl. Hist. Soc.), ii. 102.
26. Quoted by J. Raine as the lines of Peter Langtoft in The Priory of Hexham (Surtees Soc.), i. p. lxxxii.
27. Chron. de Lanercost, 174, 193.
28. Scotichronicon (ed. W. Goodall), ii. 172.
29. Chron. de Lanercost, 105, 194, 205–6. On the last day of June 1300, Edward I. sent an oblation by the hand of Henry de Burgo, canon of the priory, to be offered on the great altar of the church of Lanercost (Liber Quot. Garderobæ [Soc. of Antiq.], p. 40).

30. Cal. of Doc. Scot. ii. 503.
31. Rymer, *Fœdera* (new ed.), i. 1012.
32. Pat. 35 Edw. I. m. 25.
33. Carl. Epis. Reg., Halton, f. 140. This appropriation involved the canons of Lanercost in a dispute with the priory of Durham on the issue whether the church of Meldon was a chapel dependent on Mitford or a parish church separate from it. In 1310 an amicable arrangement was made at Lanercost whereby Prior Henry on behalf of his house acknowledged the independence of Meldon. The deeds of this acknowledgment still exist at Durham, and have been printed by Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, ii. pt. iii. 54–6.
34. Chron. de Lanercost, 218.
35. Close, 2 Edw. III. m. 16; Cal. of Doc. Scot. (Scot. Rec. Pub.), iii. 173–4.
36. Chron. de Lanercost, 345–6. This reference to Lanercost has been omitted from Stevenson's argument on the authorship of the Chronicle. It is certainly the description of an eye-witness.
37. Rot. Scotiæ (Rec. Com.), ii. 86.
38. Abstracts of many of these letters of quest, referring to institutions at home and abroad, have been recorded in the fourteenth century registers of the Bishops of Carlisle. One of these, taken at random, may be given here as an illustration: 'Memorandum quod septimo die Novembris, anno M'CCC'LIX o, apud manerium de Rosa, renovate fuerint littere pro questoribus fabrice ecclesie collegiate beati Johannis Beverlacensis sub sigillo domini Karliolensis episcopi, durature per unum annum extunc immediate sequentem, ad prosecucionem Thome de Coketon, procuratorem dicte ecclesie Beverlacensis' (Carl. Epis. Reg., Welton, f. 60). As the practice often led to great abuses, it needed the constant vigilance of the bishops. In 1342 Bishop Kirkby issued a warning to the clergy of his diocese to beware of false and fraudulent questors (Carl. Epis. Reg., Kirkby, f. 446). A noble was the usual fee to the diocesan registrar for the bishop's licence or its renewal to make the collection. For instance, Master Robert Whelpedale, Bishop Bell's registrar, returned the following sum in his diocesan accounts in 1480: 'Fines Questorum. Set respondet de xxxiiis. iiijd. receptis de finibus questorum sanctorum Thome Rome, vis. viiid. Antonii vis. viiid., sancti Roberti iuxta Knaresburgh, vis. viiid., et sancti Johannis Beverlaci, vis. viiid., et sancti Lazari, vis. viiid., pro licencia questandi per unum annum integrum, etc. Summa, xxxiiis. iiijd.' (Accounts of Bp. Bell, MS.).
39. The Priory of Hexham (Surtees Soc.), i. p. xcvi-xcvi.
40. Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 320.
41. Valor Ecc. (Rec. Com.), v. 277.
42. The depositions of William, prior of Lanercost, were considered of sufficient interest to entitle them to special mention by the able writer who reviewed Sir Harris Nicholas' edition of 'The Controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the Court of Chivalry, A.D. MCCCCLXXXV-MCCCXC, folio, London, 1832,' in the *Quar. Rev.* (April, 1836), lvi. 24–5.
43. L. and P. Hen. VIII. vii. 646. The only charge made in the Black Book against the inmates of Lanercost was one of personal uncleanness against Edward Ulwalde and Thomas Rideley, two of the canons. The girdle of St. Mary Magdalene was stated to be amongst the relics of the house.
44. *Ibid.* xii. (i.) 479; Priory of Hexham (Surtees Soc.), App. No. ci.
45. L. and P. Hen. VIII. xiv. (i.) 596.
46. *Ibid.* xiii. (i.) 588; xiv. (i.) 604.
47. *Ibid.* xiii. (i.) 304, 522.
48. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. iii. m. 23; L. and P. Hen. VIII. xvii. 1154 (76).
49. Reg. of Lanercost, viii. 9, 14, 17, 18. Symon was probably the first prior, for it was to him that Bishop Christian of Whithern confirmed the churches given by Robert de Vaux at the foundation of the house.
50. Reg. of Holmcultram, MS. ff. 14–6. The award of Bishop Hugh of Carlisle between John, prior of Lanercost, and the monks of Holmcultram is dated in 1230 by a clerical error in the copy of the register with the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The correct date of 1220 is given in the Harleian copy (3891).
51. Reg. of Lanercost, vii. 21, ix. 4.
52. *Ibid.* ix. 14, xii. 13, xiii. 9; Chron. de Lanercost, 113, 133.
53. Symon appears to have ruled the house for a long period, as a prior of that name exemplified a papal dispensation in 1306 to a canon of Lanercost (Carl. Epis. Reg., Halton, f. 101).

54. Chron. de Lanercost, 232. There is good reason to believe that this prior was the same person as Brother Henry de Burgo, or Brother H. as he was oftener called in the Chronicle of Lanercost, who was the poet of the house for some time before his election to the priorate, and whose muse supplies a perpetual source of diversion to the readers of the Chronicle. The verses between 1280 and 1290 may be regarded as his best, notably his ironical effusion on the subsidy exacted by Bishop Ireton from the clergy in 1280 and the accounts he wrote of his detention in prison for three days at Durham in 1282. The versification introduced after 1290 was anonymous, and contributions of this sort ceased altogether after 1315, the year of Prior Henry's death.
55. Carl. Epis. Reg., Halton, f. 180.
56. Ibid. Kirkby, ff. 356-7.
57. Ibid. ff. 379-80; Pat. 32 Edw. I. m. 10.
58. Ibid. Welton, ff. 12, 20, 21.
59. Ibid. ff. 20, 21, 73. Bishop Welton stated in his commission that Prior Richard had forsaken his post and withdrawn himself to some remote and distant place, and as the bishop wished to provide for the house during his absence, he committed the priory to Brother Martin with the injunction that he should give the bishop, while the prior was absent, or to the prior when he was present, a faithful account of his administration.
60. Exch. Cler. Subs. bdle. 60, No. 1, dioc. of Carl. The value of the prior's benefice was set down at £20, the amount of his assessment being 10s. The canons of the house were Thomas Prest, Richard Felton, John Forth and Robert Estwake, who paid 12d. each to the subsidy.
61. Ibid. No. 22. Prior John of Lanercost and Abbot Robert of Shap were commissioned by Bishop Appleby to collect the sixteenth granted by the clergy of Carlisle to Richard II. in the third year of his reign.
62. Jefferson, Leath Ward, 495.
63. In the compotus of William Raa, registrar of the diocese, from the morrow of Michaelmas, 4 Edw. IV. to the vigil of Easter, 5 Edw. IV., that is for a year and a half, we find this entry: 'Et de xls. receiptis de Johanne Werke (Clerk cancelled) canonico pro installacione sua in prioratum de Lanercoste, etc.' In a similar compotus of Robert Fisher, registrar, from 6 March, 7 Henry VII. to 11 March, 8 Henry VII., there is recorded this item of episcopal revenue: 'Benedictiones abbatum et priorum. Et de xls. receiptis pro benedictionibus Ricardi Cokke, prioris de Lanercost hoc anno.'
64. Attached to deeds dated 1310 respecting an arrangement made between the canons of Lanercost and the priory of Durham, which are now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. See also B.M. Seals 3395. Hodgson in his History of Northumberland, ii. pt. iii. 54-6, has reproduced a poor impression of this seal.

Langridge (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 25′ 27.264″ N, 2° 22′ 30.788″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Langridge

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary,_Charlcombe

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Langridge

St Mary Magdalene's Church at Langridge in the parish of Charlcombe, Somerset, England dates from the 12th century and has been designated as a Grade I listed building. It was restored by James Wilson between 1857 and 1861.

There is a small nave and a two-stage Norman tower. Also Norman are the chancel arch (restored 1870) and south doorway. Above the chancel arch is a rare figure of the Virgin and Child, described by English Heritage as 13th-century, but by the church guidebook as "probably 11th century". The apse was added by Charles Edward Davis, the Bath City Architect, between 1869 and 1872.

In the nave are various monuments and memorials. A 37-inch (94 cm) brass of Elizabeth Walsche, who died in 1441, depicted in widow's weeds, was stolen in 2002. Another monument, this one in stone, to the same woman remains. Other members of the family also

commemorated including a brass dating from 1790 which was drawn by Samuel Hieronymus Grimm.

The parish is part of the benefice of Weston, Bath All Saints with North Stoke and Langridge within the deanery of Bath.

(6 Meilen von Maudlin Chapel, Bath-Holloway)

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1214262>

Details

G.V. I

Anglican Parish Church. C12, altered C13 and C14; restored and apse added 1869-72 by C.E. Davis of Bath. Coursed rubble and coursed squared rubble with freestone dressings; Cotswold stone slate roofs with coped raised verges. West tower, nave, south porch, chancel with apse and projections to north and south. West tower of 2 stages with a saddleback roof; 2-light Perpendicular style west window; plain lancet and cusped lancet windows to bell stage; buttress with off-sets on south side. Nave: the north side has 3 windows, including a plain C19 lancet, a C14 decorated window with cusped heads and a 2-light casement window in ovolo moulded mullions and surrounds; the south side has one small round-headed window to the west and a C19 2-light decorated style window. Chancel: the apse has 3 plain round-headed windows with impostes and continuous string course; south projection has doorway in roll moulded surround. Gabled south porch of large, squared masonry blocks; double chamfered pointed doorway under a hoodmould which is linked to a string course. South door is C12: beaded and spiral moulded columns with scalloped capitals; arch of 2 orders of zig-zag and outer band of chip-carved rosettes; inner roll moulded surround. Interior: much restored chancel arch with two columns bearing scalloped capitals; heavily enriched arch with much zig-zag ornament and hood-mould with beading. Above the chancel arch is a restored round-headed niche with C13 sculptured figures of the Virgin and Child. Font: ashlar, octagonal bowl on a stem. Pulpit: Jacobean, polygonal with carved and enriched panels, back and sounding-board. Bench ends carved by the Rector and friends c. 1880. Monuments. In the tower is the C14 figure of a recumbent lady. Nave: brass to Elizabeth Walsche died 1441; inscribed marble plaque to William and Catherine Wilton, died 1792 and 1776. Chancel: numerous inscribed marble plaques, especially Katherine Walrond died 1714, Lawrence Walrond died 1679, Anne Gunning died 1817, by Reeves and Son of Bath. Greek Revival sarcophagus, John Gunning died 1843 by Reeves of Bath in a C17 style, oval brass of 1711 to Elizabeth Turner, and two inscribed stone tablets of 1588 and 1616 to Powell family. (N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England : North Somerset and Bristol*, 1958).

Latimer (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 40' 46.97" N, 0° 33' 14.555" W

<https://gilbertscott.org/st-mary-magdalene-latimer/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Latimer,_Buckinghamshire

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Latimer

Originally a church built by Blore in 1841, Sir George Gilbert Scott extended and restored the church in 1867 in red brick with new transepts, new apse, chancel arch and apse arch, effectively rebuilding the church.

Launceston (Cornwall), Church of St. Mary Magdalene / Magdalen Chapel

Koordinaten: 50° 38' 16.152" N, 4° 21' 36.36" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Launceston

<http://www.launcestonthen.co.uk/stmarymagdalenechurch.html>

St. Mary Madalene's Church, Launceston

The first mention of religious observance within the borough walls is in connection with a chapel of the Castle, although in various surveys there is another mentioned, a very small one and probably the private chapel of the Earls. The first foundation bearing the Magdalene's name at Launceston, was a chantry chapel, a private religious establishment existing in the days of the Plantagenet Kings. This was a modest building, and owed its origins not to the feudal lord of the castle, but to the piety of the burghers of the town. The Earl of Moreton had provided two chapels in the castle, both mentioned in the survey of 1338, but in the taxation of Pope Nicholas (1291) there was no mention of St. Mary Magdalene in Launceston, but only of 'capella de castro' which is rated at £1 6s. 8d. per annum. By this time the mayor and commonality of the expanding borough had obtained a royal charter, sought the attendance of a priest, and some burgesses desired to have, after the fashion of the time, a perpetual succession of prayers for the prosperity of their families whilst living and the repose of their souls when dead. Also at this time there is mention that during repairs to an existing building, the walls showed traces of an earlier structure which was most probably that of a small chantry chapel dating from the middle ages and to be of a late Norman style. Thus, although there is no written record, this proves the existence of a church on the present day site of St. Marys. Before that there was a church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary standing on the opposite side of the street.

It was within the first year of Prior Tredydan's rule of Launceston Priory that the 'Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene' was made parochial. On June 12th, 1380, the mayor and burgesses obtained a licence from Bishop Brantyngham to have service performed in this edifice. It was at this date that the old chantry chapel was extended to accommodate the borough's increasing population. With the castle chapel falling into disrepair, this building became the principal ecclesiastical edifice in the borough. It is also quite likely that the tower which still overlooks St. Mary Magdalene's is from this period of time or just after the burgesses had obtained Bishop Brantyngham's licence.

The intricate worked granite blocks, which give the church its unique carved exterior, were originally intended for a mansion at Trecarell, Trebullett for Sir Henry Trecarell. The reason for this is said to be due to his infant son drowning in his bath and the grief-stricken Sir Henry switched the stone to ecclesiastical use as he decided to build the church instead. How true this story is, is open to conjecture, but what is most certain is that the present church owes its existence to Sir Henry.

This was in 1511, and was to be the third church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene on this site which at that time contained the Parochial Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene of the 14th century along with tenements which were attached to the said chapel. These were purchase and removed so that the site was free for the new construction. As previously mentioned the present tower survives from one of the earlier churches, being built by Edward the Black Prince, who became the first Duke of Cornwall in 1337 and whose capital was Launceston. This explains the fact that the body of the church is not directly connected with its tower, which indeed is on a different line. Between them lies what is now the choir vestry, but at one time, there were two cottages between the church and tower. These were purchased by the

Duke of Northumberland who had the Guildhall (then called the Council or Mayoralty Room) built on the site. After a disagreement between the Council and the Vicar over his use of the building as his dressing room, it was decided in 1880 that a new Guildhall would be built on Western Road, and thus, the building passed into the possession of the church. On the eastern face of the tower, below the clock and above the choir vestry can be seen the lines of two former roofs; the upper may have been the line of the roof of the second church. A feature of the church is the chain of shields which runs around its exterior, each bearing a single letter or mark of punctuation in the form of a coat of arms. It spells out in Latin 'Hail, Mary, full of grace! The Lord be with thee. The bridegroom loves the bride. Mary hath chosen the best part. O, how terrible and fearful is this place! Truly this is no other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven.' Spencer Toy found that the original builders had made a mistake for they had inserted one upside down. Thus the apparently mysterious figure 3 which appears on a stone at the north-east corner of the church is in fact a capital 'E' upside down and backwards. Going back to August 1st, 1521, for the purposes of the church a cemetery was required, and to provide this, John Baker, who at some date unknown had succeeded Carlian as Prior, conveyed on behalf of the Convent, the fee of 'Le Polholme Gardyn' (above, described as lying between the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene on the west part, and the town wall and the road leading to 'Le Blindhole,' and to another garden of the Priory on the east side,) to Richard Miller, the then mayor, John Chamond and Henry Trecarrell, esquires, and the burgesses of Launceston, in return for which the mayor and corporation bound themselves to pay yearly at Michaelmas a consideration of six-and-eight-pence. In 1524 the Church had been completed and along with the cemetery was consecrated by Thomas Vyvyan, Prior of Bodmin, and titular Bishop of Maegara, with the deed being signed at Crediton, on June 18th, 1524. By about 1550, the original lead work of the church had apparently proved inefficient, and the Corporation, having ascertained that a skilful system had been applied to Buckland Church, employed, at their own expense, a plumber to recast and relay the leads upon the Buckland principal.

The register of births, marriages, and deaths in St. Mary Magdalene commenced in 1559. In 1640 the mayor paid for a large quantity of new glass, which had been put into the church windows, and for 'nue leadinge one schuchin (escutcheon) of arms;' also 'for a boulte for ye mayor' pue doore, and for mendinge the eight mens (the alderman's) seats in the churche.' In 1719, Lord Lansdowne, wrote a letter to Lord Gower, asking that nobleman for aid towards repairing the school and the church at Launceston, of which he was the recorder, and he added that most of the Cornish gentlemen had subscribed. What was the precise nature of the restoration is not known, but whitewash and plaster were abundantly employed, in the approved style of an age which believe the Gothic to be barbarous. Five of the six bells in the tower bear the date 1720, when the restoration was probably completed, and were cast by Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester.

A commemorative tablet in the church records the death of one John Hardy of Worcester, who died in 1849 in Launceston; as far as is known, he was the last man to die of the cholera in England, but no epidemic ensued, and so grateful were the inhabitants of Launceston that not only did they raise this memorial tablet, but they also observed a day of public thanksgiving and decided to restore the church. The Rev. G. B. Gibbons, then Perpetual Curate, stated that 'owing to the constant making of new vaults and opening of old ones, the building had in previous years been so undermined that the pillars of the middle aisle had commenced to sink, and, leaning on one side towards the graveyard and on the other towards the street, had had to be braced up by two heavy bars of iron stretching across the central aisle. These rendering the interior as ugly as it was dangerous. Something, however, had to be done, when one rather short shaft, for instance, was as much as seventeen inches out of the perpendicular, and, as a consequence of the old neglect, the whole fabric, though perfectly sound, leans a little even now.' The woodwork also at the time was also worn and unsightly,

and the roof was in need of attention. A working committee was subsequently formed, and subscriptions were sought, with the Duke of Northumberland and others contributing largely. There was a grant of £600 from the 'aftermath fund' and a ladies bazaar in 1851 raised about £200, so that the total cost (which was about £2,000) was soon reached. The church was closed for restoration from January to December of 1852, with the Mayoralty Room being used for services, while neighbouring churches accommodated part of the congregation. In the course of the works the vaults beneath the building were filled in or (as in the case of that belonging to the Lawrence family) bricked over and cemented down, new bench seats were placed throughout, and an oak reredos (the gift of John Ching) was erected where previously had stood painted copies of the Ten Commandments, and a couple of antique pictures representing Moses and Aaron. Very shortly afterwards the windows were begun to be filled with stained glass, mainly of representations of Biblical scenes; these were erected by members of the principal families in the town in memory of departed relatives, the only exception being that to Henry Ching, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, who died of yellow fever in Jamaica in 1863, and to whom the window was 'dedicated by the officers and crew of H.M.S. Shannon, as a tribute of their esteem and a parting token of their regard,' and that to Henry Trecarrell, the product in 1883 of a subscription organised by Mr. G. M. Gifford among those who had been baptised in the church.

Superstitions concerning the figure of St. Mary (below) which lies outside and under the east window, state that whoever can, in one cast, cause a stone to lodge there will be rewarded with good luck.

A relief of Mary Magdalene is to be found on the east wall of St Mary Magdalene church. It is said that a stone lodged on her back will bring good luck.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1280301>

Details

GV I

Chapel, later church to serve the town of Launceston. Late C14 tower, otherwise 1511-24 for Sir Henry Trecarrel of Trecarrel; restored 1852 and 1893. Carved granite and granite ashlar with embattled parapets and coped gables; dry Delabole slate roofs. Tower is coursed greenstone. Plan: West tower (originally detached); nave/chancel; north and south aisle of same length and south porch. 4-stage embattled tower with setback angle buttresses; stair-tower to SE side. West front with moulded, pointed-arched doorway right of centre; 3-light traceried window above trefoil-headed light. C16 church is buttressed and has elaborate carved decoration up to parapet cornice returned as string at ends. Decorative motifs include: plinth quatrefoils alternating with coats of arms and fleur-de-lis; above this tracery with coats of arms and letters. The letters, from the chancel door eastwards read: AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA DOMINUS TECUM, SPONSUS AMAT SPONSAM, MARIA OPTIMAM PARTEM ELIGIT. O QUAM TERRIBILIS ET METUENDUS EST LOCUS ISTE. VERE ALIUD NON EST HIC NISI DOMUS DEI ET PORTA CEL. Above the letters a course of rose-and-thistle ornament. Weathered buttresses dividing bays also carved: 7 bays east of porch; arms of Henry III to E gable and niche with figure of Mary Magdalene. Original traceried windows, central north window with thick C18 glazing bars, others with leaded glazing: 4-light windows except for 5-light chancel window. 2-storey south porch has diagonally-set buttresses; 4-centred arched doorway with square hoodmould and nook shafts; two 1st-floor 2-light windows with round-headed lights flanking central niche with terracotta statue of Mary Magdalene. INTERIOR: plastered walls; 8-bay arcades with cruciform-on-plan piers with central round shaft and 3 roll mouldings to each compass point; late C19 carved oak waggon roofs (copies of 1524 roofs), coloured memorial glass to S aisle and E end. Porch has octagonal piscina right of inner 4-centred arched doorway and corners of porch have moulded imposts of former vault. Fittings: Norman font bowl used as base for 1914 font

with carved cover; exceptionally fine quality C16 octagonal painted carved oak pulpit; a 1654 pew back, otherwise oak pews by Arnold Fellows 1894; arms of George I over choir vestry door; 1723 oak organ front with fielded panels possibly by Thomas Schwarbrick rebuilt and enlarged 1904 by Hele of Plymouth and last rebuilt in 1960 but retains much of its C18 fabric; alabaster reredos by Harry Hems of Exeter; lectern 1895 to George and Emlin Gifford by Rattee & Kett of Cambridge; carved oak parclose screens, 1904; carved oak chancel screen 1911 by Rashleigh Pinwell, memorial choir stalls 1893 to John and Sarah Jane Ching, and triptych in the Lady Chapel. Monuments: freestone and slate to S wall 1667 to Sarah wife of John Ruddle; large 2-storey marble to N wall 1731 to Granville Pyper and Richard Wise, both former mayors, with Corinthian and Ionic orders, moulded entablature, central panel with mother and 3 children and urn finial flanked by busts; marble and freestone memorial to Reverend William Bedford died 1787 aged 63, and Mary his wife died 1783 aged 55, and their sons. Large monument behind organ loft to Elizabeth Herle of Dockacre House (qv), "Depart ye life ye December 1714 by starvation or other unlawful means"; C17 carved figures from Piper monument inside S door. Mid/late C19 stained glass includes memorial of 1883 to Sir Henry Trecarrel. HISTORY: The most spectacular late medieval church in Cornwall. The exceptionally elaborate carved ornamentation is paralleled by the near-contemporary work at St Mary Truro (now part of the cathedral) and Probus. Launceston was the county town until 1835. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1952-1970: 96-7; Kelly: Directory of Cornwall: 1902-1902: 168, 169).

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vJnfCp1tiBM>

Leamington Spa-Lillington (Warwickshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 18' 11.448" N, 1° 31' 30.824" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Lillington

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Lillington#/media/File:Lillington_Church_Warks.jpg

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lillington

History

St Mary Magdalene's Church, Lillington is the Church of England parish church of Lillington, Warwickshire, a part of Royal Leamington Spa with a population of about 11,000. The church is at the junction of Vicarage Road and Church Lane. It has been a Grade II listed building since 1949.

History

The earliest surviving parts of the present building are the possibly pre-Conquest doorway now located between the Lady Chapel and Sacristy, and the south wall of the chancel. The Perpendicular Gothic west tower is 15th century, built in about 1480.

The remainder of the church is Victorian, built or rebuilt between 1847 and 1884.

The old south aisle was extended and the north aisle added in 1847. The south aisle was then demolished and a wider aisle built in 1868.

Dormer windows were inserted in the roof in 1875. In 1884 the chancel, apart from the south wall, was rebuilt and the Lady chapel and Sacristy on the north side of the chancel were added, the Romanesque doorway being relocated for the second time since 1847. Three of the stained glass windows are by C.E. Kempe and Company: the east window of the south aisle

(1895) and two windows in the north aisle (1908 and 1920). A choir vestry was added in 1914. The pulpit is 20th century, designed by T. Lawrence Dale. A detached octagonal meeting room in the churchyard was built in 1987.

Benjamin Satchwell, co-founder, promoter and poet of the spa at nearby Leamington, married Mary Whitmore in this church on 23 April 1764.

In the churchyard, opposite the vestry door, is the famous 'Miser's Grave'. The headstone of William Treen, who died aged 77 on 3 February 1810, carries this inscription, quoted in many nineteenth-century guides to Leamington, and most famously by Nathaniel Hawthorne in *Our Old Home* in 1863:

"I Poorly Liv'd and Poorly Dy'd,
Poorly Bury'd and no one Cry'd."

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1388540>

GV II

Church. Late C13, rebuilt 1695 and remodelled 1882 by G F Bodley. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings and plain tile roof. Decorated style. PLAN: north-west tower, nave and chancel under continuous roof, north aisle, vestry. EXTERIOR: square tower, 3 stages, has a renewed crenellated parapet with remains of gargoyles. To west, a doorway with hoodmould and single shafts. Above it, a 3-light window with hoodmould. Above again, a 2-light flat headed opening with ogee headed lights. Nave and chancel, 7 bays, has chamfered plinth, coped parapet and gables with crosses. West end has a C17 elliptical arched doorway with cornice and panelled double doors. Above, a 2-light window with shields in the blocked lower lights, and on either side, a niche, all with linked hoodmoulds. South side has, to left, 2 blocked flat headed windows c1695, and to right, five C19 2-light windows with flowing tracery and hoodmoulds. East end has a stepped sill band and a 5-light ogee headed window. Vestry has four C13 style single lancets. INTERIOR: nave has a 5 bay arcade with fillet moulded quatrefoil piers, double chamfered arches and hoodmoulds. Moulded sill band with fleurons. Pointed barrel vaulted wooden roof with stencilled decoration. North aisle has a panelled dado, sill band, 2 stained glass windows and stencilled panelled ceiling. Panelled organ case by Bodley at east end. Chancel has a Perpendicular style oak screen by Bodley, stencilled panelled dado with frieze, sill band to south and east. North side has organ pipes on a carved wooden corbel. East end has a carved wooden gradine and a stained glass window, C19, with moulded surround. South side has 2 stained glass windows, 1911. Roof similar to nave, with more elaborate decoration. FITTINGS include C19 traceried panelled octagonal oak pulpit and font with mask corbels, brass lectern, and chairs. C20 panelled stalls and bookstands. MEMORIALS include four C19 marble and slate tablets and four C20 brasses. Round headed marble and slate war memorial tablet, 1921. (*Buildings of England* : Lincolnshire: Pevsner N: Lincolnshire: London: 1989-: 498).

Leicester-Knighton (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 36' 25.2" N, 1° 6' 57.5" W / **Dane Hills**

<http://www.stmarysknighton.co.uk/history>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalen_Church,_Knighton

St. Mary Magdalen, Leicester-Knighton

St Mary's is a Grade II listed church situated in the conservation area of Knighton Village. The church comprises chancel, nave, Lady Chapel, Chapel of Remembrance, north aisle,

south aisle, tower with spire, sacristy, choir vestry, tower vestry, west and north porches. The tower is in three stages, the two lower of sandstone ashlar and the topmost, a fourteenth-century addition with the spire in white limestone.

The extension (1960-1962) is in natural stone and pre-cast artificial stone. In its earliest form the church is thought to have comprised only a small nave and chancel. The tower was probably commenced in the late thirteenth century and about 1350 the church was enlarged by the erection of a new nave of four bays, with a chancel, in the perpendicular style of architecture. After this addition the older part of the building served as the south aisle: it was rebuilt in 1894 (architect: Ewan Christian), the old stone being reused - this followed earlier restoration work c.1960 (architect: Henry Woodyer). The tower is in three stages, the two lower of sandstone ashlar and the topmost, a fourteenth-century addition with the spire, in white limestone, forming a striking contrast. It contains nine bells, the oldest of which bears an inscription with the date 1627. The north porch was built in 1876.

This little church which had served Knighton for many centuries proved to be too small for the suburb of a rapidly growing city after the introduction of a main line railway: accordingly it was enlarged in 1960-62, doubling the seating capacity. The extension was the work of a local architect, a parishioner, George A. Cope, and was planned to harmonise with the old building. It involved the rebuilding of the south aisle further southwards and the construction of a new nave, chancel and sanctuary. The old nave now forms the north aisle and lady chapel: its roof beams are thought to be of the fifteenth century date, and the new timber roof of the south aisle was constructed to match them. Much of the old stonework was re-used, but the new east end, the vestries and the west porch are constructed in precast material.

The foundation stone of the extension, laid in 1960, may be seen inside the west porch, and above its entrance is carved the traditional emblem of Mary Magdalen, the vase of ointment surrounded by tears of penitence. The interior of the church is light and spacious. Looking from the west end, the arcade on the left is Perpendicular work of the fourteenth century, while that on the right dates from the extension. Stained glass windows remain in the old north aisle.

Leinthall Starkes (Herefordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 19' 31.717" N, 2° 49' 13.199" W

<https://www.explorechurches.org/church/st-mary-magdalone-leinthall-starkes>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[File:St Mary Magdalene, Leinthall Starkes \(geograph 2454088\).jpg](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Leinthall Starkes

St Mary Magdalene, Leinthall Starkes is known locally as 'the church in the field' due to its location half a mile outside the current village down a long sloping grass track.

About this church

It has a tranquil simplicity, with four large yew trees in the churchyard and church bells that are about 700 years old.

The histories of the church and the village of Leinthall Starkes are closely linked. In the middle of the 13th century the estates of Roger Lenethale, which had previously been taken away from his family by the Norman Barons, were returned to him by King Henry III. The estate which was known as Lenthall was then split by Roger into two separate manors: Leinthall Starkes and Leinthall Earles. In each of these manors he then built a manor house with attendant buildings and a freestanding chapel using local sandstone. The senior manor house, where Roger lived, was in Leinthall Starkes and its chapel eventually became the church of St Mary Magdalene.

Being originally a chapel may go some way towards explaining the simplicity of this place of worship, and other than having a bellcote installed in the 17th century, it has changed little during the intervening years with many of the original 13th century features remaining. The church was restored in the early 16th century with money left in the will of William Lenthall (a descendent of Roger) for that purpose when he died in 1497. It was restored again in 1876. The rood screen is about 500 years old. The bells are 14th century, but the bellcote is not as old. Rumour has it that the bells used to hang in a tree in the churchyard.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1081770>

Details

LEINTHALL STARKES CP so 47 SW 3/36 Church of St Mary Magdalene 11.6.59 II* Parish church. C12 with C13 and C15 alterations; restored in 1876. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings, rendered at east end with plain tiled roofs. Continuous two-bay nave, with south porch and west bellcote, and single-bay chancel (There was formerly a west porch or annexe extending the full width of the building). Nave: at the west end is a large central C19 buttress with offsets. There is a C12 round-headed light situated high up in the gable apex because of the former annexe. Beneath it is a chamfered string course about 12 feet above the ground terminating in corbels about three feet from the ends of the wall. Another corbel survives at the south end of the wall. The north elevation has an eastern C12 round-headed light and at the western end a pair of C13 cusped lights completely restored externally. The south elevation has a partly restored C15 window of three lights with a four-centred head. The south porch is circa 1876, gabled and timber-framed on a rubble base. It has scalloped bargeboards, two chamfered arch-braced tie-beam trusses and three cusped pointed openings each side, the lower half of which are boarded. The south doorway is C12 and has plain square jambs and a round head. Attached to the C19 door is part of the cusped ogee-arched head of a C14 door enriched with rosette reliefs. The west bellcote is of uncertain date and restored on the west face; it is gabled and pierced by two round-headed openings with a single bell hanging in each opening. Chancel: the rear arch and all the east gable have been rebuilt. There is a C12 round-headed light in the east wall and the north wall. The south elevation has a pair of C13 cusped lancets and an early C13 blocked doorway with a pointed head and roll-moulded jambs. Interior: C15 nave roof has arch-braced collar trusses and cusped wind-braces forming 2 1/2 tiers of lozenge-shaped panels. The sawn-off ends of the former tie-beams are situated beneath eaves level. The chancel roof is a C19 copy and the truss at the junction of nave and chancel has a tie-beam set beneath it supported on cusped brackets pierced with trefoils and quatrefoils. There is boarding above the tie-beam with slit openings. There are two corbels flanking the altar, probably to support small figures and also a corbel in the upper part of the side walls which may have supported a former roof truss. The small reredos is possibly C17 and is in the form of a six-bay round-headed timber blind arcade with scrolled detail on its upper part. The C17 altar table has chamfered legs and shaped top rails. The rood screen is c1500 and has thin traceried arcading, moulded mullions, beam and rail. The circular font is C13 but entirely retooled. The pulpit is C19. The side walls of the nave have re-used late C17 or early C18 paneling. Memorials: there are two C17 ledger slabs in the nave to Thomas Goodere, died 1692 and Anne Goodere, died 1695. (RCHM, Herefs, Vol III, p 104-5; BoE, p 221).

Leintwardine (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 21' 42.12" N, 2° 52' 32.63" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=124634>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Leintwardine

Ecclesiastical

c(2). Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene stands in the village. The walls are of local sandstone rubble and ashlar with dressings of the same material; the roofs are covered with lead, tiles and slate. The earliest detail in the church is the blocked 12th-century W. doorway, which is probably not in situ. The Chancel was re-built early in the 13th century, and about the middle of the same century the S. arcade of the Nave, with the South Aisle, was built. About 1320-30 the N. arcade was built, and about the same time the North Chapel was added and the South Tower built. Late in the 14th century the North Aisle and adjoining Chapel were built, the N. chapel heightened, and the clearstorey added to the nave. The chancel-arch was re-built about 1865, and the upper part of the tower was re-built in 1894-6; the tower was further restored in 1920-25.

The church, the E. part of which is set across the E. bank of the Roman station, is of some architectural interest, and among the fittings the stalls and reredos are noteworthy.

Architectural Description-The Chancel (41 1/2 ft. by 26 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is an early to mid 14th-century arcade of three bays, with segmental-pointed arches of two chamfered orders, octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases. In the S. wall are two windows, all modern except the retooled 13th-century splay; between them is an early 13th-century doorway with jambs and round head of two chamfered and one moulded order, shouldered at the springing-level and with a chamfered label. The chancel-arch is modern.

The North Chapel (40 3/4 ft. by 22 ft.) has an E. window all modern, except parts of the jambs, the splay and the rear-arch which are of the 14th century. In the N. wall are three early to mid 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. In the W. wall is an arch of the same date; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner dying on to the responds; in the W. gable is a blocked window of three lights with a two-centred head.

The Nave (66 1/4 ft. by 18 3/4 ft.) has a N. arcade of c. 1320-30 and of five bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases. The mid 13th-century S. arcade is also of five bays with similar arches except that the outer order is generally plain; the columns are round and the responds half-round, with moulded capitals and bases; the E. half of the first arch has been re-set at a later date and the respond-capital raised. The late 14th-century clearstorey has, on each side, three windows each of two trefoiled lights in a flat triangular head. The W. window is probably of late 13th-century date, but the mullions and tracery are modern; it is of four lights in a two-centred head; below it, but well to the N. of the axis of the nave (Plate 15), is a late 12th-century doorway, now blocked; it has a round head of two plain orders with a moulded label; the inner order is continuous, but the outer springs from attached shafts with carved foliated capitals and moulded bases.

The North Aisle (11 1/4 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, a late 14th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the responds are of the same section with moulded capitals and chamfered bases; further W. are three late 14th-century windows each of two trefoiled ogee lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head; at the W. end of the wall were two windows, now destroyed, and probably of 18th-century date and inserted in connection with the former W. gallery. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window of one pointed light. The line of the earlier pent-roof of the aisle can be seen on the E. wall.

The North Chapel (15 3/4 ft. by 11 1/2 ft.) is of late 14th-century date and has, in the N. and W. walls, a window uniform with the N. windows of the adjoining aisle. At a height of about 9 ft. the E. wall is corbelled forward, the upper part being about 1 1/4 ft. thicker.

The South Aisle (93/4 ft. wide) has an E. window, probably of early 14th-century date, but with modern tracery in the two-centred head. In the S. wall are three windows, uniform with that in the E. wall, the 13th-century S. doorway, probably re-set when the tower was added, has a two-centred arch of two moulded orders, the inner continued down the jambs and the outer springing from shafts with moulded capitals and bases and having a moulded label. In the W. wall is a 13th-century lancet window.

The South Tower (14 ft. square) is of five storeys (Plate 129) and of early to mid 14th-century date, with an embattled parapet. The ground stage has, in the S. wall, a doorway with jambs and two-centred arch of three moulded orders with a moulded label. The second storey has, in the E. and W. walls, a square headed window; in the E. wall, farther N., is an arched recess with a small square-headed window and a blocked doorway with a shouldered head, leading to a former upper floor over part of the S. aisle. In the S. wall is a window of one pointed light. The third storey has a square-headed window in the E. and W. walls. In the S. wall is a trefoil-headed window, pierced with a pointed head below the trefoil. The fourth storey has a blocked window in the N. and S. walls. The bell-chamber has been largely restored and has a square-headed window in the E., N. and W. walls and a pointed window in the S. wall, all with moulded labels.

The Roof of the N. Chapel is of the 14th century, and of trussed-rafter type. The late 15th-century roof of the nave is of five bays and of flat pitch, with moulded wall-plates, principals and curved and foliated braces; each bay is divided by moulded ribs into twenty-four panels with foliage-bosses at the intersections; at a much lower level are the corbels of an earlier roof. The roofs of the aisles and the aisle-chapel are of similar date, flat-pitched and with moulded plates and rafters.

Fittings-Chest: In N. chapel-plain with anglestraps, lid remade, two old locks, 17th-century. Font: octagonal bowl, each face cut to an ogee form at the base and carried back to a circular stem, 14th-century, base modern. Glass: In N. aisle-chapel-in N. window, fragments of borders, foliage, roses, etc., 14th and 15th-century, made up with modern work. Lectern: modern, but incorporating two early 17th-century panels with conventional ornament; incorporated in ends, two 16th-century quatrefoils enclosing roses. Floor-slab: In chancel-to Richard Bythel . . ., 1712. Piscinæ: In chancel-recess (Plate 61) with chamfered jambs and cinque-foiled head, 14th-century, sill modern. In N. chapel-in E. respond of arcade, recess with ogee head, foiled drain with projection cut back, 14th-century. In N. aisle chapel-in S. wall, recess with trefoiled ogee arch in a square head with traceried spandrels, plain drain partly cut away, late 14th-century. Reredos: In chancel-flanking E. window, stone panelling (Plate 132) with moulded plinth, dado-rail and cornice, dado-rail with range of quatre-foiled panels and cornice with panelled and embattled cresting and pinnacles, one range of cinquefoil-headed panels below dado-rail and four ranges above, buttressed standards flanking surviving portions, early 15th-century, central part destroyed. Screen: In chancel -in E. bay of N. arcade, largely modern but incorporating six traceried heads of varying design and moulded cornice, 15th-century, formerly part of stalls. Sedilia (Plate 61): In chancel, of three bays with trefoiled heads, 14th-century, seat modern. Stalls (Plate 130): In chancel-on N. and S. sides, each with a panelled backing (Plate 130) of six bays, with trefoiled, sub-cusped, crocketed and traceried heads to each bay and moulded cornice, all similar to one bay of screen described above; panels on N. open, but those on S. close-boarded; on N. six seats with moulded arm-rests carved with angels' heads; outer front desk (Plate 130) incorporates moulded top and six panels with trefoiled heads and spandrels carved with chained and crowned antelopes, winged griffons, falcons and antelopes without chains; on S. six similar seats but retaining old misericordes (Plate 131) as follows: (a) The Resurrection, at sides a man and broken carving; (b) Man kneeling at prayer-desk, at sides a mutilated crucifix ? and the Virgin and Child; (c) Seated man with flat cap and sceptre or sword, at sides broken carving and man's head; (d) The Annunciation, at sides censing angels; (e) Two wrestlers, at

sides mermaid and a shell with a mutilated figure; (f) Carving defaced; at ends of desk, two moulded standards (Plate 131) with carved figures at top, on E. two bishops back to back and two lions' heads, and on W. probably St. John and St. James, back to back, standing on beasts; part of book-rest old, and trefoiled panels in front with spandrels carved with winged dragons, falcons, griffons, foliage and roses, early 15th-century and restored with new work in 1896, reputed to have come from Wigmore Abbey, and evidently part of a larger series of stalls. Table: In N. chapel-plain, with chamfered posts, 17th or 18th-century. Miscellanea: In N. chapel-six carved wooden angels holding shields, from ends of roof-trusses, late 15th-century. In chancel and N. chapel- 15 th-century wood tracery incorporated in prayerdesks and similar work in detached door in aisle-chapel. Condition-Good.

<http://www.wigmore-abbey.org.uk/leintwardine.htm>

Parish of Wigmore Abbey St. Mary Magdalene. Leintwardine

St. Mary Magdalene Leintwardine is the largest of our churches. It is built partly within, and partly on the Vallum of the Roman settlement of Bravonium. The foundations are Saxon and Norman but the main part of the church is 13th and 14th century. The Lady Chapel was formerly the Mortimer Chapel. This was built by Roger de Mortimer in order for the masses to be said. These were offered for his and his wife's soul and also those of his mistress, Queen Isabella, and her husband Edward II. The church contains fine early 15th century oak choir stalls, benches and misericords* which came from Wigmore Abbey after the dissolution of the monasteries. In the vestry there is also a large monument to General Sir Banestre Tarleton (1833), with a military still life. This church has been awarded a Local Heritage Initiative grant for work on the God's Acre Project in the churchyard. This funds surveys of the ecology and monuments, and pay s for education work and maintenance in the churchyard. The liturgy used is Common Worship. There is a monthly service which incorporates a Sunday School . Two new Misericords (2010 & 2012) A recent addition (in 2010) to the church is a newly carved Misericord. The scene depicts life in 'The Sun Inn' and Flossie Lane long time proprietor. The Sun is one of the last 'Parlour Pubs' in England and well worth an evening visit. The Sun has linked up with the neighbouring 'Fiddlers Elbow' fish and chips shop, you can put in an order for fish and chips and have it delivered to you in the Sun before continuing your tour of our churches. In 2012 a second new Misericord was added, this records the work and sporting activities of the village Butcher 'Dougie Griffiths'.

One of the larger parish churches in the Wigmore district of north Herefordshire, Leintwardine's parish church retains parts of its Saxon foundations. The church was rebuilt in the Norman period, and again in the 13th century. It is this 13th century church that provides the basis for the lovely historic building we can see today.

The history of the site predates even the Saxon foundation of the church, however. St Mary Magdalene is built on a section of the vallum (defensive ditch) of the Roman settlement of Bravonium. The Roman underpinnings have resulted in the chancel of the church being raised above the level of the nave.

The Lady Chapel was originally a chantry built by Roger de Mortimer, lover of Queen Isabella and de facto ruler of England after the pair deposed Isabella's husband, Edward II. Mortimer built the chantry as a place for prayers to be said for the souls of himself, his wife, Isabella, and Edward.

With St Mary Magdalene are a collection of fine choir stalls, misericords, and benches salvaged from Wgmore Abbey after the abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII. There is also a rather grandiose monument to General Sir Banestre Tarleton, who fought in the American War of Independence.

Lincoln-Bailgate (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 14′ 4.006″ N, 0° 32′ 17.808″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Bailgate,_Lincoln

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/snippet/17422>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln-Bailgate

St Mary Magdalene, Bailgate is a Grade II listed parish church in Lincoln, England.

History

The church stands in the Exchequer near the site of a Saxon church, St Mary's, (which is believed to be under the present cathedral building) mentioned in the Domesday book. The current building dates from the late twelfth/early thirteenth century, was opened in 1317 and was rebuilt in 1695, following damage by the Parliamentary forces in 1644. In 1882 George Frederick Bodley undertook some remodelling work including a chancel screen and organ case.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1388540>

Details

GV II

Church. Late C13, rebuilt 1695 and remodelled 1882 by G F Bodley. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings and plain tile roof. Decorated style. PLAN: north-west tower, nave and chancel under continuous roof, north aisle, vestry. EXTERIOR: square tower, 3 stages, has a renewed crenellated parapet with remains of gargoyles. To west, a doorway with hoodmould and single shafts. Above it, a 3-light window with hoodmould. Above again, a 2-light flat headed opening with ogee headed lights. Nave and chancel, 7 bays, has chamfered plinth, coped parapet and gables with crosses. West end has a C17 elliptical arched doorway with cornice and panelled double doors. Above, a 2-light window with shields in the blocked lower lights, and on either side, a niche, all with linked hoodmoulds. South side has, to left, 2 blocked flat headed windows c1695, and to right, five C19 2-light windows with flowing tracery and hoodmoulds. East end has a stepped sill band and a 5-light ogee headed window. Vestry has four C13 style single lancets. INTERIOR: nave has a 5 bay arcade with fillet moulded quatrefoil piers, double chamfered arches and hoodmoulds. Moulded sill band with fleurons. Pointed barrel vaulted wooden roof with stencilled decoration. North aisle has a panelled dado, sill band, 2 stained glass windows and stencilled panelled ceiling. Panelled organ case by Bodley at east end. Chancel has a Perpendicular style oak screen by Bodley, stencilled panelled dado with frieze, sill band to south and east. North side has organ pipes on a carved wooden corbel. East end has a carved wooden gradine and a stained glass window, C19, with moulded surround. South side has 2 stained glass windows, 1911. Roof similar to nave, with more elaborate decoration. FITTINGS include C19 traceried panelled octagonal oak pulpit and font with mask corbels, brass lectern, and chairs. C20 panelled stalls and bookstands. MEMORIALS include four C19 marble and slate tablets and four C20 brasses. Round headed marble and slate war memorial tablet, 1921. (Buildings of England : Lincolnshire: Pevsner N: Lincolnshire: London: 1989-: 498).

Linlithgow (West Lothian), St. Magdalene's Chapel (of St. Magdalene's Hospital)

Koordinaten: 55° 58' 36.862" N, 3° 35' 7.44" W

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1370557290>

St. Magdalene's Chapel of St. Magdalene's Hospital, Linlithgow

The chapel which belonged to the -> St Magdalen's Hospital.

Linlithgow (West Lothian), St. Magdalene's Hospital

Koordinaten: 55° 58' 36.862" N, 3° 35' 7.44" W

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/49189/linlithgow-st-magdalenes-hospital>

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1329836865>

St. Magdalene's Hospital, Linlithgow

In 1795 it was recorded that the chief fair in Linlithgow was 'St Magdalene's on 2nd of August' (OSA xiv, 560). Notes in St A. Cop., p. 439 state that it 'stood at the east end of the town, at the foot of Pilgrim's Hill, where a Lazarite convent had existed since the time of Alexander II. The hospital is sometimes said to have been founded by James I, but it was existent much earlier, for Edward III in 1336 appointed a preceptor.' NMRS records (Camore ID 49189): The Hospital of St Mary Magdalene is first mentioned in 1335. It is recorded as a poor's hospital in 1528, but may originally have been a leper-hospital, as payments to the Lazar House of Linlithgow are recorded in the fifteenth century. See NMRS for further details. The hospital sat on lands, or had lands nearby, called Magdalenside. These lands appear in RMS ii no. 2051 (1490 x 1491): '9 sol. de una acra terre campestris in le Magdalenside; 2 sol. 3 den de una perticata terre campestris in Magdalenside; 2 sol.3 den. de alia perticata terre ibidem; 4 sol. 6 den. de dimedia acra terre campestris in le Magdalenside', the rent from these lands now being used to support a chaplainry of St John the Baptist in the parish kirk of Linlithgow. A short distance to the west of the hospital is St Magdalen's Distillery (OS 6 inch 1st edn).

https://archive.org/stream/cu31924028080566/cu31924028080566_djvu.txt

Linlithgow had an hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, which took the place of a religious estabhshment belonging to the Knights of the Order of St Lazarus. The latter foundation seems to have fallen into decay, and was reorganised during the reign of James L as a hospital for the entertainment of pilgrims. It stood at the foot of Pilgrim-hill, to the east of the burgh, and gave name to Spittal-croft in its neighbourhood. The patron saint of the hospital was long remembered in a local fair called Mary Magdalene's. On the ground where the fair was held once stood St Magdalene's Cross.

Linlithgow (West Lothian), St. Magdalene's Well

Koordinaten: 55° 58' 33.834" N, 3° 35' 6.9" W

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1329837284>

<http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/record/rcahms/49213/linlithgow-st-magdalenes-well/rcahms>

Mary Magdalene's Well, Linlithgow

OS 6" map (1856)

An excellent well, which is said to have supplied St. Magdalene's Hospital ([NT07NW 20](#)) with water. There is no tradition that it was ever consecrated as a holy well.

Name Book 1856

The site of this well falls within a ploughed field. No further information.

Visited by OS (BS) 20 March 1974

Little Brickhill (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 58' 59.135" N, 0° 40' 33.254" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol4/pp298-303>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Little_Brickhill

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Little Brickhill

CHURCH

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE consists of a chancel measuring internally 27 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., south chapel 15 ft. by 12 ft., nave 48 ft. by 18 ft., south aisle 12 ft. wide, south porch, west tower 7 ft. 6 in. square and small chamber south of the tower. It is built of rubble with stone dressings; the roof of the porch is covered with tiles and the other roofs are slated. A church, probably built a little before the middle of the 12th century, when the advowson was granted to the priory of Combwell in Kent, consisted apparently of the present nave and a chancel, but the only detail of that period now remaining is a fragment of the north doorway. A transeptal chapel was added on the north side of the nave about 1330 and a few years later the chancel was rebuilt. At some time in the 15th century the tower was built at the north end of the west wall and towards the end of the century a chamber, roofed continuously with the nave, was added on the south side of the tower, giving it the appearance of being built within the north-west angle of the nave. The south chapel and aisle and the south porch were added about a century later. In 1703 the north transeptal chapel and part of the chancel were blown down; the former has not been rebuilt, but the arch (now blocked) opening from it to the nave, and a piscina set in what is now the external face of the north wall of the nave, still remain. The fabric of the church was at this time repaired, and a second restoration was undertaken in 1864, when the chancel was practically rebuilt.

All the windows of the chancel are modern; the only ancient feature is a four-centred arch to the chapel at the west end of the south wall, which probably dates from the end of the 16th century. The pointed chancel arch, however, is of the mid 14th century and has two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner supported by semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases. The south chapel has been considerably restored; there is an original four-centred arch to the aisle on the west, a restored doorway and a modern window on the south, and a restored three-light window on the east. A trefoiled piscina, dating probably from the late 13th century and now without a bowl, has been reset very low in the south wall, and in the east wall are a moulded bracket and a locker.

On the south side of the nave there is a late 16th century arcade of four pointed arches, supported by octagonal pillars and responds with moulded capitals and bases, and at the south-east is a trefoiled piscina of the 14th century with a circular bowl, doubtless for the nave altar. On the east wall are two plain corbels which supported the rood beam, and there is a head corbel at the east end of each of the north and south walls. At the east end of the north

wall is the blocked arch to the destroyed north chapel, which now forms a recess. It dates from the first half of the 14th century and has a pointed head and responds with moulded capitals and bases. In the wall outside, formerly inside the chapel, is a trefoiled piscina of the same period. There are three windows in the north wall, a modern one set in the blocking of the chapel arch, and two restored square-headed 15th-century windows, the western of two and the other of three lights. The north doorway, now blocked, has a depressed arch under a square head and dates from the 16th century; in the walling outside to the west of it is a fragment of a round arch which was probably the head of the original doorway. At the north end of the west wall is a narrow and lofty 15th-century arch opening to the ground stage of the tower, and to the south of it is a pointed doorway to the chamber adjoining the tower on the south, which is lighted by two loop holes on the west.

All the windows of the south aisle are modern, but the pointed south doorway is of about 1280 and has been reset in its present position. A large blocked window with a four-centred head can be traced in the walling west of the doorway. The south porch has a four-centred archway and is lighted from either side by a restored window of two trefoiled lights in a square head.

The tower is of three stages, with massive western buttresses, and is surmounted by an embattled parapet. In the west wall of the ground stage is a partially renewed 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head. The second stage is lighted from the north by a cinquefoiled light with a square external head and label; the windows of the bell-chamber are modern.

The font has a plain circular bowl dating probably from the 13th century, and a modern, or possibly recut, stem and base. There is a 17th-century communion table in the south aisle, and an alms shovel dated 1664 is preserved in the south chapel. On the east wall of the aisle is a wood-framed monument to William Benett, who died in 1658.

The tower contains a ring of three bells: the treble, inscribed 'KPCI na an na an an an,' the smalls in black letter, probably dates from the 16th century; the second, inscribed 'Ad Convocandum cœtvm 1639 I.K,' is by James Keene; and the tenor is inscribed 'Chandler made me 1669.' There is also a small bell, probably of the 17th century, but with no inscription.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten and a plated flagon and salver.

The registers date from 1559.

Advowson

The church, which has probably always been dedicated in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, (fn. 148) was given by Robert de Turnham to the priory of Combwell, which he founded in the reign of Henry II. (fn. 149) In or before the early years of the 13th century it was appropriated and a vicarage was ordained, which originally consisted of the altarage, lesser tithes, 11 acres of land and a competent manse. (fn. 150) This provision seems to have been found in sufficient, and in the early years of the reign of Henry VIII the vicar claimed the tithes of corn in accordance with an agreement said to have been made a century before between the predecessors of himself and the present prior, by which the rights of the priory had been commuted for a pension of 20s. (fn. 151) The parsonage of Little Brickhill with its glebe lands and rents was reckoned amongst the possessions of this house in 1535, (fn. 152) and remained in the Crown after its suppression in that year (fn. 153) until 1537, when it was included in a grant of the site of Combwell Priory and its possessions to Thomas Culpepper. (fn. 154) In 1542 this advowson with other property once of Combwell, which had reverted to the Crown on the attainder of Thomas, was granted to Sir John Gage, Comptroller of the Household, (fn. 155) whose son and heir apparent Edward, with Sir John Baker, received the reversion rather more than six months later. (fn. 156) An exchange shortly afterwards effected between Sir John Gage and Cranmer vested the church of Little Brickhill in the see of Canterbury, (fn. 157) the primate and his successors being afterwards exonerated from the

rent reserved, (fn. 158) which had been granted to Sir John in 1546. (fn. 159) It was a peculiar of the archbishop until 1852, (fn. 160) since which year the living has been in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. (fn. 161).

There is said to have been an ancient chantry chapel on the north side of the church. (fn. 162) Possibly this was served by the chaplain of the lord of the manor, who in 1503 received 66s. 8d. a year. (fn. 163)

Little Hereford (Herefordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 18' 29.934" N, 2° 39' 20.03" W

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101082535-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-little-hereford>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Little_Hereford](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene

LITTLE HEREFORD CP

SO 56 NE

5/36 Church of St Mary

Magdalene

11.6.59

II*

Parish church. C12 and C13 nave and west tower, C14 chancel. C19 restoration. Sandstone rubble with dressings of the same material, Welsh slate roof. West tower, nave and chancel. West tower: three stages with two string courses and pyramidal roof, lancet windows to north and south with doorway to west with two-centred arched head of three orders, second stage has lancet to west and south, pairs of lancets to bell stage. Nave: C13 lancet to left and 2-light C19 window and early C14 window of two cinquefoil headed lights to right of C19 south porch; mid- to late C13 south doorway with two-centred arched head and of three orders, inner rounded and outer two are moulded. The north side of the nave has later C13 window with two trefoil-headed lights and quatrefoil, and 2-light C19 window to left end. Single C12 semi-circular headed light and C19 lancet to right. Chancel: south side has early C14 window with two cinque-foil headed lights to right and one trefoil-headed light to left of C13 or C14 doorway with chamfered jambs and segmental pointed head. North side of chancel has to the left early C14 window of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights and a quatrefoil and to the right late C13 window of trefoil-headed light, 3-light C19 window to east end. Interior: two-centred tower arch of three orders, outer plain and inner moulded orders, inner order carried on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, early C14 chancel arch with two chamfered ribs dying onto square responds. C15 rood loft stair has square headed lower doorway in the south respond of the arch and a similar upper doorway to west.

Fittings: C12 or C13 font with circular bowl, plain capping and circular base, piscina in west wall of nave above chancel arch with trefoiled head, further piscina in chancel with trefoiled head. Early C14 sedilia in chancel; three recessed seats with trefoiled heads. Early C14 tomb recess in south wall of nave with moulded segmental arch, septfoiled and with sub-cusping, gabled and finialed label with ball flower ornament, recess flanked by tall pedestals each with trefoiled panels and gabled. Pair of similar recesses in north wall of chancel with moulded, crocketed and finialed labels, eastern recess retains slab with incised female figure with veiled headdress. (RCHM, Vol 3, p 65; BoE, p 236).

Littleton (Middlesex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 24′ 24.012″ N, 0° 27′ 43.618″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Littleton,_Spelthorne

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_church,_Littleton

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Littleton

The Church of England parish church of St Mary Magdalene is now part of a united benefice with the parish of St Nicholas, Shepperton.

The building is Grade I listed. The chancel and south aisle are 13th-century, on 12th-century foundations. The north aisle is 14th-century. In the 16th century the west tower and nave clerestory were built. In the tower are three bells cast in 1666 by William I Eldridge, who had bell-foundries at Wokingham and Chertsey. Early in the 18th century the fourth stage of the tower was added. On the north side of the chancel are two vestries: the first added in 1705 and the second about 1730.]

Fittings include 15th-century choir stalls with cusped ogee arches and panelling in the spandrels said to have come from Winchester, a complete set of late medieval pews, restored, and very restored rood screen of circa 1500, fine Flemish altar rails with C-scroll carving on the newels, very deep rich carving depicting the 10 commandments and eagles in chancel of circa 1700, an early Georgian wooden pulpit with arcaded tracery and small narrow high window into the south-east angle between nave and chancel to provide light, an Octagonal stone font with elaborate quatrefoil pierced and crocketed font cover of ogee domed section above, on a square pier, a hatchment on North tower wall.

In the nave there used to be a set of six Italian Trecento pilaster panel paintings, painted in about 1365–70 and attributed to Jacopo di Cione and his workshop. Each depicts a different Christian figure: the evangelists John and Luke, the monks Anthony the Great and Peter Damian, and two members of the Camaldolese order: Beata Paola (died 1368) and Bruno Bonifacio. How they came to be at the church is not known. They were first recorded early in the 19th century by the art collector William Young Ottley (1771–1836). Since about 2009 they have been on loan to the National Gallery.

In the 1830s the Wood family had 24 colours of the Grenadier Guards hung in the chancel. In 2012 they were taken down and presented to The Guards Museum at Wellington Barracks.

Former chantry

Its chantry was founded in 1324 by Thomas de Littleton, then rector of Harrow, and formerly rector of Spaxton. By his agreement with the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, they bound the abbey to pay 5 marks yearly to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of St. Mary in the church of Littleton, in honour of the saint, and for the souls of the founder, of his parents, and of Simon de Micham. The chaplain was to be appointed by Thomas de Littleton, and after his death by Sir Geoffrey de Perkelee, the rector of Littleton, and his successors. In 1547–48 the chantry was last served by a French priest, Sir Philip Lyniard, who had a house, an orchard, and a little croft or close. However, the Dissolution of Chantries Act 1547 preceded the Dissolution of the Monasteries the following year and split between the lord of the manor and rector.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol2/pp401-406#h3-0003>

CHURCH

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE consists of chancel 39 ft. 2 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., nave 33 ft. 4 in. by 19 ft. 4 in., north aisle 6 ft. wide, south aisle 6 ft. 9 in. wide, west tower, and

some buildings on the north of the chancel, which were burialplaces for the Wood family, built in 1705, but are now transformed into vestries.

The chancel seems to date from the 13th century, and the plan of the nave is perhaps of the 12th, a south aisle having been added in the 13th century, and a north aisle in the 14th; the clearstory is of red brick, and probably of the 16th century; and the west tower except for its top stage, and the south porch are perhaps of the same date. The walls, except those of the clearstory and north aisle, are rough-cast, and the roofs are red tiled, with plastered coves. The chancel has a modern east triplet of lancets, two original lancets on the north, to the east of which is a modern doorway into the vestries; and in the south wall three modern lancets, a window of two trefoiled lights at the south-east, and a south door between the first and second lancets from the east. The proportions suggest that it has been lengthened eastward since its first setting out.

The chancel arch is old work in two pointed chamfered orders, and at the springing is a modern moulded string; to the south of it, in the angle of the nave, is a lancet window inserted to give light to the pulpit, which looks like old work re-used.

The nave has a north arcade of two bays, with arches of two chamfered orders with a label, and an octagonal central column of 14th-century detail; the responds have a moulded string on the inner order only. The south arcade has two pointed chamfered orders with a large circular column, and semi-octagonal responds with plain capitals, probably cut down, and bases which show remains of 13th-century detail. The clearstory has two square-headed two-light windows on either side over the arches, of cut red brick with moulded labels. The walling of the north aisle is rough rubble of stone and flint; in the west wall is an old lancet window, and to the south of it can be seen the angle of the earlier aisleless nave. In the north wall is a pointed 14th-century doorway with an external hood; it is now blocked, and contains a small window. To the east is a window of two trefoiled lights with a segmental head, the jambs being probably 14th-century work, while the tracery is modern.

The south aisle has an old lancet window at the west end, and a modern doorway and two-light window on the south. The porch has a fourcentred outer order and moulded 16th-century beams in the ceiling.

The tower is in four stages; the top stage, which seems an 18th-century addition, has no roof, but a quatrefoiled opening in each wall. The third stage has two-light belfry windows in red brick, and in the ground stage is a fourcentred west door with a three-light window over it. There are some simple 15th-century pews in the nave, and in the vestry is an old iron-bound chest of the reign of Henry VIII, ornamented with leather and nail work. The pulpit is good 18th-century work, and at the west end of the nave is a large organ. The font is octagonal on a round stem, and is ancient but extremely plain. Its pierced and domed wooden cover seems to include a little old woodwork.

In the north wall of the chancel is a brass inscription taken up from the floor, 'Here lyeth Lady Blanche Vaughan, sometyme wyfe of Syr Hugh Vaughan, knight, who lyeth buried at Westmynst' whych Lady Blanche decessyd the VIIIth day of deceber, An^o Dni m l vcliii whose soules Ihu pdon.' Below is a shield with three castles and a fleur de lis, and on each side of the shield a double rose, having on their centres the words 'Ihu mercy.' There are several later monuments to the family of Wood.

In the church are eight pairs of colours of the Grenadier Guards, and two red ensigns belonging to the same.

There are three bells by W. Eldridge, 1666.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1632, engraved with three fleurs de lis in a border bezanty, quartering a fesse checky in a border engrailed, the whole impaling a quarterly shield: 1st, a bend bearing three stags' heads embossed on an escutcheon between six crosslets fitchy; 2nd, three leopards passant, a label of three points; 3rd, checky; 4th, a lion rampant; a flagon with date mark 1734, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Wood in that year; a small cover paten of 1632,

engraved with a goat's or bull's head breathing fire; a standing paten of 1680; a chalice of the 1696 cycle; and an embossed salver marked N I.E.1677.

The earlier registers are: (1) christenings 1579 to 1652, marriages 1564 to 1652, burials 1562 to 1651; (2) woollen burials 1678 to 1715, marriages 1678 to 1705, burials without affidavits 1698 to 1705; (3) printed marriages, 1754 to 1810; (4) baptisms 1664 to 1811, burials 1664 to 1812, and marriages 1664 to 1751.

ADVOWSON

The church of St. Mary Magdalene is first mentioned in 1209. (fn. 98) The living is a rectory, the gift of which appears to have been held in early times by the sub-tenant of the manor. It was conveyed by Robert de Leveland in 1209 to Robert de Winton, (fn. 99) and appears to have remained with the de Wintons for over a century, Edmund de Winton presenting in 1335. (fn. 100) It then probably passed to William de Perkelee, who presented on four occasions between 1321 and 1336. (fn. 101) Four years later, however, it was conveyed by Master John de Redeswelle, parson of 'Goderushton,' to Sir John de Moleyns. (fn. 102) On Sir John's imprisonment in that same year (fn. 103) it was taken into the king's hand, Edward III presenting in 1343. (fn. 104)

In September 1345 Edward III gave the order to restore the advowson of the church of Littleton to Sir John. (fn. 105) At Easter 1346 the latter conveyed it to Sir Guy de Brian. (fn. 106) At midsummer in the same year a settlement of the advowson was made by John Gogh (apparently a trustee) on Edward de Bohun and Philippa his wife, with remainder in default of heirs to Guy de Brian. (fn. 107) This may perhaps be explained in connexion with Moleyns' recent forfeiture. The person represented by Gogh may possibly have had a grant of the advowson between 1340 and 1345, so that the rights of both parties may have been compromised in this act.

In 1355, however, the advowson of Littleton was settled by Edward de Bohun on his wife: (fn. 108) Edward died childless in 1362, (fn. 109) so that the lastmentioned settlement would be rendered ineffective by the former remainder in favour of Guy de Brian. The latter evidently came into possession, for he gave it in 1372 to the priory of Hounslow, for the remembrance of his own and his wife's anniversary. (fn. 110) It remained with Hounslow Priory until it was granted by Prior Thomas Hide to Edmund Windsor. (fn. 111) Andrew Lord Windsor presented in 1537, (fn. 112) the next presentation being made by his son's executor, (fn. 113) Roger Roper, in 1554. (fn. 114) The advowson was sold by his grandson, Edward Lord Windsor, in 1563, with the manor, (fn. 115) and came with the latter to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, who first presented in 1572. (fn. 116) In 1610 the advowson was granted by the king to William Hughes, (fn. 117) who was probably a fishing grantee. Later in the same year he and his father Reginald Hughes conveyed their right to Francis Townley, (fn. 118) but the Earl of Hertford presented in 1616 and 1617. (fn. 119) Litigation ensued, and Francis Townley recovered the right of presentation from the earl, (fn. 120) and the rector, who had been inducted in 1617, was admitted a second time (in 1619) on Townley's presentation. (fn. 121) The Seymours, however, seem to have retained some right in it, for in 1637 Frances Countess of Hertford held the patronage for the term of her life, (fn. 122) after which it appears to have passed to the Townleys. Nicholas Townley held it in 1650, (fn. 123) and conveyed it in 1660 to Thomas Wood. (fn. 124) It has remained with his descendants to the present day (fn. 125) and is now held with the manor by Captain Thomas Wood. In 1341 the parish was rated at £9 6s. 8d., but because the land was sandy, and the inhabitants were unable to sow it on account of their poverty, only £6 could be raised. (fn. 126) The rectory was valued at £14 at the Dissolution, (fn. 127) and the same in 1548. (fn. 128) In an extent of 1610, a mill, house, dovecote, orchard, garden and fishing are mentioned as belonging to the rectory. (fn. 129)

A chantry was founded in 1324 by Thomas de Littleton, then rector of Harrow, and formerly rector of Spaxton. (fn. 130) By an agreement with the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, the latter bound themselves to pay 5 marks yearly to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of St. Mary in the church of Littleton, in honour of the saint, and for the souls of the founder, of his parents, and of Simon de Micham. The chaplain was to be appointed by Thomas de Littleton, and after his death by Sir Geoffrey de Perkelee, the rector of Littleton, and his successors. (fn. 131) In 1548 the chantry was served by a French priest, Sir Philip Lyniard, who had a house, an orchard, and a little croft or close. (fn. 132) After the dissolution of the chantries in 1548 the land seems to have been held by the Crown until 1610, when it was included in a grant of the advowson of the rectory to William Hughes. (fn. 133) It has probably descended since with the rectory.

Little Whelnetham (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 12' 21.71" N, 0° 45' 46.08" E

<http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/lwhelnetham.html>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Little+Whelnetham&gridref=TL8860>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Little Whelnetham

Although the A134 between Bury and Sudbury is an awful road, it is easy to escape it, and the hills to the east of it are Suffolk's prettiest, and full of pretty villages. These are ancient parishes. These villages were here before the Norman conquest, and almost up until the industrial revolution this was one of the most heavily populated parts of England. As recently as the 1930s most people in the villages worked the land around, and a railway line threaded through. But that is now gone, and to climb the road up from Sicklesmere is to enter a peace unknown in Suffolk for centuries.

Little Whelnetham today is little more than two rows of cottages and houses lining the road to Bradfield St George, but this is merely symptomatic of what the second half of the 20th Century did to rural England. Now, there is no shop, no post office, nothing except the church to suggest a sense of community. And, being a chapel of ease to Bradfield St George rather than a parish church, St Mary Magdalene hosts just four services a year. Even some redundant churches manage more.

It is easy to find evidence of the medieval life and liturgy of the churches around here, but at Little Whelnetham (pronounced well-nee-th'm) there is something even more ancient. Just to the east of the chancel, set in a mound in the graveyard, is a low, circular structure about 12 feet in diameter, composed of flint and rubble. It is almost certainly the base of a round tower, perhaps part of an earlier church. Round towers are not common in this part of Suffolk, but there is one a couple of miles away at Beyton, and others to the west at Little Saxham and Risby. The remains here at Little Whelnetham suggest the possibility that there were once many more of them. Does it mean that there were once two churches in this churchyard? Perhaps, for such an arrangement is not unknown. However, it is more likely to be a rebuilding, I think. There is no reason why, I suppose, that a rebuilt church should be set exactly on the same site as its predecessor. There is a case for saying that it might have reused previous foundations, but we know that a lot of early Suffolk churches were built without any foundations at all.

In any event, St Mary Magdalene now sits to the west of what appears to be its former self, and presents us with a tower that Mortlock thought older than its apparently 14th century details would suggest. Simon Cotton, my expert contact on Suffolk wills and bequests, acknowledges that the tower is difficult to date. As he points out, Pevsner suggests a 14th

century origin, but the belfry windows look advanced Perpendicular, and the brick battlements could easily be early 16th century. He tells me that the late Peter Northeast recorded a 1453 bequest by John Dekys' of 6s 8d to a tower which is highly likely to be Little Whelnetham. Also, in 1510, John Bunne's will left 10s to the covering of litill Queltham stepill. As Simon says, it all fits, doesn't it? Looking at the nave, Mortlock went for a 13th or possibly even 12th century origin, although there's no doubt the whole thing was given a thorough 14th century going over, and inside the roof appears to be even later, perhaps contemporary with the final crowning of the tower.

As with several churches around here, the keystone of the late medieval south doorway arch is fashioned into an angel. You step into a curious interior, not easily grasped and not wholly like any other. The first impression is of a church which is endearingly shabby, without the polished shine of many Victorianised parish churches. There is no electricity, and crowns of candles hang from the nave roof. And part of the charm of this place is this lovely early 16th century roof with its hammerbeams and braces. Who are the crowned figures on the beam ends? Each one is different. The first instinct is that they are angels which have lost their wings, but if these figures ever had wings then they must have been enormous. And if they are angels, they are strikingly human ones. They are reminiscent of the increasingly secular figures on the contemporary roof miles away at Hockwold in Norfolk. Could they be drawn from the same original source, or even be by the same workshop? Questions, questions. Below them, the lion corbels stare sullenly down, offering no answers.

A 17th century bench end depicts a grinning and undeniably masculine bull, and the initials JB - almost certainly the seat of a churchwarden called John or James Bull. There are some image brackets in the south-east corner of the nave, which are decorated with foliage and castellations. And then there is that curious lectern. I've never seen another one quite like it. Indeed, judging by the unlikely angle and obviously added book ledge, Mortlock thought it might not have been intended as a lectern at all. In the first years of the 21st Century it had been severely vandalised, but then repaired so well that I never would have known if the lady across the road hadn't told me.

Outside, the view to the west is impressive. St Mary Magdalene is a hilltop church, suggestive of an ancient site. A couple of miles off on the next ridge stands Nowton church, the land falling away from where you stand and then rising up to meet it. Out of sight behind you, the church at Bradfield St George stands a similar distance to the east. You can't help imagining that these were once three connected pagan sites of some significance.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Whelnetham

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene,_Little_Whelnetham

The parish church of St Mary Magdalene is a medieval church whose origins are not precisely known. The tower seems typical of 14th century, and Pevsner dated it as such, but it may well be substantially older, with parts perhaps dating to the 12th century.

To the east of the church is four-metre structure of flint and rubble, almost certainly part of a circular tower and perhaps part of an earlier church.

Mehr:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vLPhSBO39Ec>

Liverpool (Merseyside/Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 24' 38.009" N, 2° 58' 10.571" W / Kempston Street

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/LAN/Liverpool/StMaryMagdalene>

St. Mary Magdalene, Liverpool

Church History

It was founded before 1829 in Kempston Street. It closed in 1929.

Church Records

Whilst every effort has been made to record exact details of record office and library holdings you are recommended to check with them before visiting to ensure that they do hold the records and years you wish to examine. Similarly check with transcript publishers to ensure they cover the records and years you require before making a purchase.

It was located at SJ3556290853 (Lat/Lon 53.410537, -2.970846).

Llantwit Major (South Glamorgan), Galilee Chapel (of Church of Our Lady and St. Illtyd)

Koordinaten: 51° 24' 28.897" N, 3° 29' 15.976" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Illtyd%27s_Church,_Llantwit_Major#The_Galilee_Chapel

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:Our_Lady_and_St_Illtyd_Catholic_Church,_Llantwit_Major](#)

Galilee Chapel, Our Lady and St. Illtyd Church, Llantwit Major

St Illtyd's Church is a church complex in Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan, southeast Wales. It is located at the site of the oldest college in the United Kingdom, Cor Tewdws, which was founded c. 395 AD in honour of the Roman Emperor Theodosius I. It was refounded by St. Illtud c. 508 AD, from whom it derives its name. The current church building was built in the 11th century by the Normans, with portions being rebuilt in the 13th and 15th centuries. The church building is one of the oldest and best-known parish churches in Wales. It is a grade I listed building, or building of exceptional interest, and has been called both the "Westminster Abbey of Wales" for its unique collection of carved stones and effigies, and "the most beautiful church in Wales."

The parish is currently part of the Rectorial Benefice of Llantwit Major in the Diocese of Llandaff.

The Galilee Chapel

The Galilee chapel was built on the western end of the West chapel during the 13th century, and was positioned near the sacristy, where the vestments and church plate were stored.

Though its original purpose is unknown, it was endowed as a chantry by Sir Hugh Raglan in around 1470–80. When Parliament abolished chantries during the reign of Edward VI, the Galilee chapel fell into a ruined state for many centuries. In 2013, after two years of fundraising, the Galilee Project successfully raised funds to reconstruct the chapel and bring it back into use as a visitor's centre and exhibition centre for the Celtic crosses. The chapel was rededicated and reopened in November, 2013.

Video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7waL_MXjgAw

Lochmaben (Dumfriesshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 55° 7' 43.666" N, 3° 26' 31.823" W

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/66309/details/lochmaben+st+mary+magdalene+s+church+and+churchyard/>
<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1352674200>
<http://www.churches-uk-ireland.org/images/dumf/lochmaben.jpg>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lochmaben

Archaeological Notes

The church of St Mary Magdalene, granted to the monks of Gisburn in the 12th century by Robert de Brus, stood on the shores of Kirk Loch. It is said to have been burned by the Johnstones in 1593. Added to and altered over the centuries, it served the district till 1818 when it was pulled down.

NSA 1845; F H Groome 1903; C A R Radford 1954; TSA 1962,

No remains. The correct name is 'The Church of St Mary Magdalene'.

Visited by OS (RD) 20 June 1966.

Excavations were carried out in Lochmaben Church Yard in 1969 to verify the position of the Old Parish Church. A grave slab of probable late 13th or early 14th century date was found during the cleaning of a small portion of the footings later identified as the eastern end of the north wall. The top of the slab had been broken in order to fit it into the width of the wall.

Further excavation of the same length of wall revealed a rough slabbed long cist at a depth of 4 ft. This measured 122 cm by 41 cm and 23 cm deep and contained a skeleton. A small piece of 13th century pottery was found in the soil that filled the cist.

After photographing the skeleton and cist, the slabs were replaced and the excavation filled in. Several pieces of 14th century pottery were also found during the excavation.

J B Wilson 1972.

The medieval parish church of Lochmaben occupied the highest point within the present burial-ground to the E of the Kirk Loch, close to a holy well (NY08SE 6) and in the shadow of the Bruce castle (NY08SE 7). The juxtaposition of church and castle suggests that the church was a proprietorial foundation of the Bruce's.

The site of the church is evident as two contiguous rectangular depressions about 0.4m in depth, near the centre of the burial-ground; the western depression measures 12.8m from E to W by 8.8m transversely, the eastern 18m by 9m. This suggests that the church was probably a two-cell structure measuring about 27m in length overall, comparable to that at Buittle (NX85NW 1).

The earliest gravestone impinging on the church site is dated 1823. The E end of the church now lies beneath the obelisk raised in memory of William Jardine.

Various dressed stones are incorporated in the walls of the burial-ground and neighbouring manse garden, and some may be derived from the medieval church. A square block (0.20m by 0.19m and 0.30m thick), bearing the incised outline of what seems to be a pair of tweezers, now lying beneath a table-tomb, could be a fragment from a medieval graveslab. There are a number of 18th-century gravestones within the burial-ground.

Visited by RCAHMS (IMS), 27 September 1993.

Listed as church, burial-ground, long cist and medieval graveslab.

Little is known of the parish church of Lochmaben which received an early mention in 1202 when it was gifted to Guisborough in Yorkshire. It maintained its connection with Guisborough until after the Wars of Independence and was at the Reformation a prebend of Lincluden (Wilson, 1968, 5). The original church – dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene - stood in the old churchyard behind High Street along the shore of Kirk Loch. It was a Gothic edifice which was taken down in 1818 and replaced by Lochmaben Church which stands at the southern end of High Street. Although the church was burned during the 1593 feud between

the Maxwells and Johnstons and many may denounce this as sacrilege, one local writer of the last century argued passionately that the deliberate demolition of the Gothic edifice in 1818 was a still greater profanation of things sacred' (Graham, 1865, 123). Two pre-Reformation items which escaped the demolisher's gunpowder in 1818 are church bells which are still in use today.

Information from 'Historic Lochmaben: The Archaeological Implications of Development' (1980).

https://archive.org/stream/caledoniaorhisto05chal_0/caledoniaorhisto05chal_0_djvu.txt

Fraser, R. (1936a)

The story of Lochmaben Kirk

In: Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society 3rd, vol.19. Page(s): 296-311

Chalmers, George

Caledonia, or, An account, historical and topographic of North Britain from the most ancient to the present times, Volume 5

S. 174

Holywood, who held the rectorial revenues to their own use, and a vicarage was established for the service of the church. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kirkconnel, in the deanery of Nith, was taxed .?5 6s. 8d. At the epoch of the Reformation the rectorial revenues of the church of Kirkconnel were held by Lord Crichton of Sanquhar for payment of the small sum of ?20 yearly, to the abbot and monks of Holywood; and small as this rent was, his lordship withheld it for many years, and they were unable to enforce the payment (t). After the Reformation the patronage and the tithes of the church of Kirkconnel, with the other property of Holywood abbey, were vested in the king by the general annexation act, and they were granted in 1618 to John Murray of Lochmaben (u). In the reign of Charles II., the patronage of Kirkconnel was transferred to the Duke of Queensberry, whose successors still enjoy it, and are proprietors of nearly the whole parish (v). The Dukes of Queensberry were indeed patrons of all the parishes in this presbytery, except the parish of Closeburn. A small piece of land lying in this parish, which is enjoyed under a charter of 1444, for the payment of one shilling Scots money to the minister officiating at the altar of the blessed Virgin, still pays this petty charge to the established minister (w) of Kirkconnel. The church, with the manse and offices, were rebuilt in 1729. The ancient kirk may still be seen at no great distance, and still bears the name of old Kirkconnel. [The Parish Church has 160 communicants; stipend, ?409.]

Thus much then with regard to the parishes of the presbytery of Penpont. It is now proper to proceed into the presbytery of Lochmaben.

The parish of LOCHMABEN obviously derived its name from the town, which itself obtained its appellation from a fine lake which adjoins it on the southeast. This loch is situated in a level country, which exhibits a white appearance when contrasted with the black surface of the ridge that bounds it on the west; and hence the lake was called by the Scoto-Irish settlers here, Loch-ma-ban, the lake in the white plain. Robert de Bruce, who married the bastard daughter of William the Lion, 1183, and died before 1191, granted to the monks of Gisburn the church of Lochmaben, with other(t) In a rental of Holywood Abbey, given up by Thomas Campbell, the last abbot, about 1570, he complains that the rent of ?20 a year for the revenues of the church of Kirkconnel had been withheld by Lord Sanquhar for fifteen years last past. (MS. Rental Book, Fo. 100). The church lands which belonged to Kirkconnel, extending to forty shilling lands of the old extent, passed into lay hands about the time of the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 110.

(u) Acta Parl., iv. 575, 665.

(u) Inquis. Speciales, 344. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage

and property went to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

(w) Stat. Account, x. 453.

S. 175

churches and their appurtenances in Annandale (x). A discussion soon arose between the monks and the diocesan on the true construction of those several grants. This dispute was settled by an agreement in 1223. The monks were to retain the tithes of the corn, and to receive three marks yearly from the rector of Lochmaben. The bishop of Glasgow was to exercise the power of ordination and collation ; but there was reserved to William de Glencairn the church of Lochmaben, with the chapel of Rokele, for life, paying yearly to the monks three and thirty marks (y). The bishops of Glasgow afterwards enjoyed the right of appointing the rectors of the church of Lochmaben till the Reformation (z). In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James Y., the rectory of Lochmaben was taxed ?5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value. The church of Lochmaben is an old Gothic fabric which was dedicated to Mary Magdalene. It was defiled and ruined during the ferocious conflict of a family feud. The Maxwells, when they were overpowered by the Johnstons in 1593, fled for refuge to this church, but the Johnstons fired the sanctuary and compelled their foes to surrender (a). In the fifteenth century the bailies of Lochmaben endowed a chaplainry at the altar of the Virgin Mary, in the church of Lochmaben ; and they granted an acre of land with the marsh which was commonly called the Struther, with the second turn of the miltures of the mill. This endowment was confirmed by James III., 28th April, 1486 (6). Besides the chapel of Rokele, there were some other chapels in Lochmaben parish, the vestiges whereof still remain (c).

We thus perceive in almost every parish, various vestiges which evince how many more houses were dedicated to the worship of God before the Reformation than after it, when there were more pretences and less practice. In 1612, the barony of Lochmaben, with the tithes and the advowson of the church, were granted by James YI. to John Murray, groom of his majesty's bedchamber,

and ratified in parliament (d). In 1625, he was created Earl of Annandale,

(x) Chart, of Gisburn, Brit. Mus. This grant was confirmed by William de Bruce, and by Robert, the son of William. Dugdale's Monast., ii. 151. All those grants were confirmed by William the Lion, who died in 1214. Ib., 152.

(y) Chart. of Glasg., p. 151-2, 147. The chapel of Rokele stood on the lands of Rokele in Lochmaben parish. In the seventeenth century the name of this place obtained the form of Rockhill. It is now called Rockhall. The lands which belonged to the chapel of Rokele were seized by lay hands after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 264.

(z) On the vacancy of the see of Glasgow, in November 1508, the king presented Mr. William Stewart to the rectory of Lochmaben, vacant by the decease of Mr. John Erskine. Privy Seal Beg.,

iii. 193.

(a) Spotiswoode's Hist., 402.

(6) Regist. Mag., Sig. B., x. 144.

(c) Stat. Acc., vii. 235.

(d) Acta Parl., iv. 495, 664.

Lochmaben (Dumfriesshire), St. Mary Magdalen's Well

Koordinaten: 55° 7' 43.403" N, 3° 26' 34.451" W

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/66313/details/lochmaben+st+mary+magdalene+s+well/>

St. Mary Magdalen's Well, Lochmaben

Reputed to cure certain ailments, the well was approached by a downward flight of steps and had a circular freestone wall and freestone roof. Within the memory of the present inhabitants the wall and roof were levelled and the well covered with flagstones.

R Fraser 1936.

No trace of the well remains; the site falls in a grass covered caravan park. Name confirmed. Visited by OS (RD) 20 June 1966.

Loders (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 44' 44.992" N, 2° 43' 21.022" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/dorset/vol1/pp137-141>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church+Loders&gridref=SY4994>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Ecclesiastical (1) Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Plate 82) stands at the W. end of the village. The walls are of local rubble and ashlar with dressings of the same materials; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The manor was given by Richard de Redvers in about the year 1107 to the Norman abbey of Montebourg, and the Priory of Loders was founded as a cell of that abbey. The western half of the N. wall of the Chancel dates from the 12th century but the rest of the chancel seems to have been rebuilt and extended in the 13th century, which may also be the date of the Nave. Late in the 14th century the chancel-arch was rebuilt and the West Tower and South Porch added. Early in the 15th century the South Chapel was added and an upper storey built over the porch. Probably during the same century the E. half of the S. wall of the chancel was rebuilt. The Priory was dissolved with other alien houses in 1411. The church was restored in 1836 and in 1900, and the E. wall has been refaced or rebuilt. The monastic buildings seem to have stood to the N. of the church and some of the walls of Loders Court (3), to the N. of the chancel, may be of mediæval date.

The church is of some architectural interest and among the fittings the font and carvings should be noted.

Architectural Description-The Chancel (36 1/2 ft. by 16 1/4 ft. at the E. end and 14 3/4 ft. at the W. end) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are three windows, the easternmost of c. 1400 and of three cinque-foiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head; the second window is a partly restored 13th-century lancet; the third window is of the 12th century and is a single round-headed light, modern externally; below it is the shouldered head of a blocked doorway; the internal lintel is the reversed head of an early window; between the two western windows are the remains of a 12th-century respond of one large and one small shaft with remains of scalloped capitals; there was probably a second small shaft to the E. and the whole would seem to be the remains of the respond of a cross-arch, the side shafts perhaps supporting vaulting-ribs. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost of the 15th century and of three cinque-foiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a label; the middle window is of c. 1400 and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head

with a label; the westernmost window is modern except the splays; in its W. splay is a squint, from the S. chapel, with a flat triangular head; the 15th-century doorway has hollow-chamfered jambs and four-centred head; in the W. splay is a small recess with modern jambs and cinque-foiled ogee head; it is probably a lamp-niche. The late 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and moulded and springs from moulded and shafted responds with moulded and carved capitals and moulded bases.

The Nave (57 1/4 ft. by 20 1/4 ft.) has, in the N. wall, three windows, the two eastern of late 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a label; the eastern is much restored; the 15th-century westernmost window is much restored and of three cinque-foiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label with returned stops; at the E. end of the wall is the largely rebuilt rood-loft staircase now combined with a partly modern approach to the pulpit; the restored lower doorway has a chamfered lintel and the upper doorway has a flat four-centred head of early 16th-century date; between the two western windows are the jambs and two-centred arch of a blocked doorway and near the W. end of the wall is a second blocked doorway with a four-centred head. In the S. wall is an early 15th-century arcade of two bays, with two-centred and moulded arches springing from responds each with one shaft and a pier with four attached shafts with moulded bases and capitals enriched with paterae; the late 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs, four-centred head and label with returned stops; further W. is a much restored late 14th-century window similar to those in the N. wall and with a label. The South Chapel (30 1/2 ft. by 11 3/4 ft.) is of early 15th-century date, ashlar-faced and finished with an embattled parapet, pinnacles and carved stops or gargoyles. At the S.W. angle is a semi-octagonal stair-turret giving access to the room over the porch; it is finished with a moulded parapet, pinnacles and carved half-figures of men, some of whom are playing musical instruments. The E. window is of four cinque-foiled ogee lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label with head-stops. In the S. wall are two windows similar to the E. window.

The West Tower (12 ft. square) is ashlar-faced and of late 14th-century date; it is of three stages with an embattled parapet and gargoyles. The two-centred tower-arch is of two orders, the outer chamfered and continuous and the inner moulded and springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head; above it is a window of three trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and returned stops. The second stage has, in the S. wall, a window of two transomed and trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. The bell-chamber has in each wall a similar window but without transoms or labels.

The South Porch is of late 14th-century date, but the upper storey was added early in the 15th century and has a parapet similar to and continuous with that of the S. chapel; it is continued along the W. part of the S. wall of the nave. The outer archway has moulded jambs and segmental-pointed arch with a label and returned stops. The upper storey has, in the S. and W. walls, a window of one cinque-foiled light in a square head with a label.

The Roofs of the chancel and nave are of barrel-form and plastered; the latter has a moulded cornice on the side walls. The S. chapel has five chamfered tie-beams. The roofs of the porch, the storey over and the ground stage of the tower have chamfered beams.

Fittings-Bells: six; 3rd (not hung) perhaps by Thomas Purdue, 1647; 6th by Thomas Pennington, 1626. Brass: see under Monuments (3). Chest: In S. chapel (used as altar)-incorporates four traceried and four linen-fold panels, one panel with a shield bearing a dolphin and another with France modern, French, late 15th-century. Coffin-lid: In chancel-broken tapering slab of Purbeck marble with cross on calvary, 13th-century. Door: In tower-staircase-of nail-studded battens, with iron fleur-de-lis and strap-hinges, probably late 14th-century; in doorway to second stage, of battens with strap hinges, mediæval. Font (Plate 13):

square bowl of Purbeck marble with four round-headed panels in each face, rounded stone stem with four attached shafts or lobes, c. 1200. Glass: In E. window, to Margaret Nepean, 1833, figure subjects in the main lights, the birth of Christ, the Crucifixion, Resurrection and Baptism, with Evangelists' symbols, and figures in the tracery. In nave-in N.W. window, in tracery, blue rose and rays, 15th-century. In S. chapel-in tracery of S.E. window, figures of (a) bishop or abbot; (b) St. Barbara with tower; (c) St. Dorothy with basket and flowers; in tracery of second window, (d) Benedictine abbot, with manacle in right hand, probably St. Leonard; (e) man with bag and staff, 15th-century, largely in situ. Images: In E. wall of S. chapel-carved stone Crucifixion (Plate 10) with the Virgin and St. John, top missing, 15th-century. On W. wall of tower-carved stone Crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John and two smaller figures of donor and wife in recess with trefoiled ogee head, 15th-century, much weathered. Monuments and Floor-slabs. Monuments: In S. chapel-on S. wall, (1) to Rt. Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, 1822, wall-tablet with bust in low relief. In churchyard-S.E. of chancel, (2) to John Marsh and Maud his wife, 1708, also to their children Maud, 1703, Joan, 1707, Robert, Katherine and Elizabeth, 1708, table-tomb; (3) to Samuel Strong, 1779, Mary his wife, 1769, their daughters Elizabeth, 1796, and Grace, 1791, and others, table-tomb with shield-of-arms on brass inset in E. end; (4) to Joan Moss, early 18th-century, headstone; (5) to John Read, 1710, and Edith, his wife, headstone; further W., (6) to Edward Hansford, early 18th-century, slab; (7) to Robert, 1663-4, Matthew, 1709-10, and Robert Travers, 1709, on later table-tomb. Floor-slabs: In chancel-(1) to John Sampson, vicar, 15th-century; (2) to . . . Larder (?), 17th-century. In S. chapel-(3) to Robert Larder (?), 1616. Niches: In S. chapel-flanking E. window, two, with moulded brackets, side buttresses with pinnacles, canopy with trefoiled ogee heads, pinnacles and panelled soffit, early 15th-century. Paintings: In nave-on W. wall, remains of painted figures of Death (a skeleton) and Time, probably 17th-century. Piscina: In S. chapel-in S. wall, recess with cinque-foiled ogee arch in square head, quatre-foiled drain, early 15th-century. Plate: includes a stand-paten of 1728 given by John Sutton, vicar, in 1730, the year he gave similar patens to Bothenhampton and Frome St. Quintin. Recess: In chancel-in N. wall, with moulded jambs and ogee head, window-sill above formerly embattled, 14th-century, probably tomb-recess. Sundials: On E. side of entrance to S. porch-two scratchdials. Weather-vane: On tower-copper cock, probably late 17th or early 18th-century (Plate 54).

a(2) Wesleyan Chapel, 1,450 yards E.S.E. of the church, at Uploders, with walls faced with stucco and roofs covered with slates. A tablet in the N. wall records that the Chapel was built in 1827. It is a plain rectangular building gabled E. and W. with a bell-cote on the W. gable. The round-headed windows have wood frames dividing them into two two-centred transomed lights. There is an E. porch with Roman Doric columns with half-round antae and entablature. Inside there is an E. gallery with panelled front carried on two columns.

London-Bermondsey (London Borough of Southwark), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 49' 84" N, 0°08' 10" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalen_Bermondsey

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalen&gridref=TQ3379>

St. Mary Magdalen Church, Bermondsey

St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey is an Anglican church dedicated to St Mary Magdalen in Bermondsey in the London Borough of Southwark. The present building is late 17th century and is Grade II* listed.

Its parish extends as far as the Thames (including the south tower of Tower Bridge, City Hall and part of London Bridge Station). The parishes of St Olave Tooley Street, St Luke Grange Road and St John Horsleydown have all been merged into it.

History

A church of this dedication is first recorded on this site in 1290, serving lay workers at Bermondsey Abbey. The design of that building is not known, but in 1680 the church was demolished and rebuilt, retaining the late medieval tower with a gothic window and arches. This rebuilding was completed in about 1690, and was followed by the addition of a north gallery in 1705 and a south gallery in 1794. The south gallery retains its complete original boxed pews but those in the north gallery have had their gates removed. Further alterations were made under the supervision of the architect George Porter in 1830. He remodelled the tower and west end in an unacademic Gothic style and restored the medieval west window. The changes also involved removing the portico and school which extended into Bermondsey Street. The interior was redecorated in the Gothic Revival style in 1852 and is described in a document which can be dated to 1865–1879 by reference to the then rector. In 1883 the chancel was lengthened and a new stained glass window was installed, as well as other "beautification". Surviving the Blitz, the west end interior was damaged by fire in 1971. The church was first rendered externally in 1829, and was most recently re-rendered in 1994. A detailed description is given in the volume of the Victoria County History covering the area, published in 1912. The church is now the oldest building in the locality, and the medieval arches are still visible inside the tower behind the organ (not normally accessible to the public).

The original organ was installed in 1751 and replaced by J.W. Walker in 1851; three years later, that company re-used the earlier instrument at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Heytesbury, Wiltshire.

Visible in the church are two fine carved stone capitals of medieval date, which were discovered locally in the early 20th century and passed to the church for safe-keeping. They are almost certainly parts of the structure of Bermondsey Abbey. The church also owns an item of medieval silver plate, called the Bermondsey Mazer, which is held in the care of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and is said to be the only surviving silver from the Abbey. The Parish Clerks has three qualifying clerks from the three merged parishes, but none have been appointed by the incumbent for many years. It is the guild church of the Bermondsey Tanners Company.

The churchyard was closed for burials in 1854, in common with other London churchyards, being overcrowded and a thus health hazard. It contains a number of listed monuments, mostly tombs notably that of the Rolls family, and is now in the care of Southwark Council, title having been passed to the Vestry of Bermondsey in 1882. All the older church registers are held by the London Metropolitan Archives.

London-Camden (London Borough of Camden), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 31' 33.481" N, 0° 8' 32.827" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol21/pt3/pp140-141>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/webrarian/albums/72157602014857411/>

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, MUNSTER SQUARE

This is a daughter church of Christ Church, Albany Street, and it owes its foundation to the Rev. Edward Stuart, who was one of the assistant clergy at Christ Church. A man of means,

he resolved to devote his estate to the Church, and after consultation with the Bishop of London he chose the neighbourhood of York Square (now Munster Square) for the sphere of his labours. A fund already existed at Christ Church to provide for a new church, and with this money the site was purchased. Mr. Stuart paid for the building.

The architect was Richard Cromwell Carpenter (1813–1855), the designer of two Brighton churches, SS. Stephen and Andrew, and S. Paul. (fn. n1) In designing this church he had in mind the now destroyed Austin Friars, London, and he made the nave and aisles of almost equal width, giving them parallel independent roofs. The nave has five bays and at the end of each aisle a further bay forms a chapel, divided from the aisle in each case by an oak screen. A tower of three stages with a lofty stone steeple was designed to be placed south of the south aisle, but this has not yet been built. There is a north gabled porch to the western bay of the north aisle. The length of the nave is 72 ft. and the chancel 38 ft. 10 in. The height of the nave roof is 54 ft. There is a crypt beneath the whole building. (Plates Plate 79, Plate 80.)

The church was consecrated on the 22nd April, 1852. The north aisle was not built until 1884 and was then carried out by Richard H. Carpenter, following his father's design. It was built as a memorial to the founder. The Clergy House was commenced in 1894. The Church Schools are an important part of the church's activities and were started by Mr. Stuart who invited children to his house before the church was built.

Among the internal fittings and memorials the following may be mentioned. The rood-beam and figures, as well as the chapel screens, were designed by J. T. Micklethwaite, the latter being a memorial to the Rev. W. H. H. Jervois. The aumbrey in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament was designed by Paul Waterhouse who was also responsible for the 1914–18 war memorial, a crucifix on the exterior of the west front. The memorial inscription to the founder is on the lowest step to the altar and a tablet to the second vicar, the Rev. Frederick J. Ponsonby, designed by Norman Shaw, is on the north wall, just west of the piscina. The stained glass includes the east window, designed by A. Welby Pugin, the cartoons for which were drawn by his pupil and son-in-law, John Powell, while Messrs. Hardman carried out the work, and the two easternmost windows in the south aisle were made by Messrs. Clayton and Bell under the direction of Butterfield. (fn. n2).

List of Vicars

- 1852 Edward Stuart—Founder of the church Perpetual Curate, 1852–1868 Vicar, 1868–1877
- 1877 Frederick J. Ponsonby
- 1894 H. W. Hitchcock
- 1896 William Henry Hammond Jervois
- 1905 Richard Emmerson Giraud
- 1922 John Basil Simpson
- 1925 D. Lewellin Rhys
- 1929 Henry Christian Thorn Hose

In 1926 the clergy were asked to undertake the Chaplaincy of University College Hospital.

Footnotes

n1. A contemporary notice of the work in progress and a reproduction of the architect's perspective drawing are to be found in *The Ecclesiologist*, Vol. X (1850), p. 353.

n2. Much of the above information has been obtained from *The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, A Record, 1852–1927*.

London-Downe (Kent/Greater London), Church of St. Mary / Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 20′ 9.265″ N, 0° 3′ 15.833″ E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary%27s_Church,_Downe

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary%27s_Church,_Downe

St. Mary's (or St. Mary Magdalene's) Church, Downe

St Mary's Church in the village of Downe, Kent is the Church of England Parish Church for the parish of Downe in Kent (now officially within the London Borough of Bromley). It is a Grade II* listed building, which dates from the 13th century. **The church is dedicated to either St Mary the Virgin or St Mary Magdalene.**

Darwin family

The Church, as with the village of Downe itself, is closely linked with the naturalist Charles Darwin who lived at nearby Down House from 1842 to his death in 1882. John Brodie Innes was the vicar from 1846. Darwin played a leading part in the parish work of the church, but from around 1849 would go for a walk on Sundays while his family attended church.

Charles's wife, Emma Darwin, was Unitarian and the family would face away when the Anglican Trinitarian Creed was read.

Several members of the Darwin family are buried in the churchyard, Charles's brother Erasmus Alvey Darwin (died 1881), Emma Darwin (1896), Charles and Emma's children Mary Eleanor Darwin (1842), Charlie (1858), Elizabeth (1926), Henrietta (1927); Elinor Monsell (1954) and her husband, Charles and Emma's grandson Bernard Darwin (1961). Charles Darwin had wished to be buried here too but was instead buried in Westminster Abbey.

Emma Darwin's sister Elizabeth Wedgwood and Charles and Emma's Aunt Sarah Wedgwood are also buried together in the St Mary the Virgin churchyard.

Present day

St Mary's stands in the Conservative Evangelical tradition of the Church of England.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1359316>

Details

785/12/152 CUDHAM ROAD 31-MAY-54 DOWNE CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN

II* The tower is C13 and there is a late C12 or early C13 lancet in the S wall of the nave. It was almost wholly refenestrated in the C15 and the tower buttresses and spire are probably also C15.

MATERIALS: Flint with stone dressings, timber S porch. Tiled roofs with shingled spire.

PLAN: Nave and chancel under one roof, S porch, W tower, N transeptal chapel/vestry and small N porch to chancel. The W end of the nave tapers diagonally inwards to the tower.

EXTERIOR W tower is C13 and has a shingled spire. It has a lancet W window and small pointed windows towards the top. Diagonal buttresses added in the later middle ages. The nave has a single very narrow, late C12 or early C13 lancet in the S wall, but the windows are otherwise Perpendicular. Part of a straight joint survives under the window to the E of the lancet, but it is unclear what it relates to. The division between nave and chancel is undistinguished, but the easternmost bay on the S side projects slightly. Chancel E window mid C20 following bomb damage in WWII. The C19 N vestry has a chimney in its gable end,

and there is a blocked N door of the C15 or C16. The S porch is of timber and has glazed windows. Early English style S door with stiff leaf capitals.

INTERIOR Crown post roof to nave and chancel, the bay over the sanctuary boarded and painted. Blocked N door with 4-centred head. The tower arch has a continuous outer order and a chamfered inner order on polygonal responds with polygonal moulded capitals. It is now closed by a C20 glazed timber screen.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES Plain polygonal font, plain roll moulded piscina and aumbry in chancel. Some late medieval glass reset in the nave, and some C19 and 20 glass: the crucifixion in the E window is Eric Hone, 1950. Very good geometric patterned tiles in sanctuary. Ledger slabs in the rest of the floor. The floor has been raised and other ledger slabs are said to survive at a lower level.

Small brasses to a civilian and his wife c.1400. Another to Thomas Petle, c.1420, and a large brass to Jacob Verzelini, 1522 -1606, a Venetian glass maker who worked in London from 1571, and his wife. The indent for the Verzelini brass remains on the floor, but the brasses themselves have been reset in a new wall slab at the W end of the nave.

HISTORY Downe church is not in the Domesday book, and was a chapelry of Hayes to the north. It was a small and relatively poor parish, which is reflected in the simplicity of the architecture. In the C19 Charles Darwin lived at nearby Downe House, and members of his family (including his wife, brother and some of his children) are buried in the churchyard. Restored in 1879 and early C20 with work to designs by Joseph Clarke in 1871-3; over-restored by Daniel Bell in 1879; and a new choir vestry in 1903-4 by George St Pierre Harvey.

SOURCES Lambeth Palace Library Incorporated Church Building Society papers, refs. 07355, 10476 Pevsner, N and Cherry, B, *The Buildings of England: London 2: South* (1983), 184-5 Anon., 'A Guide to St. Mary the Virgin Downe' (n.d)

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION The church of St Mary, Downe, is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * Medieval church of the C13-15, restored in the C19; possessing a distinctive broached spire. * The Verzelini brass is an unusual testament to Anglo-Italian links in Elizabeth I's reign.

London-East Ham (London Borough of Newham), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 31' 20.096" N, 0° 3' 31.712" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_East_Ham

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_East_Ham#/media/File:East_Ham_-_Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene_-_geograph.org.uk_-_761069.jpg

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

St Mary Magdalene's Church, East Ham is a parish church in East Ham, east London, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. Its nave, chancel and apse date to the first half of the 12th century and the tower probably to the early 13th century but partly rebuilt in the 16th century - it is claimed to be the oldest parish church still in weekly use in Greater London and is listed at Grade I.

A recess containing a piscina was cut into the nave's south wall beside the chancel for a nave altar in the 13th century, faint traces of wall paintings from that century also survive on the apse. The roofs were altered in the early 17th century and in 1639 Sir Richard Heigham gave the present white marble font. A 17th century memorial to an Edmond Nevill also survived - he is said to have lived locally at Green Street House and he laid claim to the attained title of Earl of Westmoreland. Other monuments to Giles Breame and William Heigham survive,

whilst William Stukeley is said to have selected the church's churchyard in his lifetime - he is buried there without a monument.

Though box pews and a triple decker pulpit were added (only to be replaced in the 1890s), the 18th century otherwise saw few alterations. A west gallery for children was added in 1820 and the south porch converted into a vestry ten years later, replaced by a yellow-brick west porch opening into the tower. In 1883 it opened the mission church that became St Michael and All Angels Church, Beckton Road. In 1896 the west gallery was removed and further restorations completed. In 1908 the south porch stopped being a vestry after a new level was created in the tower for a vestry. A complete restoration in 1931 removed the apse and chancel ceilings, opened out the rood-loft stair and stripped the external plaster from the tower.

The London Blitz destroyed the chancel roof and the whole church's stained glass in 1941, along with other damage, but repairs were immediate and a permanent restoration of the nave was complete by the war's end, followed by a more comprehensive restorations in 1950 and 1965-1966. It now forms part of the East Ham Team Parish (also known as the Parish of the Holy Trinity) alongside St Edmund's, St Bartholomew's and St Alban's.

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/essex/vol2/pp58-61>

Ecclesiastical

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene stands in the S. part of the parish. The walls are of rag-stone rubble coursed, except in the tower which is plastered; the roofs are of tiles and slates. The Apse, Chancel and Nave were built in the first half of the 12th century. Early in the 16th century the West Tower was added or re-built and the chancel-arch and vault removed; a S. porch was added perhaps at the same time. The church was restored in the 19th century when the South Porch was re-built; the West Porch is also modern.

The church is interesting as a complete 12th-century building with an apse; among the fittings the early 17th-century monument and font and the 13th-century piscina and paintings are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The Apse (Plate p. 61) (10½ ft. by 13 ft.), has two flat pilaster buttresses dividing it into three bays each with a single-light window; those on the E. and N. are of the 12th century with round heads; the S. window has been enlarged into a lancet in the 13th century; W. of it is a mid 13th-century doorway with inner order rounded, double chamfered jambs and two-centred head and moulded rear-arch; it is now blocked. The 12th-century arch across the chord of the apse is semi-circular and of two plain orders interrupted by moulded imposts returned along the W. face.

The Chancel (Plate p. 60) (22 ft. by 19 ft.) has in the N. wall a 12th-century window with a round head; further E. is a blocked archway probably of early 16th-century date, with a segmental head; the archway was not pierced through the wall and communicated with the chancel only by a small hatch with a rounded head and remains of iron fastenings. This arrangement seems to indicate the former existence of an ankar-hold outside the church; the lower part of the wall has a 12th-century intersecting wall-arcade of round arches with continuous chevron ornament; the arcade was originally of seven bays but the three eastern have been partly destroyed by the former doorway and by a monument; W. of the arcade is an early 16th-century doorway with a three-centred head; it was probably the entrance to the former rood-loft staircase and is now blocked. In the S. wall is a 17th or 18th-century window of three rounded lights in a square head; the former wall-arcade on this side has been cut away except for part of one bay at each end; the W. bay was pierced in the 13th century by a narrow lancet window, probably a 'low-side' and now blocked. In the two E. angles of the chancel are 12th-century vaulting-shafts, now plastered. There is no chancel arch.

The Nave (53½ ft. by 23 ft.) has in the N. wall three windows; the two eastern are modern, the western window is a single 12th-century light with a round head. In the S. wall are three

windows, the easternmost and westernmost are modern; the middle window is uniform with the western window in the N. wall; E. of the easternmost window is part of the internal head of a 12th-century window, now blocked; between the two western windows is the 12th-century S. doorway, much restored, with a round arch of two orders, the outer roll-moulded and the inner modern, the jambs are restored except for the scalloped capital of the W. shaft; E. of the easternmost window is a 13th-century recess with a moulded two-centred arch and label; it was evidently cut to provide more space for a nave altar.

The West Tower (13½ ft. by 14 ft.) is of three stages, undivided externally, and has an embattled parapet and buttresses enlarged or repaired with brick. In the E. wall of the ground stage is the 12th-century W. doorway of the church with a semi-circular arch of three moulded orders; the inner order forms a half round; the jambs have each three attached shafts with cushion capitals, square moulded abaci and moulded bases. In the W. wall is a round-headed doorway, probably modern. The second stage has in the W. wall two tall, round-headed windows entirely coated with cement. The bell-chamber has in each wall an early 16th-century window, originally of two two-centred lights under a four-centred head with a moulded label; the W. window has been altered and the E. window re-built in the 18th century.

The Roof of the S. porch incorporates some early 16th-century timbers.

Fittings—Bell: one; inscribed in Lombardic capitals, "Dulcis Sisto Melis Vocor Campana Gabrielis," c. 1380. Brasses: In apse—(1) inscription recording bequest of Robert Rampston, 1585; (2) loose inscription to William Johnson, 1631, broken slab belonging to this brass with indents of shield, swaddled infant and inscription plate; (3) to Mary (Coleman), wife of William Johnson [1634], achievement of arms, incised inscription in stone and indent of plate. In chancel —(4) of Elizabeth (Harvey), wife of Richard Heigham, 1622, figure of woman and two shields of arms; (5) of Hester, wife of Francis Neve, 1610, figure of woman and shield of arms. Chairs: In chancel—two; with carved and pierced backs turned legs and shaped rails, probably late 17th-century. Font: (Plate p. xxxii), white veined marble bowl, circular with shield of arms and inscribed, "The Gift of Sir Richard Heigham Knight to the parish of Eastham, Ao. Dni. 1639"; baluster stem, later. Glass; In nave—in N.W. window, shield of arms, reversed, and fragments of scroll work, late 16th or early 17th-century. Helm: In chancel—on S. wall, funeral helm with visor and Heigham crest, c. 1600. Monuments and Floor-slabs. Monuments: In apse—(1) of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer and Earl of Westmoreland, Jane, his wife [1647], and Katherine, his daughter, 1613, combined altar-tomb and wall-monument, altar-tomb with figures of three sons and four daughters in front, wall-monument with kneeling figures of man in armour and cloak and lady at prayer-desk all in an enriched and arched recess, flanked by carved pilasters supporting an entablature on which stand two figures of Hope and Prudence and an achievement of arms, elaborate heraldry; round tomb, wrought iron railing with ornamental standards, early 17th-century; (2) to William Heigham, 1620, and Anne (Stoneley), his wife, 1612, tablet with enriched marble frame flanked by cherubs and supporting an achievement of arms, three other shields of arms; on S. respond of arch, (3) to Marie, daughter of Sir Richard Heigham, 1621, black and veined marble tablet with lozenge of arms. In chancel—on E. wall, (4) to Elizabeth (Harvey), wife of Sir Richard Heigham, 1622, tablet with scrolled and carved frame and three shields of arms; on N. wall, (5) of Giles, son of Arthur Breame, 1621, wall-monument with kneeling figures of man and wife in two arched recesses flanked by Ionic pilasters supporting entablature and two obelisks, five shields of arms; on E. and N. walls, two cherub heads and a cartouche of arms, fragments of monuments, early 17th-century. In churchyard (6) to Thomas Huthed, 1657, and Ailse, his wife, head-stone; (7) to Thomas Symonds, 1705, table-tomb; (8) Alexander Henderson, 1702, low table-tomb; (9) to Thomas Rake (?), 1697, head-stone; (10) to Richard Borneford, 1702, and to Katherine Harris, 1702, table-tomb with shield of arms. Floor-slabs: In nave—(1) to Warnewood, daughter of Thomas Johnson, 1678; (2) to Samuel Hunton, c.

1700, with shield of arms. Painting: In apse— wall masoned with red lines, each section in upper part with small flower, original window openings with border of sham voussoirs, early 13th-century. On soffit of apse-arch and round chancel walls at ceiling level, running ornament of conventional foliage, part concealed by ceiling, early 13th-century. In nave— other paintings visible in 1863 now obliterated. Panelling: In chancel— on S. wall, dado of oak, upper panel with strapwork ornament, early 17th-century. Piscina: In apse—double, with moulded jambs and trefoiled heads resting on a central shaft with moulded capital and base, all set in a moulded, two-centred outer order having shafted jambs with moulded capitals and bases, in the tympanum, a square bracket on a scalloped capital with a head corbel under it, quatre-foiled drains, mid 13th-century, bracket and capital, late 12th-century, re-used. Plate: includes cup of 1563, cover-paten of 1574; large cup and cover-paten of 1623, given in 1624. Condition—Good, except parts of tower.

Mehr:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1080961>

London-Enfield (Middlesex/London Borough of Enfield), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 39' 14.947" N, 0° 5' 49.79" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Enfield

St Mary Magdalene, Enfield is a Church of England church in Enfield, London. The building is grade II* listed with Historic England.

History

The church was built as a memorial to Philip Twells, MP and city banker, by his wife Georgiana Twells, who employed the architect William Butterfield. The foundation was stone was laid in 1881 and the church opened in 1883.

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1294385>

ENFIELD

790/20/224 THE RIDGEWAY 31-JAN-74 WINDMILL HILL (Southeast side) CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE

GV II* 1881-3 by William Butterfield. 1897-9 chancel embellishments by Charles Buckeridge, Edward Turner and N H J Westlake. 1907-8 Lady Chapel added.

MATERIALS: Rock-faced coursed Kentish ragstone with Bath stone dressings. Red clay tile roofs.

PLAN: Nave, chancel, N and S aisles, S porch, N and S transepts, S chapel, N vestry and organ chamber.

EXTERIOR: The most distinctive feature is the spire, a dramatic tall pyramid with horizontal banding and one tier of lucarnes. The rest of the building is in a style of 1300 and is 'unremarkable' (Cherry and Pevsner). The tower is of four stages with angle buttresses to the first stage and a half, then turning to clasping ones which rise right up to the base of the spire. A square SE stair turret rises to halfway up the third stage. There is a three-light W window while the belfry windows are paired two-light openings to the W and E and two-light openings to the N and S. The form of the tracery is conventional Geometrical work with a cusped circle in the head. This form is repeated in the other ground floor windows while the clerestory has cusped Y-tracery openings. The S porch has a moulded arched entrance with one order of shafting. There is chequerwork in the gable and chequerwork also appears in the

gable of the chancel. At the SE is a chapel under its own gable. Low transepts run off from the W parts of the chancel: the N transept has a hipped roof.

INTERIOR: Apart from the paintings in the chancel the walls are plastered and whitened. The nave has three wide arches to the aisles and a narrow one at the W which corresponds with the entrance alleyway from the S porch. The arches are double-chamfered, and the piers, of red sandstone, are round with moulded circular capitals. The chancel arch has an outer moulding while the inner order springs from a colonette which rises from a fluted corbel. There are similar arches to the transepts. The nave has canted roof with embattled tie-beams. The chancel has a six-sided canted ceiling divided into rectangular panels by ribs. The aisle roofs are lean-tos.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: The chancel is very richly adorned. The ceiling over the choir was decorated in 1898 to designs by Edward Turner of Leicester, brother of the then vicar, the Rev George Turner. The paintings of angels holding emblems of the Passion on the sanctuary ceiling are the work of Charles Buckeridge; his also are the designs for the paintings on the E wall which include depictions of the Magi and Shepherds. The marble facing round the sanctuary is also the work of Turner. Original Butterfield work occurs in the reredos which is architectural rather than figurative with a central feature silhouetted against the E window and with square corner pinnacles. The triple sedilia with their ogee tops to the openings are also Butterfield's: unusually they have movable wooden stools for seats rather than fixed stone benches; big, quatrefoiled roundels sit in the valleys between the arches. The stalls are by Butterfield too and have traceried fronts with pierced quatrefoils. The wooden chancel screen of 1898 has now been moved to the W end where it screens off the N-S alleyway. The floor of the chancel is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles and multi-coloured tiles floor the nave and aisle alleys. Red tiles are used to line the lower part of the walls of the aisles. In the nave and aisles the bench seating is low and is of a type, with rounded shoulders, much favoured by Butterfield. At the W end there is a fine font, characteristic of Butterfield, with an octagonal marble bowl with sides with gabled, trefoiled arches carried on dark marble shafts: central octagonal drum. The wooden polygonal pulpit, of two tiers on a stone base, has pierced tracery and is by Butterfield. There is extensive stained glass by Heaton, Butler and Bayne.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: Former parsonage to the N by Butterfield, 1882 (listed separately).

HISTORY: The need for a church in this expanding area in the late 19th century was met by Georgiana Hannah Twells, the widow of the banker and MP for the City of London, Philip Twells. She conceived the church as a memorial to him and the foundation stone was laid on 17 Dec 1881 with the consecration by Bishop Jackson of London taking place on 18 July 1883. The church comes from the latter period of Butterfield's career and, like other later churches of his, lacks the fire and inspiration which he brought to his work in the 1840s to 1860s and which helped forge the nature of High Victorian Gothic. The building, however, has been much enhanced by the embellishments of the 1890s. Butterfield had effectively retired by about 1890, hence the chancel enrichment was undertaken by others.

William Butterfield (1829-99) is recognised as one of the very greatest C19 church architects. His career flourished from the mid-1840s when he was taken up by the influential Cambridge Camden (later Ecclesiological) Society as one of their favourite architects. He was responsible in the 1850s for the great church of All Saints, Margaret Street in London, which broke new ground in terms of Victorian church-building, making use of brick for the facing and the use of extensive polychromy for the detailing. Butterfield had an astonishing fertility of invention and his work often has striking originality, seen for example, in intriguing uses of geometry (as can be seen with his spire at Enfield) and the bold use of colour. Apart from All Saints, his best-known work is probably Keble College, Oxford. A devout High Churchman himself, his clients were usually of similar leanings.

SOURCES: Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 4: North*, 1999, pp 437-8. Nick Reed, *St Mary Magdalene, Enfield: a Visitor's Guide*, nd (c2000). Paul Thompson, William Butterfield, 1971 pp 195, 341, 433, 439, 457, 460, 471, 475.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The church of St Mary Magdalene is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * It is of considerable interest as a late work by William Butterfield in the Gothic revival style of the late 13th century. * It has a spire of dramatic geometry and which forms an important landmark. * It contains extensive fittings which are original to Butterfield's building and which are characteristic of his work. * It has been much enhanced by a lavish scheme of chancel decoration in the 1890s.

St. Mary Magdalene's is an unusually complete Butterfield church - the design is still essentially his and so are the fixtures and fittings. Its importance in the career of Butterfield and in Victorian Gothic architecture is that it is a work of maturity, consolidating the place of Victorian Gothic architecture and the re-establishment of worship focused on the altar and the Eucharist.

Im Wappen von Enfield sind gleich zwei Füchse!

Mehr:

<https://stmarymagdalene.church/about/history-art-and-heritage/william-butterfield/>

London-Guildhall (London City), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 30' 54.875" N, 0° 5' 32.608" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/london/vol1/pp576-577>

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b27492/>

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, London-Guildhall

The new chapel of the Guildhall must at least have been begun in 1299, for Henry le Galeys then gave to the Fraternity of Pui 5 marks annual quit-rent to maintain a chaplain there. (fn. 1) Either the building operations extended over a long period or extensive repairs (fn. 2) were soon needed, since in 1326 Thomas de Wake, lord of Lidel, and John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester, promised to supply the timber and lead to complete the church. (fn. 3)

In this chapel—dedicated to the honour of God, St. Mary, St. Mary Magdalen, and All Saints—Peter Fanelore, Adam Fraunceys, and Henry Frowyk proposed in 1356 to found a chantry of five chaplains at the altar of St. Mary. (fn. 4) Their intention, however, does not seem to have been carried out until 1368, when Fanelore was dead. (fn. 5) Of the college of five chaplains one was to be warden with a salary of 13 marks a year, the others receiving 10 marks each from the revenues of the endowment, viz., two tenements in the parish of St. Vedast and one in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate. The clerk who aided the priests in the mass was to have 6 marks a year. The warden was to collect the rents and pay his fellow priests, and accounts were to be given before the two founders during their lifetime, and after their death before the mayor and chamberlain, any surplus over expenses being kept in a chest with three keys held by the mayor and chamberlain, the warden, and the four chaplains respectively. When the post of warden was vacant it was to be filled by Fraunceys and Frowyk while they lived, but when they were dead, the priests, after asking leave of the mayor, were to elect one of themselves. The advowsons of the other chaplaincies, after the death of the founders, lay with the mayor and chamberlain.

The Corporation seems to have had the supervision of the chantry, judging from its order to the chamberlain in 1417 to seize the lands of the chapel because the chaplains wandered about and neglected their duties. (fn. 6)

The chapel was so ruinous in 1430 that it was decided to rebuild it, and in order to get more space for the new building the chaplains' house was taken down and another on the north side of the Guildhall assigned to them instead. (fn. 7) The work proceeded somewhat slowly: overseers were appointed in 1439, (fn. 8) and it was not until October, 1444, that the chapel was at last dedicated. (fn. 9) In December of that year the warden and priests were commanded to perform choral service there daily. (fn. 10) The chapel was still unfinished, the City companies being asked in 1446 to contribute to the expense of roofing it. (fn. 11) A chantry was founded there in 1435 (fn. 12) by Henry Barton, who bequeathed also some ornaments to the chapel; (fn. 13) chantries were also erected by Roger Depham and Sir William Langford, (fn. 14) while the gild of St. Nicholas, founded by the parish clerks of London, added in 1449–50 two more chaplains to those then celebrating in the chapel, but in 1475 took away one for lack of funds. (fn. 15)

Stow says that the college consisted of a warden, seven chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers, (fn. 16) but from the ordinances of Bishop Bonner in 1542, (fn. 17) the number of priests seems not to have been more than seven, the custos and three chaplains established by the original foundation and the three annexed to the same.

The bishop's attention must have been drawn to the college by the unruliness of the priests, as he observes that the founders had made no ordinances, and in consequence the chaplains recognized no spiritual person in the college as their governor and refused to obey the custos. The bishop accordingly ordered that in future they should be obedient to the custos as their head, and that the highest seat in chapel and college should be assigned to him. Small misdemeanours were to be judged by the custos and two chaplains, but serious offences were to be dealt with by the bishop. Culprits not submitting to punishment were to be reported to the bishop, and in case of contumacy to be expelled. The bishop made arrangements for the daily celebration of masses in the chapel, and then proceeded to lay down rules for the life and conduct of members of the college: every year two of the chaplains, viz., one of each of the two sets, were to be appointed to provide the food, drink, and fuel; every week one of the commoners was to be steward, and prepare and see the food served at table; dinner was to be at 11 a.m., and supper at 5 or 5.30 p.m., according to the season; persons arriving after grace at the end of the meal must pay extra for bread and drink; anyone wanting more delicate fare than that provided must pay for it himself; anyone having fault to find with the meals was to tell the custos, steward, or bursars quietly; the four children, evidently the choristers, were to serve at all meals, and to take turns to say grace and read a portion of the Bible in the middle of dinner; no one except the bursars was to breakfast in the buttery or kitchen; none was to soil the table with liquor or wipe his knife upon it; the chaplains must not haunt taverns or alehouses; no weapons were to be worn within the precinct; the slander of a fellow-commoner was punishable by a fine of 4d. to the commons; in case of a blow the fine was to be 6s. 8d.; none without special leave of the custos was to have a layman, a stranger, lodging in his chamber within the precinct; chaplains or priests having rooms in the college were not to sleep away from the same; no woman was to go alone into any of the rooms in the precinct except to attend to cases of severe illness, and then with leave of the custos; the college gates were to be shut every night at a certain hour, and those coming in later were to be fined.

The college was suppressed with other chantries and colleges by Edward VI. (fn. 18) Pensions were paid to three chaplains of the college and to another chantry priest. (fn. 19)

The income of the college was estimated by the Valor at £37 7s. 4d. gross and £33 16s. 8d. net; (fn. 20) its property lay in the London parishes of St. Leonard Foster Lane, St. Giles without Cripplegate, and St. Andrew Hubbard, in which last Stephen Spilman had granted a messuage and garden in 1397–8 for the better maintenance of the warden and chaplains. (fn. 21)

The chapel was purchased from the king in 1550 by the Corporation of London. (fn. 22)

Wardens of Guildhall College

William de Brampton, appointed 1356 (fn. 23)

Edmund Noreys, occurs 1389 (fn. 24)

John Barnard, occurs 1430–1 (fn. 25)

Thomas Francis, appointed 1448, died 1488 (fn. 26)

Footnotes

1. Sharpe, Cal. of Letter Bk. E, 1. This fraternity interested itself in the support of the chapel. Liber Custum. in Mun. Guildhall. Lond. (Rolls Ser.), ii (1), 227.
2. Price, A Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of Lond. 111.
3. Sharpe, Cal. of Letter Bk. E, 215. On a visit to the Guildhall they asked why the works had stopped, and were told by the mayor that with their assistance and that of other great men the chapel would soon be finished. Their handsome contribution was the result of the hint.
4. Riley, Mem. of Lond. 288. A chantry of some kind appears to have been already established there, but the college, though then projected, was not constituted until later.
5. Harl. Chart. 79 G. 38.
6. Rec. of Corp. of Lond. Journ. i, fol. 24; Price, op. cit. 119.
7. Newcourt, Repert. Eccl. Lond. i, 361. They evidently lived and dined together, for Edmund Alynson in 1510 bequeathed to the commons of Guildhall College '5 sawssers, a olde plater, a wyne quartte pott and 2 belle candelstykk,' and 4d. every Friday for a year to pray for his soul at grace. Lond. Epis. Reg. Fitz James, ii, fol. 5.
8. Rec. of Corp. of Lond. Journ. iii, fol. 39.
9. Ibid. iv, fol. 48b.
10. 'Cum Nota,' ibid. fol. 55b.
11. Price, op. cit. 125.
12. Ibid. 121.
13. After a long contention with the wardens of St. John's Walbrook, an arrangement was effected in 1448, and a silver cross enamelled and gilt, and a suit of vestments of white cloth of gold, were handed over to the chapel. Ibid. 122.
14. Stow, Surv. of Lond. (ed. Strype), iii, 42.
15. Christie, Parish Clerks, 27–8.
16. Stow, op. cit. iii, 42. It is strange that no reference is ever made to the chantry of two chaplains founded by Gilbert de Bruera, dean of St. Paul's in 1348. Doc. of D. and C. of St. Paul's, A. Box 76, Nos. 2005–6.
17. Lond. Epis. Reg. Bonner, fol. 14–17.
18. The lands were in the king's hands in June, 1548. Rec. of the Corp. of Lond. Journ. xv, fol. 370.
19. Chant. Cert. No. 88, m. 5. Three were receiving pensions in Mary's reign. Add. MS. 8102, fol. 4.
20. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i, 385. From this must be deducted three stipends of 10 marks each.
21. Stow, op. cit. iii, 42.
22. Newcourt, op. cit. i, 362. 17 April, 4 Edw. VI, the king's letters patent of Guildhall Chapel or College made to the mayor and corporation of London Rec. of Corp. of Lond. Repert. xii, fol. 1–221b.
23. Riley, Mem. of Lond. 228.
24. a Sharpe, Cal. of Letter Bk. H. 339.
25. Stow, op. cit. iii, 42.
26. Weever, Anct. Fun. Mon. 399.

London-Islington (London Borough of Islington), St. Mary Magdalene Church / (Chapel of Ease)

Koordinaten: 51° 32' 54.035" N, 0° 6' 28.375" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Holloway_Road

<https://www.hopechurchislington.org/our-history>

St. Mary Magdalene Church Islington

St. Mary Magdalene Church is one of Hope Church Islington's places of worship, an Anglican church on Holloway Road in north London. It is located in St Mary Magdalene Gardens opposite Islington Central Library. St Mary Magdalene is part of the Parish of Hope Church Islington (previously the Parish of St. Mary Magdalene and St David). In 2013 its sister church St David's on Westbourne road was reopened so St. Mary Magdalene now functions as one of two worship sites of the Parish, with a single leadership and a staff team. The early 19th century building accommodates the activities of the church congregation, including church services, a winter night shelter, 'Mini Mags' – a toddlers group, and provides spaces to other users. Baptisms and confirmations, marriages and funerals are regularly held here.

Congregation

The church has traditionally belonged in the evangelical stream of the Church of England. More recently it has become more closely associated with a charismatic evangelical approach to worship, informal other than at the 9am service which is robed. There are good ties with other churches in the Deanery, especially St Mark's Tollington and Christ Church Highbury. There is also a strong relationship with Holy Trinity Brompton and related churches. St Mary Magdalene is a certified Fairtrade church. Since November 2013 the congregation of Hope Church Islington has expanded into three sites - St Mary Magdalene on Holloway Road and St David's on Westbourne Road (meeting for 4 services every Sunday) and the Nags Head Church Community (meeting at Costa Coffee at the Nags Head on Wednesday evenings at 7). There is also a Tuesday morning service at 09:45 in termite for toddlers with their parents and carers, at St Mary Magdalene.

History

Building & Gardens: The church was built in 1814 to a design by William Wickings as a chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Mary's farther south on Upper Street. It became a parish church in its own right in 1894. A typical Georgian six-bay brick box with three tiers of small windows, the lowest to the crypt. The bell tower at the south of the building is square and houses eight bells, cast by John Warner and Son at their Spitalfields foundry in 1875. The bells are a “maiden” ring (they have never been re-tuned or altered in any way). Inside, the interior retains its galleries on three sides supported by Tuscan columns. Originally horse shoe-shaped these were converted to a rectangular plan when the furnishings were altered in 1894–5. Most of this work was undone in 1983, when the choir stalls and pews were removed and meeting rooms were built under the galleries. The church gardens are the church's old burial ground, which was opened to the public at the end of the 19th century, and now is a space appreciated by many for its recreational amenity.

<https://www.hopechurchislington.org/our-history>

The story of St Mary Magdalene Church is part of the history of church planting in London. In the summer of 1814 the Bishop of London opened St Mary Magdalene on Holloway Road near Highbury Corner; the new church was planted from St Mary Islington, less than a mile to the south on Upper Street, as a 'Chapel of Ease'. In 1894 St Mary Magdalene became a parish church in its own right. A commitment to the local community and to education characterised the parish from the start.

Members were added throughout the last century from amalgamations involving neighbouring parishes St James, St David and St Clement.

In 1992 St Mary Magdalene planted a group of its own into St David's Church Hall (see below).

In 2006 a group of about 20 led by Paul Zaphiriou were invited by the Bishop of Stepney to come to St Mary Magdalene and to St David from St George Holborn, a Holy Trinity Brompton (HTB) church plant. This established a flourishing relationship with HTB and the HTB-Network churches of which we are a member.

2013 was a new landmark for the parish as St David reopened in November that year and, united, the entire Parish launched the vision of Hope Church Islington.

The story of St David is all about death and resurrection. Built in 1869 (the same year that Sainsbury's opened its first store and the year of the first international cycle race!) it was almost destroyed by an accidental fire in 1933 but was rebuilt again through the efforts of local people. It survived the war unscathed but numbers declined and it was closed in 1984. In 1992 the people of St Mary Magdalene planted a small congregation into the old St David's Church Hall. As numbers grew, more space was needed and the vision emerged to reclaim the original church building for worship again. Jonathan Rust led the team that made that happen with a £4 million programme to completely open up and refurbish the entire building. St David re-opened in November 2013, thereby becoming part of the Hope Church Islington vision.

London-Kingston-upon-Thames (Greater London), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene (Lovekyn Chapel)

Koordinaten: 51° 24' 38.66" N, 0° 17' 48.12" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol2/pp125-127>

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene (Lovekyn Chapel), Kingston-upon-Thames

THE COLLEGIATE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, KINGSTON

Edward Lovekin, citizen of London, but a native of Kingston, built a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen at Kingston in the year 1304. (fn. 1) In conjunction with his brother Robert, he endowed it with ten acres of land, one acre of meadow, and fifteen marks of rent in Kingston, for the support of a chaplain to say daily mass for Edward and Robert and all their relatives and successors and all the faithful departed. License for the alienation of this property was obtained from the Crown in 1309, (fn. 2) and at the same time leave was obtained from the bishop for the appointment and induction of a chaplain. (fn. 3)

John Lovekin, son and heir of Edward Lovekin, soon after this last date, rebuilt the chapel and the priest's house, and in October 1352 obtained license from the Crown for a further endowment up to £12 per annum for the support of an additional chaplain. (fn. 4) For this patent he paid 20 marks into the hanaper. He obtained the sanction for his new scheme of the bishop and chapter of the diocese, of the prior and convent of Merton as rectors of Kingston, and of the vicar of Kingston, and granted to the chapel and its chaplains 9 messuages, 10 shops, a mill, 125 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 120 acres of pasture, and 35s. of annual rent in Kingston, and two messuages of the yearly value of £4, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, London.

The charter, dated 3 May 1355, provided that there should be two chaplains, one of them being warden, presented to the diocesan by John Lovekin or his heirs; that if two months elapsed on a vacancy without presentation, the appointment should lapse to the chapter of Winchester; that the chaplains, immediately after their institution, should swear to reside continuously and personally minister at the chapel, and not to engage in any other service or office whatsoever; that they should reside together in the appointed houses or manse, and that the warden should pay the chaplain (or chaplains if the number was increased) 40s. yearly in addition to necessary food, and a robe like that worn by the warden every Christmas; that the residue of the income, after deducting the necessary expenses of himself and the household,

was to be applied by the warden for the benefit of the chapel and in no other way; that the warden should yearly make an inventory by indenture of the chapel's goods, one part to remain with the warden, and the other (to be exhibited yearly to the diocesan) with the senior chaplain; that the chaplains should have their meals together in the same apartment, and each sleep in his allotted chamber; that the warden should provide a competent clerk to serve at mass and to minister to the chaplains in their chambers; that the warden should supply the chaplains with comely surplices and amices trimmed with black fur for use in the chapel, and should also furnish books, chalices and other necessary ornaments for the chapel; that none of the chaplains, save the warden, should introduce any stranger at the expense of the house, but that threepence should be paid for a stranger at dinner, and twopence for every other entertainment; that the warden and chaplain should entirely abstain from taverns, and that the latter should not visit any house without leave of the warden; and that the diocesan had power to remove any refractory or incorrigible chaplain. An exceptional provision was also made to check any granting of a corrody or parting with any of their property, whereby the house was disallowed any common seal. Full regulations were made for the various daily services which were to be after the use of Sarum: on Monday mass was to be said for the founders: on Tuesday, the mass of Salus Populi, for the welfare of the king and queen and the bishop, and after their deaths the mass of St. Thomas the Martyr; on Wednesday, the mass of St. Mary Magdalen; on Thursday, the mass of the Holy Ghost; on Friday, the mass of the Holy Cross; on Saturday, the mass of our Lady; and on every Lord's Day and other festivals, the mass of the day. There was also a daily Requiem mass.

On 1 June 1355 these ordinances were confirmed by Bishop Edendon, with a certain stipulation in favour of parochial rights, namely, that mass should not be said in the chapel on any Sunday or special festival in the presence of any parishioner not residing in the manse, unless such parishioner had license from the vicar, save only John Lovekin, the founder; that the chaplains should themselves attend high mass at the parish church on the four principal feasts, and make their offerings; that no warden nor chaplain should administer sacraments or sacramentals to parishioners, or accept from them payment for masses; and that the chapel should possess no rights of ecclesiastical sepulture. (fn. 5)

John Lovekin, the refounder, was a fishmonger, a citizen of London: he was lord mayor in 1347, 1357, 1364 and 1365. He lived in the parish of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, and rebuilt that church shortly before his death, which occurred on 4 August 1368. (fn. 6) William Walworth, sometime apprentice to John Lovekin, lord mayor in 1373 and 1379, who attained fame as the slayer of Wat Tyler, considerably increased the endowments of the chapel in 1371, making provision for another chaplain.

On 11 January 1372, the bishop issued a commission for the due auditing of the accounts of this foundation, (fn. 7) and notice was served on Reginald Jurdan, warden of this chapel, on 11 September 1401, that the bishop would visit the house in the following month. (fn. 8)

In 1535 the Valor Ecclesiasticus (fn. 9) returned the clear annual value of this foundation as £34 19s. 6½d. From an inquisition, cited by Manning, it appears that Charles Carew, the last warden, forfeited this chapel with its possessions to the Crown in March 1540, through being attainted of felony, though the nature of the felony is not stated.

In April 1547, the site and appurtenances were demised by the Crown to Richard Taverner for twenty-one years, at a reserved rent of £12 1s. 0d. The particulars contained bear out the idea that this establishment was something more than a chapel and house for a warden and two chaplains. Twelve lots are mentioned, namely: (1) the site of a free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, with garden; (2) a small chapel called St. Anne's adjoining, with chambers and study over it; (3) an inner chamber, with a hawk's mew over it; (4) a small chapel called St. Loy's on the south side of St. Mary Magdalen's with a little place under it; (5) an old kitchen, with chamber adjoining, and a solar or lost over both; (6) a chamber under the kitchen, to the west of St. Mary Magdalen's; (7) a house next to the said kitchen; (8) yards on the north and

west of St. Mary Magdalen's chapel; (9) a gallery over the said yards, leading from St. Anne's chapel to a small place and to two chambers called the master's lodgings; (10) a cellar and four small chambers under the master's lodgings; (11) a granary; and (12) a stable and dovecote. (fn. 10)

Probably there was an old hospital here for the poor, to which the chapel of Edward, and subsequently of John Lovekin, formed an adjunct. When Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, founded a free school here, it was said to be founded on the site of the old chapel and hospital. The chapel was turned into the schoolroom.

Footnotes

1. Bishop Tanner, in his Notitia, terms this foundation a hospital, and says it was for the support of certain poor men as well as a warden and chaplain; but there is no reference to the poor men nor to the term hospital in the elaborate ordinances of John Lovekin, the refounder, and in the Valor Ecclesiasticus (ii. 47) this house is called the chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen in Kingston. There was apparently at an early date a hospital for lepers at Kingston, said to be of royal foundation. Manning and Bray (Hist. of Surr., i. 343), quoting what they call 'Escheators Rolls,' state that in 1316 the lepers quitted the house, pulled down the buildings and carried off the materials; the escheator thereupon seized the site for the king and accounted for 10s. for a year's rent. It is possible that the college of St. Mary Magdalene may have been built upon the site of this leper hospital.
2. Pat. 2 Edw. II. pt. ii. m. 4.
3. Winton. Epis. Reg., Woodlock, f. 112b.
4. Pat. 26 Edw. III. pt. iii. m. 13.
5. The foundation charter ordinances and stipulations are set forth at length in Wykeham's Registers (Hants Record Society), ii. f. 445-451.
6. Newcourt's Report, 415, 483. His epitaph is given in Weever's Fun. Mon., 410.
7. Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.) iii. f. 62b.
8. Ibid. iii. f. 337.
9. Val. Eccl. (Rec. Com.) ii. p. 47.
10. Letters patent 26 April 1547, cited by Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr.
11. All the chaplains of the first foundation are taken from Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr., i.351, quoting from the Winchester Registers.
12. Winton. Epis. Reg., Wykeham, i. f. 6.
13. Ibid. Simonde became one of the chaplains of the house. Ibid. 228.
14. Ibid. i. f. 341.
15. Ibid. i. f. 348b.
16. The names of the following wardens are taken from Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr., i. 355.

London-Knightsbridge (Inner London), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Brompton oratory)

Koordinaten: 51° 29' 48.966" N, 0° 10' 10.24" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brompton_Oratory

<https://www.bromptonoratory.co.uk/church-tours#john-henry-newman>

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Brompton Oratory, Knightsbridge

London-Mortlake (Surrey/Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 28' 5.815" N, 0° 15' 42.606" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20161129155956/http://stmarymags.org.uk/about/church-history/>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalen+R.C.+Church&gridref=TQ2075>

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Mortlake

This year marks the 160th Anniversary of the opening of St Mary Magdalen's Church Roman Catholic Church in Mortlake on 12th May 1852.

The founding of the church reflects a number of wider historical events and trends in the 1830s to 1850s. Over that period there was a significant increase in the number of Catholics in the United Kingdom caused by factors like immigration from Ireland, the influence of high-profile Anglicans who converted to Roman Catholicism like John (later Cardinal) Newman and the restoration of the Catholic diocesan hierarchy in England and Wales by the Vatican after a 300-year gap. There were only a small number of Catholics in the Mortlake area in the early 1840s. However, in that decade tens of thousands of people fled Ireland to escape the lethal famine caused by the failure of the potato crop and there were extensive work opportunities in the market gardens of Mortlake that grew produce for the metropolis of London.

Mass had been held by visiting priests in a room over the stables of Portobello House, home of Lady Constantia Mostyn, widow of Sir Edward Mostyn, the 7th Baronet Mostyn, of Talacre. The house, which was demolished in 1893, stood in the area now marked by Howgate and Vernon Roads in East Sheen. One consequence of the influx of new people to the area was that the ad hoc arrangements for Catholic worship quickly became inadequate. Records show that on Sunday 30 March 1851 150 people attended morning Mass in the hayloft and 146 in the evening.

By that time, construction on St Mary Magdalen's Church must have already started. In 1849 a young priest and Anglican convert, Fr John Wenham, had been tasked with founding the parish and acquiring land to build a church. Fr John had studied at Magdalen College, Oxford where he must have been influenced by the high-profile conversions of many Anglicans to Catholicism that started in the 1830s under what became known as the Oxford Movement. An anonymous donor provided most of the money needed to for the work and there is speculation that either Lady Constantia or Fr John was the mystery benefactor. Whoever funded the church would have had sizeable resources because some of the stonework, like the tracery in the windows and the carving on the capitals, would have been expensive.

St Mary Magdalen's was designed by Gilbert Blount, architect to the first Archbishop of Westminster, Nicholas Wiseman. Blount started his career as a civil engineer working for IK Brunel and he had been the superintendent of the Thames Tunnel at Greenwich. Blount favoured the Gothic Revival style in fashion at the time which was popularised by Augustus Pugin, most notably in his decorations for the Houses of Parliament in Westminster when they were rebuilt after it was heavily damaged in a fire in 1834.

St Mary Magdalen's' construction was part of a wave of Catholic church-building in the 1850s following the restoration of the Catholic religious hierarchy in England and Wales with the issuing of Pope Pius IX's papal bull, *Universalis Ecclesiae* on 29 September 1850. For the first time since Elizabeth I's reign (1558-1603) the country once again had an officially recognised Catholic leadership.

St Mary Magdalen's was consecrated in May 1852 with the Bishop of Southwark, Thomas Grant, as the celebrant. It can only be speculation, but the circumstances surrounding its creation could indicate that it was well-favoured by some of the most senior clerics in England and Wales at the time. The parish priest, Fr Wenham was one of the high-profile Anglican converts from the Oxford Movement; the church was designed by the Archbishop of Westminster's architect and it was opened by the Bishop of Southwark. Or perhaps because

the consecration came relatively soon after the reestablishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the country, they were anxious to highlight all new additions to the faith. In addition, the provision of a church in Mortlake met the concerns of senior Catholic clergy that the church had a clear-cut duty to provide pastoral care to meet the social and economic needs of the area. During the Westminster Synod of 1852, the Bishops expressed their concern that the education of the Catholic poor nationally was patchy at best. Mortlake was not a prosperous area at the time and the fear was that parents wanted to put their children to work as soon as possible to help the family's income at the expense of their secular and religious education.

A school opened in 1853 next to the church with two schoolmistresses and a pupil teacher for 70 infants and 40 older children. To this day, St Mary Magdalen's Church Roman Catholic Church retains close links with St Mary Magdalen's Roman Catholic Primary School sited on the far side of the cemetery.

The cemetery came into use in 1853. Of the hundreds of people buried there, the most celebrated is Sir Richard Burton, the soldier, linguist, explorer and translator of *The Arabian Nights* who was buried there in 1890 in a mausoleum shaped like an Arab tent where he lies next to his wife Isabel. The graveyard is a place of pilgrimage for Burton's followers to this day and in 2008 actor Rupert Everett visited the site to film scenes for his Burton documentary.

A regular group of visitors to St Mary Magdalen's Church and cemetery are Ghanaian Catholics who come annually for a Mass to honour Sir John Marshall who is buried there. When he was chief magistrate of what was then known as the Gold Coast in the mid-19th century he invited French priests to found the first Roman Catholic church in the area. In 1959 a delegation from Ghana visited the church on the centenary of his death, saying he was to the Ghanaians what St Augustine was to the English.

London-North Ockendon (Essex/Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 32' 25.379" N, 0° 17' 15.364" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_North_Ockendon

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TQ5884>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, North Ockendon

The church of St Mary Magdalene is a Church of England religious building in North Ockendon, Greater London, England (and within the Upminster post town). It is a Grade I listed building.

History

Most of the church building dates back to the fourteenth century, on the site of an earlier church. The tower was built in the fifteenth century and was used by the Reverend William Derham in the first accurate measurement of the speed of sound. The church was heavily restored in 1858 by Richard Armstrong, and his work was paid for by Richard Benyon of Cranham Hall, a wealthy local landowner. A recent extension to the north side was completed in 2003.

Interior

The pulpit is of Elizabethan appearance, but is more likely to be 17th century. The baptismal font and royal arms (made of Coade stone) were both made in 1842. The reredos behind the altar, depicting the Last Supper, dates to 1879. The numerous monuments are mostly

associated with the local Poyntz family. Monumental brasses include one to former vicar Edward Foley Evans, who died in 1933. The main monument is a large stone effigy of Sir Gabriel Poyntz (1538–1608) and his wife Etheldreda, who are lying on a marble tomb chest. Over them is a wooden tester without column supports, decorated with images of the sun, moon, clouds and stars.

Liturgy

North Ockendon Church is notable for its retention of choral Prayer book services, in addition to contemporary Biblical liturgy and a sung Eucharist in modern English.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/barryslemmings/327142735>

St. Cedd at St. Mary Magdalene, North Ockendon, Essex

North Ockendon's St. Mary Magdalene Church is thought to date back to before 1075AD. However it may date back as far as 630AD as St. Cedd, Bishop of the East Saxons, is thought to have carried out baptisms at the adjacent St. Cedd's Well. This well is still visible next to the medieval moat and can be accessed via a gate and a flight of steps in the south western churchyard wall.

The church's current appearance is due to a major restoration in 1858 so the visitor could be forgiven for thinking the Victorians had also 'marmalised' the rest of the church, jump back into his or her car and then drive off... which would be a great mistake. You would then miss out on the Poyntz Chapel and one of the most spectacular church memorials which I have seen so far.

Looking at the church guide for the chronology of the building, the nave and chancel date to about 1170, the north aisle and arcade date to about 1240, the Poyntz Chapel is circa 1300, the north door of about 1375, the tower dates from about 1470 and the south porch was rebuilt in 1840.

Two stained glass windows - a Victorian one of St Cedd and a 14th century window of St. Mary Magdalene - were stolen from one side of the nave in 1997 but were eventually recovered by police from a lock-up garage. These have now been re-installed on the other side of the nave where they now face into the adjacent hall and are thus protected from further theft.

The east window [not pictured] is 13th century glass and was reconstructed from glass taken from the tower window and held in the rectory cellar for safe-keeping during World War Two. The central figure is probably St. Helena but could be St. Audrey.

The star feature of the church interior is the Poyntz Chapel, originally the Ladye Chapel, but as more and more Poyntz family memorials were added its name gradually changed.

The most spectacular of the memorials is that of Sir Gabriel Poyntz [1538-1607] and his wife Etheldreda or Audrey. Their effigies are carved in red-veined alabaster which had been imported from France and carved by Gerard Johnson of the Southwark School in about 1610. They rest beneath a painted and carved canopy of the heavens [see pictures] on which the word Yahweh is inscribed in Arabic script to indicate that Sir Gabriel claimed to have served in a crusade. There are further large alabaster memorials to Sir James Poyntz and Thomas Poyntz but the most unusual feature are eight similar wall tablets put up between 1603 and 1607 which attempt to cover previous family history by recording eight more Poyntz from 1307 to 1603. These include Sir Gabriel again and predate the huge alabaster memorial already mentioned. You could say that this was a late attempt to 'hit the high Poyntz' in the family history. [I will surely burn in hell for that joke].

The ladder to the bell chamber in the tower is made from logs split into four and dates from around 1500.

The church is not normally open due to its remote position and history of thefts but I was lucky enough to arrive just before the Christingle service and the church staff were very friendly - even extending a guided tour to me.

London-Paddington (Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 31' 21.072" N, 0° 11' 21.012" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Paddington

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Paddington

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington

St Mary Magdalene, Paddington is a Grade I listed Anglican church at Rowington Close, London W2 5TF.

The parish was established in 1865 and work on the church started in 1867. Although complete in 1872, a fire destroyed the brand new roof so the first Mass in the new building could not be celebrated until St Mary Magdalene's Day, 22 July 1873. The church was consecrated after completion of interior decoration on 21 October 1878.

The architect was George Edmund Street, and this church is considered to be his masterpiece. [1] It includes notable stained glass by Henry Holiday and a later crypt chapel by Ninian Comper.

The church and surrounding neighbourhood were used as a location in the 1968 movie Secret Ceremony with Elizabeth Taylor.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/22071>

Built 1878 by GE Street, with crypt chapel of St Sepulchre by Sir Ninian Comper 1895. Roof repairs were completed with funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund and Historic England in 2008, and further funding saw the replacement of electrics and drainage repairs in 2012. The church has undergone major external fabric repairs with cleaning and new lighting to the interior grant-aided by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, completed in 2018. The St Sepulchre Chapel is undergoing environmental monitoring prior to any conservation works.

Mehr:

<https://st-mary-magdalene.co.uk/84-2/>

London-Peckham (London Borough of Southwark), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten:

<https://southwark.anglican.org/find-a-church/camberwell/peckham-st-mary-magdalene>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Peckham

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham

Built: 1961 - 62

Architect: Robert Potter

Listing: not listed

The original church of St Mary Magdalene was built in 1841 and destroyed by a land-mine on 21 September 1940.

The church is on a small island site with frontage to St Mary's Road. The church is cruciform in plan with a communion table in the centre. The organ, choir and clergy stalls are in the eastern arm of the cross and the congregational seating is arranged in the three arms with the main door on the west. The superstructure consists of four reinforced concrete ribs supporting a four gabled roof, steeply pitched and covered with copper except the four ridges which are glazed.

Above the roof there is a small louvered loud speaker chamber surmounted by a tall cross. Below the main floor is a meeting room, kitchen, vestry, toilet, store rooms and three flights of stairs leading to the exterior.

The church was consecrated on 3 November 1962.

London-Richmond (Greater London), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 27′ 36.421″ N, 0° 18′ 13.514″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Richmond

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s,_Richmond,_London

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

St. Mary Magdalene, Richmond, in the Anglican Diocese of Southwark, is a Grade II* listed parish church on Paradise Road, Richmond, London. The church was built in the early 16th century but has been greatly altered so that, apart from the tower, the visible parts of the church date from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

Since 1996 St Mary Magdalene's has been part of the Richmond Team Ministry, which also includes the churches of St John the Divine and St. Matthias. It has a strong musical tradition and offers choral services each Sunday.

History

The initial chapel was built in around 1220. The church was entirely reconstructed during the reign of Henry VII who, after rebuilding the royal palace of Sheen, renamed Sheen as Richmond in 1501. The two bottom sections of the tower that survive from this period were re-faced in flint in 1904.

In the early 17th century, a south aisle was added to the nave. The north aisle was added in 1699. The original nave and the south aisle were rebuilt in 1750, and iron window frames replaced the original windows in 1850.

The plaster ceiling over the nave was replaced in 1866 by the architect Arthur Blomfield with timberwork, described by Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner as "inappropriate". Blomfield also constructed new galleries and replaced the box pews with bench pews.

In 1903–04 the architect George Frederick Bodley replaced the chancel with a new chancel, two chapels (Chapel of All Souls and Chapel of All Saints) and a vestry in a Neo-Gothic style. The tower was faced with flint and stone to match the east end. The north and south galleries were removed at this time. The west gallery was removed in 1935–36.

London-Wandsworth (Inner London/Trinity Road), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 26′ 35.549″ N, 0° 10′ 1.862″ W

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1391164>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TQ2773>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Wandsworth, Trinity Rd.

GV II

II Parish church. Built 1888 to the designs of E B Ferrey. Stock brick with orange brick and ashlar dressings. Plain tile roofs. Broad nave with side aisles, chancel and side chapel. Raised coped gables with ashlar coping and brick kneelers. West front has three tall 2-light pointed arched windows with ashlar Y-tracery, flanked by four brick buttresses with orange brick set-offs. The two central buttresses are deeper and rise above the central window to join over a small central circular with ashlar cusping. These linked buttresses rise further to form the base of double arched and gabled ashlar bellcote. The south aisle has a pointed arched doorway with double doors and another circular window with ashlar cusping, whilst the north aisle has six narrow brick lancet windows. There are three lancet clerestory windows on either side of each bay of the nave whilst the chancel has two 3-light and a single tall 2-light window on each side all with reticulated ashlar tracery. The chancel east end also has three tall pointed arched windows, the central one 3-light flanked by 2-light windows all with reticulated ashlar tracery. INTERIOR has 5 bay nave arcades with double chamfered orange brick arches supported on circular painted ashlar columns with carved capitals. To the west end a fine stone font with a square ashlar bowl supported on polished marble columns. Minton tile floors and carved wooden pews. The plain rick chancel arch retains its finely carved timber rood screen with ornate bronze gates, to the right an openwork timber pulpit again supported on polished marble columns. The chancel has a Minton Tile floor ornate carved timber choir stalls and a brass and timber altar-rail. The altar is raised-up on four polished marble steps with terrazzo floors and a triple canopied ashlar reredos. The altar is decorated with crved and gilded wooden panels. Boarded timber roofs throughout with exposed and cusped timber trusses. The windows contain a variety of interesting late-Victorian and C20 stained glass. This unaltered late-Victorian church has a very fine and well preserved interior with good quality fixtures and fittings.

London-Wandsworth (Greater London), Oratory of St. Mary Magdalen (Church of St. Mary Magdalen)

Koordinaten: 51° 27' 30.294" N, 0° 10' 58.912" W

<https://london-eng.uk-churches.com/oratory-st-mary-magdalen-catholic-church/>

<https://www.google.de/maps/place/Oratory+Of+St.+Mary+Magdalen+Catholic+Church/@51.4584943,-0.1829662,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x163af31ec2626f4c!8m2!3d51.4584943!4d-0.1829662>

Oratory of St. Mary Magdalen, Wandsworth

London-Whetstone (Greater London), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 37' 51.046" N, 0° 10' 24.73" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190330010301/https://taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Archdiocese-of-Westminster/Whetstone-St-Mary-Magdalen>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

Category:St Mary Magdalen Catholic Church, Whetstone

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Whetstone

A post-war interpretation of traditional church forms by W.C. Mangan. Some of the original or early fittings have been removed but most survive and the original character of the interior is well-preserved.

The small Catholic population of Whetstone was originally served from Finchley. From 1924 Mass was celebrated at Harper's tea rooms in Whetstone High Road and then at Buffaloes' hall attached to the Black Bull. The chapel of St Mary Magdalene, Athenaeum Road, was in use in 1925 and was administered by the Fathers of Sion until about 1973. In 1930 a larger temporary church of St Mary Magdalene was built in Athenaeum Road and the older building became the church hall; this survived until the 1970s. The present church was built on the same site and was consecrated in 1958.

St Mary's is a typical Mangan design, being a mid-twentieth century interpretation of traditional church forms. The church comprises a bold west tower flanked by lower flat-roofed extensions, a wide and tall aisleless nave under a steeply-pitched roof which is continued over a short sanctuary. The external walls are faced with red sand-faced Bracknell bricks, and the steel-framed roof is covered with Bridgwater pantiles. The building is not orientated: the liturgical east end faces south. On the (liturgical) west face of the tower is the main entrance door with a surround of Portland stone carrying a plaque with the papal arms and surmounted by a figure of St Mary. Above the entrance is a tall triple window with canted heads to the lights and above the window the tower rises to a plain parapet with a cross in raised brickwork. The side elevations of the tower have three small rectangular openings. Flanking the tower are single storey flat-roofed forebuildings with three small windows in both exposed sides. The nave side walls have six bays divided by plain brick piers with triple windows in each bay with angular heads and the sanctuary side walls have four single windows of the same type.

The interior of the church is a single wide space with plain plastered walls and a canted ceiling which is boarded between the exposed steel trusses. There is a small gallery at the west end in the body of the tower. At the east end a wide semi-circular arch opens to the sanctuary, with lower arches to the side altars. The original tall reredos with panels of beechwood and bird's-eye maple and a crucifix of walnut survives, as does the main altar of Portland stone, but the oak altar rails have been removed. The pine benches are also original.

London-Whitechapel (Greater London), Magdalen Hospital

Koordinaten: 51° 30' 41.418" N, 0° 4' 16.698" W

[https://web.archive.org/web/20190315191957/http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/](https://web.archive.org/web/20190315191957/http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/LondonMagdalen/)

[LondonMagdalen/](https://web.archive.org/web/20190315191957/http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/LondonMagdalen/)

<https://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/magdalen.html>

Magdalen Hospital, London-Southwark

The Magdalen Hospital for the Reception of Penitent Prostitutes was established in 1758 following a proposal by Robert Dingley that something should be done to reclaim young women who, because of a moral lapse, had been driven into prostitution, but who were penitent and prepared to enter upon a new way of life.

Originally known as the Magdalen House, its first premises were in Featherstone Street, not far from the present-day Old Street Station. The following year it moved to 21 Prescott Street, Whitechapel — then a very insalubrious location with many brothels and drinking houses. The establishment received girls and women, below the age of 30, who had entered into

prostitution but wished to reform — especially those who had not long 'fallen'. The inmates of the institution were occupied in laundry work and needlework and given religious instruction. The institution eventually raised sufficient funds to erect purpose-built premises on Great Surrey Street (now Blackfriars Road), St George's Fields, Southwark, where it moved in 1772 and changed its name to the Magdalen Hospital. Despite its name, however, the institution was never one whose purpose was to provide medical treatment.

The Southwark site is shown on the 1830 map below.

The Hospital was noted for its octagonal chapel. Some services could be attended by the public, although the inmates' choir was kept out of sight behind a screen. The chapel became a fashionable place of worship and the money raised in collections provided useful funds for the Hospital.

By the 1860s, the area had become very built-up and unhealthy. The increasing costs of maintaining the building and a decline in the Hospital's income led to a decision to move the institution. In 1869, the site was sold to the Peabody Trustees for a construction of a the Peabody Square housing development and the Hospital moved to new premises at Drewstead Road, Streatham.

The buildings were enlarged in 1889, with further rebuilding taking place in 1913, which included a large laundry from which much of the institution's income came. As at Southwark, a large chapel was provided.

The Hospital's remit in 1890 was stated as 'the reformation of fallen women, especially such as are not yet deeply degraded'. It was only in 1938 that the phrase 'for the Reception of Penitent Prostitutes' was dropped from its official name.

On 3rd August, 1934, the establishment was formally certified as the Magdalen Hospital Approved School for Senior Girls, aged between their 15th and 17th birthdays at their date of admission. The premises could accommodate up to 75 girls, with a maximum of 30 having being committed by the courts. In January, 1835, the latter figure was raised to 40 girls, and again the following month to 60.

During the Second World War, the inmates were evacuated to the Chaworth St James School in Ottershaw, Surrey.

Returning after the war to Streatham, the School became a Classifying School, in which new entrants to the Approved School system were assessed as to their character and physical and mental abilities and passed on to a school suited to their needs.

On October 1st, 1965, it was announced that the School's managers intended to resign its Certificate of Approval. The School closed the following year and the site was sold to Lambeth Council. The Magdalen Hospital Trust, which received the proceeds, was dissolved in 1973.

The Drewstead Road site is now covered with modern housing although the original entrance lodge still stands, now used as offices.

Records

Note: many repositories impose a closure period of up to 100 years for records identifying individuals. Before travelling a long distance, always check that the records you want to consult will be available.

Lambeth Archives, Minet Library, 52 Knatchbull Road, London SE5 9QY. Holdings include Baptisms in Hospital Chapel (1883-1951); Visiting Committee reports (1885-1965); Committee minute books (1938-1960).

The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU. Holdings include Daily logbooks (1953-64); Inspection reports.

London-Woolwich (Royal Borough of Greenwich), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene_Woolwich

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Woolwich

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Woolwich

St Mary Magdalene Woolwich is an 18th-century Anglican church dedicated to St Mary Magdalene in Woolwich, southeast London, England.

History

Christianity in Woolwich goes back to the Early Middle Ages. In 2015 Oxford Archaeology discovered a Saxon burial site in the area close to the Thames east of Woolwich Ferry. It contained 76 skeletons from the late 7th or early 8th century. The absence of grave deposits indicates that this was an early Christian settlement. The first church in Woolwich was probably pre-Norman conquest and dedicated to Saint Lawrence. It stood on a promontory about 37 m north of the present-day church, more or less where the belvedere overlooking the river now is. The church was slightly separate from the early riverside settlement in Old Woolwich. From the early 10th till the mid-12th century Woolwich was ruled by the abbots of St. Peter's Abbey in Ghent, probably as a result of a gift from Ælfthryth, daughter of King Alfred and Countess of Flanders. Around 1100 Henry I gave the church to Gundulf of Rochester, bishop and prior of Rochester Cathedral. It was probably around this time that the church was rebuilt in stone. The church tower with walls of chalk and flint was partly excavated in 1970.

The parish church was first dedicated to Saint Lawrence, then, in the 15th century, to the Virgin Mary and, a century later, to Saint Mary Magdalene. The first known rector was John Chaplain, mentioned in 1182. In the late 14th century rector William de Prene rebuilt the bell tower. In the early 16th century rector John Sweeting assisted in building the Great Harry at Woolwich Dockyard. Rectors of Woolwich in the late 17th century included Thomas Lindsay (1686-1694) and Philip Stubbs (1694-1699).

By the 18th century the Elizabethan spire had collapsed and the foundations were showing signs of strain. Thus a new church (the present one) was built from 1732 to 1739, close to the medieval church's site. An architect's name is not known; there probably was none. Plain brick churches with round-headed windows had been built in the London area since the 1670s. The new church was part-funded by the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches and built by Matthew Spray, a bricklayer from Deptford. A total of 636,000 bricks were used. Dedication took place on 9 May 1740, after which the old church was demolished and the churchyard extended and walled in.

In 1875 Adelbert Anson was appointed rector of Woolwich. The 34-year old clergyman had several architects work on designs for a new church, the most ambitious one in Gothic Revival style by James Brooks. Nothing happened and Anson's successor, Samuel Gilbert Scott, prepared plans for a new chancel (including a crypt) and vestries, designed by his cousin J.O. Scott. These were completed in 1894, two years after Scott's resignation. His successor was Charles Escreet, whose family are named as benefactors of the church on their memorial. Around the same time the churchyard was transformed into a public garden. Some alterations to the interior were made in 1924.

The church suffered little damage during World War II, during which years Cuthbert Bardsley, later Bishop of Coventry, was a socially active rector. The building was Grade B listed in 1954, which corresponds to Grade II and Grade II* in the modern scheme. In 1960 another young and socially innovative rector arrived in Woolwich, Nicolas Stacey. His

"Woolwich Project" (1960–68) was controversial but brought new life to the church. Among the many changes, he had the aisles and galleries shut off with frosted glass panels to make a cafe and offices, before converting the crypt into a youth club. The "Coffee House" was opened by Princess Margaret and Antony Armstrong-Jones in May 1961. Also, starting in 1965 (and ending in 2001), Stacey brought in the local Presbyterians to meet up with the Anglicans. In the 1970s the parish of St Mary Magdalene was merged into the three-church parish of Woolwich. Some restoration work was done in 1977, and in 2008 the gallery partitions were removed, restoring the spatial integrity of the building.

The building

Exterior

The site of the church is at the extremity of a spur reaching northwards towards the Thames. The church is brick-built, with Portland stone plinth cappings, copings, window surrounds and the principal cornice. The bell tower, protruding from the west front, is topped off rather bluntly, without a balustrade, spire or lantern. The 1894 brick chancel features Bath stone buttress capping, band courses and a pedimented gable top.

Longfield (Kent), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 23′ 52.033″ N, 0° 18′ 11.876″ E

www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMAX8D_St_Mary_Magdalene_Longfield_Kent_UK

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:Church of St Mary Magdalene, Longfield](#)[http://](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Longfield

Long Description

The church, sited centrally within the parish, is recorded as being built in 1343 and was extended westward in the 1890s.

St Mary Magdalene Church is listed Grade II* and is a small essentially 13th - 14th century building with a single north aisle to the nave. There has been a tradition that much of the early church was built c.1343, as indicated by the style of decoration of the chancel windows.

During 1999 the old plaster rendering in the chancel was removed both inside and out for renewal. Inspection of the hidden construction revealed the chancel to be at least 100 years older. The internal bull-nosed roll moulding, the north window and the sedilia are 13th century. In addition the type of flint work, hidden once again, arranged herring-bone fashion, suggests an 11th century building. The use of split flints added to this gives a possible 12th century dating for further work.

In the chancel, the piscina, uncovered in 1999, is carved out of a 12th century column capital which must have come from the previous building on the site. Canterbury Cathedral has a similar capital dated 1160. AD.

The church has a fine old bible printed at Oxford in 1685. It is leather and brass bound and measures 18 x 12", is 4 inches thick. Inscribed on the front cover page is the following:

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

The old windows are 14th century square-headed, and the one closest to the vestry door, on the south side, contains our oldest glass fragments. Possibly a St. Christopher. The Font is a simple example from the medieval period. Being quite deep it is possible that infants were baptised by total immersion.

Date the Church was built, dedicated or cornerstone laid: 1/1/1343

Age of Church building determined by?: Church website

If denomination of Church is not part of the name, please provide it here: Church of England

If Church holds a weekly worship service and "all are welcome", please give the day of the week: Sunday.

Indicate the time that the primary worship service is held. List only one: 10:00 AM

Lyminster (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 50' 0.557" N, 0° 32' 56.209" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyminster>

[https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?](https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church&gridref=TQ0204)

[label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church&gridref=TQ0204](https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church&gridref=TQ0204)

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lyminster

The Church of England parish church of St Mary Magdalene is an 11th-century Saxon building and a Grade I listed building, the highest grading in the national system.

Bells

The church has a ring of six bells. Lester and Pack of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry cast the treble, second and fourth bells in 1759. John Warner and Sons of Cripplegate, London cast the third and fifth bells in 1887, the year of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Mears and Stainbank of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry cast the tenor bell in 1950.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1027604>

A long building consisting of a chancel, with a north chapel or vestry, a nave with a north aisle, north porch and west tower. The chancel and nave are Saxon, altered in C13, the nave arcade transitional Norman, the lower part of the tower C13, the upper part Perpendicular, the north porch C15, the north chapel or Vestry C19. The roof of the aisle is medieval and heavily timbered with crown-posts. Good medieval church, not much restored.

Madehurst (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 52' 51.654" N, 0° 36' 5.224" W

https://web.archive.org/web/20160710102818/http://www.sussexparishchurches.org/spc_V31/west-sussex/26-west-sussex-m-r/43-madehurst-st-mary-magdalene

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SU9809>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Madehurst

Madehurst lies off the road over the Downs west of Arundel, with only a few cottages and a former school by the church. This dates from the C12 and consisted originally of an aisleless nave and a chancel. No detail of this period remains except the round-headed west doorway with plain abaci. This led originally from the church into the outside, but now opens into the tower. The tower was added c1200 and is lower than the nave, with a pyramid spire and heavy, later triangular buttresses. Its chamfered west doorway is off-centre to the north. The windows were replaced in the C14 and C15, as the Sharpe Collection drawing (c1805) and Adelaide Tracy (1850) (II p11) show. Two C14 windows, both partly renewed, remain – an ogee-quatrefoil window in the south wall of the nave and an ogee-headed lancet, which is patched in cement and reset in the C19 north transept. The former east window appears to have had panelled tracery, so it was C15.

In 1802-03 Sir George Thomas of nearby Dale Park added extensions housing pews on both sides of the chancel, which had hipped roofs (1 p69); otherwise little was altered until the vicar, Henry Nicholls, in 1863-64 commissioned his Oxford contemporary, Sir T G Jackson, to restore the church (Jackson: Recollections p90). Jackson had only been in practice for a year and was later to restore other churches in the area, including Binsted, Slindon and Burpham. He refaced the exterior and added a north aisle with an elaborate arcade and chancel arch with shafts and foliage capitals. He replaced the roofs except for the tiebeams and crownposts in the nave and rebuilt the chancel 8ft longer (1 p67). Previously the tower had no openings and Jackson inserted paired west lancets and small quatrefoil bell-openings. His other windows were also C14 in style, except the side-windows of the chancel and the geometrical tracery in the east window. Those in the aisles have shafts in the centre of each rere-arch. Bomb damage in 1944 (1 p62) affected only the glass (see below). Repairs in 1957 by S Roth with P I D Tetley are known (ICBS), but it seems likely that the bomb damage was made good before this.

Fonts

1. Red marble with inward sloping corner shafts, c1864.
2. Probably early C19. Arcaded octagonal bowl. Adelaide Tracy in 1850 shows a shapeless one, which looks C17 or C18, but this is not the same.

Madingley (Cambridgeshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 13' 24.895" N, 0° 2' 27.208" E

<http://www.madingleychurch.org/history/>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TL3960>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Madingley

History

The Church of St Mary Magdalene lies just inside the gates leading to the Grade 1 listed Madingley Hall which was dates from 1543. At one time the Church would have been in the centre of the main village street, the remains of which can be traced in the landscape to the west of the building. However, these houses were removed in the mid 18th century by Sir John Hynde Cotton as they encroached on his view from the Hall and, with the help of Capability Brown, the church was incorporated into the park so that it now appears to be part of the Madingley Hall Estate. The fortunes of the Hall and Church have been closely intertwined over the centuries and are reflected in the number of family monuments erected in the Church.

Both in its setting, and the interior lay-out, the church is a place of peace and beauty. The building expresses a sense of calm stability and eternal values which rise above the changes and chances of churchmanship and secular concerns. As the only place of worship in the village, it provides a vital focal point for residents and for those who live beyond, to come together and grow in the knowledge and love of God. So the members of the community are able to give expression to the most important aspects of their lives, support each other, and reach out to those in need beyond the parish boundaries.

Research has traced the earliest recorded mention of a church in Madingley to 1092, so there has been a church on this site for nearly nine hundred years but most of the present building dates from the C13 - C14. The church plan includes a west tower, nave with north aisle and north and south porches and chancel. The North Aisle and arcade were added during the 14th century and the Nave clerestorey in the 15th. The north aisle wall contains an aumbry and piscina. Originally the East end of the North aisle was a Guild Chapel and later used as a

private family pew in the 18th century for the Cottons who then owned Madingley Hall. There is a fine arcade of pillars of arches in early Decorated style leading into the nave, which also features a beautiful 14th century arch at the western end. The door leading into the South Porch, with its very beautiful contemporary iron hinges is probably late twelfth century. Two Early English lancet and 14th widows survive together together with a reworked east window of three graduated lancets. The spire and north porch were added in the fifteenth century. Fragments of stained glass and damaged wooden cherubim are evidence of the damage ordered by William Dowsing in 1643 "March 6, 1643. Maddenley [Madingley]. John Ivett and Theodore Wictham, church-wardens, Edward Dantry, Cunstable. There was 31 pictures superstitious, and Christ on the cross, and the two theves by him, and Christ and the Virgin Mary in another window, a Christ in the steple-window, order'd and the steps to be leveled, and 14 cherubims in wood to be taken down, which promised to be taken down." The Prince of Wales lived at Madingley Hall in 1863 and a Royal Coat of Arms was erected in the church to commemorate this.

Much restoration work was carried out in 1872-4 and 1885 and the chancel was rebuilt in 1874 at which time the roofs were renewed throughout and the floor relayed with tiles. The churchyard has many large Yew trees and is laid to rough grass with surviving memorials dating from the C18 onwards. Madingley is home to one of the country's largest toad colonies and the churchyard provides habitat for them.

Memorials to members of the families who lived at the Hall have been erected in the church and churchyard. Just inside the south door stands the war memorial, recording the names of sixteen Madingley men who lost their lives in the Great War 1914-1919. For so small a village this was a heavy toll: five of them came from one family.

<http://www.druidic.org/camchurch/churches/madingley.htm>

The church sits on the edge of the land of Madingley Hall, looking out over the sweeping park and lake. It sits in an impressively bumpy churchyard full of yews - this is a very old religious site, and we have records of a Saxon church having preceded the current building.

The exterior is rather nice; there is no aisle on the south side, so the wall presents an interesting jumble of windows on different levels. The north side is less exciting, since it has been refaced.

The tower is good, though - built some time around the year 1200, with a parapet made of broken fragments from Saxon tombs. The spire is 15th century, although in 1926 it had to be given quite a thorough restoration.

Inside, the piers in the north arcade lean somewhat. There is a very narrow tower arch, and the chancel arch is 12th century. In the aisle there is a tiny piscina - only about ten inches tall - and a little niche whose purpose I couldn't guess at. Other than that, the building itself isn't very exciting. There are some interesting fittings, though.

The font is something of an enigma. It has a square bowl with very weathered decoration on its four faces, in the form of abstract patterns of starbursts, balls and diagonal lines. The guidebook says that this is late Norman; Pevsner thinks it might be 17th century work trying to imitate Norman.

I've certainly never seen another font like it, but Pevsner's suggestion doesn't seem very plausible - for reasons that will shortly become obvious, I should have thought that if they had been replacing the font in the 17th century, it would be decidedly grander than this.

This is because St Mary had, in the Hyndes of Madingley Hall, a rich source of patronage. The dynasty was founded by Sir John Hynde, who managed to raise himself from being an apprentice bookbinder in Cambridge to become a successful lawyer. He was knighted by Henry VIII, and in 1536 built Madingley Hall for his residence.

His descendents became an important part of the county scene. In the late 17th century they married into the Cotton family of Landwade, and many of the combined dynasty have

monuments in the chancel. There is an alabaster sculpture of an anchor draped in a flag for Sir Charles Cotton, Admiral of the White who died in 1812.

My favourite was for Jane Cotton, daughter of Edward Hinde and wife of John Cotton (whose very grand tomb can still be seen at Landwade). He died in 1689, and she died three years later. Why was she buried here, rather than with her husband? I don't know, but on her monument is written 'This has been the Burying-place / Of the Hindes for many ages.'

That sounds suspiciously like the Hinde family trying jealously to maintain some sort of independence - why else would you put such a thing on a monument unless you realised that the separate burials for husband and wife would raise eyebrows?

If it was an attempt on the part of the last Hindes to avoid their name being swallowed up, it didn't work - from then on, all the monuments are to Cottons and the name of Hinde disappears from the books. In a sense, Sir John's family has the final triumph, though; in the middle of the 18th century the family moved here to Madingley, tempted no doubt by the much closer proximity to Cambridge, the main roads and (dare I say it) to the seat of the powerful Walpole family. Politics, eh...

St Mary Magdalene seems to be open during the daytime.

Magdalen Laver (Essex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 45' 10.228" N, 0° 11' 26.164" E

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol4/pp107-108>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:St_Mary_Magdalen_Church,_Magdalen_Laver](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalen

CHURCH

The advowson of Magdalen Laver was held by the lords of the manor until shortly after 1468 when John Bataille sold the manor to Sir Thomas Cooke. (fn. 1) At the sale Bataille apparently retained the advowson, for his son John presented to the church in 1497. (fn. 2) In 1502 Sir Philip Cooke, then lord of the manor, held the advowson and he retained it when he leased the manor to John King in that year. (fn. 3) John Bataille, probably the patron of 1497, presented in 1513. (fn. 4) After this the advowson was held by the lords of the manor until 1781 when it was conveyed by John Cozens and his wife Elizabeth to Thomas Altham. (fn. 5) In 1783 Thomas Burford presented. (fn. 5) In 1790 Peter Thomas Burford and Ann, probably his wife, conveyed the advowson to James Watts. (fn. 6) James William Burford presented in 1794. (fn. 7) After this the living remained in the gift of the Burford family until about 1857. (fn. 8) The Revd. S. C. Mason held it from 1857 until about 1870 (fn. 9) after which C. G. Jones, rector 1872-93, held it until 1895. (fn. 10) The advowson appears to have been acquired in 1895 by Mrs. E. Bellamy who held it until her death in 1912- 13. (fn. 11) After this it remained with her trustees until about 1928 when it passed to the Reformation Church Trust, (fn. 12) who still owned it in 1941. (fn. 13) Since 1942 the living has been in the gift of the Bishop of Chelmsford (fn. 14) and since 1945 it has been united with that of High Laver. (fn. 15)

In about 1254 and in 1291 the rectory was valued at 10 marks. (fn. 16) In 1428 the church was still taxed on this valuation. (fn. 17) In 1535 the rectory was valued at £16 12s. (fn. 18) In 1661 its 'improved' value was £90. (fn. 19) In 1621 there were 22 acres of glebe. (fn. 20) In 1848 the tithes were commuted for £310; there were then 30 acres of glebe. (fn. 21) Until 1950 the rectory house was situated on the east side of the road leading from Mollmans to Tilegate Green. (fn. 22) A terrier of 1621 described it as 'a dwelling-house all tiled, saving one end, which is thatched' with 'an old kitchen standing by itself'. (fn. 23) The detached

kitchen, a feature which the rectories at all three Lavers retained until the 17th century, (fn. 24) must have been of medieval origin. A new house was built in about 1850. (fn. 25) This is of red brick with stone dressings. It was occupied by the rector until a new rectory was built in 1950. (fn. 26) This new building stands on the south-west side of the road between Humphreys and the 'Green Man'. (fn. 27) It is a white-plastered twostory house with red brick dressings.

The parish church (fn. 28) of ST. MARY MAGDALEN consists of nave, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The walls are of flint rubble, those in the nave including also some Roman brick. The tower is of timber.

The nave was built early in the 12th century. The flints are set in herring-bone courses in the lower part of the walls, while above there are indications that the Roman brick was arranged in decorative bands. The north wall retains a blocked single-light window of the original date. A window has been filled in on the south side and it is possible that this was also of the 12th century. Two blocked bull's-eye windows in the west wall were noted in 1919 (fn. 29) but are not now visible. It is possible that the west doorway, which has brick jambs, chamfered imposts and a segmental-headed tympanum is also original. The door itself, of heavy oak battens with zigzag ornament to the strap hinges, is evidently of great antiquity.

The chancel, which is slightly narrower than the nave but has no chancel arch, was built or rebuilt in the 13th century. The north wall and the upper part of the other walls may have been reconstructed later.

Most of the windows in the church as well as the two south doorways appear to have been inserted at different times during the 14th century. On the south side of the chancel the single-light window and the pointed door-way are of late-13th-or early-14th-century date. Two two-light windows in the chancel and three in the nave were probably added later in the 14th century. These have square heads and segmental rear arches. The tracery has been restored or replaced but the design is probably near to the original. In the two easternmost windows of the nave there is some 14th or 15th-century glass which appears to be in situ. Similar glass in one of the chancel windows has been reset. The east window of the chancel, which has a pointed head and tracery in the 14th-century style, is largely modern but retains original carved head-stops. The south doorway to the nave has a pointed head and moulded jambs. The door itself may be of late-14th-century date.

There is a 14th-century oak rood-screen consisting of a central doorway with six bays flanking it on each side. Each bay has an ogee-headed arch supported on slender banded shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Above each arch the tracery consists of two quatrefoiled circles. The screen was evidently reconstructed in the 17th century and part of the base panelling is of this date. The doors and several of the shafts are replacements. Above the screen the tie-beam of the roof has mortice-holes for studs, suggesting that at one time the opening was filled with timber-work.

The westernmost window on the north side of the nave evidently replaces a north doorway and may have been inserted in the 15th century. The stonework has been replaced. The roof of the nave is also of the 15th century. It is of the trussed rafter type with moulded wall plates and two tie-beams. The framing of the westernmost bay suggests that at one time there was a bell turret in this position.

The chancel roof, which has been restored, has two original tie-beams. On one of the ties is a nearly illegible inscription 'IT ANNO DOM. 1615 H. L.' (fn. 30)

The addition of the timber bell tower beyond the west wall of the nave may have been made in 1567, a date which occurs on one of the bells. (fn. 31) The lower stage is surrounded on three sides by an aisle, while the upper stage forms the belfry. The heavy timber frame consists of four angle posts resting on a massive plate. The westernmost posts have supporting struts. On the east and west sides the posts carry queen-post trusses with arched braces below the tie-beams and crossbracing between the queen posts. Externally the tower is crowned with

a boarded pyramidal roof which was formerly leaded. (fn. 32) Halfway down there is a penthouse roof to the aisle. In the lower stage there is a window with two pointed lights and there are louvred openings to the belfry. The exterior is weather-boarded. At a vestry held in April 1709 it was agreed that 'the north side of the belfry shall be new boarded with oak boards'. (fn. 33) The old boards were to be used for patching the other sides, (fn. 34) suggesting that some form of weatherboarding was already of long standing by 1709. The presence of holes and grooves for fitting laths between the studs proves, however, that a plastered finish was originally intended.

In 1856 the church was repewed; the cost of this and other repairs was £138. (fn. 35) In 1875 there was a further restoration. (fn. 36) In 1883 the timberwork of the tower was strengthened (fn. 37) and the boarded vestry inside the tower may have been inserted at the same date. In 1887 the south porch was rebuilt; (fn. 38) it is of timber framing above a stone base and replaced a plastered porch of uncertain date. (fn. 39) In 1912 a second-hand pipe organ was bought from Christ Church, Albany Street (Lond.). (fn. 40)

There are two bells. (fn. 41) One is inscribed to the honour of St. John, and is probably of the early 14th century. (fn. 42) The other is dated 1567. (fn. 43) In 1868 another bell was added (fn. 44) but this must have been subsequently removed. In 1919 there were cages for three bells. (fn. 45)

A damaged 15th-century font, which stood for a time in the rectory garden, was restored to the church early in the 20th century. (fn. 46) It has an octagonal bowl with quatrefoil panels and carved bosses. The stem also has carved panels.

Painted boards on the north wall of the nave have round-headed panels inscribed with the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. These are surrounded by decoration of 18th-century design.

The plate includes a cup of 1665 with crest and shield of arms, given by George Throckmorton, lord of the manor, in 1666; a large flagon and a small paten, similarly dated and engraved, a salver of 1683, similarly inscribed; an almsdish presented in 1925 to commemorate the safe return from a tour abroad of (Sir) Godfrey J. V. Thomas, then private secretary to Edward, Prince of Wales. A large silver communion cup which is mentioned in an inventory of church property in 1678 as 'in hands of John King of Ashlins' is not now among the church plate. (fn. 47)

On the south wall of the nave is a marble tablet in the form of a cartouche shield to the William Cole, lord of the manor, who died on 24 February 1730. (fn. 48) A funeral helm with vizor hangs on the west wall of the nave. Three brackets for other trophies are now empty. The helm is probably of the 16th century: its crest, possibly not in situ, appears to be that of Cole. (fn. 49) On the south wall of the nave is a tablet to John Cozens (fn. 50) (1766) and members of his family. On the east wall of the chancel is a marble tablet surmounted by a segmental pediment. An oval panel enclosed by a wreath carries a Latin inscription to George Kindleton (1667), rector of the parish, who was dispossessed during the Commonwealth. Outside the church immediately west of the south porch is the marble altar tomb of the William Cole, lord of the manor, who died on 1 February 1730. (fn. 51) Cole had the tomb built before his death. (fn. 52) The inscription is on a central panel, flanked by the figures of cherubs. The tomb is enclosed by a heavy iron railing, also ordered by Cole, (fn. 53) and there is an achievement of arms on the wall above.

Mehr:

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101123945-parish-church-of-st-mary-magdalen-magdalen-laver>

Details

II*

Parish church, nave late C11, chancel C13, both altered in C14 and C19, W belfry C15, S porch C19. Walls of flint rubble including re-used material from a Roman building, dressings of tufa, limestone, clunch and Roman brick, roofed with handmade red clay tiles, belfry timber-framed and weatherboarded. The E window of the chancel is C19, except the chamfered splays, 2-centred rear-arch, and label with 2 male headstops, C14. The N window is C19 except the splays and rear-arch, C14. In the S wall are 2 windows, the eastern C19 externally with widely splayed jambs and segmental-pointed rear-arch; the western window is similar to that in the N wall. Between the windows is a doorway, mainly C19, with splays and segmental-pointed rear-arch, early C14. Diagonal buttresses, C15. The lower parts of the nave walls are set in herringbone courses. There are identifiable fragments of tegulae, opus signum and one imbrex, suggesting that the church occupies the site of a Roman villa and is partly composed of its materials. In the N wall there are 2 windows, the eastern of 2 lights, mainly C19, with square head and internal label, C14, the western window mainly C19 with splays and chamfered rear-arch, C15. Below this window there are traces of a former doorway, and between the windows there is a small round-headed window, late C11, blocked. In the S wall there are 2 windows, the eastern uniform with the eastern window in the N wall, the western mainly C19, with splays and hollow-chamfered rear-arch, C14. Between them are traces of a former window of tufa, typically a material of the C11. W of the window is the S doorway, with a moulding comprising two double ogees divided by a shallow cavetto, late C14. The door has a marginal decoration of fleurons and a rear frame of portcullis type, late C14. In the W wall there are 3 oculus windows (one partly collapsed) arranged irregularly and blocked on the inside, late C11. The W doorway has jambs of Roman brick, chamfered impost and segmental head within a round arch. The door appears to be original, with 4 ledges and saltire braces butt-notched into the ledges in the same manner as in the chancel of Chipping Ongar Church (Hewett 1982, 3-4), V-edged boards weathered on the outside (although now protected by the C15 belfry) and strap hinges with incised zigzag decoration, a remarkable survival. The NE and SE quoins are of Roman brick arranged in the manner of Saxon long-and-short work, further evidence of Saxo-Norman construction. A diagonal buttress was added at the SW in the C15. The roof of the chancel is of 7 cants with double collars, formerly lathed and plastered, late C14. There are 2 tiebeams, plain-chamfered with lamb's tongue stops, and disused soffit-mortices at their ends. The western tiebeam has a sunk panel with defaced inscription IT ANNO DON 1615 HL. The roof of the nave is similar in construction, with 2 plain-chamfered tiebeams of which the western forms part of a former bell-turret with empty mortices for supporting posts, the structure almost complete up to roof level, late C14. (Hewett 1982, 67-8). The W belfry is constructed in at least 3 phases, C15 and C16, with curved saltire bracing in the second stage and a separate outer frame carrying the weatherboards. There are 2 bells, the first dated 1567, the second inscribed in Lombardic letters IN HONORE SANCTE JOHANNES, probably C14.

The chancel screen reported by the RCHM has undergone extensive repair in the interim. On the S side 4 bays with cinquefoil heads and quatrefoil piercings above remain, with 3 turned shafts; on the N side only half of one head and 2 turned shafts remain; the rest is reproduction. Some C14 and C15 glass remains, in situ in the NE window of the nave, mainly reset in the SW windows of the chancel and nave. On the E wall of the chancel there is a marble tablet to George Kindleton, Rector, 1667, surmounted by cornice and segmental pediment containing a flaming vase, inscription in oval panel with laurel wreath and cherub's head; and on the S wall a marble tablet to Mrs. Ann Broughton, 1801; and slab to William Rawlius and Ann Rawlins, his sister, 1703. On the S wall of the nave there is a white marble monument to William Cole, 1729, with crest above five children, named. At the W end there are floor slabs to William Cole, 1729, Mrs. Ann Martyn, 1758, and Henry Cole, 1760, all black marble with achievements of arms. On the N wall of the chancel the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Creed are painted in gilt letters on 4 arched panels in a rectangular

wooden frame, the surrounds painted in imitation of marble, early C18. Outside against the S wall of the nave, there is a tomb-chest to William Cole, 1716, with gadrooned slab, carved cherubs and bones on the front, mounted on 3 stone steps.

Maidenhead (Berkshire), St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 31' 24.474" N, 0° 43' 6.715" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150917224454/http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/cms/Berkshire-Churches/maidenhead-st-andrew-and-st-mary-magdalene.html>

Maidenhead St Andrew and St Mary Magdalene

In 1270 a chapel dedicated to St Andrew was built on the boundary of the parishes of Bray and Cookham.

It was a 'chapel of ease' serving those unable to attend services in the parish churches (no baptisms, marriages or burials were conducted there). Its income was shared between the two parishes, two thirds of offerings going to Cookham.

The chapel was rebuilt in 1724 standing by now in the middle of the main Bath Road. This building survived a century before a third church was built in 1826, dedicated to St Andrew and St Mary Magdalene, to the south of the main road.

Initially standing within St Luke's parish, from 1870 it became a parish in its own right. This (third) church closed in 1961 being declared unsafe and a fourth church, the present Church of St Andrew & St Mary Magdalene, was consecrated in 1965 on the same site. The earliest registers record baptisms from 1862, marriages from 1875 and are held at Berkshire Record Office.

Mains and Strathmartine (Angus), Magdalen's Kirkton (old manse, now house)

Koordinaten: [56°48' 80.37" N, 2° 68' 35.49 W]

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1323867273>

Magdalen's Kirkton, Mains and Strathmartine

Now obliterated by the large modern housing development of Downfield. In the nineteenth century it was close to the manse, lying west of the old kirk of Mains.

Maltby (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 25' 12.529" N, 1° 11' 56.738" W

https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Maltby/PhotoFrames/MaltbyStMaryMagdaleneRC_1

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Maltby

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalene is located at OS Grid Ref. SK5330491777

Manchester-Broadbottom (Greater Manchester), Magdalene Centre (Church of St. Mary Magdalene)

Koordinaten: 53° 26' 29.101" N, 2° 1' 3.637" W

<https://www.mottramparish.org.uk/heritage/saintmarys/>

Magdalene Centre Broadbottom

History

In the late 1870s, Canon Miller, supported by key local landowners and worthies, including the Hirsts of Broad Mill, Colonel William Sidebottom and Edward Chapman, gave money and land for a church in Broadbottom, and St. Mary Magdalene was built in 1890.

Seventeen years later in June 1907, an organ was installed, dedicated to the memory of Edward Chapman who had contributed so much to the church and school.

Modern Redevelopment

Between 2008 and 2012, planning and fundraising saw the redevelopment of the church building as 'The Magdalene Centre', our new Parish Hall and Worship Space.

In 2009, the project was given a real impetus by Tameside Council when, funded by a Government grant they renovated the back third of the building as a Sure Start Children's Centre, then for some time it was used as a primary school classroom. Now renamed the Chapman Room, it is used mainly for an out of school club. This work, which included toilets, kitchen space and disabled access, really laid the foundations for a new phase in the mission of the church in that part of the parish.

The hall itself, with modern flooring, heating and lighting, is now used daily by the church, the church school, numerous community groups or for private hire. It is also a venue for modern worship services, concerts, dinners and all manner of social events, and thus is a key meeting point for the parish as whole and community facility for the people of Broadbottom.

<https://www.achurchnearyou.com/broadbottom-magdalene-centre/>

The Magdalene Centre, previously known as St. Mary Madgalene Church, is now a thriving community resource in Broadbottom Village. We do hold occasional services here, but it is used mainly by church groups, the Primary School, Out of School Club, Parents and Toddlers, Scouting groups, a Circuit Training group and a Youth Theatre group, as well as being available, concerts and party bookings.

Manchester-Sale (Greater Manchester), Church of St. Mary Magdalene / St. Mary Magdalene Church Centre

Koordinaten: 53° 25' 24.906" N, 2° 20' 24.299" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Listed_buildings_in_Sale,_Greater_Manchester

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Listed_buildings_in_Sale,_Greater_Manchester#/media/File:St_Mary's_Ashton-upon-Mersey.jpg

St. Mary Magdalene Church Centre, Sale

The church is in stone, it has a tile roof with coped gables and finials, and is in Decorated style. The church consists of a nave, a south porch, north and south transepts, a chancel with an organ chamber, and a southeast steeple. The steeple has a three-stage tower with diagonal buttresses, an octagonal corner stair turret, octagonal pinnacles, and a spire with gabled lucarnes and a weathercock. The windows contain Geometrical tracery, and the east window has five lights.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067895>

Church. 1874. Wilson and Oldham. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and clay tile roof. Wide nave with transepts; chancel with organ chamber and south-east tower. Victorian Gothic. Stone plinth, weathered buttresses, steep roof with coped gables and finials. 4-bay nave has porch in bay 1, with arched door opening and colonnettes, and 3-light windows in the others with Geometrical tracery. The transept has a 4-light window over a small porch and angled buttresses. 3-stage tower has set back weathered buttresses, octagonal corner stair turret, 2-light belfry openings, heavy octagonal pinnacles and a spire with gabled lucarnes and a weather-cock. 2-bay chancel with 5-light east window. Interior: arch-braced roof trusses. Ornatly carved chapel screen, rood screen and pulpit. Chancel arch on twin colonnettes, ornately painted chancel roof and alabaster and mosaic reredos. Stained glass.

Manchester-Winton (Greater Manchester), Magdalene Centre / Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 29' 28.363" N, 2° 22' 8.389" W

<http://www.stmarymagdaleneeccles.org.uk/>

<http://www.stmarymagdaleneeccles.org.uk/the-magdalene-centre/>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene / Magdalene Centre, Winton

Churches in Winton include the Roman Catholic Church of St. Matthew's, next to Winton Library on Worsley Road, and St. Mary Magdalene's Parish Church on Grasmere Crescent/Westbourne Road (Grade II listed building). There is a Baptist church (although its old building in Parrin Lane is now closed). The oldest building is Magdalene Centre, formerly a school before Westwood Park was opened, dating from 1888.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/1474677>

Church of 1913 of central crossing plan with chancel, north vestry and transept. Central crossing tower and nave with aisles. The roof is in poor condition and the threat of rain entry remains.

Maxton-Rutherford (Roxburghshire), Mary Magdalene's Hospital

Koordinaten: [55° 57' 14 N, 3° 67' 65.5211 W]

<https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/rutherford/6258/>

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1360146938>

Mary Magdalene's Hospital, Rutherford

The information given in the Maxton parish Web page is incorrect and chronologically impossible concerning the Rutherford Hospital.

Please see: R. P. Craster's "History of Northumberland X. 439. and compare with the Maxton web page: "Within the Parish was the site of Rutherford Hospital, the quarry which was the source of stone for Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys ... "

[...]

The hospital at Rutherford was dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene. Hospitals in those days were as much an inn, as a hospital. In Scotland, 77 hospitals were founded before the Reformation; Glasgow had two, Aberdeen four, Edinburgh five. St. Mary Magdalene's at Rutherford was founded by King David I (1124-1153).

King David I's sister, Queen Matilda, [also wife of Henry I (1100–1135)], who was responsible in 1101 for the building of the hospital of St Giles in the Fields, in Holborn, for 40 leprosy sufferers, exemplified practical concern for those with the disease. When her brother (David, King of Scotland) was serving as a youth at the English Court, the Queen called him into her chambers one evening. He found the place "full of lepers, and the queen standing in the midst with her robe laid aside and a towel girt round her.

Having filled a basin with water, she proceeded to wash the feet of the lepers and to wipe them with the towel, and then taking them in both her hands, she kissed them with devotion."

David I remonstrated with his sister about this with the words:

"What dost thou, my lady? Certes if the king were to know this, never would he deign to kiss with his lips that mouth of thine polluted with the soil of leprous feet."

She apparently answered with a smile:

"Who does not know that the feet of an Eternal King are to be preferred to the lips of a mortal king? See, then, dearest brother, wherefore I have called thee, that thou mayest learn by my example to do so also."

Rutherford was on the outskirts of Roxburgh castle which, of course, was the very center of Scotland in those days. On the outskirts of a town in medieval times, travellers would have noticed a well-known landmark – a group of cottages with an adjoining chapel, clustering round a green

enclosure. At a glance they would recognise it as the 'lazar house', and would prepare to throw alms to the crippled and disfigured representatives of the community.

This compassionate attitude towards lepers and leprocy probably reached its peak following the life of St Francis of Assisi (1182–1226), who attributed his conversion from a life of luxury and ease to one of service to his fellow man to a chance encounter with a starving leper. Terrified of the man, Francis nevertheless jumped down from his horse and kissed his hand.

When his kiss of peace was returned, Francis was filled with joy and it was from this moment that his life changed. Henceforth the leper was regarded as an instrument of God's intervention in earthly matters. The welfare of lepers became the particular concern of the Franciscan Order; every novice in that Order having to serve some period of his novitiate in a leper hospital.

Therefore, the mission of Saint Mary Magdalene's Hospital at Rutherford was to take in travellers and care for the poor and sick of the area - particularly those with leprosy. In those days, there was no church at Rutherford, only a chapel within the hospital. The chapel churchyard also had a cemetery. In 1296 the master of the hospital swore fealty to Edward I "Longshanks" of England.

Later when Scotland had won its freedom, King Robert the Bruce granted the newly created hospital to the protection of the Abbey of Jedburgh. King Robert's father had died from leprocy. As of yet, no archeological work has been done on the former site of the town of Rutherford or its hospital. In about 1770 the cemetery was ploughed under. The gravestones were broken up and thrown into field drains by a farmer. The ancestral village of Rutherford and it's hospital were "spoiled" by Henry VIII in July of 1544.

Two months later, on September 9th, 1544 the town was destroyed. The rest of the village was burned, razed and cast down between September 9th and September 13th, 1544. On September 16th the Rutherford Houses at Hundalee, Hunthill, Edgerston and Jedburgh were burned to the ground by the English.

I would love to hear from you more on this subject. Again, congratulations on your wonderful webpage.

Gary Rutherford Harding

[they made a polite response and the page remains unchanged]

Melchbourne (Bedfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 16' 37.416" N, 0° 29' 37.316" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20141010024853/http://www.stodden.org/church/Melchbourne.aspx>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Melchbourne#/media/File:Melchbourne_Church_1_-_geograph.org.uk_-_249982.jpg

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Melchbourne

Nicholaus Pevsner in his book "The buildings of England: Bedfordshire, Hungdon and Peterborough", describes St. Mary Magdalene as: "A Georgian church with a medieval West tower. But the Georgian chancel has medieval masonry, including traces of a low-side lancet, and the nave is so wide now that it must have had a South aisle.... The Georgian date is 1779. However when would the North porch have been attached to this building? It is obviously Jacobean, with its Roman Doric columns and frieze, the round entry-arch, and its oval side windows. ...it is said to come from Woodford in Northamptonshire".

The villagers of Melchbourne have worshipped here since at least mediaeval times. It is likely there was a church building on this site as early as 1154 and possibly even earlier. Of the mediaeval origins of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, only part of the tower and the foundations remain. The remainder of the church was rebuilt in the 1770s in typical Georgian style. The rebuilding was mainly completed in 1779. A Jacobean porch, brought from the St. John's house at Woodford, was added in 1783. As occurred with a number of Georgian churches, the new building was in effect timber-framed using the structure of the older church. The columns were plastered to simulate stone. Restoration work in late 2007 demonstrated the vulnerability of such timberwork to insect attack.

The church was endowed with what now seems a large seating capacity - some 250 - however the population of the village was given as 290 in 1851. By the 21st century the population was about 110 people.

Brief History of Melchbourne

Although Melchbourne (or Melceburne) is mentioned in the Domesday Book, when it formed part of the estates of the Bishop of Coutance (indeed it was in the history books before the Norman Conquest), its history is obscure until the late 12th Century. During the reign of King Henry II (1154-1189) Alice, Countess of Pembroke gave the manor to the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers which she founded at Melchbourne. The first mention of Melchbourne Church is 1176. So it is probable the original structure was built by the Hospitallers soon after they took up residence here.

In 1264, during the reign of King Edward III licence was given for a market to be held on Fridays and an annual Fair, held thereafter on the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene to whom the church was dedicated. The custom of Feast Sunday being celebrated on the 2nd Sunday in July (the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene in the old church calendar) is still observed, and when a date is sought for a village Fete it is nearly always held that weekend.

The original function of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem was to help in the crusade, but as the crusading movement died out the order continued, and it would appear that the Melchbourne community at one time was quite important as in 1328 a Chapter, or general meeting of the order in England was held at Melchbourne.

Accounts for the year 1338 give the year's expenses in meat, fish, ale etc., and they also refer to the garden, dovehouse, two mills and to the profits of the market then held at Melchbourne - the not inconsiderable sum of 20 shillings a year.

No trace of the buildings which belonged to the Preceptory remain, but it is believed they occupied a site near to the Dower House, and not where Melchbourne Park House now stands. The Preceptory was dissolved in common with all other religious houses in the reign of King Henry VIII. His son, King Edward VI granted the manor to John 1st Earl of Bedford. The preceptory was refounded and the manor returned to the Knights Hospitallers briefly during the revival of Papal Catholicism under the reign of Queen Mary Tudor, but when Queen Elizabeth succeeded her sister on the throne she granted the manor to Francis, 2nd Earl of Bedford in 1558.

In 1608, Edward Earl of Bedford felt compelled to realise some of his property in Bedfordshire, and he sold the manor of Melchbourne to Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletso. It remained the property of the St John's until the 1930's. In about the year 1620 the 4th Baron St. John, who had been created Earl of Bullingbroke by King James 1, built a mansion on the present site, and he and his family move there from Bletsoe Castle. There are traces of this 11th Century Farm House in the cellars and elsewhere, and the structure with its high roof must have looked much as in the view of the house from the village today. Both the Earl and his eldest son were much involved in the civil war on the Parliamentary side, the son being killed at the battle of Evesham. The Earldom died out in the 18th Century, and the Barony passed to a younger branch of the family established over the Northamptonshire border at Woodford. But it was not until the 1780's that the 12th Lord St. John moved to Melchbourne as his family home. Meanwhile, the house had been remodelled in 1741, when the present Georgian front, facing the parks was created. Considerable changes took place in the last two decades of the 18th Century after Lord St. John married Emma Whitbread of Southill. Not only was the house further modernised and made into a comfortable home, but the church was completely rebuilt.

Of the mediaeval church the tower and the basic foundations remain, but a clerestory was now added, giving height and at least the a South Aisle was added. The effect was to create a Georgian style Church. The porch however appears to be Jacobean, and it is believed that this was moved from the St. John manor at Woodford which was demolished about this time. The box pews were presumably added shortly afterwards, being very similar to the furnishings of a number of chapels in the vicinity built at about the same period. The strange thing is that the church was endowed with so great a capacity - being capable of housing a congregation of some 250 - when the population of the village could not have been much greater than at present. The organ was presented by Louisa St. John in the 1850's.

The row of cottages in the main street of the village probably dates from early in the 18th Century, but there is no evidence to show for whom they were built. There was a second row alongside, but a number of these cottages were unfortunately burnt down in the 1950's and the remainder had to be demolished.

Church cottage and Hillands Cottage are survivors of a similar period of architecture, if not earlier. There was a house on the site of the Vicarage (now called Melchbourne House) early in the 17th century, but the present house is Victorian as are most of the scattered farmhouses. The Dower house was built in about 1880 for the widow of the 14th-Baron, but there is an older building on the site. The old schoolhouse, built in 1857, housed both school and residence for teacher until the 2nd World War. The St. John Arms was built on the Yelden - Swineshead crossroads about 1900. Previously the public house had been at Inn Farm, a late 18th century building.

The Parks and Lakes in front of the mansion were probably created in the second part of the 18th century, at least part of the parks being enclosed as a deer park, which is mentioned when in 1766 the St. John's still at Woodford, were short of funds and in consequence, had to

sell the deer. Melchbourne Park remained the property of the St John family till just before the 2nd World War, and during that war the house was occupied for a time by the United States Air Corps. It was understood to house a photographic unit of considerable size, for at least 100 G.I's were sleeping in the long gallery on the second floor. It was also used as a place of entertainment within leisure hours for the American troops in the vicinity. Glenn Miller and his band performed there on a number of occasions before his untimely disappearance on a flight to France in 1944. At the top of the park and in the woods beyond, bombs were stored, which at the end of the war were destroyed on the spot and the sites surrounded by iron railings.

The Parks were mostly ploughed up during the war, and they have remained arable. The various farms in the Parish of Melchbourne, which up to the 1930's formed part of the estates of the St. John family have all changed hands, and the farms are in prosperous production. The woodlands surrounding the parks have been replanted for the purposes of posterity, with the exception of the main Coppice Wood which is retained by the Ministry. The mansion at Melchbourne Park was refurbished by Mr Lawson Johnston after the war, and he and his family lived there until 1983 when he sold it to Mr Peter Hempson. It has now been divided into about a dozen luxury flats.

During the war American Servicemen provided the people of Melchbourne with a village hall. This was burnt down in the 1950's but the insurance money covered most of the cost of replacement with the existing structure.

Melchbourne Church had its own vicar until the end of the second World War, but subsequently it was joined with Yelden. Shortly afterwards four Parishes were joined together, the other two being Dean and Shelton, and a new vicarage was built at Dean. Late in the 1970s six Parishes were combined together, Pertenhall, and Swineshead being added to complete the six Parishes of the Stodden churches.

Mehr:

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101312146-parish-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-melchbourne-and-yielden>

Midhurst (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Denys

Koordinaten: 50° 59' 9.19" N, 0° 44' 15.011" W

https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/1736/midhurst_eus_report_and_maps.pdf (S. 14)

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_and_St_Denys%27_Church,_Midhurst

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Denys

The parish church at Midhurst originated as a medieval chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. A charter of inspeximus of 1234-41, citing the foundation charter of c.1216 of a college of priests at Easebourne, lists Midhurst amongst its dependent chapels, as does the Taxatio Ecclesiastica of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291. The church at Easebourne (1.3km to the north-east) was probably a pre-Conquest minster (a mother church serving an extensive parochia from which developed several later parishes), which had other dependent chapels at Fernhurst, Todham and Lodsworth. Enjurer de Bohon's early 13th-century foundation of a college of priests there was re-established as a dependency of the Benedictine nunnery at Rusper c.1230, and possibly not recognized as Augustinian until the 15th century. Within the castle (see below) there was a chapel dedicated to St Denis. On architectural grounds, it can be dated to the 12th century (see below, section 4.1.2).

<https://web.archive.org/save/https://sussexparishchurches.org/church/midhurst-st-mary-magdalene-and-st-denys/>

The base of the tower is C13 and everything else C16, extensively altered and extended in the C19.

Midhurst was an important market in the Middle Ages, but the church, which faces a small square, was a chapelry subordinate to Easebourne Priory until its dissolution in 1536 (VCH 4 p79), when it became parochial. It was mostly rebuilt soon after this; the only certainly older part is the lower part of the tower in the centre of the south side, which is oblong in plan. Two small lancets, separated by a buttress, are little later than 1200 and so is the north arch inside, which has slight chamfers on the head and abaci. The position of this arch suggests that the tower stood south of the nave, as at Tillington, though the east and west arches, now leading into the C16 south aisle and chapel, whilst also C16 in form, could conceivably derive from an earlier axial-tower plan. However, the position of a possibly earlier wall painting (see below) could argue against this.

The gabled south aisle, which abuts the tower to its west, has characteristically C16 detail and even if there had been an earlier nave in this position, nothing is now older. Its uncusped, square-headed side-windows and two-bay arcade to the present nave are typically C16. The latter has an octagonal pier and heads of two orders, separated by a groove that does not reach the abaci. Only the west window, with simplified panelled tracery, has a pointed head. The upper part of the tower was then added or rebuilt with a stair-turret, paired bell-openings and battlements. It had a flat top, seen on the Burrell Collection drawing (1790). The clumsy head of its west arch inside is comprised of three chamfered orders of different sizes.

East of the tower is the south chapel, built by the executors of William, Earl of Southampton (d1543) (Dallaway I p290). The monuments in it were moved to Easebourne in 1851, most notably that to Sir Anthony Browne. The walls were then lower, as Adelaide Tracy (1849) (I p112) shows. The plain, slightly chamfered arch from the tower is contemporary and the lower windows are C16; unlike the aisle, the square-headed south ones are cusped. The east one is four-centred.

Little remains of the C16 nave or chancel, though the renewed five-light east window with panelled tracery matches what was there before. Everything in its present form follows the restoration in 1882-83 by L W Ridge (BN 46 p206), though £750 had been spent by 1875 (PP 125). Ridge provided more accommodation and resolved major structural problems, as the heavy nave roof caused the walls to spread (BN 46 *ibid*). He extended the nave to the west with a gallery, reached by a polygonal stair with a conical top in the angle with the south aisle, which no longer reaches the west end as previously (see Quartermain ((W) p158)). Ridge's west window is set high above a band of flint and stone chequer and a doorway. He worked in C16 style throughout and duplicated the south arcade to the north to create a windowless aisle. Both arcades in the chancel are derived from the C16 one, but taller. Although galleries were deplored by 1882, Ridge placed ones here and in the north arcade opposite and he heightened the south chapel to accommodate the one there. This was removed in 1954, but that to the north is still there. He replaced all roofs which now rest on angel-corbels, as well as adding a clerestory to the north side of the nave which can only be seen from inside. Finally, he designed the curious broach spire (BN 44 p567), which has east and west gablets to allow for the oblong plan of the tower.

Fittings and monuments

Chests:

1. (Nave) C13, with four roundels carved on the front.
2. (South chapel) C17, carved.

Font: Polygonal with an arcaded bowl and stem. Though retooled, it could be of C13 origin, though the arcading of the bowl recalls C17 ones in the area.

Font cover: Early C17. Open ogee-shaped top with finial.

Glass:

1. (West window and (formerly) clerestory) D Bell, 1883 (ibid).
2. (West porch, either side of west doorway) H T Bosdet, c1894 (signed).
3. (South aisle, second window) Kempe and Co, 1908.
4. (South aisle, first window) Burlison and Grylls, 1928 (WSRO Fac).
5. (East window) C Kinder, 1949. Pictorial with much plain glass.
(www.stainedglassrecords.org retrieved on 17/3/2013), replacing one by T Ward, 1852 (KI).
6. (South chancel, east window) C Webb, 1956 (signed).

Monument: (East wall of South chapel) Joan Browne (d1584) Two kneeling men, but no female effigy.

Painting: (North side of tower) Faded fragment, possibly a C14 St Christopher. Since it would have been inside when painted, it would, assuming the dating is correct, support the belief that the tower stood to the south of an earlier nave, rather than between nave and chancel as an axial tower.

Pulpit: C19 incorporating C16 or C17 French or Flemish traceried panels.

Reredos: (formerly) tiled by D Bell, 1883 (ibid). The present wooden panelling is a later replacement.

Royal Arms: (West wall of south chapel) Big painted panel, of Queen Anne.

My thanks to Richard Standing for all the photographs except that of the south nave arcade

Mitford (Northumberland), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 55° 9' 52.358" N, 1° 44' 11.036" W

<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/church-of-st-mary-magdalene-mitford/>

<https://www.explorechurches.org/church/st-mary-magdalene-mitford>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:St Mary Magdalene Church, Mitford, Northumberland](#)

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Mitford

This church, positioned opposite the remains of Mitford castle, dates from 1135 and houses an historic bell and leper squint.

The Parish Church in Mitford, Northumberland, dates from the 12th century. However, in 1216 the church and many of the villagers who had taken sanctuary in it was burned by King John. The church was rebuilt, incorporating the pillars, corbel, chancel door and foundations from the 12th century building. In 1327 the church was again damaged by fire, when the castle was also destroyed. The church was re-roofed and restored in about 1840, and then enlarged in 1870 by R.J. Johnson. The ancient bell now hanging beside the main door is believed to be from the 12th century and to be the oldest bell in Britain. The church is a Grade I listed building. The Lych Gate to the church is separately listed.

Monk Bretton (South Yorkshire), Priory of St. Mary Magdalene of Lund

Koordinaten: 53° 33' 14.512" N, 1° 26' 16.883" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/vol3/pp91-95>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Monk_Bretton_Priory

Priory of St. Mary Magdalene of Lund, Monk Bretton

THE PRIORY OF MONK BRETTON

The priory of Monk Bretton was founded early in the reign of Henry II by Adam Fitz Suain for monks of the Cluniac order. (fn. 1) He gave to God, St. Mary Magdalene of Lund, and Adam, at that time Prior of Bretton, and the monks there, the whole of Bretton with some mills and other property. (fn. 2) From the mention of an existing prior, this foundation charter must be later in date than the letter which the Prior of La Charité-sur-Loire addressed to him as his 'dear and special friend and benefactor,' and in which he granted leave for the founder to choose a prior and other monks to form the convent from St. John's Pontefract and other houses of the Cluniac order in England. (fn. 3) On the strength apparently of this Pontefract claimed jurisdiction over Monk Bretton almost as if it were a cell only, and not merely, as seems to have been contemplated, an independent daughter house.

In his letter to Adam Fitz Suain, the Prior of La Charité, to whose house Pontefract was affiliated, had granted that the monks of Bretton should freely elect their prior, but the Prior of Pontefract if requested by the convent of Bretton should attend the chapter, with the patron, for the election.

These relations between Pontefract and Bretton led to disputes and ill feeling, and Pope Alexander IV (fn. 4) in 1255 issued a mandate directing the Dean and Archdeacon of Lincoln to make inquiry and decide between the two houses. The monks of Pontefract had, rightly or wrongly, regarded Monk Bretton as a cell of their house, and the Prior of Pontefract had claimed a right to the appointment of the Prior of Monk Bretton, which Monk Bretton had refused. As a consequence the sub-prior of Monk Bretton reported in 1267 that this convent had been without a prior for fifteen years, the monks claiming the free election of their prior, and the Prior of Pontefract claiming to present to the post, and actually presenting Adam de Northampton, whom the daughter house refused to accept. (fn. 5) An agreement was arrived at in 1269 as follows: Monk Bretton was to pay 20s. a year to Pontefract ad pitantiam, and the monks of Bretton were to have the free election of Their prior and were to be free from all kind of subjection or obedience to Pontefract.

When, however, the monks of Bretton elected a prior they were to send for the Prior of Pontefract to Pontefract, and not elsewhere, that the elect might be installed by him. If the prior was not at Pontefract, the Prior of Bretton was to be installed by the sub-prior, or third Prior of Pontefract, but the Prior and convent of Pontefract were to have no right of objecting to the elected Prior of Bretton. The Prior and convent of Pontefract were to obtain a confirmation of this order by the Priors and convents of Cluny and La Charité and the monks of Bretton then at Cluny were to be set free and return to Bretton.

Either the Prior and convent of Pontefract failed to leave Bretton to itself, or the monks of the latter house decided that their independence could only be secured by a total and complete severance of their house from the Cluniac order. For at a visitation of the English Cluniac houses made in 1279 (fn. 6) by order of the Abbot of Cluny the visitors reported as follows, regarding Monk Bretton:—

On Monday preceding the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (8 September) we arrived at the priory of Monk Bretton, accompanied by certain officers of the sheriff. Knocking at the outer gate, we demanded admittance in the name of our Lord Abbot, on whose service we had come to carry out the visitation of the house. To this we received no answer. Again and again the knocking was repeated, but to our continued demand for admission the portal-gate remained persistently closed. A certain person, however, whose name was William de Rirole, seemed to be acting for the prior and sub-prior and the rest of the convent, on this occasion, and upon him, in presence of all, we proceeded to pass sentence of excommunication; which being done publicly and in writing, we took our departure. The

same day we immediately reported the matter to the king, and to the sheriff, and in due course received the following commands and instructions:—By the king we were ordered to take into custody the above William de Riolo; and the sheriff directed us to force or make good our entrance into the priory. As for myself, I quitted the spot, but left the Prior of Montacute to await the necessary warrants and summonses. On their arrival we returned to Monk Bretton Priory, accompanied by the bailiff and other sheriff's officers. On entering the priory, he at once proceeded to the church, and knocked at the door of the chapter-house. Certain of the inmates, habited in the dress of the order, were there; some were sitting in the cloisters. The visiting prior then entered the chapter-house, in order to carry out the duties of his office, but not a single monk appeared, and being asked the reason, the fraternity affirmed, one and all, that they had no intention of attending; their prior was away, and they would not attend without him. Upon this the Prior of Montacute, in presence of the entire assemblage, proceeded to pass sentence of excommunication upon the said William, the prior, the sub-prior and the whole contumacious community, proclaiming them so excommunicated on the part of the Abbot of Cluny, and revoking at the same time the compact or agreement which was in existence between the priories, declaring it null and void. Upon this the Prior of Pontefract withdrew at once, without either eating or drinking or holding any further communication between them. It will be imperative to interfere very seriously in this matter, and consider what measures are to be adopted.

This revolt was followed up at the beginning of the following year by the subjection of the monks as Benedictines to Archbishop Wickwane. It has hitherto escaped attention that within just a century after its foundation the priory of Monk Bretton ceased to be a Cluniac house, and remained Benedictine, pure and simple, till the Dissolution. Four months after the refusal of the convent to respond to the demands of the Prior of Montacute as Cluniac visitor, Archbishop Wickwane visited the house, and on 4 January 1280-1, (fn. 7) was received by William de Richale, the prior, and the 'whole concourse' of the convent in the chapter-house, where the prior, sub-prior, and all the monks, individually, promised canonical obedience to the archbishop and embodied their vows in a deed, signed and sealed by the prior with his seal, the seal of the convent being also appended *unanimi conventis nostri assensu*. The archbishop then proceeded with his visitation, and those things which he found worthy of correction he expounded '*vive vocis oraculo eisdem, medicinaliter corrigenda*.'

From this time forward special emphasis seems to be laid on the fact that Monk Bretton was a Benedictine priory, both in the Papal Letters and also in the Archiepiscopal Registers. An attempt was, however, made to re-assert jurisdiction over the house for the Abbot of Cluny in 1289-90, (fn. 8) which Archbishop Romanus strenuously contested, with the result that afterwards no more seems to have been done in the way of trying to force Monk Bretton to continue its connexion with the order of Cluny. The house continued, however, to pay £1 yearly to the priory of Pontefract up to the time of the dissolution of the latter. (fn. 9) Archbishop Romanus wrote to Henry, Earl of Lincoln, that certain persons of the Cluniac order were endeavouring to hold *visitationem absurdam* in the monastery of Monk Bretton which belonged to his jurisdiction, and in which he and his predecessors had hitherto been in full and peaceable possession of visiting and correcting. (fn. 10) The archbishop called upon the earl not in any way to aid the Cluniacs on this occasion. This letter to the Earl of Lincoln was accompanied by another (fn. 11) to the Dean of Doncaster, and Mgr. William de Stokes, vicar of Felkirk, enjoining them to repair to Monk Bretton, and the doors of the monastery being closed against such presumers, they were to warn them when they arrived to retract their error and withdraw. Otherwise they were to denounce these disturbers solemnly excommunicate.

What actually took place does not appear, but on 10 May 1290 (fn. 12) the archbishop gave Brother William, Prior of the monastery of Monk Bretton, '*nobis et ecclesie nostre Ebor'* immediate subjectum et ab obediencia ordinis Cluneacensis exemptum,' who for long time

had gained praise within and without the diocese for his religious life and for a long period had borne rule in the monastery, a general letter of commendation to those whom he might visit. There is another letter dated 29 May (fn. 13) from the archbishop to the king on behalf of the prior, who is again said to be exempt from Cluniac jurisdiction and directly subject to the archbishop. The archbishop informed the king that William de Richale 'non est fugitivus aut vagabundus,' and he prayed the king to revoke a letter sent to the Sheriff of York, on behalf of the Cluniaie order, so that neither the monastery nor the archbishop's jurisdiction over it should be weakened. The next information is the resignation of Prior Richale on 21 September 1291, (fn. 14) and the confirmation in the chapter-house of Monk Bretton of William de Eboraco, one of the monks, elected in his stead.

In 1293 (fn. 15) the archbishop held a visitation of the house and sent on 6 September his decretum thereon. The prior was not to be an acceptor of persons, and was to remember that the goods of the house were common property. The brethren were to be punished for their faults, but not in the presence of laymen. The cellarer, when not occupied with business inside or outside the house, was to sleep in the dormitory, and be present at matins and say mass. Brother William de Waddeworth, whose fault is not stated, was to be sent to Whitby, (fn. 16) to undergo a penance there. The sub-cellarer was to abstain from upbraiding the brethren, and to behave more respectfully (honestius) than he was wont to do to the archbishop. If any monks were incorrigible, the prior was to inform the archbishop. Brothers Roger de Kelsey, Walter de Holgate, and Nicholas de Pontefract, were to undergo their penances devoutly. It is not said what faults they had been guilty of, but Roger de Kelsey was not to go out of the cloister for a year, and was to take the last place in the convent. Walter de Holgate was not to go out for half a year, and was to be the third last (tercius ultimus) in the convent, during that time. Nicholas de Pontefract was to keep his place in the convent, but was not to go out for a quarter of a year; and on Wednesdays and Fridays all three were to fast on bread, ale and vegetables.

Richard de Halghton succeeded William de Eboraco as prior in November 1304. (fn. 17) His rule, though a long one, did not end happily. On 2 July 1323 (fn. 18) Archbishop Melton wrote to John de Collyingham, sub-prior, and John Boyle, precentor of the monastery, as to the wasteful expenditure of their house, and directed them to demand, in his name, from their prior, the keys of the treasury and of other buildings, to lock up all the property belonging to the house, in the sight of three or four of the older and wiser of their brethren. He further enjoined that all the money for their wool or any other money coming to them was to be safely kept in the manner above noted, so that the prior meantime could not lay hands upon it. Boyle appears to have been also one of the bursars, and on 16 July (fn. 19) the archbishop wrote that it was reported that brother John Boyle was not of sufficient industry to hold the office of bursar, and if this were so, they were to remove him, and choose another better fitted for the office. The archbishop also intimated his intention of visiting the monastery, when other matters would be corrected. There is no record of the proceedings at such a visitation, but on 22 August (fn. 20) the archbishop deposed the prior, charging him with wasting the goods of the monastery and perjury committed in the chancery court of the king, by pledging the priory in £ 1,000 to Godfrey de Staynton and William Scot, and other misdeeds. Richard de Halghton's deposition was followed by the election of his successor, (fn. 21) at which twelve monks recorded their votes, the late prior not being one of them.

William de Went received five votes, and William de Staynton three. The archbishop quashed the double election of William de Went and William de Staynton, made in discordia. As, however, most voted for William de Went, the archbishop on 26 September appointed him to the office. (fn. 22)

Richard de Halghton after his deposition left the house for a time, which accounts for his vote not being recorded at the election. He returned, however, shortly afterwards, absque magno strepitu, as the archbishop described it in a letter to the prior and convent dated 20 November

1323. (fn. 23) He was to have his former order as a monk, and if he conducted himself well and served God laudably, the archbishop intended, at the instance of the queen and others, to provide more generously for him. On 3 January following (fn. 24) the archbishop directed that Richard de Halghton was to have a separate chamber within the monastery and one of the monks as his chaplain, according to the ordinance of the prior, as well as a double portion of allowance of the food of a monk, 20s. a year pro speciebus and clothes from the convent, as well as a portion for a servant.

The troubles of the house did not, however, cease, although unfortunately little more than hints are given as to what was going on. Pope John XXII issued a mandate, dated in November 1326, (fn. 25) to the Prior of Thornholme to go to the Benedictine monastery of Bretton and inquire as to a charge by Henry de Sandal, one of the monks, against William de Went the prior, of dilapidation and other crimes. The prior was charged with having made William Bassett, an apostate Friar Preacher, sub-prior, against the will and protest of the monks. Robert de Langestoft, who was excommunicate and a forger of papal letters, had been made cellarer, and the monks who would give evidence on these points had been shut up, and in the archbishop's absence the prior had obtained favour by gifts to nobles and powerful men of the city and diocese. A report was to be sent to the pope and the prior cited before him. What report was sent is not known, but William Bassett, the apostate Friar Preacher, was no credit to Monk Bretton and caused a great deal of trouble. On 20 August 1331 (fn. 26) Archbishop Melton sent him to Whitby for punishment as a sower of discord in the convent, and as having admitted the sin of incontinence. In his letter to Whitby the archbishop said that Bassett had been found guilty de excessibus enormibus. He returned after a while to Monk Bretton, and in 1340 made complaint of the excessive correction from which he had suffered in the monastery of Monk Bretton. (fn. 27) The complaint against William de Went cannot have been substantiated, for he retained office for the next seven years and resigned in July 1338. (fn. 28)

In 1380-1 the prior was taxed at 27s. 0¼d., and there were ten other monks each taxed at 3s. 4d. (fn. 29)

In 1404 another complaint reached Rome from the convent itself against its prior, and on 19 April 1404 (fn. 30) Boniface IX issued a mandate to the Archbishop of York to summon William, Benedictine Prior of Monk Bretton, and if he found, as the recent petition of the convent contained, that he had dilapidated and alienated its goods and continued to do so, to deprive him, license the convent to elect another prior, and confirm the election. Apparently the complaint of the convent was substantiated, for on 20 December 1404 (fn. 31) Archbishop Scrope confirmed the election of John de Crofton as prior, vice William de Ardesley resigned. Monk Bretton was one of the greater houses, which escaped dissolution under the earlier Act. Its temporalities (fn. 32) were derived from property, mostly in its immediate neighbourhood, but including a few small possessions in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire. The spiritualities were the two consolidated moieties of the church of Bolton-on-Dearne, the churches of Monk Bretton alias Lund, Darton, Royston, and Hickleton. The gross annual revenue was £323 8s. 2d., and the clear value £239 3s. 6d.

The house was surrendered on 21 November 1539 (fn. 33) by the prior and thirteen monks. Their goods and cattle were sold for £347 3s. 8d., the lead of the church amounted to 39 fadders and there were seven bells.

The plate (fn. 34) belonging to Monk Bretton at the time of the Dissolution was as follows: 'Item. j crosse of wodd plated wt silver. Item. an oder wodd crosse having the iiij evangelistes enameled. Item. fyve chalices. Item. j little pixe gylt. Item. ij crewetes. It. j gret squair salt wt cou' parcell gilt. It. j oder squair salt wtout cou' parcel gilt. Item. xij spoones. It. j standing piece wt cou' gylt. It. j pounced piece. It. ij little pieces. It. iij masors. It. j goblet wt cover parcell gilt.'

There were fourteen monks pensioned at the Dissolution. (fn. 35) William Browne the prior received £40 a year; Thomas Normanton, subprior, and William Roieston, cellarer, each £7; three others £6 each, seven £5 6s. 8d., and one (John Pontefract) £6 13s. 4d.

Footnotes

1. Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 131.
2. *Ibid.* 136, no. i.
3. *Ibid.* no. ii.
4. *Ibid.* 137, no. iii.
5. Assize R. 1050, m. 13.
6. *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xii, 398, quoting Duckett, *Visit. of Engl. Cluniac Houses*.
7. *York Archiepis. Reg. Wickwane*, fol. 135b.
8. *Ibid. Romanus*, fol. 35.
9. *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, v, 42, 'de priore et conventu de Monk Burton 11.'
10. *York Archiepis. Reg. Romanus*, fol. 35. 'Nos et predecessores nostri.' This a distinct overstatement of the case, as it was his immediate predecessor, Wickwane who, as already recorded, was first received by the prior and monks only nine years before, and then in the face of the opposition of the representatives of the Abbot of Cluny.
11. *York Archiepis. Reg. Romanus*, fol. 35.
12. *York Archiepis. Reg. Romanus*, fol. 35b.
13. *Ibid.* fol. 36.
14. *Ibid.* fol. 40.
15. *Ibid.* fol. 44.
16. *Whitby Chartul. (Surt. Soc.)*, ii, 626. Monk Bretton was to pay 50s. yearly for his maintenance at Whitby.
17. *York Archiepis. Reg. sed. vac.* fol. 44b (1304, not 1305 as *Mon. Angl.* v, 135).
18. *Ibid. Melton*, fol. 158b.
19. *Ibid.* fol. 159.
20. *Ibid.* fol. 160.
21. *Ibid.*
22. *Ibid.*
23. *Ibid.* fol. 160b.
24. *York Archiepis. Reg. Melton*, fol. 160b.
25. *Cal. of Papal Letters*, ii, 254. The deliberate description of Monk Bretton as Benedictine should be noted. Other similar allusions occur in *Cal. of Papal Letters*, ii, 254; iv, 303; v, 117, 200, 604, and are almost universal in the *Archiepiscopal Register* when Monk Bretton is mentioned.
26. *York Archiepis. Reg. Melton*, fol. 187. Monk Bretton was to pay 5 marks a year to Whitby for his keep.
27. *Ibid. sed. vac.* fol. 49b.
28. *Ibid. Melton*, fol. 215b.
29. *Subs. R. bdl.* 63, no. 12.
30. *Cal. of Papal Letters*, v, 604.
31. *York Archiepis. Reg. Scrope*, fol. 43.
32. *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, v, 42.
33. *Dugdale, Mon. Angl.* v, 135.
34. *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), 1172.
35. *Ibid.* xiv (1), p. 67.
36. *Dugdale, Mon. Angl.* v, 136, no. i.
37. *Harl. Chart.* 83, C. 36.
38. *Baildon, Mon. Notes*, i, 140.
39. *Harl. Chart.* 112, F. 28.
40. Assize R. 1050, m. 13.
41. *Archbp. Giffard's Reg.* 155.
42. As William de 'Riole,' *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xii, 398.
43. *York Archiepis. Reg. Wickwane*, fol. 35b.
44. *Ibid. Romanus*, fol. 21.

45. a Ibid.
46. b Lansd. MS. 405 (Cartul. of Monk Bretton), fol. 14d.
47. York Archiepis. Reg. sed. vac. fol. 44b.
48. Ibid. Melton, fol. 160b.
49. Ibid.; Baildon, Mon. Notes, i, 140, gives 'Wentbrig' as an alternative form of his name, but it is always 'Went' only in the Registers, where it frequently occurs.
50. York Archiepis. Reg. Melton, fol. 215b.
51. Ibid.
52. Baildon, Mon. Notes, i, 140.
53. York Archiepis. Reg. Zouch, fol. 39.
54. Ibid.
55. Dugdale, Mon. Angl. v, 135.
56. Baildon, Mon. Notes, i, 140.
57. Dugdale, Mon. Angl. v, 135.
58. York Archiepis. Reg. Scrope, fol. 43.
59. Ibid.
60. Ibid. sed. vac. fol. 290.
61. Ibid.
62. Ibid. fol. 408b.
63. Ibid.
64. Baildon, Mon. Notes, i, 140.
65. Ibid.
66. Cott. Chart. xxviii, 88.
67. Burton, Mon. Ebor. 99.
68. Dugdale, Mon. Angl. v, 135.
69. York Archiepis. Reg. Rotherham, i, fol. 83.
70. Ibid.
71. Burton, Mon. Ebor. 99.
72. York Archiepis. Reg. Savage, fol. 37.
73. Ibid. Wolsey, fol. 71b.
74. Cat. of Seals, B.M. 3657; Harl. Chart. 84, B. 28.

Monknash (Glamorgan), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 25' 22.541" N, 3° 33' 11.25" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20180309083308/http://www.britainexpress.com/attractions.htm?attraction=621>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Monknash

St Mary's is a very simple 12th century church consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and west bellcote. If it wasn't for the bellcote and porch you could mistake this simple stone building for a rural cottage.

History

From the mid-12th century Monknash manor served as a grange of Neath Abbey, and the connection gives us the 'monk' in the Monknash name. Remains of the monastic grange can still be seen as a large rectangular enclosure, and a later dovecot and tithe barn still stand. It isn't clear if the church was built to serve the grange, or if it already existed when the grange was established.

The church definitely dates to the Norman era, but was heavily restored in the Victorian period. The restoration removed all the box pews that filled the interior, and inserted a new screen at the west end of the nave. Though the interior is largely Victorian, the exterior,

except for several windows, has hardly been altered at all, making St Mary's an excellent example of a fairly complete Norman country church.

A curious local tale says that the church roof is made from timbers salvaged from the wreck of a Spanish Armada ship on the coast nearby.

The stone pulpit is rather oddly entered through an opening cut into the chancel screen. The chancel floor is made from grave slabs of local families.

The church registers date to 1754 and St Mary's is listed as Grade II* for its historic interest.

About Monkash, St Mary Magdalene Church

Address: Monkash, Monmouthshire, Wales, CF71 7QQ

Attraction Type: Historic Church

Location: 4 miles north west of Llantwit Major, off the B4265

Monkton (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 20' 26.254" N, 1° 16' 15.359" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monkton,_Kent

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Monkton

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Monkton

The 12th-century Anglican parish church is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and was largely rebuilt in the 15th century. This included the north porch and an extension of the tower, taking it to its current height; the north aisle was also blocked up, as well as new windows inserted.

A church on the site was recorded on the Domesday survey, and the church is the smallest of the remaining seven ancient Thanet churches. The roof dates to the 15th century also. The churchyard is surrounded by stone walls, with multiple gates to enter through.

<http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/01/03/MON.htm>

St Magdalene Church, Monkton TR 279 653

CANTERBURY DIOCESE: HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Tim Tatton-Brown's Survey 1993

LOCATION: In the south-west part of the Isle of Thanet at c. 50 feet above O.D. and just north of the Wantsum Channel. Ancient main route across the southern part of Thanet runs immediately north of the church, and Monkton Court was just to the south.

DESCRIPTION: The large manor of Monkton in the western part of the Isle of Thanet was given to Christ Church, Canterbury in the late Anglo-Saxon period. Two churches are documented here in Domesday Book (1086), and one of these was probably on the site of the present church.

The only evidence for an early Norman church in the present fabric, however, is the reused Quarr stone in the broken-off wall fragment at the north-west corner of the nave. It seems likely, therefore, that the west wall of the nave may contain part of the early Norman church. The same may be true for the nave south wall, but this is now completely covered in render.

High up in the south-east side of the nave south wall is a, now-blocked round-headed 12th century window. The east side of the top of a similar window was visible on the south-west side of the chancel until covered by new render a few years ago. There was also some evidence to suggest two more blocked 12th century windows on the north and south sides of the chancel at the east end. There is also a 12th century piscina in the church. The large nave and chancel which has eastern Caenstone quoining, must, therefore, date from the 12th century at the latest; there is a similar long Norman nave at the nearby church of St. Nicholas-at-Wade.

In the very late 12th century, the area of the nave was greatly increased by making a north aisle along the whole of the north side. The five bays of (now-blocked) arcade for this are still visible in the nave north wall, and some of the mouldings at the top of the rectangular piers can just be made out.

The wide chancel arch is also late 12th century, with semi-circular responds, and scalloped capitals (a head on the southern one) and spurred water-holding bases.

The square western tower was perhaps added in the late 12th century or early 13th century. It is unbuttressed and has a plain pointed arch into the nave, and is of three stages with string-courses between each stage (the bottom stage is slightly larger in area). In the lowest two stages, there were lancets on the north, south and west sides. These are now blocked on the north and south sides and the single lancet on the west has been renewed in Bath stone. Above this a small rectangular window has been inserted. The west doorway with continuous mouldings and hood-mould is very worn indeed. The tower has Ragstone side-alternate jambs at the base (? replacements) and then Caenstone quoins above. The top stage of the tower has pairs of trefoiled lancets on all sides, with the bottom parts of the windows blocked. They perhaps date from the early 14th century. The plain parapet above a moulded string-course is of small flint pebbles and was perhaps added in the 15th century (behind it is a lead roof). No other early features (ie. before the major late-medieval rebuilding) area visible. Unusually there was no 13th century rebuilding of the chancel, or adding of chapels.

In the very late 14th or early 15th century, no doubt as a result of Black Death depopulation, the north aisle was demolished and the church was rebuilt. The north arcade was filled up and a north porch was built, and the church was given a uniform new fenestration. There are three equally spaced two-light windows on either side of the nave, and one on each side of the western part of the chancel. All are in an early Perpendicular style with rounded rere-arches. The east window is larger with three lights.

At this time also, the nave and chancel were reroofed with crown-post roofs on slightly chamfered tie-beams.

There is also a stoup just inside the north door (on the east), and a, now-blocked, small south door.

The church contains a 17th century communion table, as well as an early 17th century (hexagonal in plan) pulpit. There are also three 17th century bells (of 1615 and 1633 by Joseph Hatch and 1661 by Thomas Palmer).

Edward Hasted mentions 'a very ancient spiral staircase of wood' in the tower, and twelve stalls in the chancel 'used formerly by the clergy and the monks when they visited this place'. Glynne also mentions an octagonal font 'cased in wood', and an organ in a west gallery.

In 1860-1 the church was restored by C. A. Beazley, and most of the fittings inside are of this date (though the font was perhaps added a bit later). The chancel floor was raised quite a lot (see Piscina nearly at floor level), and a vestry was made under the tower behind the organ. The north porch was also rebuilt, and outer doors were inserted.

BUILDING MATERIALS: (Incl. old plaster, paintings, glass, tiles etc.): Quarr from early Norman church, with flint and Thanet-beds sandstone for the tower early work (the nave + chancel mostly covered in render). Caenstone and Ragstone for quoins. In the late 14th/15th century rebuilding, small rounded flint pebbles are used, and some other materials (including Purbeck marble) are reused. Bath stone was used for the 1860 restoration.

One medieval stained glass frag. (leopard) at top of east window, as well as 'some scraps' in the south side of the chancel.

EXCEPTIONAL MONUMENTS IN CHURCH: Brass of priest in mass vestments with missing inscription (? John Spicer, vicar ob. 1460).

CHURCHYARD AND ENVIRONS:

Size & Shape: Large rectangular area around church

Condition: Good, except ivy being allowed to grow up church walls; recent burials to N.E. of church.

Boundary walls: Brick etc. - 19th century - Rotting stocks, outside churchyard wall to N.E.

Building in churchyard or on boundary: Row of houses along N. boundary wall, west of gate.

Exceptional monuments: Two early 19th century table tombs of the Denne family are listed Grade II, also a Smith family tomb - all north of the church.

Ecological potential: ? Good, with some trees around the edge.

HISTORICAL RECORD (where known):

Earliest ref. to church: Domesday Book, where two churches are mentioned - the other Acol (Woodchurch) or Birchington, which were its dependant chapels.

Evidence of pre-Norman status (DB, DM, TR etc.): ? One of two 'Minster' churches (the other Minster) in the Isle of Thanet.

Late med. status: Vicarage, endowed in 1377. It was appropriated in the late 12th century, but became a Rectory again a few years later. It was then appropriated again in c. 1366 to the Cathedral almonry.

Patron: Christ Church Priory, Canterbury - then Dean + Chapter after the Dissolution, later the Archbishop.

Other documentary sources: Hasted (2nd ed) X, 258-64.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD:

Reused materials: Early Norman Quarr stone on N.W. corner of nave.

SURVIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS:

Inside present church: ? Good (chancel floor buried in 1860).

Outside present church: Good, except where cut by deep drainage trench along N. side.

RECENT DISTURBANCES\ALTERATIONS:

To structure: Chancel external wall re-rendered. Tiled nave and chancel roofs and tower lead roof all renewed in 1988-9 (after Great Storm).

Quinquennial inspection (date\architect): October 1991/M. O'Connor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT:

The church and churchyard: Possibly the site of a late Anglo-Saxon church, rebuilt in the late 11th century. A large Norman nave and chancel, with an added west tower of c. 1200. The late 12th century north aisle was demolished in c. 1400 when the church was rebuilt with new windows and roofs.

The wider context: An early 'Minster' site with daughter chapels at Birchington and Woodchurch.

REFERENCES: Arch. Cant., 269-282, Revd. E.H. Maclachlan, 'Monkton Manor and Church'. S. Glyne, The Churches of Kent (1877), 34-5.

Photographs: The Norman piscina is depicted in F. Bond, The Chancel of English Churches (1916), 150.

Plans & early drawings: Petrie view from N.W. (early 19th cent.)

DATE VISITED: 11th October 1993 REPORT BY: Tim Tatton-Brown

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yqGqYbEl3kk>

Mortehoe (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 11' 6.227" N, 4° 12' 33.57" W

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101107750-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-mortehoe>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary%27s_church,_Mortehoe

Church of St. Mary Magdalene

GV I

Parish Church, C12 fabric to nave, probably largely rebuilt and extended in C13 when chancel and north tower were added. Early C14 south transept. In C16 nave heightened and reroofed and north aisle added, possibly replacing north transept in earlier cruciform plan. South porch and vestry probably also added C16. Restored and almost entirely refenestrated 1860 by R D Gould. Morte slates with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with coped gable ends to nave and chancel with apex crosses. Rubble and ashlar gabled stack to vestry. Tower of 2 stages with embattled parapet. Bell openings with louvres on four faces, 2 light to north and east, that on east face also with pointed-arched hoodmould, single light to west and south. Pointed north door with rough voussoirs and ventilation slit above.

Buttress with offsets to west wall. Two 2-light windows to north aisle and single trefoil-headed 2-light window at its east end. 3-light pointed arched east window with human head corbels. 2 cavetto moulded lancet windows to north wall of chancel. Shoulder-headed priests door on south side flanked by 2-light trefoil-headed windows. South transept has single light trefoil-headed window on east and 2-light window on south side with label stops and short engaged columns and capitals to the inner face with floriated corbels. 4-light window with renewed tracery with 2-lights on each side splaying outwards from the angle of the south transept and nave. 2 single light windows to each side of nave and 3-light west window. South porch doorway with plain-moulded segmental arch and latticed framing and ledging to C19 inner plank door in unmoulded round-arched doorway. Barrel roof with moulded wooden spine, supported on carved and canellated wooden wall plates.

Interior: Pointed arched doorway with rounded inner arch to tower, which has 2 blocked square-headed splayed windows on east side. Unceiled waggon roof to nave with moulded spine. Clerestory window above north aisle arcade of 3 lights with ferramenta. Ceiled wagon roofs to north aisle and south transept with carved bosses at the intersections of the ribs. 2-bay arcade to north transept of plain chamfered four-centred arches with single octagonal pier. Arcade to south transept of 1½ bays with four-centred arches supported on octagonal pier with moulded capital. Larger bay has blind trefoiled panelling to the intrados and wooden moulded lintel above. The smaller bay is created by the diagonal vaulted connection between transept and nave wall, perhaps to form a hagioscope to the south transept. Plain moulded pointed chancel arch with striking mosaic by Selwyn Image 1903 of ascending angels flanking representation of Lamb and Cross in central medallion. C19 piscina on north wall of chancel and stone carved reredos with pointed arched niches on each side with cusped headed inner arches supported on colonettes. C19 wooden altar table with altar frontals embroidered to Image's designs wineglass stone pulpit with double cusped-headed panels to each facet with ball flower ornamentation between and fleurons above and below. Nave has fine set of 17 pairs of C18 richly carved benchends and benches with moulded rails. Stained glass mostly by Beer of Exeter. Octagonal bowl to font on shaft with lipped capital and square base.

Monuments: Tomb-chest in south transept probably to William de Tracey, early C14. Incised figure of priest with chalice on lid. 7 bays of blind arches with Decorated style tracery to south side, with floriated spandrels. Carved panel of crucifixion at west end. North side has from left to right 6 smaller cusped headed arches with 3 shields above. Then 2 arches similar to south side then 2 arches containing figures in low relief in the niches. Wall monument with original painted decoration on north wall at upper end of nave to Mary and Thos Newel, early C18. Oval medallion with large scallop above and putti each side in the swags and cherubs bust below on small consoles. Wall monument on west wall of south transept by Harry Hems of Exeter to Mary Heddon, died 1889. Outer and inner colonettes flank cartouche of 3 female figures. C19 marble wall monument on south wall of transept by R Scamp of Ilfracombe.

Mulbarton (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 33' 49.972" N, 1° 14' 9.672" E

<http://mulbchurch.org.uk/church/history/1>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalone,_Mulbarton

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

The CHURCH TOWER

...is magnificent! It was built over 500 years ago and can be seen from miles around. Since the mid-1980s the tower has been floodlit each evening. It was used by the Ordnance Survey for surveying their maps: there is a fine view from the top!

The tower tells us a lot about local geology. It is mostly made of local black flint – a rock that occurs in chalk. The mortar is made from local chalk. Flints are too small to make good corner-stones, so these are of limestone from Lincolnshire – 100 miles away. The flints in the buttresses have been skilfully knapped by hand to make them square. There are a few non-local stones. These are almost certainly glacial erratics – stones brought to Mulbarton from northern England by ice-sheets in the Ice Age.

The bricks and tiles in the tower are unusual – there were no bricks or tiles being made in England at the time this tower was built, so they are probably from the ruins of Caister Roman town, 3 miles to the north-east. If so, they date from roughly the time when Jesus was on earth:

Christ is made the sure Foundation,
Christ the Head and Cornerstone...
(Part of a 7th Century Latin hymn still sung today)

The clock in the tower is Mulbarton's World War II memorial, bought by public subscription. It was dedicated on October 8th, 1950.

AS WE ENTER THE CHURCH

The huge and heavy doors are made of Norfolk oak. Step over the sill, which some think may be an old Communion Table – ripped out in the Reformation, 450 years ago. There is some brass set in the stone.

INSIDE THE CHURCH

Look up at the roof of the nave. The beams are oak and the roofing is pine.

Look East along the nave to the great arch. Beyond it is the Chancel, with the Communion Table and the fine East Window.

Look North to three big arches. Beyond is the "North Aisle" – an extension built in 1875, but blending well with the medieval church.

Look West through another great arch to the base of the Tower and the West Window – a distinctive Norfolk feature.

The FONT is near the door

The stone font is medieval in age and octagonal (8-sided) in shape. The base is probably much older – it may have come from a much older church that stood here, or near here. There was a church here in the time of the Domesday Book, in 1086, so babies have been baptised here for over a thousand years.

Along the NAVE

The nave is the main part of the church. Bright sunlight enters from the two big "perpendicular" windows in the south side. This is one reason why the church usually looks cheerful and welcoming. The windows were reglazed in the 1980s. Near the pulpit, some 17th Century Flemish glass has been incorporated into the window. One piece may show Paul and Timothy in prison in Rome with a visitor, Epaphroditus, who brought gifts from the church in Philippi, in northern Greece.

The pews are made of English oak and were added in 1872. They replaced some "box pews". The hassocks (kneelers) were made by Mulbarton people in the 1980s to designs by Mrs. Doreen Dean. They show Mulbarton scenes, such as the pond, Mulbarton Hall and the old windmill opposite the church.

The WAR MEMORIAL

The war memorial is between the two windows. It is made of marble. Sixteen Mulbarton men died in World War I – quite a large number for a small village. Below is a memorial tablet for the seven men who died 1939-45, but the church clock is the World War II memorial. A wreath of poppies is placed below the memorial on Remembrance Sunday in November. On either side of the war memorial are memorials to the Turner Family. They span 442 years (1547 to 1889). Their graves are beyond the east end of the church. Their descendants still farm in Mulbarton.

The oak PULPIT

The pulpit is seven-sided, perhaps to represent the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. (Find out what these are on one of the Rich memorials later.) The outside of the pulpit is carved, and a brass plaque states:

The pulpit and prayer-desk were given by several parishioners at the time the church was benched by the Rector: October 1872.

From in or near the pulpit, God's word is expounded every week.

The CHANCEL

The Chancel is the eastern part of the Church, beyond the great arch.

The pew-ends here are exceptionally well carved and are all different. One shows wheat, for the bread of Communion. Another shows a vine and grapes, for the wine.

The Communion Table was given in 1937, when this end of the church was refurbished. The chalice (cup) used at Communion was made in Norwich and its cover is inscribed 'Ye TOWNE OF MULBARTON, 1567?'. It has been used for over 400 years, and is still used almost every Sunday. The church welcomes all Christians who are communicant members of other churches to the Lord's Table.

The CHANCEL WINDOWS

The Chancel windows are of 'Decorated' style – an older style than the windows in the nave. The Great East Window is one of the treasures of Mulbarton church. Some of the glass is muddled, with Latin words in the wrong place and letters upside down. In the centre window, Adam is working the land barefoot – with a spade used in Medieval times. This is 15th Century glass. To find the matching picture of Eve spinning, you have to visit Martham Church, 25 miles away. But a former Rector came from Martham Church and brought this old glass with him! The right window has a man holding a chained dragon with the slogan 'POTESTATES' (powers): a reminder of the need to conquer the devil and temptation.

The South windows of the Chancel also have fragments of old glass. There is a King or Bishop holding a mitre, and a child being taught to read. The teacher's head may be a Jewish rabbi, but the body is probably Anna, traditionally the mother of the Virgin Mary. The two kneeling figures of a monk and a nun are from an abbey in Germany – its glass was sold as a 'job lot' to a Norwich merchant when the abbey closed.

The CHANCEL MEMORIALS

The Chancel memorials are mainly to former Rectors and Lords of the Manor. On the floor is a slab marking where the Rev. Anthony Frere (Rector 1616-1660) is buried. He came in the time of Charles I and served to the time of Charles II. Memorials on the wall tell us about the Rector who built the (old) Rectory; the Lords of the Manor in the 18th Century; a lady who lived to 103; and an unusual brass memorial in the form of a book with a hinged cover, standing on a closed Bible. It has an inscription to Mrs. Sarah Scargill, "cozin to Sir William le Neve, Herauld to King Charles the First of blessed memory". She was the wife of Rev. Daniel Scargill (Rector 1672-1721) who wrote the poem that speaks of his undying love.

The VESTRY

The vestry was added as part of the 1875 extension. The registers are usually signed here during weddings. Mulbarton Church has registers dating from the 1547, most of which can be seen at the Norfolk Records Office.

The NORTH AISLE

The north aisle was built in 1875. The windows were designed to match the south side, but are smaller. The organ was installed in 1887 (at a cost of £125) to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It has an interesting plaque which tells us that the electric organ-blower was given in 1949 as a thank-offering for victory in World War II. Before 1949, the organ would have been pumped by hand. Arthur Bussey was organist in this church for 71 years – from 1910 to 1981.

The niche in the north wall used to be the access to a chimney of the old under-floor heating system! The list of Rectors of Mulbarton shows that this church has had an uninterrupted Christian ministry for at least 675 years, since 1329. In 1452, Keningham (a mile south-east of Mulbarton) was merged with Mulbarton and the church there became a ruin long ago. Since 1998 our Rector has served four churches.

A window at the north end of the north aisle is a memorial to Emma Dorinda Wingfield who died in 1906: one of the Wingfields of Mulbarton Hall.

The WEST END of the nave

The west end of the nave used to have a gallery, before the north aisle was built in 1875. It still has two interesting memorials to members of the Rich family. To the right of the arch is the memorial to "Sir Edwin Rich whoe loved the poor". He died in 1675, but his advice is still sound today:

Soe speake to God as if men heard your talke
Soe lyve with men as if God sawe your walke.

Unfortunately, the stone 'hour-glass' that rested on the book above the monument is broken, but the poem refers to it. Sir Edwin was one of the Lords of the Manor of Mulbarton, and the Rich Charity which he founded still helps needy people in Mulbarton.

To the left of the arch, on the wall near the main door to the church, is a memorial to his father that was moved from the old north wall of the church. This is to another Sir Edwin

Rich, who bought the Manor of Mulbarton, and died in 1651. This memorial reminds us of the fruits of the Spirit:

Joy, Faith, Peace, Hope, Charitie, Humilitie, Love

A tablet to the left of the arch tells us about another charity – the Bennett's Bread Charity. When Benjamin Bennett of Swardeston died in 1879, he left £100 for the Minister and Churchwardens to invest and use the dividends to provide poor inhabitants of the Parish with bread during the winter months, but the investment now produces barely enough for one large loaf a year.

High above the arch is a hatchment – a coat of arms on a diamond-shaped board. The Latin motto is CURA NE CURES ("Take care not to worry"). The arms are of Edmund Hooke, who lived in The Lodge and died in 1811.

The BELL TOWER

The bell tower is beyond the arch. Beside the doors to the Tower are painted in gold:

THE CREED, "I believe in God...."

THE LORD'S PRAYER, "Our Father...."

On the wall inside the tower are the Ten Commandments. These panels were moved from the wall at the east end of the church when the chancel was renovated in 1937.

The west window in the tower shows the Virgin Mary – not St. Mary Magdalene, the patron of the church. The six ropes are each attached to a bell. They are regularly pealed for weddings and on other occasions by skilled bell-ringers.

The PORCH

The porch had an upper storey until the rebuilding work of 1875: this was the Priest's Room and is shown on a print made in 1822.

In the porch, above the church door, is an unusual memorial listing ALL the Mulbarton men who served in World War I. Those who died are in gold. This was made by a Mulbarton craftsman.

The CHURCHYARD

The churchyard is a conservation area, with fine primroses in spring and many other wild flowers.

At the east end of the church are many graves of the Turner family. Further east is the red granite grave of Sir William Bellairs (1793-1863) of The Lodge, which lists seven battles in which he fought against the French, including the Battle of Waterloo.

(From The Show Yourself Around Guide to St. Mary Magdalene Church, Mulbarton by David R. Wright, 1992, with later revisions.)

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1172267>

Details

GV II*

Parish church. Medieval and later. Flint with stone and some brick dressings. Lead and slate roofs. West tower, nave with north aisle and south porch and chancel with vestry to north. C14 west tower with chequered flushwork on diagonal buttresses, curvilinear 2-light traceried bell-openings and crenellated parapet. 2 2-light cusped Y-traceried nave windows. North aisle of 1875 with one re-used cusped Y-traceried window. Chancel with 2 flat headed 2-light windows in Perpendicular style with westernmost retaining some original tracery. C19 east window. C19 vestry. Plain chamfered tower and chancel arches. C19 north arcade in C14 style. Chancel piscina. Octagonal font with quatrefoil panels, arcaded base and ribbed wooden

cover. Wall monument to Sir Edwin Rich (died 1675) with flanking foliage scrolls and model of hour-glass above.

Musselburgh-Newhailes (Midlothian), St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel

Koordinaten: 55° 56' 41" N 3° 04' 38" W

https://www.johngraycentre.org/collections/getrecord/ELHER_MEL235/

St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel Newhailes

HER number: MEL235

Site Name: Newhailes / St Mary Magdalene's Chapel

Grid Reference: 332840 672929

Civil Parish: Inveresk, East Lothian

Monument Type: Chapel

Summary: Site of medieval chapel

Description: NT37SW 29 3284 7293.

(NT 3284 7293) Chapel (NR) (Site of) OS 6" map (1958)

Site of St Mary Magdalene's Chapel

A chapel, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, called Whitehill, was situated at Hailes on the bank of the Niddry Burn. Its site was pointed out in 1853 by local informants, one stating that he had dug up a grave in the vicinity. (Possibly the hospital noted on NT37SW 48 was associated with this chapel.)

H Scott 1950; NSA 1845; Name Book 1852.

No traces of any buildings exist today. No further information.

Visited by OS (JLD) 25 December 1953

OS (JLD) confirmed.

Visited by OS (BS) 20 August 1975

Resources:

HES CANMORE record

Keywords: Chapel

For more information contact: East Lothian Council HER

Related Places: Inveresk, East Lothian

<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/midlothian-os-name-books-1852-1853/midlothian-volume-130/14>

Situation: About 8 chains S. W. [South West] of Pinkie.

The site of St Magdalene Chapel stood inside Newhailes demesne a little South of Pinkie Salt Pans. the authorities given here, pointed out the site of the Chapel, and one of them states that, that he dug up a grave Convenient to it, which he found in a good state of preservation but whether there was a grave yard here or not, he could not say.

Continued entries/extra info

Parish of Inveresk

Site of St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel

Transcriber's notes

This Name Book refers to Musselburgh 1853 - Sheet 07

OS large scale Scottish town plans, 1847-1895 - Scale: 1:1056

Musselburgh (Midlothian), St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital

Koordinaten: 55° 56' 12.48" N, 3° 3' 30.078" W

<http://www.scottishchurches.org.uk/sites/site/id/2422/name/St+Mary+Magdalene+%27s+Hospital+Inveresk+Lothian>

St Mary Magdalene's Hospital

National Grid Reference (NGR): NT 34000 72000, map

Address: Musselburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Description

St Mary Magdalene's Hospital

Events

Hospital: Founded (to 1386)

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1330000696>

NMRS records this as a hospital that cared for the poor and lepers, on record as such in 1386. It was still in existence in 1561 when a payment to "the lipper men at ye magdalenes beyond Mussilbrugh" is recorded. (See also NT37SW 29). D E Easson 1957; I B Cowan 1964. This hospital gives its name to Magdalene Bridge (NT327730, shown on OS Digimap and OS 6 inch 1st edn). This bridge carries the shore road across the Brunstane Burn, which here formed the boundary between the parishes of Duddingston and Inveresk (OS 6 inch 1st edn).

Newark-on-Trent (Nottinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 4' 35.911" N, 0° 48' 29.272" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Newark-on-Trent

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SK7953>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Newark-on-Trent

The Church of St Mary Magdalene, Newark-on-Trent is a parish church in the Church of England in Newark-on-Trent in Nottinghamshire. There has been a church on this site for nearly 1,000 years. The present church is built in the Gothic style, with parts dating to the 12th century. St Mary Magdalene's is one of the largest parish churches in England and is regarded as one of the finest. It is a Grade I listed building.

In the early 21st century, St Mary Magdalene's is an active parish church, with nine services per week and serving the community with youth and children's programs. The church has a bells, fine organ and a choir founded in 1532.

In his 2009 book *England's Thousand Best Churches*, Simon Jenkins awards St Mary's four stars and says: "Built over the two centuries of Perpendicular ascendancy after the Black Death, it piles high above its constricted urban site. A style so often dull is here exhilarating, the vistas mystic, the furnishings rich... The Nave is a wonder of proportion. Pevsner attributes this to the old Decorated plan, giving the aisles breadth, while the later masons added height."

History

The present church is the third on this site. A Saxon church stood on the site, in the manor of the Earl of Mercia, who died in 1057, and his wife Lady Godiva, but nothing of that structure now remains. Newark had been granted by the Earl to the monks of Stow.

In about 1180 the church was substantially rebuilt, with a crypt that still exists. The piers of the crossing, and the west tower date from circa 1220, with the spire being about 100 years later. The greater part of the church- the nave with its aisles and clerestory, and the chancel are 15th century, with transepts and chapels added in the early 16th century. The mid 19th century saw a thorough restoration by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and further restoration was made in the 20th century by Sir Ninian Comper and others.

Architecture

The Church of St Mary Magdalene, Newark, is a large Gothic church, with aisled and clerestoried nave and chancel, transepts, and a single tower topped by a spire, at the western end. On the south side is a two-storey porch with a library over it. There is a vestry to the side of the south chancel aisle. The exterior has crenellated parapets, except, on the south aisle, where the west end terminates in a large gable and is set with a tall window, making the west front asymmetrical. The material is ashlar masonry.

Tower

The west tower, rises at the end of the nave, framed by the ends of the aisles. It dates from about 1220, and is in the Early English Gothic style, with simple lancet openings and arcading but set with a later large window with Perpendicular tracery. The 14th century spire is octagonal and rises to 236 feet (72 m), the highest in Nottinghamshire and reputed to be the fifth tallest in the UK. There is a visible hole in the spire which is claimed to have been made by a musket ball during the Civil War.

The tower holds a peal of ten bells by John Taylor & Co of Loughborough dates from 1842.

The tenor is in C at 533.5 Hz and weighs 31cwt, 1qr, 11 lb (3,511 pounds (1,593 kg)).

For many years the clock in the tower of St Mary Magdalene's was the only chronicler of hours in the town with the exception of one at Nicholson's foundry. By the end of the 19th century it was erratic, and a new clock was gifted by the Mayor, Alderman B. Tidd Pratt, and set going on 14 July 1898. It has three 7-foot (2.1 m) diameter and one 9-foot (2.7 m) diameter roman gilded skeleton dials and a mechanism by Joyce of Whitchurch, dated 1898. It sounds Westminster Quarters. It was converted to electrical power, in 1971, by Smith of Derby, with direct drive on chime and strike and autowind on the going train.

Interior

The central piers remain from the previous church, dating from the 11th or 12th century. The upper parts of the tower and spire were completed about 1350; the nave dates from between 1384 and 1393, and the chancel from 1489.

The sanctuary is bounded on the south and north by two chantry chapels, the former of which has on one of its panels a remarkable painting from the Dance of Death. There are a few old monuments, and an exceedingly fine brass of the 14th century.

The library above south porch was presented by Bishop White in 1698. On the north wall hangs the oil painting The Raising of Lazarus by William Hilton RA. It was previously used as an altarpiece for the High Altar.

The chapel of St George was decorated by W.D. Caroe around 1920. The chapel of the Holy Spirit was decorated by Sir Ninian Comper in 1930. The reredos, given in 1937 in memory of William Bradley and his wife Elizabeth, was designed by Sir Ninian Comper.

The church was designated a Grade I listed building, being of outstanding architectural or historic interest, on 29 September 1950.

Restoration

The roofs of the whole of the south aisle, nave and chancel were restored between 1850 and 1852. The whole of the west window was revealed when the floor of the ringing chamber, formerly on a level with the transom of the window, was raised.

The church was heavily restored between 1853 and 1855 by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The plastered ceilings were removed, and replaced with oak. The galleries and pews were removed, the stonework of the pillars, arches and windows was cleaned and repaired. The floor was levelled and concreted and in the nave laid with black and red Minton tiles. The chancel was fitted with encaustic tiles. A new reredos in Ancaster stone replaced Hinton's picture, which was moved to the north transept. The screen had its paint removed, and was restored. The old stalls, miserere seats, and desks were repaired and restored. The organ was moved from the rood loft, and placed in the south chancel aisle, with an entry to the vestry through the middle of it. The windows of the nave and transepts were renewed with Hartley's rough plate glass in quarries. The walls of the nave were lined to the height of six feet with oak panelling. It re-opened for worship on 12 April 1855.

The spire was damaged in a lightning strike in May 1894. The weather cock was re-instated on 22 August 1894 witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The nave roof, south porch and spire were restored in 1913.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1279450>

Details

GV I Parish church and attached railing. Crypt and crossing piers c1180; crossing and west tower c1220; south aisle and spire early C14; nave arcade, clerestorey and north aisle mid C15; chancel, choir, sanctuary, lady chapel and aisles, late C15; transepts and chantry chapels early C16. Library above south porch presented by Bishop White, 1698. Restored 1853 by Sir George Gilbert Scott. Nave roof, south porch and spire restored 1913. Chapel of St George decorated by Carøe, c1920. Chapel of the Holy Spirit decorated by Comper, 1930. Ashlar with lead roofs. Moulded plinths and crenellated parapets throughout. Nave and chancel aisle windows have hood moulds and mask stops. Engaged west tower with spire, nave and chancel under continuous roof, with clerestorey and aisles, north porch, south porch and library, vestry, chantry chapels, transepts, crypt, now treasury.

West tower, four stages, has gabled angle buttresses up to the bell stage, and flat clasping buttresses with gabled tops above. String courses, quatrefoil frieze, mask corbel table, crocketed corner pinnacles. West side has moulded doorway with dogtooth bands and hood mould and four shafts. C14 traceried panelled door flanked by single niches. Above it, a C15 five-light lancet with transom and panel tracery. Above again, a four bay blind arcade with two niches and above it, trellis decoration. On each side, a clock. East side has two bay arcade. Bell stage has on each side a moulded double opening, each divided into a traceried double lancet bell opening. Over all, a crocketed gable. On either side, and in the gable, a canopied ogee headed niche with figure. Octagonal broach spire with weathercock and four tiers of gabled lucarnes with double lancet openings. Nave clerestorey has coved eaves, crenellated parapet and gables, gargoyles and gabled sanctus bellcote with pinnacles. On either side, ten triple lancets with panel tracery and linked hood moulds.

North nave aisle, six bays, has moulded plinth and eaves band, crenellated parapet, and buttresses with shafts and crocketed pinnacles, those at the angles with niches. Six four-light lancets with panel tracery. West end has a similar five-light lancet. Central square north porch has plinth, angle buttresses and low pitched crenellated gable. Roll moulded elliptical arched door with three shafts and hood mould, and C20 doors and overlight. South nave aisle, six

bays, has moulded plinth, mask corbel table and crenellated parapet. Four crocketed gabled buttresses and angle buttress, with gabled niches. Six four-light Decorated lancets, the third from left partly covered by the south porch. Plain west gable has a six-light lancet with flowing tracery. Two storey south porch and library has plinth and string courses and low pitched gable with pinnacles. Elliptical arched five-light lancet with figure in niche above. On either side, a segment headed four-light lancet with hood mould. Depressed four-centred arched doorway with single shafts and hood mould, with C20 glazed screen and door. On the east side, a blocked Tudor arched door.

Chancel clerestorey has twelve triple lancets similar to nave clerestorey, with a double lancet at the west end. East end has a full height seven-light lancet with traceried transom and round headed lights. In the gable, a canopied niche with figure and cross. On either side, a gabled buttress, each with a figure niche, all crocketed. North chancel aisle and St George's Chapel, four bays, has buttresses with two-stage detached wall shafts with crocketed pinnacles. Frieze of shields. To east, a five-light lancet with panel tracery and to west, four similar four-light lancets. Off-centre C14 moulded doorway with crocketed ogee finial. East gable has a six-light lancet and above it, a figure niche with pinnacle. Similar south chancel aisle and Chapel of the Holy Spirit has to east two five-light lancets and to west, three four-light lancets with four-centred arched heads, the lower parts covered by a single storey vestry.

Vestry, three bays, Perpendicular style, has off-centre door and three untraceried triple lancets, and at the east end a similar four-light lancet, all with four-centred arches. Transepts have angle buttresses with figure niches and pinnacled gables with central niches. North and south gables have seven-light Perpendicular lancets with depressed four centred arches and panel tracery. North transept has on either side a four-light lancet with panel tracery, similar to those in the aisles, and in the south west corner a crenellated octagonal stair turret. South transept has to east a partly blocked five-light lancet.

INTERIOR: five-bay nave has coved piers with lobed bases, four shafts and small foliate capitals. Moulded arches with hood moulds and figure stops. Clerestorey has moulded sill band and linked hood mould with mask stops, alternate stops forming roof corbels. Painted low pitched roof with arch braces and panels with bosses, continued over the crossing. Triple chamfered tower arch with hood mould and dogtooth band, and filleted triple shafts. To north and south, similar smaller arches into the aisles, with hood moulds. Depressed four-centred arched west doorway with C19 wooden screen and carillon mechanism to left. West window has late C19 stained glass. North aisle has an unpainted panelled roof similar to the nave and windows with moulded surrounds, hood moulds and mask stops. Three north west windows have stained glass c1900.

East end has moulded arch with hood mould and figure stops and piers similar to the nave arcade, the south one with figure brackets. To left, a painted stone figure niche with billeted canopy. West window has a plain bracket to right and an unusual triple-head bracket to left. South aisle has a similar roof to the north aisle, with a single purlin gabled roof to the two west bays. Moulded eastern arch has hoodmould and stops, and triple shafts with foliate capitals. Eastern bays have square corbels with fleurons. Windows have moulded surrounds, double shafts and hood moulds. Three south east windows have stained glass by Wailes and Gerente, mid C19. Central moulded doorway has above it a double chamfered window to the library, with traceried wrought iron grille. Two south west windows have stained glass by Kempe, 1901. Both nave aisle west windows have stained glass by Burlison and Grylls, late C19.

South porch has restored beamed ceiling and chamfered stone benches on each side. C19 enclosed stone spiral stair with shouldered doorway and six stepped lancet openings. Moulded south doorway has triple shafts and two mask stops but no hood mould. C18 framed panelled screen and door. Library above has low pitched roof with arch braces and panelled ceiling. C19 fitted bookcases and door screen. Crossing has piers with triple shafts and foliate and

mask capitals, and moulded arches with hood moulds. Those to chancel and transepts are higher than that to nave. Clerestorey has moulded sill band.

Chancel arch has restored oak rood screen with traceried crest and canopies, said to be the sole surviving work of Thomas Drawswerd of York, 1508. Chancel and aisles have six bay arcades and clerestorey similar to the nave. East ends form central Lady chapel, northern Chapel of St George and southern Chapel of the Holy Spirit. Three east end windows are flanked by canopied niches, the larger central ones with restored figures. Central window has noteworthy stained glass by Hardman, 1862.

North chancel aisle has moulded western arch with triple shafts and hood mould, and wrought iron screen, 1862. Moulded windows with linked hood moulds and niches between them. Renewed flat roof with moulded timbers and short wooden wall shafts. Wood panelled eastern chapel has traceried screen and altarpiece, and late C19 stained glass window by Hardman. South chancel aisle has similar western arch and screen, flanked by single Tudor arched doorways, that to left to former rood. Similar roof, slightly cambered, with bosses. East window has reset medieval stained glass by Joan Howson, 1957. South side has east window with stained glass by Percy Bacon, 1929. Central cusped piscina and to its right, Tudor arched vestry door with flanking pilasters and crest. Rectangular Meyring chantry to north east of chancel, 1500, has angle buttresses and crenellated crest. Towards the chancel, a moulded four-centred arch. Towards the aisle, panelled base and five-light transomed opening. Similar Markham chantry, to south east of chancel, 1508, has frieze of shields. Towards the chancel, a panelled four-centred arch and a four-seat sedilia. Towards the aisle, a six-light transomed opening with two panels painted with scenes from a danse macabre. Transepts have low pitched roofs with moulded timbers and short wooden wall shafts on mask corbels. Windows have moulded surrounds with hood moulds and stops. South transept east window, blocked at the foot, has C19 stained glass. Two bay crypt, now treasury, has keeled roll-moulded rib vaults with bosses.

Fittings include octagonal C15 font with bowl c1660, altered C16 traceried bench ends with poppyheads in the chancel aisles, and elaborate traceried panelled choir stalls with misericords, c1500, matching the rood screen. C16 cope chest and two freestanding collection boxes. C19 benches, skeleton pulpit, brass eagle lectern, and Gothic organ case by Scott. Large panelled gilt wood reredos with central canopy, by Comper, 1937. On the east side, a 13-seat sedilia with ogee openings. Above it, a mosaic Adoration by James Powell & Sons, 1912. Memorials include large Flemish brass to Alan Fleming, 1363. Purbeck marble chest tomb with quatrefoil panels to Robert Brown, 1532. Wall tablet to Anne Markham, 1601, removed from Cotham, with relief figure panel with weepers in an inscribed Classical surround. Garlanded marble and slate tablet with crest to Hercules Clay, 1644. Strapwork marble and alabaster tablet with broken pediment to Henry Trewman, 1655. Painted alabaster bust in oval niche, with pedimented surround and two inscribed panels, to John Johnson, 1659. Two similar alabaster busts in oval niches, with inscriptions, to R. Ramsey, 1639, with broken segmental pediment, and to T. Atkinson, 1661. Marble tablet with pediment, crest and bust to Daniel Crayle, 1727. Tablet with profile medallion by Roubiliac to Anne Taylor, 1757. Outside, wrought iron spearhead railing and two gates with stone plinth, late C18, running from the south transept to the corner of the south chancel aisle.

Newthorpe (North Yorkshire), St. Mary Magdalene Baptist Church

Koordinaten: 53° 0' 48.121" N, 1° 17' 33.209" W

<https://www.newthorpebaptistchurch.com/>

https://www.newthorpebaptistchurch.com/content/pages/uploaded_images/5.jpg

St. Mary Magdalene, Newthorpe

Our friendly and welcoming church is situated on Main Street in Newthorpe, Nottinghamshire.

Often referred to as 'The Beacon On The Hill'.

We meet for worship every Sunday morning at 10:30am and most Sunday evenings at 6pm.

Newburgh (Fife), Church of St. Katherine, St. Duthac and St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 56° 21' 3.42" N, 3° 14' 29.861" W

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:vww6vRo6oE&J:www.scottishchurches.org.uk/sites/site/id/4601+&cd=1&hl=de&ct=clnk&gl=de>

Parish Church of St. Katherine, St. Duthac and St. Mary Magdalene

A medieval chapel once stood on this site on Newburgh's High Street, which was subsequently built over by the later St Katherine's Church, the parish church of Newburgh from 1832 to 1967, as well as the modern residential development called St Katherine's Court. The chapel is first mentioned in a charter of 1470 and it is recorded as being rebuilt between 1508-13, after which it was dedicated to St Duthlac, St Katherine and St Mary Magdalene. It served as the parish church once the town of Newburgh became a parish in 1622, but was demolished in 1832 and replaced with a bigger church building.

History

In 1266 Newburgh was granted burgh status by King Alexander III of Scotland, as a burgh belonging to the Abbot of Lindores. In 1600, Newburgh was given to Patrick Leslie, son of the Earl of Rothes – a powerful Scottish family - and in 1631, Newburgh was made a Royal Burgh by King Charles I.

Since WW2 many new houses have been built in Newburgh but the population has only increased by about 10%. Probably because average house occupancy rates are much lower since the baby boomer years.

For some time, Newburgh's industries chiefly consisted of the making of linen, linoleum floorcloth, oilskin fabric and quarrying. There was for many years a net and coble fishery on the Firth Of Tay, mainly for salmon and sea trout.

The harbour area was used originally for boatbuilding and the transshipment of cargoes to Perth for vessels of over 200 tons. Raw materials for making linoleum such as cork and linseed oil were also imported at the "Factory Pier". Aggregates from the Whin Stone quarry were also shipped from Bell's Pier.

The main employer from the early 1920s was the linoleum factory known locally as the "Tayside" from The Tayside Floorcloth Company. For many years Newburgh was a prosperous industrial town pulling in workers for the factories from surrounding towns and villages. As linoleum fell out of fashion in the late 60s and 70s attempts were made to produce Vinyl flooring and tiles but the factory was no longer profitable and after changing hands a couple of times it finally closed in 1980 after a large fire destroyed much of the building.

Situated to the East of the linoleum factory was another factory known locally as "The Oilskin", many women worked there from before The Great War producing oilskin fabric for waterproof clothing such as fishermen's suits and Sou'westers. The factory was taken over by textiles giant Courtaulds in the 1960s but it also closed some years later as demand for the product declined.

All of these old industries in Newburgh have gone except quarrying which is now the town's biggest single employer. Newburgh is now mainly a dormitory town with many of those of working age travelling outwith the town for work. Perth, Dundee and Glenrothes are in easy reach by car. Local trades and services including a Health Centre and a Nursing Home and a few shops including a brand new Co-op on the site of the former Ship Inn still provide some local employment.

In 2017 a new whisky distillery opened on the site of Lindores Abbey at the east end of Newburgh. This produces Lindores Abbey whisky on the site where the earliest reference to "Aqua Vita" a form of whisky was produced by the monks.[citation needed] The distillery incorporates an event venue and offers catering and tours of the distillery and Abbey ruins. After many years of lying derelict, the linoleum factory was completely demolished and cleared and its site is now a recreational waterfront linked to the Mugdrum Park and the Fife Coastal Path.

New Milton (Hampshire), Parish Church of St. Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 44′ 53.79″ N, 1° 39′ 52.006″ W﻿ / ﻿

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Milton

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene,_New_Milton

Parish Church of St. Magdalene, New Milton

The parish church of Milton is dedicated to Mary Magdalene and consists of a chancel with vestry, a nave and a western tower. The medieval church was pulled down and replaced around 1830, although the tower is of an earlier 17th century date.

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101234358-parish-church-of-st-magdalene-new-milton>

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-410233-parish-church-of-st-magdalene-new-milton>

PARISH CHURCH OF ST MAGDALENE

GV II

Church. Sited off the Christchurch Road in a large churchyard. The tower is thought to be early C17; the nave is of 1831-2 in a simple Gothick style by William Hiscock; the chancel was added in 1928 and the Lady Chapel in 1958, both by Sir Howard Robertson, in a modernised Georgian style.

MATERIALS: Grey limestone ashlar tower; English bond brick nave with some burnt headers; English bond brick chancel and Lady chapel; pantile roof to Lady Chapel, other roofs slate.

PLAN: W tower/porch flanked by later stair cell (S) and boiler room (N). Aisleless nave with 4-bay Lady Chapel on N side; S transept containing chapel and organ chamber, chancel; NE vestry.

EXTERIOR: Long and low externally with a shallow-pitched nave roof with large ventilators along the ridge. Squat 2-stage W tower with embattled parapet with classical corner pinnacles and low octagonal lead-covered structure on the roof. The tower has diagonal brick buttresses, presumably of 1831-2, and a triangular arched W doorway with a deep chamfer and carved spandrels. Above the C19 plank- and-cover-strip door is a 4-light overlight with an arched head and hoodmould. Small round-headed belfry windows in shallow rectangular recesses. To N and S of the door are brick blocks with lean-to roofs against the tower walls; these have Y-tracery 2-light W windows and tall brick parapets. The N block may be earlier than the S, judging from a c1832 watercolour in the church, and the upper parts of the S block appears to have been rebuilt. The nave is buttressed and has deep eaves and 2-light windows with Y-

tracery. The 1928 S transept has 2 gables with patterned brick panels below the windows. The chancel has a simplified Diocletian S window and a blind E wall with a round-headed recess. NE vestry with a plain brick parapet and E and N doors. The chancel S windows rise above the vestry and are semi-circular. The 1958 Lady Chapel has large arched windows with two transoms and intersecting tracery in the heads. Round-headed brick doorway in W end. INTERIOR: Plain interior with whitened walls. The nave has a shallow segmental arched ceiling with a moulded cornice. The 1928 E end is architecturally successful. It has a triple round-headed arcade across the chancel with plain arches carried on plain piers. Open timber chancel screen with turned balusters defining the bays and an upper frieze of turned balusters. Canted ceiling to choir. The sanctuary has a low transverse tunnel vault. The E wall has a round-headed moulded frame containing a cross and is panelled below the cross. Tiled sanctuary steps; simple timber and wrought iron sanctuary rails. Large cornice below high-set N windows. 3-bay white-painted brick arcade into Lady Chapel, with chamfered piers and double-chamfered round-headed arches. The Lady Chapel has a barrel vault with transverse ribs and paved floor. W end gallery on timber posts, the frontal with fielded panels. Polygonal timber pulpit, dated 1886, with blind traceried sides and a wineglass stem stem. 1887 font with octagonal stone bowl with carved sides on a cylindrical stem encircled with arcading on shafts. 1920s choir stalls with fielded panelled ends and frontals with a cornice. Nave benches with rounded, shouldered ends. 1880s brass lectern with angel pinnacles to the standards. Monument in tower to Thomas White, d 1720, a large white marble kneeling figure in a niche. The stained glass borders and painted glass in the head tracery of the N wall of the nave are probably 1831-2. Hardman stained glass was recycled from the C19 E window into 1928 S window of the chancel. Framed relief in chancel, probably 1920s, signed by Evelyn Beale. A plaque in the gallery on the E wall of the tower has the numbers 9 and 5 and reference to churchwardens. A watercolour of the church in 1832 kept in the church shows the stair block to S of the tower not built. There is a photograph showing the E end in 1910. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: The church is of special interest for its C17 tower, late Georgian nave and good quality E end additions of 1928 and 1958 by Sir Howard Robertson.

North Poorton (Dorset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 46' 49.76" N, 2° 41' 1.676" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Poorton

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SY5198>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, North Poorton

The old parish church of St Peter is a ruin, with walls remaining to about 4 feet (1.2 m) high. Just to the south is the new church, which is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and was built in 1861-62 to a design by John Hicks. About 0.5 miles (0.80 km) NW of the churches is a hill-fort that covers about 2.5 acres (1.0 ha).

https://web.archive.org/web/20160304234032/http://dorsethistoricchurchestrust.co.uk/north_poorton.htm

This is a delightful little Victorian country church, which replaced the nearby ruin of an earlier building. It was built in 1861-62 to a design by John Hicks and many consider it to be his finest achievement. The new building was very much the responsibility of Rev. Thomas Sanctuary, who was the Archdeacon of Dorset and vicar of Powerstock (1848 - 89) The setting is serenely peaceful and the building seems to harmonise extraordinarily well. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner describes the 52 ft. octagonal minaret on the north side of the nave as a

"tower with a spire". It contains a single bell and is the most striking feature of the building, although the inside is also interesting. The exquisite capitals were sculpted by Benjamin Grassby, who was responsible for work in several Dorset Churches. Interestingly, Joan Brocklebank, in her excellent book 'Victorian Stone Carvers in Dorset Churches' suggests that there was some friction between Grassby and his Worcester employer during his employment on this project and may have led directly to his establishing a workshop in Powerstock to be near his patron, Thomas Sanctuary. The brilliant white richly carved stone pulpit is certainly arresting, although this is probably the work of Grassby's erstwhile employer, R.L.Boulton. The Victorian font is magnificent and the decorative floor tiling around it worthy of close inspection and very similar to those found in Powerstock. The simple second font came originally from West Milton old church.

Norwich (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 38' 24.979" N, 1° 18' 12.416" E

<http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/norwichmarymagdalen/norwichmarymagdalen.htm>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1999130>

St. Mary Magdalen, Norwich

As the medieval churches of central Norwich fell redundant during the course of the 20th Century, so they met with fates of varying degrees of kindness. None suffered the indignity of demolition, other than most of those destroyed and damaged by the Norwich blitz, but conversely only a few have retained any liturgical integrity. For the others, their furnishings were often rescued, and placed elsewhere in the city according to demand and suitability. Thus, St George Colegate now has one of the best collections of Georgian furnishings in Norfolk, augmented from elsewhere in the city, and St Julian, rebuilt in the 1950s, also benefited from the fixtures and fittings of several Norwich churches, including the fabulous font from All Saints, There were adornments from elsewhere for St John Timberhill and St George Tombland, among others, and when the church of St James the Less fell into disuse after the Second World War, its more significant furnishings were moved a short distance up the hill of Silver Road to to the modern church of St Mary Magdalen.

A little over sixty years later, I retraced their steps. St James is now the Norwich Puppet Theatre - I had explored it when I had visited all of the medieval churches of central Norwich back in the autumn of 2005. But after that, I am afraid that I somewhat neglected the Fine City for the wilder backwaters of its rural county. However, in January 2009 it suddenly struck me that this would be the ideal time to renew my assault on the city. I was well over halfway through revisiting the churches of Suffolk, and I could afford to take my foot off the accelerator there; and, although there were still about fifty rural Norfolk churches which I needed to visit, most of them were over in the far west, and the days simply weren't long enough to get out there and see them. I was also wary of cycling off into the back of beyond when the weather forecast was so foreboding. Thanks to the swiftness and frequency of the fine rail services offered by National Express East Anglia, Norwich is less than an hour from my house, and when the last Saturday in January 2009 promised bright sunshine but sub-zero temperatures, it seemed as though the weather and the city were made for each other.

St Mary Magdalen must be considered a suburban church, but it is in fact very close to the city centre. At the bottom of Silver Road, mad Herbert Rowley's inner ring road bursts through the medieval city wall, and you climb up through rows of 19th Century red brick terraces. The first church you come to is not this one, but a fascinating Byzantine Baptist church of 1910, unaccountably neglected by Pevsner. A little further up the hill, almost at the top, St Mary Magdalene sits back from the road. As I approached, I could see that the small

car park in front was full of cars, and at first I wondered if something was going on in the church. But then I noticed the Weightwatchers Club placard at the entrance to the extension. This extension is very good, about 1970 I should think, with meeting rooms, kitchens and forming a kind of cloister down the north side of the church. As if to echo and complement it, the south side has been opened up with what can only be described as patio doors (how did they get past the Diocesan architect?!), but generally it is all harmonious, and works very well.

St Mary Magdalen dates from 1903, and was the work of diocesan architect AJ Lacey. It is an elegant church, a world away from the ponderous exercises in neo-Norman which his predecessor Herbert Green was imposing on the diocese only a decade or so earlier. It has much in common with Charles Spooner's Ipswich St Bartholomew, with which it is almost exactly contemporary. The use of a wide open interior broken up by two arcades to create aisles, with a clerestory above, is a conscious echo of the traditional medieval East Anglian church, but is also a reference to an Italianate basilica, a form thought proper by the early 20th Century Anglo-catholics. The west frontage, meanwhile, is nearly identical to that of St Cuthbert, a mile or so up the Sprowston Road, a less interesting church, but one which predates St Mary Magdalen, so the arrangement must have been thought worth repeating. There are two doors separated by what appears to be the church office. However, the main entrance to the church is now through the northern extension - as, ironically, it is now at St Cuthbert.

The interior of St Mary Magdalen has been considerably reordered since the medieval font and rood screen came here from St James in 1946. Today, the congregation sit in modern chairs, which always looks good in a church, although in this case the effect is a little marred by the retention of banked pews at the back of the church. The screen once ran across the last bay but one to the east, but the panels are now exhibited on the south wall. They are very beautiful, although perhaps a little more restored than Pevsner and Mortlock allow. The artist may well have been the same as at Old Hunstanton. There are ten panels, and the Saints depicted appear to be St Barbara, St Sitha, St Agnes, St William of Norwich, St Joan de Valois, St Martin, St Blaise, St Walstan, St Helen and St Nicholas.

The font is set neatly on a pedestal beside the south arcade. It seems unlikely that this is where it would have been put originally, so I wonder if it has also been moved since 1948. It has similarities with that at St Julian now. Apostles stand in pairs around the bowl, while the stem is flanked by eight female Saints - St Helen, St Etheldreda and St Anne stand out. The foliage under the bowl is proto-Renaissance in style, showing that this font, like the screen, dates from the early 16th Century rather than the 15th.

The east window is filled with clear glass surrounding the central figure of Christ the King, an excellent setting, and a fine piece of work, I assume by the King workshop. But this is not the only glass of interest. While the font and screen are well-known, and I'd been expecting them, I hadn't expected the interesting collection of roundels, figures and fragments in other windows. Some of this is Continental glass, including an excellent Dives and Lazarus, and a rather gruesome mass martyrdom scene.

But it is the English glass which is the most interesting. The most striking figure is that of St Barbara holding her tower, and it took me a moment to decide that it is probably a modern replica, possibly also by the King workshop. But the heads of St Agnes (a gory dagger puncturing her throat) and St James (a jaunty seashell on his hat) are medieval, surely? And if so, where did they come from? I could find no mention of them in Ann Eljenholm Nichols' *Early Art of Norfolk*, a book which I have come to trust as the single most reliable guide to the medieval glass of the county. Did they also come from St James? Pondering this mystery, I continued my journey up the hill.

Nunkeeling (East Riding of Yorkshire), Priory and Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helena

Koordinaten: 53° 56′ 5.579″ N, 0° 15′ 22.738″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nunkeeling_Priory

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Nunkeeling

Priory and Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helena, Nunkeeling

Nunkeeling Priory was a priory of Benedictine nuns in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England founded by Agnes de Arches or de Catfoss in 1152 . It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and to St. Helen. The priory became well known and nearby Keeling was renamed Nunkeeling. The priory suffered from great poverty towards the end of the 13th century. In the early 14th century several cases of disobedience among the nuns became known, leading to disciplinary measures ordered by the archbishop of York (possibly William Melton). Nunkeeling priory was not immediately dissolved in 1536, even being refounded in 1537. However, its remaining assets were finally surrendered in 1540. Once the land was confiscated and became crown property under Henry VIII, it was eventually sold as a manor. The last prioress was Christine Burgh, who moved to Catterick where she died in 1566.[1] St Mary Magdalene and St Helena Church was built c. 12th century. In 1810 it was rebuilt, and is now in ruins. In 1972 Pevsner noted that the church was "full of trees". Effigies from the church were removed to Hornsea. In November 1985 the remains were designated as Grade II and is now recorded in the National Heritage List for England, maintained by Historic England.

In 1823 Nunkeeling was a civil parish in the Wapentake and Liberty of Holderness. Nunkeeling Priory for Benedictine nuns was built by Agnes de Arches during the reign of King Stephen. Lord of the manor in 1823 was Harrington Hudson of Bessingby. Population at the time, which included Bewholme, was 243, with occupations including four farmers. A private asylum existed in the village.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/vol3/pp119-122>

THE PRIORY OF NUNKEELING

This nunnery was founded in 1152 by Agnes de Arches, also called Agnes de Catfoss, (fn. 1) in honour of St. Mary Magdalene (fn. 2) and St. Helen for the health of the soul of her husband, Herbert St. Quintin, and for the souls of Walter and Robert, her sons, and those of her parents and friends. (fn. 3)

Agnes, the prioress, and the convent of Keeling in June 1299 covenanted to celebrate every year the obit of Master William de Haxby, canon of Beverley. They also undertook to malt 3 bushels of good wheat yearly against the anniversary, so that each nun on that day might have a gallon of ale well worth a penny, and pittance of the same value. (fn. 4) In 1281-2 (fn. 5) Archbishop Wickwane wrote to the convent of Nunkeeling forbidding them to receive anyone as nun or sister, or to admit anybody to live in the nunnery without his special licence, and in 1294 (fn. 6) his successor, Archbishop Romanus, appealed to the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, collectors of the tenth, on behalf of the nuns of 'Killing,' whose poverty was so great that the means of their house scarce sufficed for their food and raiment. On 15 July 1310 (fn. 7) Archbishop Greenfield wrote to the prioress and convent that in consequence of what had been revealed to his commissaries they were within three days of the receipt of his letter to remove Isabella de St. Quintin from the office of cellarer in the presence of the whole convent. She was not to be appointed to any other office, and was to keep convent, quire, &c.,

and not go outside the house. Two secular women in the house, Beatrice and Nella Scot, were to be removed.

In 1314 (fn. 8) the same archbishop held a visitation of the priory, and issued a decretum. No nun was to be absent from divine service on account of her being occupied with silk work (propter occupationem opens de serico). The keys of the cloister were to be in custody of the sub-prioress and another worthy nun, and the sub-prioress and her colleague were to be studiously careful in the matter of locking the doors. The prioress and sub-prioress were to inquire diligently, and see who the persons were by whom the alms of the house had been pilfered and diminished, and if they found that the elemosinaria had committed fraud or been negligent, she was to be removed from office.

No young nun concerning whom sinister suspicion might arise was to have her meals with the brothers or other persons, either religious or secular, in the hall of the hospitium, or elsewhere outside the inner cloister, neither was a nun to tarry for any length of time in those places with such persons, or converse with them, except in the presence of a nun of mature age. Nonuns were to make themselves remarkable as regards their girdles or shoes, or wear anything unsuitable to religion.

The prioress was not to allow the nuns to go out except on the business of the house, or to visit friends and relations, and then such a nun was to have another as companion, and was not to be away longer than fifteen days. All the money due to the house was to be received by two bursars, elected by the convent.

The prioress was to keep convent in quire at divine service, she was to have her meals in the refectory and sleep in the dormitory, unless hindered by entertaining notable guests, or other lawful causes. In important business she was to take counsel with her sisters, and all were forbidden to lease manors, sell corrodies, or receive to the habit of a nun, a sister, or a conversus, any person, or to take boarders, or to retain girls in the house after they were twelve years old.

On 23 July 1316, (fn. 9) the see of York being vacant, the commissioners of the dean and chapter visited the nunnery, and on 11 August Avice de la More, the prioress, resigned her office into the hands of the dean in the chapterhouse at York. The new prioress then elected was Isabella de St. Quintin, (fn. 10) who a few years before had been deprived of the office of cellarer for misconduct and pronounced ineligible for office in the house. The dean and chapter quashed the election as canonically defective in procedure, but appointed her to the vacant office on 19 August, and on 21 September (fn. 11) the dean and chapter wrote to the new prioress and the convent, making provision for Avice de la More, who for a long period had laudably and usefully superintended the house. She was to have a chamber for herself in their monastery, and a nun of the house assigned her by the prioress as a companion. She was to receive for her sustenance bread, ale, cooked food and victuals daily as two nuns of the same house, and her nun associate as one nun.

On 27 July 1318 (fn. 12) Avice de la More, on account of her conspiracies, rebellions, and disobedience to her prioress, had to be warned to desist, or she would be deprived of the provision made for her when she ceded the office of prioress. But besides warning her the archbishop ordered her each Friday to say the seven penitential psalms with the litany, humbly and devoutly, and on those days she was to receive a discipline in chapter, and to fast on bread, ale, and vegetables, with one service of fish.

Dionisia Dareyns, for her disobedience and other things, was not to go out of the precincts except in worthy company. Each Friday she was to receive a discipline until she showed signs of true contrition. Avice de Lelle was strictly forbidden to go outside the inner cloister of the house, in any manner, or to talk to Robert de Eton, chaplain, or any other secular person whomsoever. She had confessed incontinence, and was to undergo the penance appointed by the rules of the order, and this was not to be mitigated until she had shown signs of true

contrition and amendment, concerning which the prioress and convent were to certify the archbishop.

On Thursday before the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in the same year, (fn. 13) the archbishop again visited the house and a month later (30 January) sent a series of injunctions very similar to those of 1314. As regards taking boarders, the archbishop granted the prioress and convent licence, on 21 May 1319, (fn. 14) to take Margaret de Tweng to board in the house, at her own charges.

Dissensions appear to have arisen again in the following year, and the archbishop issued a commission on 3 December 1319, (fn. 15) inquiring as to the rebellious nuns of the house of Keeling, clamorous information having reached his ears that certain of the nuns had laid aside the obedience and devotion to which they were bound by their vows and had intrigued for the injury and confusion of the house and their sister nuns. They had revealed the secrets of the chapter to seculars and to adversaries outside. (fn. 16) At the same time the archbishop wrote to Avice de la More that he had learnt with a bitter heart that she had broken her vow of obedience in arrogance and elation of heart towards her prioress, who was placed in charge of her soul and body, and without whom she had no proper will. (fn. 17) The archbishop exhorted her in the Lord to desist from such behaviour, and study to live according to rule. There is after this a long silence in the Registers as to Nunkeeling, except records of the election and confirmation of prioresses of the house. On 4 March 1444 (fn. 18) Archbishop Kemp wrote to Joan Bramston, the prioress, on behalf of Alice Dalton, one of the nuns who had been guilty of immorality and had apostatized. She had undergone a penance at Yedingham, where she had exhibited much contrition, and now desired to be received back at Nunkeeling, and this the archbishop directed to be done.

On 8 October 1487 (fn. 19) Archbishop Rotherham granted licence to the prioress and convent to celebrate yearly the day of the deposition of the glorious confessor, St. John of Bridlington, as a double feast, and ordered '*officia divina de propria historia dicti gloriosi confessoris, ipso die dicenda, legenda, et cantanda*' in the monastic church.

Nunkeeling was one of the religious houses in the county which for some unknown reason escaped immediate dissolution with the rest, being refounded by Letters Patent on 14 December 1537, but it surrendered in 1540. (fn. 20) The deed of surrender has no signature, but the convent seal is attached. The last prioress, Christine Burgh, or Brughe, belonged to the Richmondshire family of that name, and after the Dissolution she settled at Catterick, where she survived till 1566. In her will (fn. 21) she describes herself as 'Cristine Burgh of Rychemond in the countie of Yorke, gentywoman, and laite Prioress of the laite dissolved nunrie of Nunkyllyng,' and directs that her body is to be buried in the choir of Richmond Church. One bequest is to 'Isabell Bane, gentywoman, some tyme a sister of Nunkyllyng,' to whom she left 'one old ryall.' (fn. 22) The total of her effects was valued at £14 10s. 10d. In a list of the members of the convent which seems to have been drawn up on 30 May 1536 (fn. 23) 'Nonnekelyng' is described as of the Order of St. Benedict; Joan Alanson, aged sixty, was prioress, and the other nuns were: Cristine Burgh (46), Agnes Hall (54), Alice Stapleton (40), Margaret Sedgewick (46), Elizabeth Bayne (40), Joan Mason (55), Isabella Mettam (36), Alice Mason (36), Alice Thomlynson (36), Dorothea Wilberfosse (25), and Joan Bowman (26). They are described as 'All good religious persons of good maner,' and against each name is written in the margin 'religion,' indicating that each desired to remain bound by her vows.

In 1526 the house was valued at £22 15s.6d. (fn. 24) clear, and at the suppression at £35 15s. 5d. (fn. 25)

Prioresses of Nunkeeling

Avice, occurs 1250 (fn. 26)

Agnes de Beverley, confirmed 1267 (fn. 27)

Agnes la Ruisse, occurs 1273, (fn. 28) 1300 (fn. 29)
 Avice de Mora, (fn. 30) sub-prioress, (fn. 31) succeeded 1303, (fn. 32) resigned 1316 (fn. 33)
 Isabella de St. Quintin, 1316, (fn. 34) occurs 1329 (fn. 35)
 Isabella de Burton, admitted 1400 (fn. 36)
 Joan Bossall, occurs 1423 (fn. 37)
 Joan Berneston, (fn. 38) occurs 1434, (fn. 39) resigned 1453 (fn. 40)
 Joan Tryrn, sub-prioress, 1453, (fn. 41) died 1493 (fn. 42)
 Eleanor Rooce, confirmed 1493 (fn. 43)
 Margaret Fulthorpe, confirmed 1504 (fn. 44) died 1505 (fn. 45) Isabella Metham, confirmed 1505 (fn. 46)
 Joan Alanson, sub-prioress, confirmed 1522 (fn. 47)
 Christine Brughe, confirmed 1537 (fn. 48)

The 13th-century seal (fn. 49) is a vesica, 23/4 in. by 2 in., with a full-length figure of the patron saint holding the cross. Of the nearly destroyed legend there remains:
 . . . IGILL . . . NE DE KILLIN . . .

Oakhanger (Hampshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 7' 13.469" N, 0° 54' 2.452" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp4-16#h3-0006>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Oakhanger

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Oakhanger

The modern Oakhanger Farm on the right-hand side of the road leading from Selborne through Honey Lane to Oakhanger is probably on the site of the manor house of Oakhanger. On the opposite side of the road is Chapel Farm, marking, it is supposed, the site of the chapel of Oakhanger. This chapel, according to Gilbert White, was identical with the chapel of St. Mary of Waddon, or Whaddon, from which the vicar of Selborne received a moiety of all oblations. (fn. 160) Repairs to the chapel of St. Mary of Waddon, which had evidently been burnt down shortly before, were entered in the rent roll of the prior and convent in 1463. Here there is mention of a house for travellers attached to the chapel, which was evidently much repaired and reroofed in that year. There is also another entry, difficult to understand, of carriage paid for the conveyance of the image of the Blessed Mary of Waddon from Winchester to the chapel. (fn. 161) Besides this image three silver rings and one pyx belonged to the chapel. (fn. 162) There are no remains of the building existing, nor were there in Gilbert White's time. He tells, though, of a large hollow stone which, according to tradition, was the Waddon chapel baptismal font. Although Gilbert White so emphatically identifies this chapel of Waddon with that of Oakhanger, it is important to note that in the account of the endowment of the vicarage of Selborne in 1352, oblations from Waddon and oblations from Oakhanger chapel are given separately. (fn. 163)

[...]

In the fifteenth century the advowson of Selborne church passed in 1484, among the other possessions of Selborne priory, to Magdalen College, Oxford. (fn. 180) Thus the rectory is entered as appropriated to the college in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535. (fn. 181) The chapel of Selborne is also mentioned as appropriated to Magdalen, but is bracketed with the vicarage of East Worldham. (fn. 182) Magdalen has held the church to the present day and endowed it in the eighteenth century with the great tithes of both Selborne and Oakhanger. (fn. 183)

Ann.: Nahe Oakhanger liegt Selborne, wo eine große "Church of Our Lady at Selborne" errichtet wurde!

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/HAMPSHIRE/2000-11/0974243144>

Oakhanger was in the ecclesiastical parish of Kingsley and the civil parish of Selborne. I didn't know that. Does that go for all of Oakhanger, or just the bit nearest to Kingsley? (And for that matter does 'Oakhanger' have precise boundaries?)

The church of St Mary Magdalene, Oakhanger does not appear to have separate registers (unless anyone knows differently). It would be advisable to check the registers of Kingsley and Selborne, and also the registers of Blackmoor which begin in 1869.

For what it's worth, I understand that the vicar of East Worldham now looks after St Mary Oakhanger (as well as the churches in Kingsley, East Worldham, West Worldham and Hartley Mauditt) - but not Selborne or Blackmoor.

Mehr:

<http://www.hampshirechurchwindows.co.uk/showchurch.php?id=343>

Offley (Hertfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 55' 41.153" N, 0° 20' 8.531" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol3/pp39-44>

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene_Church_\(Great_Offley\)](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene_Church_(Great_Offley))

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Offley

The parish church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE, situated about half a mile south-east of the village, is built for the most part of flint and stone. The chancel is faced with Portland stone and the north aisle with cement. The tower is built of brick and the roofs are of lead, except that of the north porch, which is of tiles.

The church consists of a chancel, nave and aisles, south porch and west tower.

The nave and aisles belong to the original church of c. 1220, which probably consisted of a chancel, nave and aisles and west tower, and the south porch contains re-used masonry of that date. The windows and doors belong to various dates in the 14th and 15th centuries. In 1777 the chancel was recased, repaired and refitted, and the west tower was entirely rebuilt in the early part of the 19th century. Various minor repairs have also been executed during the 19th century.

The chancel is apsidal in its interior termination but square outside. It is heavily plastered and has a canopy of plaster drapery over the 18th-century east window of one wide pointed light without tracery. Over the apse, which is round-headed, is a plaster moulding carried up to a pointed head inclosing Gothic tracery. The chancel is also lighted by a cupola in the roof. The 18th-century chancel arch is round-headed with niches in the flat jambs and plaster panelling in the soffit of the arch. An ancient stone coffin stands in the chancel.

The nave has arcades of four bays. The arches are of two chamfered orders, with labels running right down to the abaci of the capitals, and with carved stops, some of which are broken off. They are supported by octagonal pillars, which lean outwards considerably, probably owing to the pressure of an earlier roof. The capitals are foliate and the bases are moulded. The 15th-century clearstory has three windows on either side, two of three lights, and one, the westernmost, of two lights, all much restored. The roof has one 15th-century tie, resting on a broken carved corbel of that date, at the eastern end. The north aisle has a modern east window. The three square-headed windows in the north wall are of two lights, of the 15th

century, and are much repaired. A small inscription cut on the east jamb of the easternmost of these windows records the consecration, on the feast of St. Sulpicius, of the side altar below the window. In the middle window are some fragments of 14th-century glass. There is no west window. The north door has a two-centred arch of two orders, and was inserted towards the end of the 14th century.

The south aisle has an east window and three south windows, all of two lights. The east window and the western of the two south windows have pointed heads; that at the eastern end of the south wall is square-headed. All have modern tracery, but the inner jambs are probably of the 15th century. At the east end of the south wall is a 15th-century piscina, with a shallow pointed niche over it, in which are two tiles, with the lettering in reverse, probably of the 14th century. The south doorway is also of the 15th century, and has a square head. The roof is of the 15th century. The south porch, of brick covered with cement, has some re-used material of the same date as the nave (c. 1220) in its west window. The entrance arch, which is pointed, is heavily defaced by cement repairs.

The brick tower has a small low spire and an embattled parapet. It is of two stages. The tower arch is plastered.

The font is octagonal, of Totternhoe stone. Each side contains the head of a heavily crocketed ogee with a finial, inclosing tracery of various designs; pinnacles with heavy finials are carved at the angles, and rosettes fill the spaces between them and the finials of the ogees. The bowl rests on a low stem with eight engaged half-octagonal shafts on plinths, with four-leaved flowers between them. The date of the font is the middle of the 14th century. The wooden cover is of the early 17th century.

There is some late 15th-century seating in the nave and aisles westward of the gangway.

On the north wall of the north aisle is a brass of John Samuel, his two wives and one son. Another brass with no inscription is that of a man, his three wives and nine sons; it is plainly by the same engraver as that of John Samuel. On the floor of the aisle are the indents of the brasses in two slabs.

On the west wall of the south aisle is a monument to John Spencer, 1699, with elaborately sculptured figures.

The bells are six: the treble, by Robert Oldfeild, of 1632; the second, of 1618, the fourth of 1619, and the fifth, of 1618, by Thomas Bartlett; while the third is by John Dyer, 1583, and the tenor by John Briant, 1803.

The plate, all presented by Eliza Chamber in 1730, consists of two cups, two patens, flagon and almsdish, of the same date. There is also a large plated shield, bearing the sacred monogram, the origin and purpose of which are unknown.

The registers are contained in six books, the first having all entries from 1653 to 1734, the second baptisms and burials from 1732 to 1812 and marriages from 1732 to 1753, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth marriages from 1754 to 1764, 1764 to 1802, 1802 to 1810, and 1811 to 1812, respectively.

ADVOWSON

The advowson of the church of Offley was granted probably about the middle of the 12th century by Amice Delamare and her son Geoffrey (see Delamers Manor) to the church of St. Mary, Bradenstoke, co. Wilts. Geoffrey de St. Ledger (see manor of St. Ledgers) also confirmed the grant before 1207, (fn. 125) and in 1237-8 William de St. Ledger, great-grandson of Amice, made a further release of the title to Simon, Prior of Bradenstoke. (fn. 126) At the beginning of the 14th century the convent apparently alienated it, for in 1406 it was held by the executors of the will of Robert Braybrook, Bishop of London, who in that year obtained licence to endow with it a chantry in the church of Chalgrave, co. Bedford, for the souls of Robert Braybrook and Sir Nigel Loreng (for whom see Kimpton). (fn. 127)

Licence was also given for the master and chaplains of the chantry to appropriate the church, maintaining the endowment for the vicarage already made. (fn. 128)

At the dissolution of chantries in the reign of Edward VI the advowson came to the Crown, and in 1599 Queen Elizabeth granted it to Henry Best and John Hallywell, (fn. 129) probably in trust for Luke Norton, who presented in 1603, 1606, 1608 and 1614. His son Graveley Norton presented in 1661. Luke son of Graveley sold the advowson to William Angell, and his son William conveyed it in 1698 to Richard Spicer alias Holder, who presented in 1699. (fn. 130) Before this date, however, the Spencers (lords of the manor of St. Ledgers) seem to have had or claimed some interest in the advowson, (fn. 131) and in 1719 Sir Henry Penrice and his wife Elizabeth (see St. Ledgers) presented. From this date the advowson has descended with the manor of St. Ledgers (fn. 132) (q.v.).

The rectory was leased by Queen Elizabeth in 1575 to George Bredyman for twenty-one years. (fn. 133) The fee simple was acquired by George Graveley, who died seised in 1600, leaving as heir his daughter Lettice wife of Luke Norton. (fn. 134) They held it together (fn. 135) till 1630, when Luke died. After Lettice's death it descended to their son Graveley, who married Helen daughter of William Angell of London. (fn. 136) Graveley Norton was succeeded by his son Luke, from whom it passed with the advowson to William Angell, and in 1698 to Richard Holder (see above). After this date there is no further descent of the rectory, but conveyances of tithes with the lands to which they were appurtenant are common in the 18th century. (fn. 137)

Between 1691 and 1831 there were registered in Offley eight places for Protestant Dissenters, one for Anabaptists and one for Quakers. (fn. 138) There is now a Wesleyan chapel in the parish.

Mehr:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1347084>

Old Somerby, (Lincolnshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 53' 40.175" N, 0° 34' 2.05" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Somerby

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Old_Somerby

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Somerby

Somerby was a colony of the Danes who ruled Lincolnshire after peace was made with King Alfred in 878. The village is listed in the Domesday Book.

The village church in High Somerby is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, the same dedication as at nearby Bitchfield.

The village belonged to the historical wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo.

Nearby there is the site of a moated manor house.

http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=325695

DESCRIPTION

St Mary Magdalene's Church dates architecturally to the 12th to the 15th centuries, with later work in the 18th century and again in 1876. The church plan consists of a western tower, a nave, south aisle and porch, a chancel and a vestry. The ashlar tower was re-erected in the 18th century on an earlier base. It is built in three stages with a plain parapet. It is built from coursed rubble limestone with a slate roof, with a tower of ashlar build and lead roof. The

interior monuments date from a knight of 14th century date to later work of 16th to 18th century date. The octagonal font dates to the 14th century.

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-436447-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-old-somerby-/photos>

Parish Church; C12, C13, C14, C15 with C18 and 1876 alterations and additions. Coursed rubble limestone with slate roof; ashlar with lead roof. Western tower, nave, south aisle and porch, chancel, vestry. Ashlar tower re-erected in C18 on earlier base. 3 stages with plain parapet. Small lancets to 2nd stage south side and 1st stage west side. 4 double belfry lights with blank foiled circle in tympana. North wall in coursed rubble with 2 stepped buttresses and large eastern buttress with small rectangular light housing stair to rood loft. 2 late C14 square headed 3 light windows with reticulated tracery. Ashlar clerestorey with plain parapet and 2 C15 2 light windows and triangular heads and hood moulds. 1876 vestry abuts chancel. Chancel in coursed rubble with slate roof. East window C19 restoration under original C14 decorated label stops. Late C14 square headed 2 light altar window, C15 priests door, C14 2 light window to south side of chancel. South aisle materials as chancel, with late C14 2 light east and west windows, and on south face a small C16 window under heavy hood mould, 4 light C15 window with 4 centre arch. 2 scratch dials beside the porch. C13 opening, door has reset early ironwork hinges. South clerestorey in ashlar, lead roof behind battlemented parapet three 2-light C15 windows with triangular heads of low pitch. Interior; arcade of 2 bays with quatrefoil piers with keeled shafts in the diagonals and double chamfered arches. Tower arch with C14 responds but arch reconstructed in C18. C12 chancel arch with semi-circular responds and nook shafts, both with scalloped capitals. Zigzag moulding to arch. Piscina in south aisle. Full stairs to rood loft on north side. Nave roof C19 reusing C15 tie beams. In chancel C19 piscina and 2 statue brackets on east wall. Fittings: seats and pulpit 1876 restoration although some reused C15 work in pulpit. C19 altar rail. Reredos erected in 1901 in carved oak with figures by Zwick and Hems of Exeter. Behind are set panels from C15 oak screen. Monuments: C14 recumbent knight in chancel, at his feet his horse and groom. Marble tablet 1684 to Dame Elizabeth Brownlowe, corinthian columns with an urn on top set in an open pediment, all garlanded. Smaller tablet to her daughter Jane d.1670, plus an epitaph to a virgin beneath. In the nave a marble tablet with corinthian pilasters and segmental pediment to John Hotchkin, Rector, d.1744. In the chancel floor 2 small brass plates, one with Coat of Arms and text to Peregrine Bradshaw d.1673, the other with Latin inscription to Robert Bawde d.1509. In the north aisle fragments of C14 stained glass of the arms of Threckingham family. Late C 14 octagonal font with traceried designs to 6 panels.

Oxborough (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene)

Koordinaten: 52° 34' 27.815" N, 0° 33' 42.462" E

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4353781>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxborough

Oxborough Hythe, ruin of the church of St. Mary Magdalene

The ruins of St Mary Magdalene are situated in the garden of a private house east of Ferry Road on the way to the Hythe. The remaining north wall of the nave dates from around 1100, the east wall was rebuilt around 1400. The church was abandoned in late 14th century when the then new church of St John the Evangelist was built in the centre of village. The ruin is a scheduled ancient monument and is an ideal backdrop to the garden from where the magnificent edifice of Oxburgh Hall can be seen in the distance. Many such churches have

been totally demolished but thankfully this lovely ruin survives, illustrating that not all Norman churches were large and grand with arcaded towers and elaborate entrance doors. The owner of the garden will be pleased to allow viewing as long as permission is sought first.

<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF2628-St-Mary-Magdalen%27s-Church-Oxborough&Index=2402&RecordCount=57338&SessionID=f6201266-bb1a-42c0-918d-21e897988149>

Full description

June 1960. Listed, Grade II.

Listing Description Excerpt:

"St Mary Magdalen's Church, Oxborough Hythe.

Surviving eastern and northern walls of a former chapel. Medieval and later. Flint with ashlar dressings and brick repairs. One Norman doorway with semi-circular arch to internal face of wall reduced in brickwork to external face. Remains of a late medieval east window with tracery stubs."

Information from (S2).

Please consult the National Heritage List for England (S2) for the current details.

Amended by H. Hamilton (HES), 8 November 2019.

Ruined church perhaps Norman and Early English, 18th century. Late Saxon coin or coins found.

See details in secondary file.

W. Rose (NLA), October 1990.

Oxford (Oxfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 45' 16.506" N, 1° 15' 31.853" W

<http://www.stmarymagdalenoxford.org.uk/>

Church of St. Mary Magdalen

The church was confirmed to St. George's in the Castle c. 1127, having probably been acquired by Robert d'Oilly at the Conquest and given to St. George's at its foundation in 1074. (fn. 536) It passed, with the other endowments of St. George's, to Oseney abbey in 1149. (fn. 537) St. George's, and later Oseney's right to St. Mary Magdalen's was unsuccessfully challenged several times between 1147 and 1225 by St. Frideswide's priory to whom the church had apparently been restored in 1139 by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, and confirmed between 1140 and 1141 by Pope Innocent II. (fn. 538)

Oseney presented regularly until the Dissolution, (fn. 539) when the advowson passed to Christ Church. Between 1643 and 1696 and for most of the 18th century no presentations were made. (fn. 540)

The rectory, which formed part of the endowment of a prebend in St. George's, (fn. 541) was presumably appropriated at an early date. The vicarage, ordained by 1224, comprised mortuary fees to the value of 6d. (anything above 6d. being shared with Oseney), oblations at the altar, 1d. mass fee, parishioners' offerings, £1 6s. 8d. a year for the vicar's clothing, and his food and maintenance as a canon; the abbey provided a clerk and servant. (fn. 542) In 1341, after a long dispute, the abbey granted the vicar all oblations and obventions in return for a pension of 2 marks a year; the pension was still paid in 1535. (fn. 543)

In 1254 the vicarage was assessed at only £1, c. 1460 at c. £10, and in 1526 at £6; (fn. 544) perhaps the abbey's earlier contributions in kind had been replaced by a cash payment. In

1535 its gross value was £8 3s. 4d., from which a pension of £1 6s. 8d. was paid to Oseney, and 16s. 8d. to the churchwardens. (fn. 545) In the 16th century the vicar's income included small tithe from the agricultural areas of the parish and £2 12s. from 12 offering-houses. (fn. 546) The vicarage, worth only £16 in 1715, (fn. 547) was augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty with grants of £200 in 1750, 1751, and 1764, (fn. 548) raising its value to c. £114 in 1808. (fn. 549) Further augmentations in 1824 and 1849 (fn. 550) increased its income to £145 in 1831, (fn. 551) and £289 in 1898. (fn. 552)

The medieval vicarage-house on the north side of the churchyard was used as a source of income after 1600, as the vicars lived in Christ Church. (fn. 553) It was demolished c. 1820 and part of the site added to the road and part to the churchyard. (fn. 554) In 1924 no. 53 Broad Street was acquired as a vicarage-house; in 1950 it was sold to Trinity College and no. 15 Beaumont Street bought in its stead. (fn. 555)

Most early medieval vicars held the living for short periods only, but 15th-century incumbencies were longer, perhaps because of the improved value of the living. John Felton or Haresfelde, vicar 1397-1434, was a distinguished and weekly preacher; his grave in St. Mary Magdalen's became a minor place of pilgrimage. William Tresham, vicar 1534-7, an eminent theologian, was later a commissioner for the examination of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley. (fn. 556)

There was an endowed altar of the Virgin Mary c. 1235, perhaps in the Lady chapel ascribed to St. Hugh of Lincoln. (fn. 557) In 1279 St. Mary's mass held property, worth £1 4s. 6d., administered by wardens. (fn. 558) The chapel was rebuilt in the earlier 14th century, apparently by the wealthy parishioner William Bost. (fn. 559) The chantry's income rose from £9 in 1402 to £13 in 1457, and to over £20 in 1547. (fn. 560) In the mid 15th century the chantry chaplain was paid £4 and another chaplain c. £2 a year; by 1547 the second chaplain was paid £2 10s. (fn. 561) The chantry was suppressed in 1547 and its lands sold to George Owen of Godstow. (fn. 562)

In 1318 John of Bishopton endowed an early mass in the Lady chapel. (fn. 563) Robert of Chislehampton by will of 1415 left the reversion of 6 properties in the parish to support a priest celebrating in St. Mary's chapel for himself and his ancestors. (fn. 564) John Haville, by will of 1498, left a rent-charge for a priest to sing mass, presumably at Trinity altar before which he was buried, for himself and his wife; the rent was still paid in 1547. (fn. 565)

George Haville, by will of 1512, left a rent-charge for a priest to pray at the altar of Our Lady of Pity for himself and his family, but by 1547 payment had lapsed. (fn. 566) An altar of St. Agnes was recorded in the mid 13th century, an altar of St. James in 1398 and a statute of that saint in 1403, an altar of the Trinity in 1498, a chapel of St. Margaret in 1503, and a chapel of St. Catherine, probably that in the north aisle earlier used by Balliol College, in 1514. (fn. 567)

John Baker, vicar 1559-84, who conformed to the Elizabethan settlement, had been a canon of Oseney from 1517 to 1539, then curate of five Oxford churches in succession. (fn. 568) In 1561 three altars were removed; in 1562 the rood loft was pulled down, the paintings in the church, except those in the chancel, were washed out, and 'an old saye coat of green which was made for Whitsuntide', presumably a vestment, was sold. Copes were apparently used in 1569 and money was received for the holy loaf until 1624. The tables of the Commandments were bought in 1561, communion cups in 1569 and 1571. (fn. 569)

From 1584 the vicars were all members of Christ Church. (fn. 570) John Dawson, vicar 1633-35, was a wellknown preacher and author of several theological works; (fn. 571) and John Gregory (1635-43), an oriental scholar, was 'the miracle of his age for curious and critical learning'. (fn. 572) In 1646 the vicar, John Castilion, resigned, presumably under compulsion, as he was deprived of a Lincolnshire living in 1647. (fn. 573) The church was a royalist centre during the Interregnum: John Busby was suspended from his studentship at Christ Church in 1653 for a sermon preached in St. Mary Magdalen 'containing matter of profanation and

abuse of scripture', (fn. 574) and in 1660 it was the first Oxford church to restore the Book of Common Prayer, a month before Charles II's return. (fn. 575)

In 1685 the churchwardens presented 27 men, most of them tradesmen, for not coming to church; (fn. 576) in 1738, 1768, and 1817 excessive absenteeism was reported, (fn. 577) and even under able and diligent vicars in the mid 19th century a large number of people never attended any place of worship. (fn. 578) Many of the 18th and early-19th-century vicars employed curates to serve the church. In 1738 there were two services and a sermon on Sundays, and communion was administered monthly to c. 50 communicants. (fn. 579) The number of communicants at St. Mary Magdalen, in contrast to that at most other Oxford churches, rose to c. 100 by 1771. (fn. 580) The church was the only one in Oxford to be greatly affected by the Wesleyan revival. The Evangelical Joseph Jane, vicar 1748-63, employed as curate from 1757 to 1762 Thomas Haweis (fn. 581) of whom Charles Wesley wrote that he 'preaches . . . Christ crucified with amazing success, both townsmen and gownsmen flocking in crowds to hear him'. (fn. 582) Others, however, threw stones through the church windows and complaints were made to the bishop about his teaching, described by one listener as 'very stupid, low and bad stuff'. In 1762 the bishop removed him from the curacy. (fn. 583) The same year parishioners successfully opposed the vicar's choice as churchwarden of a man who had 'trampled on the authority of the church by encouraging lay preachers and lay preaching in his own house'. (fn. 584)

In the early 19th century the number of communicants dropped again, to c. 50 at great festivals and c. 20 at the monthly celebration. (fn. 585) C. L. Atterbury, vicar 1815-23, a stage-coach enthusiast, timed his Sunday morning sermons to enable him to watch the arrival of his favourite coach at the Angel Inn at 1.00 p.m. (fn. 586) R. A. Caffin resigned in 1844 after less than a year, following his conversion to Roman Catholicism. (fn. 587) His successor, Jacob Ley, was considered an exceptionally good and conscientious parish priest, a 'house-going parson', who was responsible for the building of St. George's chapel of ease to serve the poorer part of the parish. (fn. 588) On census day in 1851 the church was about half full, with congregations of 355 in the morning and 205 in the afternoon. (fn. 589) By 1854 Ley employed three assistant curates, two of them college chaplains, and had introduced daily prayers, and a weekly communion service. The congregation, however, averaged only c. 150 and was decreasing. In 1857 there were few dissenters but the church had no hold over the small artisans, and in 1860 the working men were 'not well got in hand'. (fn. 590) By 1869, however, the average congregation had increased to between 300 and 380 and the number of communicants, including those at the chapel of ease, had risen to c. 65 monthly and between 180 and 200 at great festivals. (fn. 591)

R. St. J. Tyrwhitt, vicar 1858-72, was sympathetic to some of the teachings of the Oxford Movement, but not to its ritual. (fn. 592) His more high church successor Cecil Deedes, vicar 1872-76, was popular among the poor, but came into serious conflict with his more influential parishioners early in 1876 over a sermon advocating the occasional practice of confession, and the out-door processions formed nightly at St. George's chapel during a mission that year. (fn. 593) Under subsequent vicars the number of services increased and in 1898 as many as a fifth of the adult population of the parish were said to be communicants. (fn. 594) During the incumbency of Bartle Starmer Hack (1922-47), formerly vicar of St. Thomas's, Oxford, the church moved towards the extreme high churchmanship for which it was known in 1973. He introduced baroque ornaments and vestments, and in 1923 a sung Eucharist on Sundays. (fn. 595) His successor, J. C. Stephenson (1948-59), made the church the centre of extreme Anglo-Catholicism in Oxford. (fn. 596)

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALEN comprises a nave and chancel with a west tower, all flanked by north and south aisles, a south chapel and a south porch; there is no structural division between the nave and chancel. Because of its restricted site its width (85 ft.) is greater than its length (80 ft.). (fn. 597) In 1872 the vicar complained of the inconvenience of

such a shape, but in the 1950s the vicar found it very convenient for the changed requirements of time and churchmanship. (fn. 598)

The early-12th-century church consisted of a nave and chancel, the Norman arch of which survived until 1841. (fn. 599) Aisles were probably added later in the century, and a Lady chapel apparently on the site of the later south chapel was traditionally ascribed to Bishop Hugh of Lincoln (1186-1200). (fn. 600) In the late 13th century Devorguilla de Balliol repaired or extended the north aisle for her college's use. (fn. 601) The chancel and aisles were partly rebuilt in the late 13th century; the south aisle by then extended eastwards to form a chancel chapel. (fn. 602) The south chapel was rebuilt with a crypt under it and extended eastwards c. 1320. (fn. 603) The tower, probably originally of 13th-century date, was rebuilt soon after 1517; (fn. 604) about the same date the south porch, with a room above it, was added in the angle between the south aisle and the south chapel, blocking an earlier west door into the chapel. (fn. 605) By 1525 the church-house had been built in the angle between the north aisle and the chancel. Its ground floor served as a vestry. (fn. 606)

Between 1824 and 1826 extensive repairs and alterations were made: the altar was placed against the south wall of the south chapel, and the chancel was walled off to form a sacristy. (fn. 607) In 1841 the committee appointed to erect a memorial to bishops Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, rebuilt and enlarged the chancel and north aisle as part of that memorial. (fn. 608) The north aisle, with the church-house at its east end, much of the chancel, and most of the east wall of the church, were demolished. A new north aisle, 'the Martyrs' aisle' was built in gothic style to the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffat. The new chancel was not distinguished structurally from the nave; the piers and arches between it and the north and south aisles were made to match those of the nave arcades. Windows of late 13th-century style were inserted in the east walls of the chancel and south aisle. The ground floor of the tower was converted into a vestry. (fn. 609)

In 1874 the tower and bells were restored, the tower windows opened into the church and a chancel created by raising the floor in front of the altar and enclosing it with a screen. (fn. 610) In 1886 the south chapel was furnished with an altar and separated from the south aisle by a screen. (fn. 611) In 1890 the parapet and top 20 feet of the tower were rebuilt. (fn. 612) In 1913 statues of the Virgin Mary, Elijah, Richard I, and St. Hugh of Lincoln were placed in the empty niches on the outside wall of the south chapel. In 1923, presumably under the influence of the new vicar, B. S. Hack, altars were placed at the east ends of the north and south aisles. (fn. 613)

There is a modern plaque to John Aubrey (d. 1697), who was buried in the church. (fn. 614) A window in the south chapel contains pictorial panels of 16th- or 17th-century stained glass and two early-19th-century shields of arms, all given in 1834. (fn. 615) The octagonal font dates from the late 14th century.

In 1279 the church received rents worth c. £1 10s. from 16 properties; (fn. 616) all were lost before the Reformation. In 1551 George Owen and William Martin conveyed to feoffees for church repair and the poor five tenements which had belonged to St. Mary's chantry: (fn. 617) the Lamb inn sold to St. John's College in 1617, the Smith's Forge sold to the Paving Commissioners in 1772, the church-house demolished in 1841, (fn. 618) the Horse and Hounds inn in St. Giles sold c. 1866, (fn. 619) and a tenement in Broad Street. (fn. 620) By the early 19th century the church had acquired several other tenements in Broad Street, later known as Bliss's Court, (fn. 621) which were sold to Trinity College in 1893. (fn. 622) St. George's chapel of ease on the north side of George Street was consecrated in 1850 to serve the poorer part of the parish. On census day in 1851 there was a congregation of c. 125 in the morning and c. 275 in the evening; (fn. 623) by 1854 there was a congregation of 250, but in 1869 it was only 100-120, (fn. 624) and in 1873 the chapel did not attract the class for which it was built. Although congregations increased in the 1880s, (fn. 625) from 1887

successive vicars urged the closure of the chapel, as the parish church was quite large enough for the reduced parish, but it remained open until c. 1918. (fn. 626)

The chapel of St. George, described in 1851 as 'chaste and handsome in the Decorated Gothic style' comprised a chancel and nave, with a bell-turret at the south-west corner. (fn. 627) It was demolished in 1935. (fn. 628)

Footnotes

538. *Ibid.* ii. 214-33; iv. 71-2; Cart. St. Frid. i, p. 21; Ann. Mon. (Rolls Ser.), iv. 25, 27, 37, 50.
539. Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. d 460.
540. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 1939; Bodl. TS. Cal. Presentation Deeds 1st ser., ff. 66-7.
541. Oseney Cart. ii, pp. 214, 218.
542. Rot. Welles, ii. 19.
543. Oseney Cart. ii, pp. 237-41, 243-6, 249-52; Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii. 174-5.
544. Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. c 394, f. 32; Subsidy 1526, 277.
545. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii. 174-5.
546. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 21, f. 50.
547. *Ibid.* c 155, f. 48B.
548. C. Hodgson, Account of Queen Anne's Bounty, p. cccxxiv.
549. Bodl. MSS. Oxf. Dioc. c 446, f. 148; c 449, f. 20.
550. Hodgson, Account of Queen Anne's Bounty, p. cccxxiv; Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 1940.
551. Rep. Com. on Eccl. Revenues, H.C. 54, pp. 784-5 (1835), xxii.
552. H. E. Clayton, Spiritual Needs of Oxf., App.
553. St. John's Coll. Mun., V B 12; Ch. Ch. Arch., MS. xx c 3, p. 38.
554. Bodl. MSS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. b 45; b 74, f. 28; Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 435, p. 277.
555. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 1940.
556. Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. d 460; Emden, O. U. Reg. ii. 676; iv. 577.
557. Cart. Hosp. St. John. ii, p. 310; Chant. Cert. 4.
558. Rot. Hund. (Rec. Com.), ii. 806-8.
559. Linc. Dioc. R.O. Reg. iii, f. 406; Bodl. MS. Wood D 2, p. 298; Wood's City, ii. 78.
560. New Coll. Mun. rental; Chant. Cert. 2-3; cf. L. & P. Hen. VIII, xxi (1), p. 140.
561. Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. c 64 (R); New Coll. Mun. rental; Chant. Cert. 4.
562. Bodl. MS. Wood D 2, p. 298; Cal. Pat. 1548-9, 192-3.
563. Cal. Pat. 1317-21, 168; Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii. 175.
564. Balliol Deeds (O.H.S. lxiv), pp. 48-9.
565. Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. c 392, f. 77; Chant. Cert. 4.
566. Liber Albus, p. 98; Chant. Cert. 4, 14.
567. Cart. St. Frid. i, p. 363; Balliol Deeds (O.H.S. lxiv), pp. 34-5; Wood's City, ii. 80; Oseney Cart. ii, pp. 92-3; Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. c 392, ff. 77, 82.
568. S. Spencer Pearce, 'Clergy of Oxf. Rural Deanery', O.A.S. Rep. (1919), 207-8; Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 21, ff. 24, 49v.
569. Bodl. MSS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. a 15 (R), b 5 (R), b 22 (R), b 57 (R), b 59 (R), c 63 (R), d 8 (R).
570. S. Spencer Pearce, O.A.S. Rep. (1919), 207-10; Oldfield, 'Clerus Oxf. Dioc.', ii, f. 468.
571. W. D. Macray, Par. Mag. April 1872: copy in Bodl. Per. G. A. Oxon 8° 148; B.M. Cat. of Printed Bks.
572. Par. Mag. April 1872.
573. Walker Revised, 248.
574. Christ Church Arch. Act Bk. 1648-88, f. 63.
575. Wood's Life, i. 313.
576. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. d 708, ff. 62-3.
577. Secker's Visit. 118; Bodl. MSS. Oxf. Dioc. d 559, ff. 186-9, d 577, ff. 45-6.
578. Wilb. Visit. 112-13.
579. Secker's Visit. 118; Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. b 42.
580. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. d 562, f. 20.

581. Letters of John Wesley, ed. John Telford, iv. 206, 239, 298; D.N.B.; T. Haweis, *Evangelical Principles and Practice* (Cork 1819): copy in Bodl. 994 e 116.
582. J. S. Reynolds, *Evangelicals in Oxf.* 27; and see Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. d 556, ff. 165-8.
583. Reynolds, *Evangelicals*, 31; Woodeforde at Oxf. (O.H.S. N.S. xxi), 59.
584. Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. b 44.
585. Bodl. MSS. Oxf. Dioc. d 567, ff. 51-2; d 569, ff. 45-6; d 571, ff. 45-6; d 575, ff. 49-50; d 577, ff. 45-6.
586. W. D. Macray, *Par. Mag.* June 1872.
587. D.N.B.; Bodl. TS. Cal. Resignation Deeds, 45.
588. Bodl. G.A. Oxon. 4½ 66: obituary notice.
589. H.O. 129/158.
590. Wilb. Visit. 112-13; Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. d 550, p. 363.
591. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 335, ff. 296-7.
592. *Ibid.*; R. St. J. Tyrwhitt, *Two Sermons at St. Mary Magdalen's Church* (Oxf. 1877): copy in Bodl. 100 e 1361; Tyrwhitt, *Other Men's Labour* (Oxf. 1882): copy in Bodl. 11126 e 32(2).
593. C. Deedes, *Three Sermons in connexion with the Oxf. Mission* (Oxf. 1876): copy in Bodl. 100 k 49(16); *Oxf. Jnl.* 22 Jan., 5 Feb. 1876; Bodl. G.A. Oxon. 4½ 66: newspaper cuttings.
594. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 344, ff. 315-16; Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. b 2; H. E. Clayton, *Spiritual Needs of Oxf.* 9.
595. Bodl. MSS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. b 3, c 18; J.C. Stephenson, *Merrily on High*, 144-5.
596. Stephenson, *Merrily on High*, 148-51.
597. *Oxf. (R.C.H.M.)*, 139.
598. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 338, ff. 315-16; Stephenson, *Merrily on High*, 143.
599. H. E. Clayton, *Church of St. Mary Magdalen* (Oxf. priv. print. 1887), 5: copy in Bodl. G.A. Oxon. 8½ 1132.
600. *Chant. Cert.* 4; *Oxf. (R.C.H.M.)*, 138.
601. H. W. C. Davis, *Hist. Balliol Coll.*, revised by R. H. C. Davis and R. Hunt, 13; and see drawing in Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. b 91, ff. 157-8.
602. *Oxf. (R.C.H.M.)*, 138-9; Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. b 91, f. 157.
603. *Linc. Dioc. R.O. Reg.* III, f. 106.
604. *Hearne's Colln.* v. 69-70. The early-16th-century tower was flanked by 13th-century aisles: Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. b 91, ff. 157-8.
605. *Oxf. (R.C.H.M.)*, 140.
606. Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. b 74, ff. 29-30.
607. Bodl. MSS. Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 44, f. 4; b 19, ff. 39v.-40; Bodl. MSS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. c 36, bdle. 6; b 46(R).
608. Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. e 3; Bodl. MS. Oxf. Archd. Oxon. c 41, f. 429.
609. Bodl. MSS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. c 23; c 36, item 5; e 3; Bodl. MSS. Oxf. Archd. Oxon. c 41, f. 431; c 92, f. 131; drawing in Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. c 299, f. 258; Pevsner, *Oxon.* 293-4.
610. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 1939; *Oxf. Dioc. Cal.* (1876), 170-1.
611. Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. c 38.
612. Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon. d 42, f. 124.
613. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 1939.
614. For other monuments see Bodl. MS. Rawl. B 397, p. 51; *Oxf. (R.C.H.M.)*, 140.
615. E.A.G. Lamborn, *Armorial Glass of Oxf. Dioc.* 147-8; *Oxf. (R.C.H.M.)*, 140.
616. *Rot. Hund. (Rec. Com.)* ii. 806-9.
617. Bodl. MS.d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. c 53, bdle. 1.
618. *6th Rep. Com. Char.* 427-8.
619. Salter, *Survey*, ii. 214-15.
620. *Ibid.* 185.
621. *6th Rep. Com. Char.* 428.
622. Bodl. MS. d.d. Par. Oxf. St. Mary Magd. c 57, bdle. 19.
623. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 1940; H.O. 129/158.
624. Bodl. MS. Oxf. Dioc. c 335, f. 297v.
625. *Ibid.* c 347, f. 323v.; c 356, f. 315v.
626. *Ibid.* c 353, f. 335; c 359, f. 324; c 365, f. 310; c 368, f. 303v.; c 1940.

627. Churchman's Companion, Jan. 1851, 55-6: copy in Bodl. G.A. Oxon. c 109 (R).
628. Westgate Libr., photo. Oxf. churches, O.C.L. 22633.

Oxford (Oxfordshire), Magdalen College

Koordinaten: 51° 45' 15.966" N, 1° 14' 44.426" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdalen_College,_Oxford

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Magdalen_College,_Oxford

Floreat Magdalena - Magdalen College Oxford

Magdalen College - der Name spricht sich [maudlin] aus - ist eines der älteren Colleges der Universität Oxford. Gegründet im Jahr 1458 gilt Magdalen noch heute als eines der renommiertesten und schönsten Colleges der Universität. Magdalen College befindet sich am östlichen Rand der Oxforder Innenstadt, am Ufer des River Cherwell.

Bischof Waynflete gründete 1458 auf dem Gelände des Hospital St. John das Magdalen College. Die Überreste des alten Hospiz wurden dabei integriert. Berühmt sind unter anderem der zentrale Kloostergang von Magdalen ("Cloisters") aus dem 15. Jahrhundert, die Parkanlagen (insbesondere "Addison's Walk"), der 44 Meter hohe Glockenturm und das New Building aus dem 19. Jahrhundert.

Alljährlich am 1. Mai um 6 Uhr früh erklingt von der Spitze des Turms der lateinische Gesang des Magdalen College Choir. Von 1543 bis 1548 war der englische Komponist John Sheppard der Musikdirektor des College. Der Titel *informer choristarum* wird dem Musikdirektor heute noch verliehen.

In der Kapelle des Colleges befindet sich seit den frühen 1990er Jahren eine zeitgenössische Kopie des "Abendmahls" von Leonardo da Vinci.

Einer der bekanntesten Absolventen des Magdalen College war der irischstämmige Schriftsteller Oscar Wilde. In den 1950er Jahren lehrte hier C.S. Lewis, unter anderem bekannt als Verfasser der Narnia-Romane. Der Historiker A.J.P. Taylor war Magdalen ebenso verbunden wie der Literatur-Nobelpreisträger Seamus Heaney.

Auch Lord Denning, der bedeutendste britische Richter des 20. Jahrhunderts, sowie David Souter und Stephen Breyer, beide Richter am Obersten Gerichtshof der USA, studierten am Magdalen College. Ein weiterer bekannter Student war der Historiker Edward Gibbon.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/oxon/pp60-70>

(15) Magdalen College stands on the N. side of High Street, immediately W. of the river Cherwell. The walls are of local Oxfordshire stone and the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The college was founded in 1458 by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester. The enclosing walls were built in 1467-73 and the buildings were set out in 1473 to include some of the buildings of St. John's Hospital; the 13th-century chapel of this hospital is still incorporated in the range fronting the street and the Kitchen is probably a building of late 13th or 14th-century date. The foundation-stone (in the high altar) was laid on May 5th 1474 and work was in progress in this year on the Chapel, Hall and Chambers; in 1475 a contract was entered into, with William Orchard, mason, for the W. window of the chapel and the windows of the Cloister; the same mason contracted for further work on the chapel, the construction of towers, etc. In 1480 the buildings were in occupation and the Grammar School, later known as Magdalen Hall, was begun. Magdalen Hall formed a separate entity and occupied buildings on this site till after a serious fire in 1820, when the Hall was moved (in 1822) to Hertford College. The old President's Lodging was in course of erection in 1485-8; in 1487-8 the Muniment Tower was roofed and in 1490 the S. cloister was finished. The corner-stone of the Bell Tower was laid in 1492 and it was completed about 1509; William Raynold, mason,

amongst others, worked on the tower. The Range, incorporating the hospital-chapel, was built early in the 16th century and the range E. of the bell-tower may be of the same period. A building called the Gallery or Election Chamber was built to the N. of the President's Lodging c. 1520-30 and destroyed in 1770, and the President's Lodging itself was altered in 1530-1; to this date probably belongs the surviving ancient portion of the building. The N. wing of the range E. of the bell-tower was perhaps built early in the 17th century and the adjoining S. range altered at the same time; some reconstruction was also done in the range W. of the hospital-chapel. The Library was re-roofed in 1609-10. The surviving portion of the Grammar Hall was built probably in 1614, the date on the W. front. Between 1629 and 1635 a new gateway, ascribed to Inigo Jones, was built to the W. of the chapel and the Range S. of the kitchen was built. The hospital-chapel was converted into chambers in 1665-6. The New Buildings on the N. of the site were begun in 1733, from the designs of Edward Holdsworth, but the scheme for rebuilding the rest of the college was abandoned; in 1783 West's Building was erected on the site of the Divinity Reader's Lodging on the Cherwell, E. and N.E. of the kitchen. The chapel was re-roofed by Wyatt in 1790 and the N. front of the cloister was re-built on the old lines c. 1823; other rebuilding on the E. and S. sides took place in 1825 and 1827. In 1822 the college took over the site and buildings of Magdalen Hall. The chapel was restored by Cottingham in 1829-34 and in 1844 the Inigo Jones gateway was taken down and a new gateway built by Pugin. In 1851 the New School-room was finished and St. Swithun's Buildings were erected in 1880-4, partly on the site of Magdalen Hall; this new building involved the destruction of the Pugin gateway and a new gateway was built on the High Street. The President's Lodging was re-built in 1886-8. The New School-room has been converted into a Library and in 1931 the new Long Wall Quadrangle was completed.

The original buildings of the college survive very largely complete; the bell-tower is a fine example of its period and the chapel, cloister, hall and the Patten tomb are all noteworthy.

Architectural Description-The Range fronting the High Street has the Bell-Tower towards the E. end with a short wing to the E. and a long wing to the W. of it; at the W. end is the modern Gateway. The W. wing is mainly of early 16th-century date incorporating the lower part of the 13th-century building of St. John's Hospital in the middle; to the W. of this, the range may have been partly reconstructed early in the 17th century. The wing, generally, is of two storeys with attics and is finished with a restored embattled parapet. On the S. front the range is ashlar-faced; the windows of both floors are of cinquefoil-headed lights with moulded reveals and labels and have all been more or less restored; the blocked doorway towards the E. end is of the 17th century and has moulded jambs and four-centred arch with a double label; the parapet-string has a series of carvings of grotesque figures, beasts, mitre, fleur-de-lis and foliage, most of them old; the dormers and chimney-stacks are modern. The W. end, has on the first floor, a restored oriel-window representing an ancient feature; in the gable is an oriel-window of two cinquefoil-headed lights and above it a modern or much restored niche with a carved head, brought from elsewhere. The N. front is ashlar-faced, except the part incorporating the earlier building which is of rubble and has a straight joint at its E. end. The windows, W. of the chapel, are probably of the 17th century but are generally similar to those on the S. front; the two 17th-century doorways have moulded jambs and elliptical arches in square heads with double labels. On the angle between the wing and the adjoining S.W. buttress of the chapel is a late 15th-century external pulpit (Plate 42) with a panelled front on moulded corbelling and a roof or canopy with shouldered brackets, embattled cresting and a rayed rose on the soffit with lilies in the angles; the pulpit is entered by a doorway with a four-centred head. The continuation of the front, S. of the chapel, has a 17th-century doorway, with a four-centred arch in a square head and a label; in the upper part of the earlier building is a blocked doorway with a shouldered head; the windows are mostly of the 17th or 18th century; the windows and doorways in the eastern section of the front are mainly of early 16th-century date and similar to those on the S. front. Inside the wing the middle part, forming

the 13th-century building, was about 49 ft. by 15½ ft. and was of two storeys; the remains of the lower storey are now to be seen in two cellars at the E. and W. ends of the early building; it had formerly a ribbed stone vault of four bays, drawings of which were made by Buckler in the 19th century; this vault has been destroyed except for two vaulting-shafts, in the W. angles of the building, with moulded capitals and bases; in the E. cellar are remains of four more vaulting-shafts now cut back to the wall-face; in the E. wall is a blocked doorway with chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and moulded label and visible on the outer face; in the W. wall are the rebated internal jambs of a second doorway. The so-called chapel converted into chambers in 1665-6 was presumably on the floor above. A room towards the E. end of the first floor of the wing has a 16th-century moulded ceiling-beam. On the attic-floor is a 16th-century fireplace with a flat four-centred arch in a square head; at the head of the middle staircase is a 17th-century balustrade.

The Bell Tower (Plate 131) was built between 1492 and 1509 and is of four storeys and five external stages, and is 144½ ft. high to the top of the pinnacles; it is ashlar-faced, stands on a moulded plinth and has octagonal buttresses or turrets at the angles; the facing has been extensively restored. The ground-stage has a doorway, in the N. wall, with moulded jambs, four-centred arch and label with modern stops; the rear-arch is ribbed. In the second stage, but still in the ground storey, the E., S. and W. walls had each a window of two cinque-foiled ogee lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a label; the E. and W. windows are blocked and otherwise altered by the adjoining wings. The third stage has similar windows in the E., S. and W. walls; the fourth stage is similarly treated but in the E. and W. windows the lights are continued down as pierced quatre-foiled panels. The bell-chamber has in each wall two restored windows each of three cinque-foiled ogee lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a label; the lights are continued down below a transom as blind panels; between the windows on each face is a pilaster-buttress; the tower is finished with a band of sub-cusped quatrefoils and a pierced embattled parapet; the string-courses have carved enrichments including a pair of wrestlers and a shield-of-arms of the college; the angle-turrets are carried up as crocketed pinnacles and the intermediate buttresses are carried up as square pinnacles with a niche in the outward face; the niches contain figures of St. Mary Magdalene and St. John the Baptist, two of which are modern. Of the ten bells, the 3rd and 4th are by Abraham Rudhall, 1712, the 6th and tenor by Ellis Knight, 1623, the 7th by William Dawe, early 15th-century and inscribed "Sum rosa pulsata mundi Katerina vocata" and the 8th by Ellis Knight, 1641. In the second storey is the early 16th-century iron frame and works of the former clock; the frame has buttressed standards. In the tower are preserved a collection of carved and moulded stones, some from the former Inigo Jones Gateway and including figures of St. Mary Magdalene, the founder and St. Swithun and cartouches of the royal Stuart arms and those of the college; there is also a figure of St. Mary Magdalene from the tower and an oak door with a carved head.

The Range E. of the bell-tower and extending N. to the main building seems to have been built, as to its S. wing, early in the 16th century, but the N. wing is probably an early 17th-century addition; the range is of three storeys and has been extensively restored. The S. front ranges with and is generally similar to the wing W. of the tower, but the openings have all been restored and there are three gabled dormers of stone. The E. front has four modern gables and here again the openings are modern restorations; set in the wall are three carved angels holding defaced shields and also a portcullis. The N. face of the front wing retains some original windows and there are also some original windows with four-centred heads to the lights on the W. face of the N. wing. Inside the building the ground floor of the S. wing now forms a single room and is fitted with an early 17th-century fireplace and panelling brought from elsewhere. The adjoining room in the N. wing also has early 17th-century panelling brought from elsewhere and including an overmantel of two bays with enriched pilasters and shaped panelling in the bays.

The Great Quadrangle has cloister-alleys on all four sides; it has the Chapel and Muniment-tower at the S.W. angle, with the Hall to the E. of the chapel; it is entered by the Founder's Tower and the Library on the W. side, and this and the N. and E. sides are occupied by rooms. The Chapel (Plate 128) forms the S. W. angle of the great quadrangle and flanks St. John's Quadrangle on the E.; it consists of a Choir (761/2 ft. by 191/2 ft.) and an Ante-chapel (74 ft. by 35 ft.). It was built between 1474 and 1480 and is an ashlar-faced building with an embattled parapet. The choir is of five bays with buttresses and crocketed pinnacles and the parapet-string is carved with grotesque beasts, foliage, etc. The E. wall is covered by a modern stone reredos and has two doorways now modern and blocked. The side walls have both five restored windows, each of three cinque-foiled ogee and transomed lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label; between the windows, internally, are wallshafts all apparently modern and perhaps inserted when Wyatt's plaster vault was erected in 1790. Projecting from the N.E. bay of the choir is a small chantry-chapel of two bays with a fan-vault; the panels are foiled and the ribs moulded; they spring from moulded corbels; the bosses are carved with flowers, foliage, etc.; in the N. wall is a doorway with a four-centred arch and traceried spandrels and further E. is a window of one cinque-foiled light. The middle bay of the S. wall has a depressed external arch below the parapet-string; it is said to have formed part of a former organ-chamber. The ante-chapel (Plate 151) is crossed by two arcades continuing the side walls of the choir; they are of two bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, springing from shafted piers with moulded capitals and bases and half-piers as responds. The W. wall of the middle bay of the ante-chapel has a low-pitched gable with a central and side pinnacles; the W. window has moulded reveals, two-centred arch and label; the existing three lights were put in, in the 17th-century, to accommodate the painted glass renewed by Francis Eginton in 1794. The W. doorway (Plate 129) is set in a projection and has moulded jambs and a four-centred arch in a square head with a four-centred outer rib standing free from the rest; the spandrels of the doorway are carved with shields of the royal arms and those of the founder; the label has a running lily-plant enrichment; the projection is finished with an embattled and panelled parapet with niches in the merlons filled with restored or modern figures, the Baptist, Edward IV, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Swithun and the founder; the rear-arch of the doorway is ribbed. The side-bays of the ante-chapel have windows, three in the N. bay and five in the S. bay, similar to those in the choir. In the N. wall of the N. bay is a doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; the spandrels have carved angels holding scrolls inscribed "Fecit michi magna qui potens est" and "Hic est domus Dei et porta celi"; the rear-arch is ribbed; above the doorway is a square opening to the adjoining muniment-tower, with a diagonal design of cusped tracery. The S.W. buttress of the ante-chapel is pierced with a doorway opening into the Chaplain's Quadrangle, S. of the Chapel; it has moulded jambs and four-centred head.

Fittings-Brasses: In choir-(1) of William Tibarde, [S.T.B., President, 1480] 15th-century figure of priest in choir-vestments with foot-inscription and restored marginal inscription with restored symbols of evangelists, two partly old; (2) of Arthur Cole, S.T.B., President and Canon of Windsor, 1558, figure of priest in surplice, amess and Garter-mantle, palimpsest on back of figure, parts, of royal arms, of figure of priest in mass-vestments and of kneeling figure; on back of inscription, two inscriptions to (a) Robert Cobbe, 1516, Margery his wife, 1516, and Sir Thomas Cobbe, 15.., (b) Margery, wife of William Chamberleyn, 1431, from the Greyfriars church London; (3) figure of priest in academic dress, c. 1480-90; (4) half-figure of priest in academic dress, c. 1480-90; (5) figure of priest in academic dress, c. 1490; (6) figure of priest in academic dress, c. 1520-30. In antechapel-(7) of Nicholas Goldwell, M.A., 1523, figure of man in gown with scroll and shield-of-arms of Goldwell; (8) of William Goberd, B.A., 1515, Archdeacon of Salop, figure of priest in surplice and amess, with remains of scroll; (9) of Walter Charyls, M.A., 1502, three-quarter figure of man in academic dress,

head lost; (10) of Ralph Vawdrey, M.A., 1478, half-figure of priest in academic dress, with part of scroll; (11) of Thomas Mason, M.A., 1501-2, figure of priest in academic dress; (12) of George Lassy, c. 1500, half-figure of priest in academic dress; on N. wall, (13) to William Grey, 1605-6, inscription only; (14) of [John Perch, M.A., B.P., 1487-8], figure of priest, perhaps that of John Hygden, 1532, in cope, head and lower part modern, with foot and restored marginal inscription of John Perch; on S. wall, (15) to John Bentley, M.A., [1486], inscription only; (16) to William Hasard, 1509, inscription only; (17) to Robert Honiman, M.A., 1616-7, mutilated inscription only; (18) to John Caley, M.A., 1516, inscription only, palimpsest on back, inscription to Isabel, wife of ... Fyscher, 1464; on floor, (19) of Thomas Sondes, 1478, figure in academic dress with mutilated scroll and marginal inscription, shield-of-arms of Sondes (defaced) impaling a quartered coat of Cheyney (?) and indents of three others. Chest: In S. bay of ante-chapel-with panelled front and one lock, 17th-century. Door: In doorway of chantry-chapel, of feathered battens with strap-hinges and ornamental scutcheon, late 15th-century. Glass: In ante-chapel-in eight smaller windows, glass in chiaroscuro of sepia tint, with cherubs or seraphs in tracery and six figures under canopies in each window, as follows-in N. bay, N.E. window, St. Anselm, St. Nemesius, St. Huldrucus, St. Burchardus, St. Wenceslaus, St. Januarius; in S.E. window, St. Helena, St. Patricia, St. Brigidia, St. Epimachus, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Agathon; in W. window, St. George, St. Cyriacus, St. Laurence, St. Nicholas, St. Hippolytus, St. Gregory of Nyssa; in S. bay, in N.E. window, St. Cornelius, St. Cyprian, St. Basil, St. Gregory, St. Clement of Alexandria, St. Cyril; in S.E. window, St. Theodosia, St. Eulalia, St. Martha, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Agnes, St. Anne; in E. window of S. wall, St. Catherine, St. Salome, St. Euphemia, St. Christina, St. Clare, St. Ursula; in W. window of S. wall, St. Clement, St. Irenaeus, St. Julius, St. Aristarchus, St. Polycarp, St. Ignatius; in W. window, St. Cleophas, St. Barnabas, St. Crispus, St. Dionysius, St. Titus, St. Timothy; windows ascribed to Richard Greenbury who supplied glass to the chapel in 1632. In main W. window, glass of similar type but lighter shade, representing the Last Judgment, said to have been from a picture by Christopher Schwarz (c. 1590), executed in the 17th century, damaged by a gale in 1703 and renewed by Francis Eginton in 1794. Lectern (Plate 25): of brass with baluster-stem, ball and large eagle, given in 1633 by Accepted Frewen, President, scrolled acanthus feet. Monuments and Floor-slabs. Monuments: In choir-in chantry-chapel on N. side, (1) of Richard Patten, c. 1450, father of the founder and removed here from All Saints, Wainfleet, when that church was destroyed in 1809 and placed in its present position in 1833, alabaster altar-tomb and effigy, altar-tomb with sides and ends enriched with cinquefoil-headed panels, the larger panels having brackets, in two panels at W. end standing figures of angels holding shields with garters, one shield bearing the arms of the founder, effigy (Plate 135) in civil costume with purse, rosary and remains of dagger, head on cushion supported by figures of the founder and his brother John, Dean of Chichester, feet on lilies, effigy restored in parts. In ante-chapel-on E. wall of N. bay, (2) to John and Thomas Lyttleton, both died 1635, alabaster wall-monument (Plate 179) by Nicholas Stone with framed tablet surmounted by broken pediment and flanked by draped standing figures of two youths, shield-of-arms on apron; on N. wall, (3) to Samuel Adams, M.D., 1711, white marble tablet with cornice, urn and shield-of-arms; (4) of William Langton, S.T.D., 1626, President, alabaster wall-monument (Plate 134) with half figure of man in ruff, gown and hood, in curtained recess with entablature and centrepiece, recess flanked by two allegorical figures and three other figures on cornice and centrepiece, cartouche-of-arms; on W. wall, (5) to Walter Wallwyn, 1640, alabaster and white marble tablet, with eared architrave, cornice, cherubs and cartouche-of-arms; (6) to Henry Yerbury, M.D., 1686, alabaster and black marble tablet, with bay-leaf frame, scrolls, broken pediment and cartouche-of-arms; on S. wall of S. bay, (7) to Thomas Bayley, S.T.P., 1706, President, marble tablet with side-pilasters, cornice, urn and cartouche; (8) of Laurence Humphrey, S.T.D., 1589-90, President and Regius professor of Divinity, alabaster and black marble wall-

monument (Plate 34), with half-length figure of man in gown and hood in round-headed recess, with Corinthian side-columns, entablature and cartouche-of-arms; (9) to Thomas Cradocke, 1678, oval draped tablet of marble, with cartouche-of-arms; on W. wall, (10) to Nicholas Bond, S.T.D., 1607, President, alabaster and black marble tablet with Corinthian side-columns, entablature and achievement-of-arms. On W. wall of middle bay-(11) to George Hunt, LL.D., 1699-1700, stone and stucco tablet with cherub-heads and cartouche-of-arms. Floor-slabs: In ante-chapel-(1) to S[amuel] Adams, 1711; (2) to William Browne, S.T.B., 1678, with defaced achievement-of-arms; (3) to Edward Exton, M.D., 1683, with shield-of-arms; (4) to William Nicholson, M.A., 1678, with shield-of-arms; (5) to Samuel Russell, M.A., 1670; (6) to Richard Russell, M.A., 1681; (7) to William Russell, M.A., 1672. Picture: The Bearing of the Cross, by Francisco Ribalta, c. 1570-1620. Scratchings: On various parts of the building-numerous masons' marks. Stalls: In S. bay of ante-chapel-twenty-nine stalls with shaped and moulded divisions, moulded arm-rests and carved misericordes (Plate 138) as follows-N. side, (a) grotesque mask, (b) winged monster, (c) grotesque mask, (d) fox and geese, (e) grotesque mask, (f) swan, (g) grotesque mask, (h) tumbler; W. side, (a) birds fighting, (b) winged monster, (c) horse, (d) grotesque mask, (e) ditto, (f) owl and mouse, (g) shield-of-arms of the college; S. side, (a) bust of man with cap, (b) beast's head, (c) winged monster, (d) rose-bush, (e) pelican in her piety, (f) grotesque mask, (g) eagle and prey, (h) hare, (i) crouching ape, (j) grotesque mask, (k) ditto, (l) horse on its back, (m) winged monster, (n) crouching ape; side-carvings, all foliage or flowers except one with dogs' heads, 15th-century; stall-backs mostly destroyed but two bays re-set against E. wall, with buttressed pinnacles and trefoiled and sub-cusped heads with foliated spandrels and crocketed ogee label.

The Muniment Tower adjoins the N. side of the antechapel, to which the ground-floor forms a vestibule; it is of three storeys, ashlar-faced and finished with a restored embattled parapet with a pinnacle at the N.W. angle. The doorway in the W. wall has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a shield-of-arms of the founder encircled by the garter in one spandrel and a rose with a lily-spray and scroll in the other; it was formerly masked by an early 17th-century Renaissance setting and its position has been altered; the window, to the S., is modern except for the S. splay and part of the sill. In the N. wall is an original window of two cinque-foiled lights in a square head with a restored label; in it are some fragments of 15th to 17th-century glass including borders, inscriptions, a man's head, a crozier-head, etc. The vestibule has a stone vault (Plate 3) with ridge, diagonal, subsidiary and wall ribs springing from shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the central boss is carved with five roses and lilies; the other bosses are carved with a Majesty, angels with shields charged with the emblems of the Passion, the arms of the college and those of the see of Winchester, a pelican in her piety, a cross, vineleaves and human faces, flowers and foliage. On the E. of the vestibule is a corridor to the cloister with a ribbed four-centred barrel-vault. The two upper floors of the tower have each a window in the N. and W. walls similar to the N. window of the vestibule but of three lights. Both rooms are paved with old glazed tiles.

The S. Range of the Great Quadrangle, E. of the chapel, forms the Great Hall on the first floor with the Senior Common Rooms below. The range is of two storeys, ashlar-faced and divided externally by buttresses with pinnacles and having embattled parapets all similar to those of the chapel; at the E. end is a low-pitched gable with pinnacles and a S.E. stair-turret finished with an octagonal capping. On the ground floor the Senior Common Room was formerly the Vestry of the chapel; it has, in the N. wall, a blocked original window of two cinque-foiled lights in a square head; further E. is an altered doorway with a four-centred head. In the S. wall are two windows originally of similar type but altered for later windows and with the sills cut down. The room is lined with late 17th-century panelling with an entablature; the fireplace has a cornice and overmantel with a large panel flanked by carved consoles and finished with an enriched entablature; the panel has an achievement-of-arms of the founder. A

series of roundels of foreign painted glass of the late 15th to the 17th century, from Tubney House, Berks., are to be fixed in this room. The passage to the E. has remains of an original window in the S. wall and a wide arch in the middle formerly supporting the central hearth in the hall above. In the E. wall is a doorway with a four-centred head. The Fellows' Smoking Room, formerly the Bursary, has an original doorway, with moulded jambs and four-centred arch, in the N. wall; above this and the Common Room doorway are 17th-century cartouches of the royal Stuart arms and those of the founder; the room is lined with re-set early 17th-century panelling, with an overmantel, probably of the 18th century. In this room is a 14th-century chest.

The Great Hall (72 1/2 ft. by 29 1/4 ft.) is approached by a staircase and an original archway at the E. end of the cloister, with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head, with traceried spandrels enclosing shields of the arms of the college; the rear-arch is moulded and the raking soffit is ribbed. The Hall, itself, is of five bays, each, except the N.W. bay, with an original or partly restored window of two cinque-foiled ogee and transomed lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a label; the N.W. bay has a three-sided oriel, restored externally and having three cinque-foiled ogee and transomed lights on the face and two on each canted return; the archway opening into it is four-centred and ribbed on the soffit. In the E. reveal is a short wall-passage to the leads of the cloister. In the E. wall are three original doorways to the buttery and pantry, with moulded jambs and four-centred heads; there is also a serving-hatch of similar form; one doorway has an original door. The roof is modern. The early 17th-century screen (Plate 133) is of five bays with two doorways, flanked by fluted Corinthian columns supporting a continuous entablature with a carved frieze; the projections over the columns have each a shield-of-arms and an obelisk; the arms are those of the college (2), the founder and Maltravers; the bays and doors of the screen have four ranges of enriched panels; in the bays the lowest have arcaded panels and the two upper have small arcaded panels surrounded by subsidiary ones; the gallery-front is divided into bays by coupled Corinthian columns supporting an enriched entablature; the bays have enriched arcaded panels enclosing shields-of-arms and the pedestals of the columns are carved with lilies; the bays have carved achievements-of-arms of the founder, Winchester See impaling the same, the royal Stuart arms and a series of small shields of Bishop Fox, Derwentwater (?), Arundel, etc. The back of the screen has simple early 17th-century panelling; at the head of the stairs is an enriched cross-arch of oak with Ionic side-pilasters and shields of the royal Stuart arms, the college and the Prince of Wales' feathers. The N., S. and W. walls of the hall are lined with early 16th-century linen-fold panelling, extending up to the window-sills on the side walls and two tiers higher on the W. wall; it is finished with an entablature of which the frieze (Plate 50) on the W. wall is original and carved with scrolls, figures, heads, lilies, pots of ointment, the royal Tudor arms and those of the founder and the college; on the W. wall also are three groups of carved panels; the middle group (Plate 137) is of nine panels of which five represent scenes from the life of St. Mary Magdalen (a) the Magdalen washing the feet of Christ, (b) Christ at Bethany with the inscription "Martha sollicita es et turbaris erga plurima Maria optimam partem elegit" and the date 1541, (c) the Magdalen anointing the head of Christ, (d) Christ appearing to the Magdalen in the garden with inscriptions "Noli me tangere" and "Rabboni", (e) the Magdalen and the disciples with the inscription "Vidi dominum"; the other panels have (f) figures of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen with the date 1541, (g) the royal Tudor arms and badges, (h) half-figure of Henry VIII with his name and (i) the Prince of Wales' feathers; the side groups (Plate 127) are each of four panels, on the N., (a) composite shield of the founder, (b) shield of Arundel quartering Maltravers, (c) head of a bearded and turbaned man with the letters IVM on the collar, (d) head of woman; on the S., (a) shield as (b) above, (b) arms of the founder with initials, (c) woman's head, (d) man's head; on the architrave of the entablature is a painted inscription from Colossians iii, 16-17 with the date 1681. The panelling on the side walls is divided into bays by fluted Ionic pilasters and

has a 17th-century frieze (Plate 50) carved with scrolled monsters. Against the side-walls are fixed benches. In the oriel of the hall is a series of mid 16th-century shields-of-arms in wreaths or cartouches and mostly surmounted by mitres, as follows-(a) John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, 1521-47, (b) John Stokesley, Bishop of London, 1530-39; (c) the founder with a garter, (d) John Veysey or Harman, Bishop of Exeter, 1519-54, (e) Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, 1531-44, (f) John Harley, Bishop of Hereford, 1553-4, (g) Thomas Bentham, Bishop of Lichfield, 1560-79, (h) John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, 1560-75, (i) Richard Mayo or Mayhew, Bishop of Hereford, 1504-16, (j) Royal arms of Queen Elizabeth with the date 156; also a 16th or 17th-century medallion-portrait of the founder and 17th-century portraits of Charles I and Henrietta Maria, the latter dated 1632. To the E. of the hall are a buttery and pantry with a cellar and passage below. The cellar has two original doorways with four-centred heads and the modern staircase incorporates two early 17th-century oak archways with four-centred heads and some late 17th-century balusters; in the S. wall is a blocked 15th-century window of three cinque-foiled lights. The floor above has similar windows of two lights.

The Kitchen Range adjoins the hall-range on the E. The Kitchen itself is probably of late 13th or 14th-century date and formed part of the hospital buildings; the S. wing seems to have been built in 1635. This wing is of four storeys and has three gables on the S. front; the partly restored windows have four-centred lights and moulded labels. The windows in the E. wall are mostly modern. The main larder on the ground floor of this range has a deep recess in the N. wall with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head. The kitchen has a restored ashlar-faced N. wall with three blocked lancet-windows perhaps originally of late 13th or 14th-century date and a round window in the gable, also blocked. In the W. wall is an early 17th-century doorway, now disused; it has a moulded oak frame with a four-centred arch. The N. fireplace has a high cambered lintel and the S. fireplace has a three-centred arch; both are inserted in the earlier building. The roof is perhaps of the 16th century and is of four bays with tie-beams, collars and curved wind-braces; the queen-posts are probably later insertions.

The Great Quadrangle (Plates 109, 130) (1251/2 ft. by 1521/2 ft. excluding the cloister) was built c. 1475-90 and is surrounded by a cloister which is incorporated in the ranges in the E., N. and W. but is a single-storey building on the S.; the N. cloister was re-built in 1824, on the old lines and the S. cloister has been much refaced. The walls are ashlar-faced. There is some evidence that the cloister-alleys were not originally contemplated and that the buttresses were added when the cloister-windows were inserted; the figures crowning the buttresses were added c. 1509 and were repaired in 1605 and at various later dates; some have been renewed. Each bay of the cloister, except one on the W., has a more or less restored external window of three septfoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; those on the E. and W. are largely original. The fourth window of the S. cloister has a modern doorway below the middle light; the S. cloister is finished with a restored embattled parapet with pinnacles over the buttresses. The buttresses on the other three sides are surmounted by carved figures as follows, beginning at the S.E. angle and proceeding N. and W.-E. side, (a) human monster with mask on belly, (b) two human figures wrestling, (c) winged monster, (d) hart or yale, (e) dragon, (f) greyhound, (g) monster with human head, (h) griffin, (i) monster with bird's head and human head above breasts, (j) monster with beast's head holding an owl and a head, (k) seated beast; N. side, (a) seated monster with three heads, (b) monster, half woman, (c) monster, half man, (d) seated camel, small animal on its back, (e) man in civil dress and hat, (f) man in armour, perhaps Goliath (g) David or Samson and the lion, (h) jester; W. side, (a) Moses, (b) possibly Jacob and the angel, (c) doctor of medicine, (d) lawyer, (e) pelican, (f) seated lion. The E. range is of two storeys with a modern embattled parapet, with old carvings of beast-heads and foliage on the string-course; the W. face of the upper storey has a series of partly restored windows of one or two cinque-foiled lights with labels, spaced

regardless of the bays of the cloister below; where the wall passes over the S. cloister, it is carried on a four-centred wall-arch with two mortices in the face of each voussoir. The E. face of the range is modern. Inside the range, the inner wall of the cloister-alley has a series of 15th-century doorways with moulded jambs and four-centred heads; there is also a series of one and two-light windows all blocked and bearing little relation to the chambers and partitions behind. The passage to the kitchen has a series of chamfered beams and is entered by a partly restored archway with a four-centred head. This range was designed to be of three storeys with attics, as is evident from the fireplaces remaining high up in the S. wall, one of which is cut by the ceiling of the first-floor room and one is in the gable; there are also remains of fireplaces at the former second-floor level in the cross-walls. The rest of the range has no ancient features. The N. Range is generally similar to the E. range but is almost entirely modern externally. Inside the range the inner wall of the cloister-alley is ancient and has a series of doorways and windows similar to those in the E. range. The rest of the range has no ancient features. The W. Range is divided into two unequal portions by the Founder's Tower. The part to the N. has the Old Library on the first floor; this is finished towards the court with a restored parapet with old carvings of human figures and grotesques on the string; the partly restored windows are of two cinque-foiled lights with moulded reveals and labels. The W. face of this part of the range has a similar parapet and carvings; the windows are partly restored and are of one or two lights on the ground-floor, with a range of two-light windows lighting the library above; all of them have or had cinque-foiled lights. Inside this part of the range, the inner wall of the cloister-alley has a series of doorways and windows similar to those on the other two sides; the doorway to the library-staircase has traceried spandrels enclosing painted shields with a rayed Tudor rose and the arms of the College. The Old Library has a late 18th-century plaster vault but above this is an older timber roof, presumably that erected in 1609-10; it is of fourteen bays with collar-beams supporting king-posts; the scissor-braces are later additions. The Founder's Tower (Plates 130, 132) is of late 15th-century date and of four storeys with a restored embattled parapet, crocketed pinnacles and an embattled and pinnacled stair-turret at the S.E. angle. The ground storey forms a gatehouse to the great quadrangle; the outer archway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with quatre-foiled spandrels enclosing roses and lilies; the spandrels have each a hand holding a blank scroll in addition; the outer order of the arch is carried up as a four-centred rib with open cusped spandrels in a square head with an enriched label and stops, probably modern, and carved as angels holding shields, one bearing the college arms. The late 15th-century doors are in two leaves with two ranges of cinquefoil-headed panels, foliage-spandrels and a moulded middle rail; there is a wicket in the S. leaf; the doors have some modern repair. Above the arch is a range of panels with trefoiled and sub-cusped heads and an embattled capping. The inner archway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch; above it is a range of diagonal cusped panels with an embattled capping; the buttresses, flanking the archway, have modern figures of angels. The gate-hall has a restored ribbed lierne vault of two bays, springing from moulded and carved corbels; the bosses are carved with shields, one bearing a fesse, foliage, roses, fleurs-de-lis, human masks and vine-leaves with grapes. The side-walls have each a four-centred arch to the cloister-alley, with a panelled soffit springing from carved and moulded corbelling. Beneath these arches are fixed two panels of 15th-century character, with the royal arms and those of the founder and angel-supporters. The first and second floors of the tower have, on each face, a much restored two-storeyed bay-window finished with a panelled embattled parapet and having three lights on the face and two on the canted sides; all have trefoiled and sub-cusped heads and the mullions are carried up to form blind panels between the windows, also with cusped heads. Flanking the bay-windows on the outer face are four niches with canopies of broken tabernacle-work and containing figures of Edward IV and the founder and of St. Mary Magdalene and St. John the Baptist. In the room on the first floor the bay-windows have four-centred and panelled

arches with three half-angels at the apex; an angel on each arch bears a shield-of-arms of the king and the college respectively; in the N. wall is a fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with foliage-spandrels. The ceiling has moulded beams and joists forming three bays; the panelling is probably modern. In the room are two early 16th-century Flemish tapestries (Plate 136) both forming part of one subject and said to represent the betrothal of Prince Arthur and Katherine of Aragon. In the room on the second floor, the arches to the bay-windows are similar to those below, but have no angels; the ceiling has moulded cross-beams. The top storey of the tower has a restored window in each wall; those in the E. and W. walls are of three cinque-foiled lights with labels and those in the N. and S. walls are of one and two lights respectively. The low-pitched roof has heavy chamfered tie-beams. Adjoining the tower on the N.W. is a small annexe forming part of the President's Lodging. It is of three storeys with a restored embattled parapet and a turret at the N.W. angle. On the first floor is a projecting oriel-window resting on embattled corbelling and finished with an embattled capping; it has three cinque-foiled lights on the face and one on each return. The floor above has a single cinque-foiled light. The W. Range, S. of the Founder's Tower, is generally similar to the other ranges of the cloister-quadrangle but has, on the upper floor, five partly restored oriel-windows, three on the E. and two on the W. face; they rest on corbelling and have embattled cappings; each window has two cinque-foiled lights on the face and one on each return. Below those on the W. face are a pair of windows of two cinque-foiled lights in square heads. The S. end of the range, above the cloister-alley, is formed by a half-gable carried on a relieving arch, below which is an inserted doorway to the leads, now blocked. Inside this part of the range, the inner wall of the cloister has two blocked windows recently uncovered. The bed-rooms on the first floor have original moulded ceiling-beams; both rooms have fireplaces with moulded jambs and four-centred arches; the S.W. oriel-window has a squint in the S. splay; the S.E. oriel-window is modern.

The President's Lodging, formerly enclosing a quadrangle with the Election Chamber on the N. side, was re-built in 1886-8 except for the one-storeyed kitchen-wing extending to the N. This is ashlar-faced and was built probably early in the 16th century. The embattled W. wall now rises high above the building and is continued N. as a high garden-wall; this appears to have formed the W. wall of the Election Chamber, pulled down in 1770. The Lodging also includes rooms in the Founder's Tower and the range to the S. of it.

The Old Grammar Hall (Plate 132), W. of the President's Lodging was built in 1614, probably as an addition to an earlier building, now destroyed. It is of three storeys with attics, but the N. part is of two storeys only. The S. wall is largely a restoration of 1849; it is gabled and has diagonal buttresses at the angles and a small embattled turret at the S.E. angle, with a pyramidal capping. The windows, where original, have elliptical heads to the lights but one window high up in the turret is pointed and has the lower part filled with pierced quatrefoils. The E. wall of the main block is embattled and has a doorway with a four-centred arch in a square head. In the W. gable is a panel with the date 1614. The building has now been converted into sets of chambers. The N.W. room was formerly a kitchen and has a wide fireplace with a four-centred arch. A room on the first floor has moulded ceiling-beams. Adjoining the building on the W. is a garden-wall, probably of the same date, with a doorway and several blocked openings; the doorway has a four-centred head.

The New Buildings, N. of the main quadrangle, were begun in 1733 and are ashlar-faced and of three storeys. The S. front has an entablature and parapet, with a pediment over the middle bay. The ground floor, except in the end bays, has an open loggia with round arches.

The Boundary Wall, on the N. and W. sides of Magdalen Grove, dates from late in the 15th century and is finished with a restored embattled parapet. At the angle of St. Cross and Long Wall Street is a projecting tower, carried up above the wall and having restored loops and an embattled parapet.

Oxford (Oxfordshire), Magdalen Tower

Koordinaten: 51° 45′ 06.102″ N, 1° 14′ 48.826″ W

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdalen_Tower

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Magdalen_Tower

Magdalen Tower, Oxford

History

Magdalen Tower is one of the oldest parts of Magdalen College, Oxford, situated directly in the High Street. Built of stone from 1492, when the foundation stone was laid, its bells hung ready for use in 1505, and completed by 1509, it is an important element of the Oxford skyline. At 144 feet (44 m) high, it is the tallest building in Oxford. It dominates the eastern entrance to the city, towering over Magdalen Bridge and with good views from the Botanic Garden opposite.

The tower, joined to the south range of college buildings, is built in four storeys unequal in height. Octagonal turrets encase the corners; the slightly larger northwest turret encloses the spiral stair, lit by slit windows. The basement is windowless; the second and third stages have small windows in three sides; the fourth, principal storey is loftier, with a double window on each face divided by a buttress rising through the panelled frieze and mock battlements, where it is surmounted by a figure in a niche crowned by a pinnacle slightly smaller than the four pinnacles that crown the corners.

The tower contains a peal of ten bells hung for English change ringing. They were cast at a number of different foundries and the heaviest, weighing 17 cwt, was cast in 1623. The bells are rung on many occasions during the year by the Oxford Society of Change Ringers at the invitation of the college. Such occasions include significant royal and college anniversaries, and after some religious ceremonies in the College Chapel. The bells received their last major overhaul in 2012, being returned to the tower in March of that year.

Members of Magdalen are able to procure the 10" iron key to the door at its base from the porter's lodge.

May Morning

Every 1 May, at 6am, the choir of the college (including boy choristers from nearby Magdalen College School, and never women) sings two traditional hymns - the Hymnus Eucharisticus and "Now Is the Month of Maying" - to start the May Morning celebrations in Oxford. Large crowds gather in the High Street and on Magdalen Bridge below to listen, before dispersing for other activities such as Morris Dancing.

Extensive restoration to the stone facing of the tower was undertaken in the 1970s since pollution had badly degraded the surface.

Oxford (Oxfordshire), Magdalen Bridge

Koordinaten: 51° 45′ 3.1″ N, 1° 14′ 44.786″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdalen_Bridge

Magdalen Bridge /'mɑːdlɪn/ spans the divided stream of the River Cherwell just to the east of the City of Oxford, England, and next to Magdalen College, whence it gets its name and pronunciation. It connects the High Street to the west with The Plain, now a roundabout, to the east.

Antecedents

This point of the Cherwell has been used for crossing since ancient times. The first known reference to a bridge goes back to 1004 and originally it was probably a wooden trestle construction or a drawbridge. By the 16th century a late medieval stone bridge had replaced the wooden one. This bridge was about 1,500 feet (460 m) long and was formed by 20 arches. By the 1770s, the stone bridge was too narrow for the increasing traffic, as it did not allow two vehicles crossing safely. In addition to this, the structure was becoming unsound due to the combination of two factors: a generalized lack of maintenance and the negative effects of regular flooding. Eventually some of the arches of the western side collapsed during the floods of February 1772, making the bridge irreparable.

The new bridge

The present stone bridge was designed by John Gwynn of Shrewsbury with a similar length to the previous one. It has a total of 11 arches of different dimensions distributed as follows. For each of the two branches of the river there are three large semicircular arches plus two smaller ones at each side of the river, originally designed for the towpaths. A central elliptical arch, the only existing in the long central area across the island, completes the structure. This arch only conveys water when the island gets submerged. The original plans of the bridge are in the British Library, 1802 c.17, vol.2, and King's Maps xxxvi, 33 (1).

The bridge, built between 1772 and 1790 by John Randall, originally had a width of 27 feet (8.2 m), which accommodated a single roadway and two pavements. Although the bridge was opened to traffic by the end of 1778, a new scheme for the balustrade and the completion of the south western corner were not finished until 1782 and 1790 respectively.

Gwynn's original design included an extravagant decoration for the balustrade with sculptures and sphinxes that were commissioned to Henry Webber in 1778 but eventually abandoned in 1782. According to Pevsner, the bridge has "good sturdy balusters", although these have been replaced over the years because of degradation due to pollution.

Despite opposition from University members, the bridge was widened in 1882 to accommodate a four-foot gauge track for the tramway. The 18th-century bridge was widened by 20 feet (6.1 m) on the south side, but design was retained.

May Morning

The bridge is the scene of large crowds every 1 May early in the morning for the traditional May Morning celebrations in Oxford. There has been a recent tradition of students to jump off the bridge, despite the danger of injury due to low water levels in the Cherwell. In some years many jumpers have been injured and, in order to avoid this, the bridge is now routinely closed on May Morning.

Partney (Lincolnshire), St. Mary Magdalen Hospital and Chapel

Koordinaten: [53° 11' 35.527" N, 0° 6' 24.185" E]

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272251396_Excavations_at_the_Hospital_of_St_Mary_Magdalen_Partney_Lincolnshire_2003

https://www.pastscape.org.uk/maps.aspx?a=0&hob_id=355349

St. Mary Magdalen Hospital and Chapel, Partney

Hospital constructed circa 1115 after the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene had been granted to Bardney by Gilbert of Ghent. This grant was confirmed in 1115 by his son. In 1318 it became a small cell to which resigned abbots of Bardney Abbey occasionally retired. Dissolved in 1538.

Peckleton (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 36' 11.876" N, 1° 18' 25.823" W

<https://www.le.ac.uk/lahs/downloads/PeckletonPagesfromVolume17.pdf>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Peckleton

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Peckleton

(Aus: Herbert, Albert: The Manor of Peckleton, S. 145-149), PDF S. 55-63

Peckleton: The Church

The village of Peckleton is situated about eight miles west of Leicester, and five miles east of the battlefield of Bosworth. Its parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stands on high and irregular ground a short distance from the village itself, which is surrounded by agricultural land. The place, though only about a mile from the main road from Leicester to Hinckley, has a somewhat remote character, which is now occasionally disturbed by the drone of aircraft proceeding to or from the new aerodrome at Desford.

Clues to the growth and development of St. Mary's church, which consists of nave (with clerestory), chancel, south aisle, and western tower and spire, may be sought in the various types of masonry employed by the builders. The walling on the north side of the nave and the lower portions of the south aisle resembles much other thirteenth-century work in Leicestershire, its materials being short and narrow stones of uncoursed syenite and slate rubble from the Charnwood district. Similar walling, in this case of the late twelfth-century, is to be seen at Belgrave church, on the outskirts of Leicester.

After a close inspection of the church at Peckleton, I find no evidence of any work that can be ascribed to an earlier date than the thirteenth century. There is certainly no trace of Norman craftsmanship, except in the font; and there can be no doubt that the present main lines of the plan are as they were in the thirteenth century, and that in any subsequent rebuilding or modification the original lay-out has been adhered to. Whether a tower existed in the thirteenth century, there is nothing to show. The whole of the present tower is certainly of the fifteenth century, and the opening in the thirteenth-century wall at the west end of the nave was made after the later tower had been erected.

The north wall is very definitely of three builds. Though many minor changes have been made, these consist chiefly of the insertion of windows and the adding of buttresses and in a certain amount of taking down and rebuilding, more or less on the old lines. There are, for instance, three fourteenth-century windows in the south aisle, and another window, of a similar character, at the west end of the north wall. The label terminal of this north window bears the carved head of a woman wearing a gorget that has the appearance of fourteenth-century work. A two-light, square-headed fifteenth-century window has been inserted at the west end of the south aisle; and a three-light square-headed window, also of the fifteenth century, was cut into the south side of the chancel. This remained in position until 1869, when the opening was blocked up, the exterior of the chancel was completely refaced with granite walling, the present chancel buttresses were built, and three single-light windows of wretched design were put in on the north side. The other windows in the church are of the sixteenth century. Those in the north wall of the nave are transomed, and there is a five-centred example at the east end of the south aisle. All these are replacements of thirteenth-century windows.

There is a clearly-marked external indication of the original height of the thirteenth-century aisle. The subsequent raising of this was carried out in coarser masonry of Mountsorrel granite rubble, and the four-centred two-light windows, which have hollow jamb-moulds and are without labels, cannot be earlier than the fifteenth century. The arcade of four bays, between the nave and the south aisle, appears to have been taken down and rebuilt in the

eighteenth century. The responds at the east and west ends remain in fair condition on the whole, though they have suffered damage in places. The base-stones of the piers do not seem to have been disturbed; but the piers themselves, which have moulded octagonal caps of coarse design, have been entirely rebuilt and re-wrought. The old voussoirs have been used again to form the arches.

The axis of the tower, which has three stages and is surmounted by an elegant crocketed spire, is not in line with that of the nave; but, for no obvious reason, is clumsily set at an angle to it. There is no staircase, and a two-light window on the west side replaces a doorway that was built up in 1869. In each of the cardinal faces of the top stage are two-light windows, typical of the fifteenth century; and, just below the embattled parapet, at the north-west and south-west angles, appear two very interesting gargoyles-twin figures, well modelled and of good outline.

The font stands near the door of the south aisle. It belongs to the transitional Norman period, and consists of a cylindrical block of fine grey sandstone, ornamented on the surface with oblique lines which, crossing each other, form a chain of twelve diamond-shaped geometrical figures. There is a noticeable resemblance between this font and the font in Rothley church. The cylindrical support to the bowl is of limestone, and may possibly be a portion of an earlier arcade-pier.

Peckleton church is not now specially rich in fittings or memorials; but those that remain, especially the four in the chancel, deserve attention. In an arched recess in the north wall, marked B on the interior view of the church, lie two effigies. The inner of these is of hard grey limestone, and represents a knight in chain-armor. Beside it, is a female figure, of a later period, carved in friable sandstone. In the opposite wall, there is an arched and crocketed recess, marked C on the view referred to above, containing an effigy (?female) which is much defaced and, because of the fixed choir-stalls, rather inaccessible for examination. These effigies, and other details, are carefully delineated in the seventh volume of Nichols's Leicestershire. An important incised slab of Chellaston alabaster is now fixed to the north wall of the chancel (A on the photograph). This, until recent years, occupied a similar position in the south aisle, and it is clear that it originally formed the top of a table-tomb. It strongly resembles the Kyngston tomb (dated 1486) at Rothley, and, to a certain extent, reminds one of the Darby slab (circa 1498) in the north aisle at Gaddesby. All three belong to the same school; and the one at Peckleton, which was made about 1543, represents Thomas Hervey and his two wives. The inscription upon the outer edges of it is badly damaged in places; but the following part of it is traceable:

HERE LYETH THOMAS HERVE ESQUYER
OF KYRKBY MALLORIE.

Built into the west wall of the south aisle, we find an alabaster slab that undoubtedly once formed the lateral panel of a table-tomb. The design of this includes seven carved human figures, which may be described as follows:

- (1) A young man, in a shortish doublet, who carries, suspended from the right side of his belt, a short sword (or long dagger) that, in the vernacular of the period, was called a tuck. The man's legs are rather wide apart, and he wears a flat hat or cap with a ribbon (or, possibly, a feather) on the right side.
- (2) A lady, in a closely fitting cap, holding her long skirt with her right hand, and having a book under her left arm. Wide, hanging sleeves (with tight sleeves beneath them, appear on both sides of the figure.
- (3) A girl, wearing a long cloak over a loosely fitting dress and a light mantle over her hair.
- (4) An angel, in a voluminous dress, holding to the front what appears to be a large shield.
- (5) A lady wearing a Spanish hood, which covers her close cap. She is dressed in a long surcoat. The left hand is laid on the breast, and she gazes intently upon some object in her hand.

(6) A lady, holding a distaff, whose apparel consists of a long dress and a surcoat.

(7) A lady, in a cap, who appears to be holding a surcoat over her long skirt. She has an object of some kind under her right arm.

At each end of this slab are pilaster-like features, with Renaissance details resembling those on the Purefey table-tomb at Fenny Drayton, of which there is a photographic illustration opposite page 96 of the fourteenth volume of the Society's Transactions. Indeed, the whole of the Peckleton panel may well have been designed and executed by the same artist.

Fortunately, three panels of ancient glass have survived to remind us of the colour and beauty of the interior of the church in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. These assembled fragments were discovered about fifty years ago, in the course of excavations then made in the churchyard. They are now suspended in the chancel window recesses, in the positions marked 1, 2 and 3 on the longitudinal section.

Detailed records of the alterations carried out in the years 1869 and 1870 are in existence and throw some light on the earlier appearance of the building. During those years, the external wall-plastering and an oak-framed porch on the south side were removed. At the same time, the galleries at the west end and the box-pews were taken away from the interior. New porches on the north and south sides were erected, the north and south doorways were rebuilt, and, as stated above, the external masonry of the chancel was refaced and new chancel buttresses were built. Minor repairs to the tower and spire were carried out in 1929.

In the graveyard, south of the church, there are some excellent specimens of Swithland slate headstones. This slate is a beautiful and almost imperishable material, and the clear-cut examples at Peckleton hold their own in a county that is famous for these delightful memorials. The total length of the church is 103 feet 10 inches, and its width 41 feet 9 inches. In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the Rector, the Reverend S. R. Pocock, M.A., in giving many facilities, and also of Miss Florence Astill, of Cossington, who made several sketches, which served as memoranda in connection with the "lateral" panel in the south aisle.

Perth (Perthshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 56° 23' 11.461" N, 3° 26' 22.081" W

<https://www.st-marymagdalene-perth.org.uk/>

St Mary Magdalene's RC Church was built in 1958 and serves the south of Perth and extends to Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Arngask, Bridge of Earn, Dron, Dunbarny, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Glenfarg and Kintillo,

The church was designed by Peter Whiston of Edinburgh who also designed Scotland's Cistercian monastery at Nunraw in East Lothian, the first new monastery in Scotland since the Reformation. It contains very interesting window by the Perthshire artist, William Wilson, and crucifix by Benno Schotz. William Wilson specialised in engraving then print making, but in 1937 refocused his attention to become the leading exponent of contemporary stained glass in the UK. Among Wilson's other key works are a World War II memorial window at St Andrews University's Chapel of St Salvator, unveiled by the Queen in 1950, and the Black Watch Memorial Window in Perth's St John's Kirk, unveiled by the late Queen Mother in 1955.

Today's parish priest at St Mary Magdalene's, Monsignor Charles Hendry, is now approaching the 60th anniversary of his ordination. Mgr Hendry was a 26-year-old assistant priest at St John the Baptist's in Perth when the modernistic Craigie church was being built in 1958 and has served as priest in the Fair City for almost 40 years.

"I actually met William Wilson but it was very much on someone else's coat tails – I met him with the architect, Peter Whiston," he said. "It was quite an honour as I'd heard all about him and I knew he'd done the Black Watch window in the Kirk."

"Many of the windows facing Craigie Place had been damaged by vandals, but after restoration by the Perth College lecturer, Allan Lewis, and his assistant George Fettes, they are glorious once more and shielded from harm. They look absolutely lovely, just like they did five decades ago, and on a sunny day the reflections on the wall are beautiful, really breath-taking. Our congregation members are very proud of them, of course, but I don't think many realised that they were the work of an artist of such considerable merit."

Stained Glass restorer, Allan Lewis, declares, "The 44 two feet square windows flanking two sides of the Craigie kirk, finished in 1959 only four years after his Black Watch window commission for St John's Kirk, were equally divine. You can see that the glass is all handmade and every aspect is top-notch quality, so for me to have the opportunity to restore them to their former glory, well, I'm ecstatically chuffed, it was like working on a Picasso. On the strength of these windows alone this church should be a listed building."

Perth (Perthshire), St. Magdalene's Hospital

Koordinaten: [56° 37' 92.94" N, 3° 44' 13" 62.920" W]

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1325776643>

Although sometimes described as a nunnery, the records clearly indicate it was a hospital whose master had payments made to him from 1327. In 1425 it was described as a poor's hospital, governed by secular layment. It stood near the modern Magdalene's Farm, past which went the old road from Perth to Edinburgh (NMRS, q.v. for further details).

Penley (Borough of Wrexham), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 57' 15.21" N, 2° 52' 30.216" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penley>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Penley

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Penley

Penley Church was originally built in 1538. The timber structure was replaced by a brick one in 1793. This was demolished in 1893, and the current church was completed in 1899; it was consecrated in 1902, and dedicated to Mary Magdalene.

Penley was originally part of the parish of Ellesmere in neighbouring Shropshire, but it became a separate parish towards the end of the Commonwealth period. In early 1661, it reverted to being part of the parish of Ellesmere, after the Restoration of Charles II. In 1860, it again became a separate parish.

It was then in the English Diocese of Lichfield until 1920, when following the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales, it was transferred to the Welsh Diocese of St Asaph, where it remains.

Pentney (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 41' 42.205" N, 0° 32' 42.137" E

<http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/pentney/pentney.htm>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Pentney seemed a lovely village. I'd been dodging the traffic on the A47, and it seemed such a relief to turn off at West Bilney and cycle down the long, quiet lane which leads to Pentney church. The tower was like a beacon ahead, and when I came to it I was struck by the neatness of the churchyard, and the long tunnel-like appearance of the nave and chancel. It was as if everything had been drawn with a ruler. As you'd expect in this part of Norfolk, the church is constructed largely from a mixture of carstone and river bed rubble, the tower mostly from flint. The coursing under the roofline gives the effect of some kind of speciality cake, as if you could take a knife and cut a delicious slice.

You look at the church and you think to yourself, well, they're 13th Century windows in the bell tower and that's a 13th Century chancel. Someone in the early 16th Century has put Perpendicular windows in the nave, but ignoring that this is of course a 13th Century church. And then you step inside and realise that you couldn't be more wrong, because to north and south of the nave are beautiful interlaced arcades of the Norman period.

And this is where it gets even more interesting, because as Mortlock points out, the part of the church with this arcading must have been the chancel originally. So what we actually have is a small church, a tiny church, of the Norman period. And then something happened at Pentney and a tower was slapped on, the nave and chancel were converted into one long nave, and a new chancel was added.

Why did they need to make Pentney church bigger? The Augustinian priory here had been established before the middle of the 12th Century, but there, too, there were substantial building projects in the 13th and 14th Centuries. One can only imagine that Pentney simply kept getting bigger, more prosperous, and more important. Hard to imagine today. If anyone could tell us, it is the bewhiskered fellow forming a corbel head on the north wall, but he keeps his counsel.

I am often critical of the work of the Ward & Hughes workshop on this website. The busiest workshop in the land by the end of the 19th Century, their policy seems to have been to fill churches with thick-glassed sentimental scenes of variable quality, and after the turn of the century the drawing is often execrable.

But Pentney is in the fortunate position of having commissioned Ward & Hughes fairly early on in their careers. In 1886, the Thackeray family paid for the east window to be installed, a crucifixion scene which is at first sight attractive and interesting, three figures either side of the crucified Christ and Mary Magdalene at his feet, all under a floral canopy.

But it bears even closer inspection. To the right of Christ are the figures of Longinus, John and Peter, with none of the jazzy halos that would soon become Ward & Hughes's hallmark, but characterful faces not bereft of emotion. Mary Magdalene is struck down by grief, but it is the three figures on the left hand side that demand our attention. The two Marys are sombre and sorrowful, but behind them is a third figure who looks like a wanderer, a traveller who has turned up at the last minute to find out what is going on. In fact, it is a portrait of Charles Carnegie Thackeray, a lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment, who in 1884 at the age of 25 died in Solon, the modern Solo in Indonesia. Quite what the Cheshire Regiment were doing in a Dutch Colony in 1884 I don't know, but here Charles is, and the two Marys are portraits of his sister and his mother. A haunting piece of social history, quite up there with the interlaced arcades and the bewhiskered fellow on the corbel.

Pentney (Norfolk), Priory of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and St. Magdalene

Koordinaten:[52° 41' 42.205" N, 0° 32' 42.137" E]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentney>

<http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/pentney/pentney.htm>

Priory of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and St. Magdalene

About a mile west of the village, on the north bank of the River Nar, is the gatehouse, all that remains of the Augustinian Pentney Priory, also known as Priory of the Holy Trinity, St Mary and St Magdalene, established around 1130. It was founded by Robert de Vaux, one of the Norman nobles who came to England with William I. on lands that had belonged to Hacon the Dane, evicted by William. De Vaux installed a number of Augustine Canons to come and settle at Pentney to pray for the souls of him and his family. It soon established itself, and continued for centuries, as a significant and prosperous presence in Pentney for its farming and teaching activities.

The gatehouse itself – "the finest in Norfolk and a smaller copy of that at Thornton Abbey" – dates from the 14th century and is a three-storey multi-unit lodging built of flint rubble with Barnack stone dressing.

A number of members of aristocratic families are known to have been buried at the Priory: Maud, wife of William de Ros; Petronilla de Nerford (died 1326) and John de Nerford (died 1328).

Pentney Priory became the centre of a religious and political controversy in the 1160s when Hugh Bigod, 1st Earl of Norfolk, took the opportunity during the anarchic reign of King Stephen to seize its considerable lands, claiming the right under a weakness in the details of a property agreement between his father and Roger de Vaux. Geoffrey, the Prior of Pentney, took the case to the Pope, and when it finally was dealt with, in the reign of Henry II, Bigod was excommunicated by the Pope, who imposed an interdict on the earldom. This created a tension between Henry, who opposed the interdict, and the Bishops of London and Norwich, who with the support of Thomas Becket were expected to enforce it.

In 1280, Archbishop John Peckham conducted a stringent visitation of the Priory as part of a crackdown on misconduct at religious institutions in the Norwich diocese. Pentney and its Canons were found without fault.

The Priory went in decline in the 15th century, and consolidated with Wormegay priory in 1468. Pentney Priory was finally closed during the Dissolution of the Monasteries under Henry VIII, who had the Priory shut down in February 1537, and its estate and properties sold to Thomas Manners, the Earl of Rutland.

Stone from the Priory has been used in Abbey Farm and Little Abbey Farm. Many of the houses and outbuildings in Pentney also contain Barnack stone taken from the Abbey.

Penwortham (Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 53° 44' 38.731" N, 2° 42' 35.874" W

<http://www.joinmychurch.org/churches/St-Mary-Magdalen-Preston-Lancashire-United-Kingdom/233514>

<http://www.liverpoolcatholic.org.uk/Parish-Information?parishID=99>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Preston-Penwortham

St Mary Magdalen, Leyland Road, Penwortham PR1 9QD,
Constructed: 2001.

Pittenweem (Fife), Mary Magdalene's Well (Fons Marie Magdalene)

Koordinaten: [56° 12' 45.9", N 2° 43' 41.2" W]

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/place.php?id=1519218683>

Mary Magdalene's Well, Pittenweam

The precise location of the well, mentioned in sixteenth-century charters, can no longer be identified. It is significant that when Pittenweem was erected as a burgh, one of its two annual fairs was to be on the feast of St Mary Magdalene (22 July) and its octave (RMS iii no. 388 dated 1526).

[https://d1ssu070pg2v9i.cloudfront.net/pex/fcct/2019/08/05142329/Historical-Research-FPW-1.pdf\(S.60\)](https://d1ssu070pg2v9i.cloudfront.net/pex/fcct/2019/08/05142329/Historical-Research-FPW-1.pdf(S.60))

PNF (3) notes that the cult of Mary Magdalene is also reflected in the day of the annual summer fair granted to the burgh. In the charter of 1526...the king granted the right to erect a market cross and to hold a weekly market on Saturdays and Mondays, as well as two annual fairs—a summer one at the feast of Mary Magdalene (22 July) and its octave, and a winter fair at the feast of St Clement (23 Nov) and its octave.

Preston (Lancashire), Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 44' 41.633" N, 2° 42' 39.211" W

<https://lancashirepast.com/2016/09/21/the-lost-leper-hospital-of-st-mary-magdalene-preston/>

Lost Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, Preston

The site of St Walburge's church is believed to be the location of a Medieval leper hospital, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. Nothing now remains of this building, but what evidence do we have that it was located here?

The general area around the church is called Maudlands. This is thought to derive from 'Magdalene lands', which itself comes from the leper hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. We know for a fact that there was a leper hospital in Preston, because it's mentioned in the historical records of the Lancashire Pipe Rolls in 'letters of protection' granted by King Henry II in 1177. From those documents we know that it had a warden and what were described as 'leper brethren and sisters' – presumably monks and nuns who tended the patients. The hospital also had a chapel and received donations of land from local benefactors.

A further letter of protection was granted by Henry's son King John in 1206. The Magna Carta Project website publishes it in full, but only in its original Latin. Our Lancashirepast.com resident Latin expert has translated it as follows: "John, by God's grace King of England, Master of Ireland and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine with Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, counts, barons, justices, sheriffs, and to all the ministers and loyal subjects, Greetings.

Know that the hospital of St Mary Magdalene, Preston and the lepers there are in our hands, care and protection, therefore we command that it, and the lepers and all their possessions, is maintained, protected and watched over, so that there is no injury, damage or disturbance done to them or permitted by anyone, and if anyone shall presume to do this they shall make amends without delay. This to do as stated in our father King Henry's letters of patent which

have been witnessed as reasonable. According to me at Chester, 29th February , in the seventh year of our reign"

The hospital's seal still survives in the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. It shows Mary Magdalene holding a flowerpot in one hand and an ointment box in the other. It bears the legend SIGILLV: COMMVNE: FRATRVM: PRESTONE. Here at Lancashirepast.com we think this translates as "Seal of the Community of Brothers at Preston". We were unable to find a picture of it, but here is a replica of a similar one for the St Mary Magdalene leper hospital at Bristol, which is preserved in the British Museum.

In the time of its second warden, John of Coleham, who served between 1270 and 1313, records survive of some of the donations given to the hospital by local people. William, son of William the Leech (described as a 'medici'-so presumably a doctor) gave a grant of an acre of land in Preston. Margaret daughter of William Kibald gave six perches of land in a field in Tulketh. Most intriguingly, Robert son of Robert de Hunte of Thelwall gave a grant of a 'villein, his issue and chatel'- presumably a man, his children and possessions ? To see more of these gifts to the hospital have a look at the Links section toward the bottom of this page. The chapel was a site of pilgrimage especially on the feast days of St Mary Magdalene and St Thomas of Canterbury. During the Feast of the Invention of the Cross on May 3rd 1358 a riot broke out. The chapel was invaded by various people, including someone described as a Preston schoolmaster. The records of the Duchy of Lancashire Assize (court) tell us that some of the rioters were held as prisoners there for the next day.

By 1465 the leper hospital was no longer in use, but the chapel and its attendant lands were still a going concern. A similar situation seems to have happened at St Nicholas's leper hospital at Edisford Bridge, in Clitheroe (see our page here). In 1525 the last chaplain, Thomas Barlow leased it and the lands to James Walton, who had to make sure that a mass for the King was said there once a week. He passed this obligation on to the local Franciscan Friars (of Friargate in Preston) along with leasing some land to them called 'Widowfield' . The Friars decided that they owned the land, and the History of the County of Lancashire tells us that 'two friars and others forcibly entered the field', causing him to appeal to the Chancellor of the Duchy. Seven years later he came under attack once more, this time the above mentioned volume states "the land was again seized by his opponents, who pulled down the mansion house attached to the chapel and carried off the ornaments of the chapel itself".

After closing the monasteries and stripping their assets, King Henry VIII sought to do a similar thing with the smaller independently owned chantry chapels. He sent his Chantry Commissioners out in 1546 to assess the value of each of these across the country. They described the chapel of St Mary Magdalene as 'defaced and open at both ends' and as having '58 acres of land'. It was dissolved two years later, and Henry's son, King Edward VI gave what was described as the 'Maudlands property' to two London gentlemen, who soon sold it on.

The site of the graveyard from the leper hospital must be somewhere around the present day church of St Walburge. The Heritage England Pastscape website tells us that five skeletons and other human bones were found in 1836 when the new streets were being constructed in Maudlands. When St Walburge's Church was built in the early 1850s a stone coffin and more skeletons were discovered, and similar finds of bones were located when the nearby Lancaster Railway cutting was made. Interestingly, at the site of Marsh Lane in the vicinity of the Franciscan Friary, a cemetery was discovered very recently and the bones of the occupants also showed signs of leprosy. For our full blog post on Preston's Friary click [here](#).

Today, nothing remains of the medieval leprosy hospital or chapel of St Mary Magdalene. But Maudlands is still an interesting place to visit, and on Saturdays St Walburge's Church is open (see [here](#)), often with trips up to its famous tower, so why not go and view the vicinity for yourself ?

(Site visited by A. and S. Bowden 2016)

Preston-Ribbleton (Lancashire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 46′ 35.486″ N, 2° 39′ 36.95″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Ribbleton

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Preston

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ribbleton

St Mary Magdalene's Church is in Ribbleton Avenue, Ribbleton, Preston, Lancashire, England. It is an active Anglican parish church in the deanery of Preston, the archdeaconry of Lancaster, and the diocese of Blackburn. Its benefice is united with that of The Church of the Ascension, Ribbleton.

History

The church was built in 1888-91 to a design by R. Knill Freeman. Additions were made to it in about 1901 by the Lancaster architects Austin and Paley, and again by the same architectural practice in 1938-41, with a new chancel, chapel, aisles and vestries.

Architecture

St Mary's is constructed in red sandstone with dressings in yellow sandstone. It contains features in Decorated style. Its plan includes short aisles, and transepts of two unequal bays. Along the aisles are parapets hiding the roof. There is a large rose windows in each transept. The authors of the Buildings of England series describe it as "an odd building" that "was never finished".

Pulham St. Mary Magdalen (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 25′ 42.7″ N, 1° 13′ 48.7″ E

<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF10953-St-Mary-Magdalen%27s-Church-Pulham-Market&Index=10258&RecordCount=56734&SessionID=8f7c1683-1699-4568-99f8-0bfe7b684614>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Pulham+Market&gridref=TM1986>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Pulham St. Mary Magdalene

NHER Number: 10953

Type of record: Building

Name: St Mary Magdalene's Church, Pulham Market

Summary

Largely dating to the 14th and 15th century, the church of St Mary Magdalene received lavish monies during the 18th and 19th centuries, happily spent on the interior interior and leaving the medieval exterior largely untouched. This includes a lovely east window of stained glass in the pre-Raphaelite period, dating to 1838 and depicting three scenes from Mary Magdalene's life with Christ, as well as a vast mural over the chancel arch depicting the Ascension.

Full description

14th to 15th century, several periods of building, 18th to 19th century rebuilding.

Roman coin found in churchyard.
For full details see secondary file.
See (S1) and (S2).
E. Rose (NAU), 9 June 1980.

A, Davison reports no faculties recorded- not even for 1870's work. Churchwarden's accounts too fragile to examine.

December 1959. Listed, Grade I.

Listing Description:

Parish church. Mainly 14th and 15th century. Flint with slate and pantile roofs. Nave with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, north porch and west tower. Large four stage west tower with flushwork panelling on battlements, buttresses and base. Perpendicular aisle and clerestory windows. North porch with flushwork panelling. Renewed chancel windows. Five bay arcades. 15th century nave roof with arched braces and collar-beads, the east bay of nave roof is panelled with restored colour decoration, and 15th century aisle roofs with arched braces. 15th century screen in tower arch. Some 15th century bench ends.

Information from (S3).

Dr S Cotton confirms dating of North porch to 1456; bequests also to bells 1438, and to rood beam 1503.

27 April 2001. Site Visit.

Visit during installation of toilets in tower base. It was noted on this occasion that though the north porch stair turret is of brick, above its top there is a small window in the flintwork of the parvis, set at an angle. There are cuts in the west side of the tower arch at the level of the capitals which may indicate a removed ringers gallery or tall screen. The toilet is being installed on top of the 19th century tower floor. A hole for pipes through the north wall revealed that it is constructed of solid flintwork. The external trench from the north side of the tower to the north west corner of the churchyard showed a consistent six inches or so of topsoil above natural. The only finds were 19th century. There were no traces of any features or graves. Another trench running from west of the tower to south of the south porch showed that by the southwest corner of the porch the topsoil dipped down, apparently with tip lines, to a depth of about 18 inches. This appeared as if a hollow had been infilled rather than as if it were a grave. One fragment of medieval brick had been dug up, context unknown.

E. Rose, 27 April 2001.

Updated by H. White (NLA), 28 April 2009, February 2010.

The church features a ceiling painting depicting angels with feathered trousers playing trumpets, created in the 1400s and restored in 1873. The chancel arch features an image of Christ and his disciples painted by J 7 J King of Norwich in 1895. Funding is now being sought for the restoration of these paintings.

See (S4) for further details,

H. White, (NLA), 25 February 2010

Quatford (Shropshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koodinaten: 52° 30' 49.1" N, 2° 23' 10.885" W

<https://www.charlemagne-icon.ac.uk/place/st-mary-magdalene-church-quatford/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Quatford

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Quatford

Nestled in a beautiful setting this church, established between 1084-6 by the Earl of Shrewsbury, appears in the Domesday Book (1086). The current building retains the Norman chancel (which was remodelled in the fourteenth century) and some evidence of a Norman nave and tower (rebuilt in 1714).

The font is probably Norman, and the remnants of a wall painting on the north wall of the chancel date to c. 1100. While the remains are only small they are representative of a time when the whole of the chancel would have been decorated using similar designs. The chancel, north wall of the nave and chancel arch are of tufa. The tiles behind the communion rails are also medieval. Two incised stones can also be seen in the porch, below the wooden benches, which would have originally been lids of thirteenth-century altar tombs.

To the west of the church, the Norman motte of Roger of Shrewsbury's castle survives.

Accessibility

There is plenty of parking just in front of the pub, the Danery, a short way from the church. Access to the churchyard is via a set of steep steps, though there is a lift to the left of the stairway. The church is currently open Wednesday – Sunday. Access outside of these times can be arranged by contacting the church wardens. Very easy to find, just off the A422.

Address

Main Road (A442),
Quatford,
Bridgnorth
WV15 6QJ
Directions

Reading-Tilehurst (Berkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 28' 9.628" N, 1° 1' 42.636" W

<https://www.stmarymagdalen-tilehurst.org/history>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Tilehurst

The area which was known as Tylehurst-on-Thames and the Norcot Estate had grown in the early years of the twentieth century and the district was some distance from the Parish Church of St Michael which was up the hill. St Michael's Parish Magazine for 1929 records that " ... residents near Tylehurst Railway Station have long complained of having no Church at hand". The appointment of the Reverend James Williams as Assistant Curate of St Michael's Church in January 1928, and the purchase of his house in Kentwood Hill, gave the opportunity for planning a new church in this area. He was given the responsibility (under the Rector of St Michael's) for the people in the area which comprised some 611 houses.

At first Mr and Mrs Randall offered the use of a room in their house at 781 Oxford Road, where a Sunday School met at 3 p.m., and an Evening Service was held at 7 p.m. on most Sunday evenings. Mr and Mrs Randall were later the voluntary caretakers for the new building.

On June 19th, 1929 it was unanimously resolved "that this meeting of St Michael's Parochial Church Council pledges itself to co-operate with the Rector in the efforts he is making on behalf of the more northern part of the parish". With the assistance of the archdeacon of Berkshire a site was obtained off Weald Rise from the estate of Sir Walter Palmer. The contract was signed in July 1929, and one condition was that a permanent church should be built within five years.

Contributions from all over Tilehurst financed the new Mission Church, and an old building dating from the 1914-1918 War was purchased from the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Wimbledon, at a cost of £50. The building, an iron and wood construction, was dismantled and transported to Reading where it was erected on the Weald Rise site - where the nursery school now stands. The foundations, fencing, paths and transport charges and other expenses cost another £1300, and the church was furnished by pews which were provided free of charge by the Vicar of Wimbledon.

The building opened for worship on Wednesday, 18th December 1929 and was dedicated by Bishop Shaw, the Bishop of Reading, on that evening. Sunday services were a 9 a.m. Sung Eucharist, 3 p.m. Sunday School, 4 p.m. Holy Baptism and 7 p.m. Evensong and sermon. An additional Eucharist was celebrated at 8 a.m. on the second Sunday of the month.

During January 1930 a new building fund was launched to provide a more permanent church to meet the five year agreement. However by the end of 1930 some £400 debt remained on the cost of the temporary building, and during 1931 efforts were made by churches throughout Reading to clear the debt. A Spring Fayre held at St Giles on Wednesday and Thursday 29th/30th April 1931 involving many of the Reading churches, and chaired by the Archdeacon and the Mayor of Reading, raised £250. 14s 9d.

An interesting insight into the thinking of the time is seen in the magazine of January 1932. A paragraph discussing the duties of those Tylehurst people who had " ... attached themselves to St Mary's at Purley" before the building of St Mary Magdalen's Church, included the suggestion that "one day this part of the Parish might be joined to Purley". The article ends with the hope that "Tylehurst-on-Thames people will do as some have done already, recognise their obligations towards St Mary Magdalen's."

Plans and fund raising for a new and permanent church building continued slowly and following a meeting with the architect Mr Dodd, the Parochial Church Council agreed " ... to further in every possible way the building of the new church ... in succession to the present temporary church". In fact the permanent building was thirty years away.

However a Church Hall was built. This gave the Church some added financial benefit. The building was designed by the Priest-in-Charge, the Reverend Spencer Darby and built by Messrs. H. & R. Davey on the Weald Rise site. It was dedicated by the Bishop of Oxford on Tuesday October 1st, 1935.

THE SECOND CHURCH

Some twenty years of Church life passed with the Second World War directing energies elsewhere.

It was under the care of the Reverend Eric Lane that the St Mary Magdalen's area was established as a Conventional District from 1st July 1955, with its own clearly defined boundaries and its own Priest Missioner, who was no longer a curate of St Michael's Church. St Mary Magdalen's Church was a 'parish on probation' and had to prove that it could support itself and become a permanent parish. During this period people in the district still had marriage rights at St Michael's Church.

Further proof that the Parish was taking its new status seriously was shown in 1956 when on Thursday 29th November Bishop Eric Knell, the Bishop of Reading dedicated the new prefabricated 'Rema' building in Rodway Road as the new St Mary Magdalen Church. During 1954 a new Building Fund had been set up, and house to house collections, a Diocesan loan of £3500 and a Diocesan grant of £1000 had raised the £6000 required for the building of a new church. This building is now used as the Church Hall.

THE PERMANENT BUILDING

Under the leadership of the Reverend Peter Bullock-Flint (Priest Missioner 1956-1972), fund raising continued for a more permanent Church on the Rodway Road/Kentwood Hill site which had been purchased in 1954 by the Reverend Raymond Heath, the Priest-in-Charge. After four years of constant fund raising efforts, the foundation stone of the third and permanent Church was laid by the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire on September 24th 1960. The Nave and Chancel were completed by the builders Collier & Catley in 1962 at a cost of £20,000, and the Church was consecrated on 5th May 1962, by Harry Carpenter the Bishop of Oxford.

Part of the cost was met by the sale of the Weald Rise site to the Reading Corporation following the destruction of both the old church and church hall by fire on two different occasions - the church on 7th September 1958, and the hall on the 13th May 1961.

A large amount of voluntary help saved some of the building and decorating costs of the new Church, and the pews and organ were obtained from the disused Sulhampstead Church. The main structure of the Lady Chapel and Vestry Transepts were added in 1969 and these were slowly finished off until 1977 when on 11th May a Service of Thanksgiving for the Completion of the building was held in the Church by the Archdeacon of Berkshire. The large stained glass window was also the result of many years of painstaking work by the artist and glass maker, M.C. Farrar-Bell, and depicts the suffering of Our Lord with the crown of thorns and the nails on either side of the cross. Each panel is given as a memorial or a thanksgiving, and was completed for the Feast of St Mary Magdalen in 1980.

On August 12th, 1974 a formal application was made for full Parochial Status for St Mary Magdalen and new boundaries were drawn up taking in small areas of the parishes of Purley and St Michael's Tilehurst.

The Order in Council granting full Parochial Status was signed by Her Majesty the Queen on 22nd October 1975, and from 1st November 1975 the new parish of St Mary Magdalen, Tilehurst was formed, with the Reverend Philip Santrum as its first Vicar. The vision of those who had first built the Church in Weald Rise in 1929 to serve the needs of this part of Tilehurst were at last a reality.

In 1984 during the Reverend Paul Mellor's incumbency the Parish of St Mary Magdalen joined the Tilehurst Group Ministry which was confirmed by Her Majesty the Queen in Council and St Mary Magdalen officially became part of the Group Ministry on 1st April 1984.

Once again the church of St Mary Magdalen had a link with St Michael's as well as the churches of St Catherine's, St Birinus, Calcot and St Matthew's Southcote. The Group Scheme allows closer working relationships between parishes as well as giving some sort of unity to the Church's witness to this side of Reading.

February 1991 saw the redrawing of the boundaries between St Mary Magdalen's Parish and the Parish of Purley when the Westwood Fields Estate passed to Purley. This estate had been built on fields which were inaccessible from any road within the parish of St Mary Magdalen and geographically belonged to Purley.

Under guidance from the Revd Ray Smith a survey was undertaken in the Westwood Fields Estate and there was a strong opinion that the area looked to Purley rather than Tilehurst. Today the parish contains some 10,000 people and the church serves them in the occasional offices of Baptism and Marriage and at the death of a loved one. But the Church also exists to bring the Good News of God's love and the challenge of Christ to live for him to all who live within the Parish boundary.

(Revd. Ray Smith)

Reedness (East Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 41' 53.621" N, 0° 47' 35.858" W

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Reedness

Details

GV I

Parish church. C12 origins, largely demolished in mid C13, rebuilt in early C14. Early C14 arcades, chancel arch; C14 lower section to tower, with C15-C16 upper stages; aisles rebuilt 1582-3. Early C18 rebuilding, including reroofing nave. Restorations of 1898 included reroofing, new chancel. Limestone ashlar to nave and lower stage of tower; upper stages of tower of brick faced in ashlar. Aisles of red brick in English bond, rendered and incised in imitation of ashlar. Random rubble to chancel. Limestone and sandstone ashlar dressings. Slate roofs to nave and aisles, lead roof to chancel. West tower with 4-bay aisled nave and 2-bay chancel. 3-stage tower (the bottom now below ground level): moulded plinth, full-height angle buttresses with offsets, moulded string courses between stages. Tall first stage has blocked C14 pointed west door with 2 wave-moulded orders, pointed 4-light transomed west window with round-arched lights, plain Perpendicular tracery and hoodmould. Second stage has slit light to south, clock face to north dated 1919. Top stage has 4-centred-arched 2-light belfry openings with cinquefoiled lights and Perpendicular tracery. String course, coped embattled parapet with crocketed angle pinnacles and plain replacement pinnacles to centres of each side. Aisles: diagonal buttresses and buttresses between bays with offsets; pointed double-chamfered north and south doorways, that to north with hoodmould and studded oak door. C19 4-centred-arched 3-light north and south windows with cinquefoiled lights and incised spandrels, hoodmoulds and headstops; original Tudor-arched single-light east windows and narrower single-light west windows with hoodmoulds. Coped embattled parapets, that to north of rendered brick, that to south of ashlar, with central relief panel bearing cross and worn date (illegible at time of resurvey). Chancel: chamfered plinth, angle buttresses; 2 pointed traceried 2-light south windows, single similar north window; pointed traceried 4-light east window with hoodmould and headstops. Interior. Nave arcades of pointed double-chamfered arches on octagonal piers and responds with plain moulded capitals, those to the south aisle responds more elaborate, with the abaci mouldings continued as string courses. Most piers with broach stops to square bases. Tall pointed double-chamfered tower arch with moulded corbels to inner order and outer order dying into jambs. Chamfered segmental-headed doorway to tower spiral staircase with notched newel. Pointed double-chamfered chancel arch on octagonal responds with moulded capitals and abaci continued as string courses. Chancel has C19 pointed chamfered arch to north. Restored C18 5-bay nave roof with corbelled tie beams, king posts and queen struts with trefoiled panels between, 3 of the tie beams with ovolo chamfers and inscriptions (partly obscured by C19 brattished panels), including a possible date of 1727. Ornate foliate ashlar corbels to C19 chancel roof.

Monuments. Wall tablets in south aisle: on north side, to James Stovin of 1777 with free standing urn and obelisk base; on south side, a group of 6 late C18 - early C19 tablets to the Stovin family in moulded ashlar surrounds with shaped heads and aprons, carved urn, foliate corbels etc; a large marble tablet to Elizabeth Stovin of 1768 in a moulded ashlar surround with a cartouche above bearing faded painted arms in foliate surround; small tablet to Cornelius Stovin of Whitgift Hall of 1779 with fluted base and cornice; to Thomas Coulman and family of Whitgift Hall, of 1852, with pilastered surround, by Skelton of York. Pedimented wall tablets in north aisle: to John Bell of 1831 by W D Keyworth of Hull; to Robert Bell of 1859.

Shaped wall tablets at west end of nave: to Rev William Romley of 1771, with urn above, and apron hung with guttae and floral drop; to Robert Romley of 1812, with urn and flaming lamps above, guttae and floral ornament below;

painted wooden board in architrave to Elizabeth Romley and children of 1746. Large closely-inscribed pedimented tablet at east end of nave to Egremont family of c1846 by John Earle of Hull. Graveslabs at east end of north aisle: coffin-shaped slab with incised panel beneath cinquefoiled crocketed ogee arch, probably C14-C15, with later inscription ALLICIA; rectangular slab of c1500 with incised arms and worn Gothic border inscription, perhaps the stone to Alexander and Elizabeth Aungier recorded here in the late C17; C18 slabs to John Simpson of 1733, to Dorkas Margreve of 1739, to William Thompson of 1743 with incised segmental arch. 12-sided font with roll-moulded bowl on shaft with moulded base. Pine bench pews in nave, probably C16 - C17, with ogee-mouldings, and arm rests with roll motifs bearing a variety of carved floral ornament. C19 copies in choir. Carved oak traceried reredos of 1901. Late C19 stained glass east and south windows.

Remains of former late C17 wooden frame turret clock at west end of nave. The C12 church at Whitgift was pulled down before 1291, probably in the mid C13 by the Rector of Adlingfleet, John le Franceys, to thwart its appropriation by Selby Abbey. The cemetery and shell of the church were granted to Selby in 1304 and the church subsequently rebuilt.

Reigate (Surrey), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten:

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101188125-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-reigate-and-banstead>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Reigate

GV II*

The medieval church is of various periods: the arcades date from c.1200 to the C14, the S chancel chapel is also C14, and the rest is mainly C15 but with a late C13 N aisle W window. A N vestry was added in 1513. There was very extensive restoration in the C19: the first major restoration was in 1845 when Henry Woodyer renewed much of the stonework including the sedilia and piscina in the chancel, fitted new stained glass and restored the mutilated rood-screen. In 1874-7 George Gilbert Scott jun. was responsible for new roofs, repairing the N arcade, rebuilding the S arcade 'stone by stone', refacing the tower and providing it with a new top, providing a new E window, a reredos made by Farmer & Brindley, decorations by Burlison & Grylls, new seating, and other repairs.

MATERIALS: Local coursed stone with Bath stone for the facing of the tower. Horsham slates cover the roof on the S side, reconstituted stone slates the N.

PLAN: Nave, aisles, W tower, chancel, N and S chancel chapels slightly shorter than the chancel, N vestries and organ chamber, S porch, kitchen N of the tower.

EXTERIOR: The dominant features are Perpendicular in style, notably the three-light panel-tracery windows in the S aisle, the two-lights ones with depressed heads in the N aisle and the tower with narrow, two-light belfry windows. The tower also has angle buttresses, an embattled parapet and a NW stair-turret which rises above the battlements. The rest of the church has plain eaves and no parapets. There is also no clerestory. The E end offers the most striking elevation with elaborate windows in the style of c.1300 in the E walls of the chancel (five lights) and its two aisles (three lights each). The nave, S aisle, and the two chancel aisles are under their own gables whereas the N aisle has a lean-to roof which forms a continuation of the N slope of the nave but at a shallower angle.

INTERIOR: The arcades form the most important and oldest part of the present fabric. The piers are not aligned and have a different rhythm between N and S. The earliest work is found at the SW end and appears to have been built under the influence of the newly-completed

work at the Canterbury Cathedral choir of 1175-80. The piers vary in shape with round, octagonal and quatrefoil forms all in evidence and with a wide variety of foliage decoration which demonstrate the transition from Norman, to work of the C13. The N arcade has double-chamfered pointed arches whereas the S one has moulded arches. The N arcade is slightly later than the S one. The nave seems to have been extended eastwards in the early C14 with the break in the two schemes evident in the foliage of the easternmost S pier where the W half represents the original respond and the E part belongs to the extension. On the N the two easternmost arches are C14. The Perpendicular work, so evident externally, is found in the tower arch, with three orders of shafts and the two-bay chancel arcades with their typical piers of four shafts and four hollows. On the second floor of the vestry of 1513 is the Cranston Library (see History below).

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: A late medieval, but much restored, screen of one-light openings stretches across the entrance to the chancel and its side chapels. The piscina and sedilia are C14 work, reworked in the C19. There is an extensive collection of C17 and C18 monuments. The largest and most impressive is that to Richard Labroke (d 1730) in the N transept, signed by Joseph Rose the Elder, a three-part composition with Justice and Truth flanking the deceased who is in Roman dress; below is a powerful relief of disarticulated skulls and bones. Sir Richard Elyot (d 1608) and his son (also Richard, d 1612) are depicted one above the other in a two-tier monument, the former reclining, the other lying on his back at prayer. This monument has been rearranged. The kneeling figure of Katherine Elyot (d 1623), sister of Richard, has been moved to the arched recess of the sedilia on the S side of the chapel at some stage. Stone reredos with the Apostles under crocketed gables which reflect the style of the medieval sedilia and piscina.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: An attractive timber lych-gate of 1908 with a stone base and a tiled gambrel roof.

HISTORY: The standing fabric shows the church was in existence by c.1200 but it probably had earlier origins. In the C12 it was presented to the Augustinian priory of Southwark. The main phases of building are outlined in Dates of Main Phases above. In 1701 the Cranston Library was founded in the small chamber over the vicar's vestry by the Rev. Andrew Cranston, vicar 1697-1708. It is said in the church guidebook to be the first public library in England and has over 2,400 volumes. The main C19 restorations were undertaken by two leading architects. The first in 1845 was by Henry Woodyer (1815-96). Woodyer, having considerable private means, was a 'gentleman-architect' who based himself at Grafham, Surrey. He was pupil of the great church architect William Butterfield and established a strong reputation himself for his church work. The greatest concentration of his work is in Surrey and the adjacent counties. His masterpiece is often considered to be Dorking parish church. GG Scott jun. (1839-97) was the eldest son of Sir George Gilbert Scott. He commenced practice with his father in 1863. By the 1870s was a leading church architect in his own right and was one of the key figures in the development of the Gothic Revival, helping to steer it away from the florid exuberance characteristic of the mid-Victorian years. Mental instability cut short a brilliant career and he produced little architecture after the early 1880s. The restoration work at St Mary Magdalene's is often criticised for its severity, notably so in Ian Nairn's unduly acerbic entry in the Surrey Buildings of England volume. Wholesale renewal of medieval fabric was common in the 1840s when the form of medieval work was considered important rather than preserving the ancient fabric itself. Scott's careful rebuilding of the S arcade is more typical of the later Victorian attitudes to conservation so his refacing the tower with a type of stone from far afield is somewhat surprising.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

The church of St Mary Magdalene, Reigate, is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

- * Substantial and architecturally important medieval fabric stretching back to c.1200
- * A number of surviving medieval fixtures and C16 to C18 monuments of note.
- * Restoration work by two leading C19 architects

Ridlington (Rutland), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Andrew

Koordinaten: 52° 36' 57.132" N, 0° 44' 57.786" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1178331>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Ridlington,_Rutland

Parish Church of St, Mary Magdalene and St Andrew, Ridlington

Details

RIDLINGTON CHURCH LANE (West Side) SK 8402 and SK 8502 3/1 Church of St Mary and St Andrew (Formerly listed as Church of 10/11/55 St Mary Magdalene) II * Parish church. C13 nave and chancel. C14 tower rebuilt 1903. Rubble, ashlar, tiled roof. Nave, chancel, aisles, west tower, south porch. Heavily restored 1860. South aisle has 2 Decorated 2-light windows. North aisle has 3:2:3 light Decorated windows. Nave clerestory has 3 2-light Perpendicular windows on the north and south walls. Ashlar buttressing and coping. Chancel has one 2-light one 1-light Perpendicular window in south wall, one 1 light Perpendicular window in north wall. 4 light Perpendicular east window. South porch. Western tower with ashlar parapet. 4 2-light bell openings. Interior: arcades, both C13, south one with circular piers and octagonal abaci, the north one with octagonal piers. C13 chancel arch. There is a Norman tympanum, not in situ, on the west wall of the south aisle which is a fragment of the original building. Wall monument with two kneeling figures to James Harrington dated 1613. Wall mounted collection of C19 and earlier musical instruments.

Ripley (Surrey), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 17' 56.864" N, 0° 29' 36.704" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1188603>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalen&gridref=TQ0556>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Ripley

GV II*

Church. C12 chancel with nave of 1846 by B. Ferrey and aisle of 1869 by Sir T. G. Jackson. Puddingstone and flint rubble with sandstone dressings to chancel; flint rubble with ashlar dressings to remainder; all under plain tiled roofs with gable crosses. Nave with aisle to north, porch to south, chancel to east and gabled bellcote on west end. Lancet windows to nave, all on cill course with roll-moulding and hood string course above, nook shafts to edges. Windows alternate with offset buttresses. C12 and C13 lancet windows to chancel, 2 on north and south sides, clasping buttresses to east end. 3-light, pointed arch, window to east under quatrefoil roundel. Roundel window to east end of north aisle and larger 3-light windows to north wall of aisle. C20 church hall extension to north. 5-light west window - 2 lancets open and 3 blocked - with jamb shafts and mouldings. Narrow door under hood mould, deeply-recessed with jamb shafts flanking. Gabled porch to south with arched and studded door. Two orders of jamb shafts and 4-roll mouldings to arch. Interior:- 4 bay arcade to north aisle with alternate round and octagonal piers. Hood mouldings to arches and braced kingpost roof to

north aisle, windbraced king- post roof to nave. Narrow chancel arch to Norman chancel. Originally rib-vaulted roof, now renewed, the walls have intricate scalloped capitals to round columns in angles and triple attached columns in centre of north and south walls - intended to take the main ribs of the vault. Enriched, diamond pattern and stiff leaf, flower like ornament to string course. Black and white stone floor. Blocked square openings to west, north and south walls. Fittings: Arched piscina in east wall of chancel. C19 stone font to north west corner, circular, with 4 lobes on round pier and central octagonal stem. Late C19 organ. C19 pews. Stained glass: North East window 1901 by A. J. Dix. Further window by Paul Woodroffe. Monuments: South wall. Wall monuments to Duncomb Stuart, Nathaniel and Anne Stuart 1729. Veined grey marble, round arched panel with darker stone arch. Fluted pseudo- pilasters on white pedestals under keystone arch. South wall: Monument to John and Francis Chatfield 1765. Grey slate with white stone inscription, crowned by draped urn on fluted apron.

Rodborough (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 44' 18.326" N, 2° 13' 41.772" W

<http://www.rememberingrodborough.org.uk/people-places/churches/st-mary-magdalene-church/>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Rodborough

The parish has two primary schools, several public houses, a large hotel called The Bear of Rodborough Hotel and a community hall. It is home to the historic Winstones Ice Cream Factory. It has a large and active Christian community who attend the Church of England parish church of St. Mary Magdalene or Rodborough Tabernacle United Reformed Church, and its various clubs and societies include a football club, a Scout group and a mother and toddler network.

St. Mary Magdalene, Rodborough, as it would have appeared during Herod Liddiard's time. Illustration from 'Rodborough and its Parish Church,' by Rev. L. V. Miller, published in 1933. Thanks to Julie Mountain, Chair of the 'Remembering Rodborough Project,' for submitting this image - see footnote 3.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/19730>

St Mary Magdalene is a parish church with an early C16 west tower. The body of the church dates largely from 1842, to a design by Thomas Foster and Son of Bristol, with 1895 additions by FS and FW Waller all in the Decorated style. The roof pitches have some missing or fractured stone slates and the rainwater goods need an urgent overhaul.

Rotherham-Whiston (South Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 24' 18.547" N, 1° 19' 22.692" W

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101192880-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-whiston>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_%27s_church,_Whiston,_South_Yorkshire

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Whiston

GV II*

Church. C12 west window now built into east wall of C13 tower, south doorway also C13; south wall rebuilt C15; extensive rebuilding of 1881-83 by John Oldrid Scott including addition of new nave and chancel to north of old axis; south porch, vestry and part of tower also of this date. Earliest work rubble sandstone, C15 work ashlar, C19 work dressed sandstone; Welsh slate and lead roofs. South-west tower; old 3-bay nave and 2-bay chancel now forms south aisle and chapel to C19 4-bay nave and 3-bay chancel; north vestry, south porch. Tower: north and west walls of early rubble work, other walls refaced C19 with added diagonal buttresses. Chamfered and moulded plinth. Lancet west window, 4-centred-arched belfry openings with louvres beneath two, square, decorated panels. String course with gargoyles beneath frieze with foiled panels, embattled parapet steps up to crocketed pinnacles. Tiled pyramidal roof with weathervane. Nave: south aisle has chamfered plinth, wave-moulded band and angle buttresses. C19 gabled porch with 2-light Y-tracery window to left and two 4-centred, 3-light windows to right, all with hoodmoulds. String course beneath embattled parapet with end pinnacles. C19 north wall of nave has four 3-light windows with buttresses to each bay. Paired west doors with pointed arches and foliage-carved spandrels, 4-light west window with hoodmould. Gable copings with crosses. Lower chancel has chamfered plinth and diagonal buttresses flanking 3-light Perpendicular-style east window. Two 2-light windows to each side wall. Gabled, 2-storey, north vestry with ogee west doorway and 2 octagonal chimneys. South chapel as aisle but with diagonal east buttress, central buttress, priest's door and square-headed 2-light and 3-light windows. Interior: pointed south doorway with tall cavetto-moulded arch. Double-chamfered tower arch beneath C12 west window. In corners of tower are 4 massive timber posts which formerly supported the bell frame. C19 aisle arcade with compound keeled piers and one octagonal pier, carved capitals, moulded arches with continuous hoodmould. Marble wall monuments in south aisle. 2 medieval grave slabs, one in the base of the tower, the other north of the chapel altar. Stained glass: east window by Clayton and Bell, 1883; west window of same date by Kemp, 2 later windows in aisle also by Kemp.

Rothwell (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 28' 42.236" N, 0° 16' 9.35" W

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101165336-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-rothwell>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=113699922>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

GVI

Parish Church. Late C11, C12, restored 1892 by J. D. Sedding. Coursed ironstone rubble, ironstone ashlar, slate roofs. West tower, nave with north and south aisles, south porch and rectangular chancel. Late C11 west tower with stepped plinth. Round headed west doorway with voussoirs and outer roll, plain tympanum, large impost blocks and rectangular C20 plank door. Small round headed light above. Small round headed light on north side with fragments of stringcourse and east of it. 2 similar lights one above the other on south side with fragment of stringcourse just below upper light. Flat stringcourse and bell openings on all 4 sides. Bellopenings consist of paired narrow round headed lights divided by single shaft with cushion capital. Upper moulded stringcourse with C19 parapet above. West end of north aisle plain with coped gable end. Narrow angle 2 stage buttress to north. Low plinth. 3 C19 windows, each of paired pointed lancets, alternate with 3 more 2 stage buttresses. Plain

clerestory. East end of north aisle has plinth and single C19 lancet. East end nave has coped gable with finial. Low plinth runs round chancel with single C19 lancet in north side. C19 pointed east window of 3 lights with reticulated tracery, hoodmould and head label stops. Coped gable and finial above. Single C19 lancet in south side of chancel. Single mid C12 lancet in east end of south aisle. Plinth runs under south side. 2 stage angle buttress to south and 2 C19 windows, each of 2 pointed lights with quatrefoil and hoodmould, with 2 stage C19 buttress in between. C12 porch with pointed south doorway with chamfered surround. C19 coped gable and finial. Interior south doorway with painted double chamfered arch and jambs. West side of south aisle has C11 corner buttress banded by 6 stringcourses, C11 interior tower arch with round voussoired head and large impost blocks that continue north and south into nave's east wall. Mid C12 north and south round headed arcades of 3 bays. Semicircular north west respond with cable necking scalloped capital and grooved abacus. Pier to east has a block capital with squat scallops on underside. Soffit of arch above decorated with a roll flanked by chevron. Second pier to east has similar squat scallops with cable necking. Soffit of arch above deviated by fillet flanked by single rolls. Easternmost respond has cable necking and scalloped capital with soffit of arch above decorated by roll flanked with single hollows. Slightly later south arcade with capitals decorated with taller, slenderer scallops. Bases have triple rolls. Westernmost bay's soffit decorated with roll flanked by chevron. Central bay's soffit decorated with 3 rolls and easternmost by roll flanked by single hollows. Late C19 double chamfered pointed chancel arch. Late C19 timber roof of nave and ornate panelled ceiling to chancel. Late C19 pink marble altar inscribed with gold cross and grapes. Ornate late C19 screen with grapes, thistles and rosehips. Late C19 pulpit, pews and octagonal font on 8 clustered columns.

Roxton (Bedfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 10′ 36.757″ N, 0° 18′ 52.657″ W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1114927>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Roxton,_Bedfordshire

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Roxton

Details

GV II*

Parish Church. C14 and C15. Brown cobblestones with ashlar dressings. Slated roofs. Chancel, S vestry, nave, S aisle, W tower. C14 chancel: C19 E window. C14 2-light windows to NE and SE, tracery restored. N doorway has C19 stonework. 3-light NW window circa 1500. C14 2-bay arcade, originally opening onto S chapel, now leading to late C19 vestry. Chancel arch reworked C19. Nave: Early C14 3-bay S arcade. N wall has 2 C14 windows, C14 doorway, and late C15 3-light window similar to that in chancel. S aisle: S wall has 3 C15 square-headed 3-light windows and C14 blocked doorway. W wall also has square-headed 3-light window. Plain parapets to above blocks. C15 W tower: not divided into stages. NE and SW angles have buttresses up to embattled parapet. W doorway, surmounted by 3 windows, different one on each floor. Other elevations have windows to belfry only. Interior: C14 octagonal font on chamfered shaft and 4 octagonal columns. Chancel has panelled altar tomb to Roger Hunt (d 1438) with shields and brass plate. Nave N wall has plain C14 recessed tomb with mutilated female effigy. Remains of road stair to SE of nave. C15 rood screen dado, each half of 6 panels, each panel painted with figure of saint, all mutilated. C19 and C20 pewing and roofs.

Ruckinge (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 3' 55.624" N, 0° 53' 18.103" E

https://web.archive.org/web/20110428034040/http://romneydeanery.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=37&Itemid=70

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Ruckinge

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ruckinge

The parish church of St Mary Magdalene Ruckinge, with other Norman churches on the 'Clay Hills' which separate Romney Marsh from the Weald, is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. It was in the Hundred of Newchurch, and stands at the foot of higher ground close to the Royal Military Canal, overlooking the Marsh. An ancient spelling of the village name was Ruckinges, which probably meant 'Rough Meadow'. The main structure of the building is of 12th Century origin, although there was previously a Saxon church on this site. The top of the tower was rebuilt during the 13th Century. Most of the windows date from the 14th Century, when the church was largely rebuilt. The structure has hardly changed since.

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol8/pp352-360>

Charities

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave to this parish an annuity of 20s. paid out of lands in Romney Marsh, occupied by Mr. Stone, of Great Chart, which is yearly distributed on New Year's day to the poor, who receive no parish relief.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty, casually forty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a very small building, having at the west end a pointed tower, out of which rises a small slender spire. In the tower there are five bells. It has a middle isle, and two narrow ones coving to it on each side. It has one chancel, and another building at the east end of the south isle, built of flint, with two handsome gothic windows on the south side, and seems to have been a chantry or oratory. It is now made use of to lay the materials in for the repairs of the church. There is a white stone in the north isle, having once had the figures of a man and woman in brass. There are no other memorials or gravestones in the church. On the outside of the steeple, on the west side, there is a very antient Saxon arched door-way, with carved capitals and zig-zag ornaments round it, and some sculpture under the arch. And there is such another smaller one on the middle of the south side of the south isle.

The church of Rucking seems to have been esteemed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury ever since the restoring of it to that church, by the means of archbishop Lanfranc as above mentioned, when, on the allotment of the manor to the priory and monks of Christ-church, the archbishop most probably retained the advowson of this church to himself. His grace the archbishop is the present patron of it.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 14l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 9s. 4d. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred pounds, communicants one hundred. In 1640 it was valued at eightyfive pounds, communicants the same as before. There are about eighteen acres of glebe.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of twopence an acre, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before, under Burmarsh, the rector of Rucking was one of those who met on this

occasion; when it was agreed on all sides, that wool in the Marsh had never been known to have been paid in specie, the other tithes being paid or compounded for.

There is *a modus* of one shilling per acre on all grafs lands in this parish within the Marsh, and by custom, all the upland pays four-pence per acre for pasturage, and one shilling per acre when mowed, no hay having ever been taken in kind, the other tithes are either taken in kind, or compounded for. Formerly the woods of this parish paid tithes, after the rate of two shillings in the pound, according to the money paid for the fellets of them; but in a suit in the exchequer for tithes of wood, anno 1713, brought by Lodge, rector, against Sir Philip Boteler, it was decreed against the rector, that this parish was within the bounds of the Weald, and the woods in it consequently freed from tithes. Which decree has been acquiesced in ever since.

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-181687-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-ruckinge-kent>

Parish church. C12 origin, tower rebuilt C13, arcade and fenestration mainly C14, C15 alterations. Ragstone with plain tiled roof, with timber north porch and leaded spire. Chancel, north chapel, nave with aisles, western tower and north porch. Two stage western tower, the upper section C13 with spire on C12 lower stage, with offset corner buttresses and south-western angle vice. Ogee headed and cusped single and doubled lights. Perpendicular double wave moulded western doorway set within C12 doorway with billet, keel, chevron and roll and fillet moulded orders on double attached columns with scalloped capitals. Paired tre-cusped lights to south aisle with 1 leaded wooden casement. C12 south doorway with chevron and roll moulded outer orders on attached columns, the abaci enriched with zig-zag and billet mouldings. Boldly projecting south chapel with offset corner buttresses and corbelled western chimney, with blocked C18 brick west doorway and cusped Y-tracery fenestration. East end with 2 three light cusped Y-tracery windows with mouchettes, that to chancel with larger, less cusped tracery pattern. Cusped lancets to chancel and Y-tracery fenestration to north aisle, with corner buttresses (repaired with brick). North porch on flint base, with rendered and applied timber upper walls, and damaged cusped and moulded bargeboard with pendant. The porch within is unrestored, with small crown-post roof on cambered and moulded tie beam with moulded wall plate. Fine C14(?) door, with moulded and lapped timbers in hollow-and ovolo-moulded doorway with hoodmould. Interior: wide nave, with mutilated tower arch on octagonal responds, with double chamfered and roll moulded arch. Nearly all the stonework of the arcades badly scaled by fire and some with iron straps; C14 3 bay arcades with octagonal piers and moulded capitals to double chamfered arches. South pier to C14 damaged chancel arch in C15 replacement. Roof of 4 crown posts with lean-to aisles, and simple arch from south aisle to south chapel. Chancel with C19 tie beam, and rafter roof, and double chamfered arch to south chapel, the latter with trussed rafter roof on moulded tie beams. Fittings: cusped ogee headed piscina in east wall of chancel; C17 altar table with fluted frieze and gadrooned cup and cover legs and square floor-level stretchers and mid C18 turned baluster altar rail. Medieval choir stalls to south of chancel with frame of screen to south chapel with simple poppy head bench ends, returned across chancel arch and mirrored on north side, largely by C19 copies, but incorporating 4 C15 or C16 panels with tracery and shields. Cusped and roll moulded shelved piscina in south chapel. Simple octagonal font and base. Heavy C19 wooden Gothic style pulpit. Early C18 screen to tower with raised and fielded panelled base, turned balusters over to cornice with iron spiked top rail. Central door on H hinges. On the south wall of the tower, a reredos, with 4 fluted Doric pilasters, painted to look like marble, with entablature blocks supporting a modillion cornice, the centre raised to pediment, with central segmentally headed commandments board with cloud burst over and Hebrew lettering, flanked by Lord's Prayer and the Creed. Early C19 painted Royal Arms on tower north wall. (See B.O.E. Kent I, 499-500).

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hv6SxllpAKs>

Rusper (West Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 7' 21.835" N, 0° 16' 45.239" W

<https://www.discoverhorshamdistrict.co.uk/things-to-do/horsham/st-mary-magdalene-church-rusper>

<https://rusperchurch.org.uk/>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Rusper

The church at Rusper is in the parish which is furthest from the sea and at 406 feet the highest point in West Sussex. An outstanding east window and pre-Reformation brasses adorn the otherwise simple interior. The list of 45 rectors goes back to the late 1200s, the time of Sussex St. Richard. There are several memorials to the Broadwood family, noted piano makers.

Saint Andrews (Fife), St. Magdalene's Chapel

Koordinaten: 56° 20' 21.768" N, 2° 47' 11.209" W

<http://www.scottishchurches.org.uk/sites/site/id/1475/name/St.+Magdalene%27s+Chapel+St+Andrews+and+St+Leonards+Fife>

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/34298/st-andrews-st-magdalenes-chapel>

St. Magdalene's Chapel, St. Andrews

Introduction

This site, to the south of St. Rule's Church (site no.1472) in the precinct of St Andrews Cathedral, was excavated but the foundations that were revealed have now been covered over. It is thought to have dated to the twelfth century although no trace of it remains. Excavation in the past revealed foundations and part of an early English-style clustered column but it is not certain whether these remains are part of this chapel.

Sandringham (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 49' 42.154" N, 0° 30' 31.478" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Sandringham

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=Church+of+St+Mary+Magdalene+at+Sandringham&gridref=TF6928>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sandringham

St Mary Magdalene Church is a church in Sandringham, Norfolk, England, located just to the southwest of Sandringham House. Members of the British Royal Family attend services when in residence at Sandringham, which normally includes Christmas. The current rector is the Reverend Canon Jonathon Riviere.

History

The Grade II* listed church is dedicated to Mary Magdalene and is described as a small building in the Perpendicular style, "nobly lying on raised ground". The current building dates to the 16th century and was restored by S. S. Teulon in 1855 and Arthur Blomfield in 1890. It is considered to be a noteworthy example of a carrstone building. It is located in the park and is approached from Sandringham House through the garden by "an avenue of fine old Scotch firs".

Much of the decoration and the church's stained glass in the east window was created by Charles Eamer Kempe whom King Edward VII had also commissioned in 1903 to create a stained glass window for Buckingham Palace of his eldest son, Prince Albert, Duke of Clarence. The church's silver altar and reredos were presented to Queen Alexandra by the American department store owner, Rodman Wanamaker, as a tribute to Edward VII. He also presented her with the silver pulpit and a silver 17th-century Spanish processional cross. Of note also is a Florentine marble font and a Greek font dating to the 9th-century.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077615>

II* Parish church, medieval, restored by S.S. Teulon 1855 and A. Blomfield 1890. Dark shell carstone with stone dressings, tiled roof. West tower, nave, chancel and south porch; additions of south transept, north aisle and organ bay, vestibule to south chancel. Tower with stepped diagonal buttresses, embattled parapet with carstone flushwork, crocketed finials, gargoyle to south; polygonal turret to south-east; west window of 3 lights with panel tracery under basket head, rectangular sound holes, segmental headed traceried double square bell openings and clock face of 1898 to all 4 faces. C15 2 storeyed porch with diagonal buttresses, 4-centred arch with round shafts part renewed, carstone flushwork to either side, central tall niche above with ogee head, flanking trefoil headed lights; single trefoil headed lights to porch returns. Porch interior: roof renewed, floor to upper storey lost, reset marble slab now mural with brass arms and inscription to Wm. Cobbis, 1546; south doorway with continuous moulded 4-centred arch. South nave window of 3 lights with panel tracery under 4-centred head. South transept of 1890 with similar window reset, both with figure stops; C19 2-light window with panel tracery to east of transept. South chancel with C19 single light with tracery of 2 daggers. Vestibule c1896 across priests door, in carstone with stone embattled parapet, 2-light window to left, door to right, vestibule the private entrance of H.M. Queen. C19 set back angle buttresses to chancel, 3-light window with panel tracery, 1909. C19 additions to north: vestry with embattled parapet, 2-bay north aisle with 2 gables and window as south aisle, gabled organ bay with blocked doorway, all with diagonal buttresses. C19 gable crosses to porch, chancel and nave. Interior: arch braced nave roof with angel corbels, gilded bosses and quatrefoil frieze of 1921; continuous 4-centred arches to 2 bay north arcade and to south transept of 1890; arch in north aisle between bays; chamfered chancel arch with polygonal jambs, painted hammerbeam chancel roof of 1890; tall tower arch with continuous roll and wave mouldings; panelling to nave, C15 style painted panelling to chancel with Gothick canopies and saints of 1920, panelling to tower with gilded frieze and angels. C15 glass of saints in tracery panels of south window and north west window of aisle, some C17 glass in north aisle. Silver reredos of 1911 showing the Appearance of the Risen Christ inscribed "IN MEMORY OF EDWARD VII THE PEACEMAKER", silver altar of 1920 incorporating the Royal achievement; metal rails with silver angels; Wineglass pulpit of 1924 with silver panels; 10 relief rondels around walls depicting members of the Royal family from Princess Alice 1879 to King George VI in bronze 1952. P. Ashton: A Guide to Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sandringham, 1957 Pitkin Pictorial.

Seaham Harbour (County Durham), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 54° 50' 19.576" N, 1° 20' 36.874" W

<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/church-of-st-mary-magdalen-seaham/>

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Seaham Harbour

The Roman Catholic Church of St Mary Magdalen is located on Harbour Walk in Seaham. There was an influx of Irish immigrants in the 19th century, many of whom came to work at Seaham Harbour, which was built to handle coal mined from the local collieries owned by Lord Londonderry. This resulted in the need for a place of Catholic worship. The foundation stone of the church was laid by Bishop Collins on 23rd August 1906, and the church opened on 19th September 1907. The church was designed by Thomas Axtell of Ryhope, who also built the nearly identical Church of St Joseph at Sunderland. The Church of St Mary Magdalen is a Grade II listed building.

Shabbington (Buckinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 45' 19.616" N, 1° 2' 8.344" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shabbington>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Shabbington

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

The nave and chancel of the Church of England parish church of Saint Mary Magdalene are 11th century. The chancel windows are the 13th century and the Perpendicular Gothic bell-tower is later medieval. The pulpit is Jacobean and was made in 1626. The present nave windows are Victorian Gothic Revival additions. St. Mary Magdalene's is a Grade II* listed building.

The tower has a ring of six bells. All except the treble bell were cast in 1718 by Abraham I Rudhall of Gloucester. Mears and Stainbank of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry cast the treble bell in 1881. There is also a Sanctus bell cast by Thomas I Mears of Whitechapel in 1794. The parish registers date from 1714. St. Mary Magdalene is now part of the Benefice of Worminghall with Ickford, Oakley and Shabbington.

Shearsby (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdelene

Koordinaten: 52° 30' 47.711" N, 1° 4' 59.099" W

<http://www.leicestershirechurches.co.uk/shearsby-st-mary-magdalene/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdelene_church,_Shearsby

Church of St. Mary Magdelene

Mentioned in the Domesday book as Seuesbi/Suesbi or Sueuesbi this small village in south Leicestershire is probably named after a farm or settlement. Alternatively it may be used topographically to describe the hill on which the village stands. The village is nearly nine miles south of Leicester and in the Harborough district.

Nearby to the village is the Shearsby Bath a restaurant and 'wedding venue' that is sited on a 'Holy Well'. It was a spa that was popular during the first half of the 19th century. The waters were held to be efficacious in treating skin diseases, indigestion, rheumatism, bilious and nervous disorders. Analysis of the mineral content revealed the major constituents to be sodium sulphate and common salt (sodium chloride), By 1855 it had fallen out of popularity and today the 'Bath Hotel and Shearsby Spa' now remain as Shearsby Bath.

The church has little of the original fabric although the sedilia, piscina and a crude statue in the north wall of the chancel probably date from the 15th century. The church perched on a hill has a 18th century tower, south porch, nave and chancel.

The unusual Georgian west tower built in 1789 is ashlar faced and topped by a small octagon. The memorial urns are more modern and placed at each corner on the top of the tower. The west doorway has a quatrefoil window over and above an ogee arch. In 1856 the church was restored by F. W. Oridish who restored the interior and the high-pitched roof. The side walls were also rebuilt but were temporarily 'jacked-up' and in 1872 J. Goddard faced them with Enderby granite.

The porch was added in 1877. The stone pulpit is unusual and seems completely different to the rest of the styling within the church which overall has a pleasant character. There are facilities in the village but the church is usually locked outside of normal services.

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101332552-parish-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-shabbington>

GV II*

Parish church. Parts of nave and chancel circa 1100. Chancel remodelled c1340. Nave windows c1340, mostly restored, late C15 west tower. Limestone rubble with dressed quoins. North wall of nave has much c1100 herringbone rubble. Old tile roofs. Two bay chancel, 4 bay nave, west tower, and C19 north porch. Chancel has 3-light east window with intersecting tracery. East bay has window of 2 trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil and tracery. Y tracery to south west window. North west has low side window cills, chamfered jambs and square head. Nave has two 2-light windows, the north east one with moulded caps to nook shafts and moulded rere arch inside. Doorways between, the north one with evidence of c1100 round arched doorway above. Chancel and nave north walls with herringbone coursing. West tower of one stage with 2 sloping west buttresses. Diagonal stair turret at south west. Embattled parapet. West door and west window of 3 cinquefoiled lights and tracery. Ringing chamber has small square-headed windows. Bell chamber has 2-light square headed windows. Interior: Chancel has C19 panelled wagon roof with wall-posts on heavy stone corbels. C18 wall tablets on west wall above chancel arch of 2 continuous square chamfered orders. Herringbone masonry on north part of chancel west wall. 4 bay C15 nave roof has moulded wall plate 4 rough tie beams and queen posts. At east end a short bay has 2 cambered tie beams with wall brackets and curved braces, probably to form canopy over the Rood. Boarded at a lower level than the rest of the roof. Font. Plain octagonal bowl on tapering stem. C14? Piscina in chancel with cinque foil head, stone shaft, original drain. C15. Pulpit dated 1626. Hexagonal with plain moulded panels. Simple carved frieze. Arms of George III on south wall. Raised and fielded panelling to walls of nave to dado level. Screen in tower arch of C17 panelling.

Sheet (Hampshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene*

* Je nach Quelle auch nur Church of St. Mary Magdalen genannt. Da das Oxford Magdalen College in Sheet Besitztümer hat, wäre auch der verkürzte Name sinnvoll.

Koordinaten: 51° 0' 56.75" N, 0° 55' 14.826" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheet,_Hampshire#St_Mary_Magdalene_Church

https://www.google.de/maps/place/The+Church+of+Saint+Mary+Magdalen/@51.0156063,-0.9209102,3a,75y,37.25h,90t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1snuEQUVYV6nH_cwEO6X3IXg!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo2.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DnuEQUVYV6nH_cwEO6X3IXg%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dsearch.gws-prod.gps%26thumb%3D2%26w%3D211%26h%3D120%26yaw%3D37.248768%26pitch%3D0%26thumbfov%3D100!7i13312!8i6656!4m5!3m4!1s0x487437e2d0c9cbab:0xdf5947e63558a05f!8m2!3d51.0157375!4d-0.9207688

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sheet

History

The church was made possible by the financial generosity of John Bonham Carter, whose father had been MP for Petersfield. It was designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield and consecrated by Bishop Vincent Ryan on 10 September 1868. By 1878 there had been 150 baptisms. The longest serving incumbent was George Sampson, who served from 1897 to 1910, during which time he baptised 344 children. Inside the church is a Bath Banner given to the church by a worshipper Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Osborne Willis, a Knight Commander of the Order. The priest at Sheet has always been Chaplain at Churcher's College but during World War Two he also ministered at Westmark Camp, a school for children evacuated from Portsmouth. After the war the population of the parish gradually grew as new roads spread out from Petersfield. In 1990 Sheet became a parish in its own right, the Rev Peter Ingrams changing his job title from Priest in charge to Vicar.

Building

The foundation stone was laid in 1867. It is built of local stone with Bath Stone dressing in the Early Decorated style. The reredos was donated by Mary, widow of John Bonham Carter after his death in 1905. The family also have several memorial stained glass windows within the church. In 1997 it was discovered the mortar between the stones was being used as nests by Mason bees, necessitating a major repair.

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101093582-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-sheet>

II

1868-9 by Sir Arthur Blomfield.

MATERIALS: Local coursed rubble, with Bath stone dressings and a pitched tile roof.

PLAN: Nave (with no aisles) and chancel separated by a chancel arch, with a large tower and steeple on its south side featuring a clock and bell, and vestry, opposite the tower on the north side.

EXTERIOR: A Gothic Revival style church to a simple plan. The nave is of four bays and the chancel of two, separated by a chancel arch. The tower is the dominating feature. Consisting of three stages with stepped angle buttresses, it is surmounted by a shingled eight sided broach spire with a clock face in the base of the spire on four sides. The nave bays are delineated on the northern façade by stepped buttresses as well as cusping buttresses to the south corners. The porched entrance is within the second bay on the south side. Early English, designed in the style of the C13, it is memorable for its tall spire and rock-faced masonry.

At the E end is a large window of three single lights and traceries, with stained glass based on cartoons by Henry Holiday, installed in 1886. At the W end is a splayed mullioned window with a roundel. Windows on the north side of the chancel have plate tracery with clover-leaf aperture, elsewhere they have flowing tracery decoration. There is stained glass in some of the nave windows.

INTERIOR: The church is open to the roof structure, of double trusses on alternate principal rafters, and collar beams with alternate collar braces. The wall beams rest on stone corbels. The capitals on each side of the chancel arch are enriched with naturalistic lilies and passion flowers.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: The reredos is an alabaster framed panel of opus sectile depicting two kneeling angels bearing scrolls amid vine branches and ears of corn, installed in 1907. A number of memorials to local soldiers and notable people are present. Adjacent to the organ on the south wall of the chancel, built by Norman and Beard and donated, in 1913 by Phillip and Thomas Tillard to replace a harmonium, is a memorial dedicated to Katherine Cavill, organist for 18 years, who died in 1911. Other memorials include one to William Guy - Lance Corporal 9th Queens Royal Lancers, killed in action at Leuwfontain, South Africa, September 27th 1901 age 24 years; and to Philip Algernon Tillard and Thomas Atkinson Tillard both killed in action in 1916. There is a simple circular stone font with carvings of Christian emblems around the outside rim.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: The Cornish granite war memorial, with its Roll of Honour to members of the parish who were killed in both World Wars, to the east of the church is separately listed at Grade II (UID 494651).

HISTORY: The Church of St. Mary Magdalene is built on land donated by John Bonham-Carter MP of Adhurst St Mary, and was consecrated in 1868 and dedicated to St Mary. The name was later changed to St Mary Magdalene. Sheet only acquired parish status in 1989; before then it had formed part of Petersfield. It was built in 1868-9, by Mr Fletcher of Salisbury at a cost of £3,000 raised by local subscription, to the design of one of the most active and successful church architects of the Gothic revival, Arthur William Blomfield (1829-99), fourth son of Bishop Charles J Blomfield of London (bishop 1828-56). Blomfield was articled to PC Hardwick and began independent practice in 1856 in London. His early work is characterised by a strong muscular quality and the use of structural polychrome often with continental influences. He became diocesan architect to Winchester, hence a large number of church-building commissions are to be found throughout the diocese. He was also architect to the Bank of England from 1883. Blomfield was knighted in 1889 and was awarded the RIBA's Royal Gold Medal in 1891. Blomfield's sons joined their father in the practice, Charles James (1862-1932), in 1890, and Arthur Conran (1863-1935). Like many another practice they kept the great man's name in the title after his death in 1899. The tower and steeple were built at a cost of £500 by the late Bishop Sumner (1790-1874) as a thank-offering on his recovery from a protracted illness. The four-faced clock was financed by public subscription and installed in 1905.

Sherborne-Castleton (Dorset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 49' 51.247" N, 1° 45' 22.99" W

<https://www.sherborneabbey.com/our-churches/about-castleton-church/>

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DOR/Castleton>

About the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Castleton

Castleton and Newland, now integral parts of Sherborne, were once separate Boroughs, each with its own court and its peculiar rights and liberties. Newland Borough was created in 1227-8 by Richard le Poore, Bishop of Salisbury, as was Castleton slightly later. Castleton, from its founding in Norman times and for several centuries thereafter, lay apart from Sherborne and, as its name implies, was an isolated adjunct to the great 12th century castle built by Bishop Roger of Salisbury. Outside the curtain wall of his castle, Roger built a Norman church, dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene, "visible on the isle where the castle stands". This

building - Castleton's earliest parish church - the bishop intended, no doubt, for the use of his tenants and retainers who, drawn into a close colony outside the Castle walls, formed what was to become some hundred years later the Borough of Castleton. This church stood overlooking "Maudlin Close".

The little Norman building was still standing in its tiny churchyard of one-third of an acre when Sir Walter Raleigh first came to Sherborne in 1592. Raleigh got permission to demolish the old church; this done, he built a new one where the present church of Castleton now stands. The new building, finished in 1601, appears to have been structurally a very poor substitute for the 450-year-old church he destroyed, since it was described as "very ruinous" a mere hundred years later. It is possible, however, that the new church may have suffered damage in the two sieges of Sherborne Castle during the Civil War. Anyway, in 1714, the 5th Lord Digby built the present church, partly at his own charge and partly by subscription. It was dedicated as before to Saint Mary Magdalene and consecrated on 7th September, 1715. The lay-out of the new church showed a break with earlier tradition. Now the object was to emphasise the importance of Bible reading and preaching. Chancels at this period disappeared or became, as at Castleton, mere recesses. To begin with the new church had an east window, but soon after this was blocked; its outline is still visible on the outside. The Church is remarkable in that, while it was planned as a "preaching" church, it continued the Gothic tradition in its arcades and window arrangement; it must have been one of the last. More than a hundred years was to elapse before Gothic was revived as a church style in this part of the country.

The Church was full of character - and was justly admired by Alexander Pope who wrote: "The next pretty thing that caught my eye was a neat chapel for the use of the town's people (who are too numerous for the cathedral). My Lord modestly told me he was glad I liked it, because it was of his own architecture."

Castleton church, fronted by the pleasant 17th and 18th century buildings opposite, is now a quiet bye-water of Sherborne. It is good to think that the solitary bell of St Mary Magdalene, as it calls worshippers to church, continues a tradition that has lasted more than 800 years.

Shippon (Berkshire/Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 40′ 44.152″ N, 1° 18′ 21.758″ W﻿ / ﻿

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/BRK/Abingdon/StMaryMagdaleneShippon>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Shippon

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Shippon

The parish church of St Mary Magdalene was built in 1855 to a design of Gilbert Scott.

<http://www.communityfirstoxon.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Shippon-St.-Helen-Without-Plan-Parish-Plan-2010.pdf>

The middle years from 1650 onwards seem to have started a decline in Shippon. There were the after effects of the Civil War and probably a degree of civil unrest. The Chapel in Shippon fell into disuse. By 1673 the Church reports quote "we have had no divine service for 20years" and by 1705 repair work is "still in progress". By 1749 the Chapel was still unfit for use. The Chapel is thought to have been near the village green, almost opposite the old vicarage.

Improvements in farming methods and the increasing price of corn during the Napoleonic Wars led to the "enclosures" when common land was enclosed. John Wesley's advocacy of

Methodism was part of an increased interest in religion in the early nineteenth century, which led eventually to the building of the present St Mary Magdalene Church. Interestingly, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott [who also designed The Martyrs Memorial, St Giles, Oxford and St Michael's Church, Park Road, Abingdon]. The Church was consecrated in 1855 in the presence of about six hundred people, according to Jackson's Oxford Journal. [...]

Farms disappeared, the road from Abingdon to Gozzards Ford was closed, large areas were fenced in, houses were built for married quarters, runways were laid, hangars erected, workshops and administrative offices were built and RAF Abingdon was opened. The whole complexion of Shippon had changed with the influx of so many people. The RAF Chaplains assisted in the running of St Mary Magdalene.

South Bersted (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 47' 38.249" N, 0° 40' 30.515" W

<https://www.southbersted.org.uk/history.htm>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Bersted#/media/File:South_Bersted_Church_3.JPG

Church of St. Mary Magdalene

The Anglican parish church of Saint Mary Magdalene is mainly 13th century including the tower. Beginning as a chapel of Pagham it was a separate parish including Bognor by 1465. South Bersted C of E primary school has gained bronze and silver awards as an Eco-school.

History

Serving the communities of South Bersted and beyond since 1254

The Church

The present church at South Bersted dates back to 1405, when it was consecrated and dedicated by the Bishop Reade of Chichester before a large congregation. The church incorporated most of the features of an original church, which had been a focal point of Bersted since the mid thirteenth century, with John Farndon the first named Vicar, in 1254. The village of Bersted itself, known by its Saxon name 'Beorghamsted' (translating to 'Hill village place' in modern English), was part of the Hundred of Pagham given to St Wilfred by Caedwalla all the way back in the 7th century, and transferred by him to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who remains the Church's patron. Bersted acquired Parish Rights in 1200, but it is known that a Saxon chapel dedicated to St Bartholomew was sited in Bersted and possibly connected with a small monastery in North Bersted. No architectural remains have been found, but some stones bearing a Saxon stonemason's mark were discovered and built into the north wall of the chancel over the vestry door.

With the building of the present church, four large buttresses were added outside to strengthen the old church's tower, and, inside the tower, the outer and larger arch was filled in. Italian-style frescoes were painted on the pillars and you can still see the traces of one of them (depicting St Christopher bearing Jesus over water) on the third pillar in the north aisle. The faint marks of a Mass clock may also just be seen at the east end of the south aisle. It is thought that the chancel was added in the 15th or 16th century, and at some stage internal galleries were built, where congregations would once have sat to worship, looking down on the rest of the church from above.

The church has undergone several stages of re-ordering, beginning with a complete re-pewing by Thomas Gray of Shripney in 1729. Since then, the unsightly box pews in which individual families would have sat, closed in by small doors, have been removed, along with the

galleries, as part of extensive restoration work between 1879 to 1881. This left the main church structure unchanged, but with new pews and choir stalls, and the old thatched roof, which came down very low and was in a deplorable state, was cleared away and replaced with the present tiled roof. To commemorate this restoration, there is a bust of Archbishop Tait of Canterbury over the north door, and corbels of Queen Victoria and Bishop Durnford of Chichester on either side of the chancel arch. Further re-ordering took place in 1986, when four pews were removed at the front of the nave to create extra space for services and, only in 2001, additional pews were removed from the front and back of church to create space now used for coffee and fellowship after services.

All the windows are the work of James Powell and Sons of Whitefriars, London - the three-light east window replacing a two-light one and depicting two incidents in the life of Mary Magdalene: her conversion and the appearance of Jesus to her after His Resurrection. A further Powell window was placed at the east end of the south aisle in 1905.

To commemorate the 550th anniversary of the consecration of the church, a small clergy vestry was added to the north east corner in 1955. Then, in 1967, a side chapel was created in the north choir aisle, furnished in memory of Arthur Frederick Ashberry, and a window was placed there in 1896 in memory of the Reverend Eric Wells, Vicar for twenty-two years.

For a long time, the church was served by a wooden hall in Gordon Avenue, but this was replaced in 1969 by the present brick hall adjoining the churchyard. This was extensively renovated earlier this decade to provide additional facilities and kitchen and office space. It continues to serve several local organisations as well as Church groups and events.

Interesting Features

The Spire

The distinctive bulge in the shape of our steeple has been caused by the king post being bent slightly in the middle. The interior of the spire is entirely of heart of oak, on which 12,000 oak shingles were fastened. In 1957, the spire was re-shingled and the roof re-tiled. Further retiling was carried out in 1957.

The Organ

The original organ in the west gallery was presented to the Vicar in 1849 by the parishioners. The keys could be pushed out of sight, and it could be played like a barrel organ by handle with a limited selection of hymn tunes. In 1881 a new organ was installed by Walkers, and the present one was installed by them in 1955.

The Font

The current font, from 1898, replaced one from the 13th century. Its oak cover with wrought iron handles was presented by Sunday School teachers and children in 1900. Fragments of an old font, possibly from an earlier church, can also be seen.

Parish Chest

Dating from about 1200, this oak chest behind the back pews was originally intended for holding the priestly vestments, but was used between 1538 and 1827 to store the church registers, meticulously kept since 1564. Now, these records (including church registers of baptism, marriages and burials since 1564) are looked after by the West Sussex County Council Records department. Also amongst the church archives are a plan, register and index of monumental inscriptions in the churchyard. Additionally, records of the Church School held by the Record Office include Head Teachers' Log Books dating back to 1878.

The Bells

Three bells are contained in the belfry - one dating from 1610, one from 1614, and one from much later, in 1833. The tenor bell weighs in at well over half a ton.

Village stocks

The remains of the 15th century village stocks, originally sited opposite the church, near the present footpath, were for a period held in the church's tower. They are now viewable in Bognor Museum.

The Churchyard

Churchyards might at first sight be perceived as rather dull places, but in fact the inscriptions on headstones and monuments can tell us a great deal about life in our parish in former times. Some are intriguing and amusing, not always intentionally so (for instance, Charles Madgwick's inscription in 1889: "A loving husband, a kind father, deeply regretted by all who knew him"...), and of course they can offer key information for family historians. Furthermore, South Bersted was the oldest and principal church in Bognor and, as such, its churchyard became the final resting place of many local worthies and some of wider celebrity as the town grew in importance.

For instance, the founder of Bognor, Sir Richard Hotham, was buried in the church under the staircase leading to the north gallery in 1779, but he was re-interred in the churchyard grave of Mr and Mrs Talmy-Turner during the restoration work, near the south east corner of the chancel. His memorial tablet can be seen inside the church on the west wall.

Also laid to rest in South Bersted churchyard is Mary Wheatland, proprietress of the bathing machine and Bognor's famous bathing lady who taught people to swim and saved many lives. There are tales, too, to be told of the churchyard. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, Bersted was described as 'a haunt of smugglers'. This was almost a cottage industry and involved virtually all ranks of society - even the vicar, it seems, had a part to play! "Brandy for the Parson, Baccy for the Clerk", ran Rudyard Kipling's Smuggler's Song. Tales of hiding booty in churchyard tombs are all part of smugglers' folklore - alas, they didn't tend to write each other letters, or keep minute books of their activities, so we are not over endowed with authentic records of smuggling. However, for this area there are papers of the 2nd Duke of Richmond, who tried to stamp out smuggling, and there are also court records for those cases which were detected by the excise men. There are even sound recordings made long ago with the descendents of smugglers.

Parish Records and churchyard monumental inscriptions

West Sussex Record Office in Chichester holds the parish records for South Bersted, including church registers of baptisms, marriages and burials dating back to 1564.

A complete register and index of the inscriptions of the gravestones and a plan of the entire churchyard can also be consulted at the Record Office. This is a heroic project completed thirty years ago by local historian Ron Iden and transcribing over 1750 inscriptions - many of which are not so readable today.

Records of the Church School can also be found at the Record Office and include Head Teacher's Log Books dating back to 1878.

South Holmwood (Surrey), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 11' 25.555" N, 0° 19' 27.386" W

https://www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/themes/places/surrey/mole_valley/holmwood/south_holmwood_church_of_st_mary_magdalene/

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene

[%27s_Church,_South_Holmwood](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, South Holmwood

The church of St Mary Magdalene sits to the west of the Horsham road directly opposite what was the great carriage drive to Holmwood House (later Holmwood Park).

It was largely endowed by Mrs Charlotte Larpent of Holmwood House and her mother, Mary Ann Arnold. Designed by John Burges Watson, it was built in 1838. The original church was a small, simple and pleasingly rustic church, seating only 275. It had neither spire nor tower. A modest vicarage by the same architect was built for the first vicar, the Reverend John Sutton Utterton, the following year. The vicarage was much enlarged during the time of the next incumbent, Edmund Dawe Wickham, an independently wealthy man with a large family. The parish of Holmwood was created from parts of Dorking and Capel parishes. Part of the parish was removed when Coldharbour parish was created in 1848, with a swathe of land to the north being added in recompense. In 1874, when North Holmwood parish was established, that area was removed.

In 1842 a chancel was added, designed by James William Wild. This added 150 to the seating capacity. So much has the church been extended, with the addition of a tower, that it is now scarcely recognisable as the simple church of 1838.

The church contains memorials or commemorative windows to John Gough Nichols, the antiquarian publisher of *The Gentlemans Magazine*, and to Admiral Sir Leopold Heath. George Rennie, the civil engineer and bridge builder, is buried in the churchyard, as is porn star Mary Millington.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1378100>

The list description should be amended to read:-

Church. Originally a chapel built in 1837-8, Mr J B Watson, the gift of Mrs Arnold. Chancel added in 1842 by J Wild, North aisle added in 1845, possibly by J P Harrison. Tower added in 1850 and South aisle by St Aubyn completed in 1863. Sandstone blocks on the tower, sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings to remainder, all under plain tiled roofs. Aisled nave with chancel to east and tower to west. Tower: 3 stages with offset diagonal buttresses and string courses between each stage on North and South faces only. Double lancet openings to top stage, decorated style window to west face of lower stage. Three trefoil-head and roundel windows to south aisle on sill course, with hood moulds over. Renewed lancet fenestration on pentice roofed north aisle. Corbelled eaves to chancel in the angle with the south aisle.

Corbelled eaves to chancel in the angle with the south aisle. Bellcote on roof at junction of nave and chancel. Gabled stone porch to south with hood moulding and foliage or stops to entrance. Corbelled surround to studded door. Interior:- Round pier arcades with roll moulded plinths, 3 piers on each arcade, half-octagonal responds to east ends. Billeted braces on south aisle roof with double row of windbraces above. Chamfered and corbelled tower arch semi-circular responds on chancel arch.

Fittings:- Triple sedilia with flanking aumbry on south chancel wall. Arcaded and gilded reredos behind altar and arcaded rear arch to east-window. C19 and early C20 panelling in chancel and stone floor. Panelled pulpit on stone plinth. Octagonal, plain tub front on squat multi-shaft stem.

Monuments:- Wall monument to Mr G Rennie on west wall. Bridge building and designer.

South Marston (Wiltshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 35' 25.519" N, 1° 43' 9.883" W

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/496548>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene,_South_Marston

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, South Marston

Small medieval parish church with west tower. Built of rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings. The earliest part of the church is the nave built about 1140AD.

South Molton (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 1' 6.859" N, 3° 50' 5.932" W

<http://www.britainexpress.com/counties/devon/churches/south-molton.htm>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Church&gridref=SS7125>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, South Molton

The large medieval church of St Mary Magdalene dominates the market town of South Molton, and its tower is easily visible anywhere near the town. The building we see today is the third on the site. Very little is known of the earliest church, but it must have been built in the late Saxon or early Norman period, for there is a church and 4 priests recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086.

It was rebuilt around 1150, but that second church was itself completely rebuilt in the 15th century to give us the attractive Perpendicular Gothic building we see today. The medieval building was restored in the 19th century. The oldest part of the building are the side walls of the chancel, which are about 800 years old.

The aisles were widened in 1826 to accommodate the growing population of South Molton. In 1865 architect Charles Giles raised the roof and inserted clerestory windows, flooding the interior with light. Most of the colourful stained glass is from the Victorian period.

Records show that a chantry chapel stood on the south side of the graveyard as early as 1449. There was originally a spire atop the tower, but in 1751 the spire was struck by lightning, melting some of the roof lead. The spire was replaced with ironwork covered with lead. Look for a gate in the north wall of the churchyard. The unremarkable gate is a reminder of one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of South Molton. In 1655 a Royalist rebellion against Oliver Cromwell's rule broke out in the West Country. A group of 300-400 rebels were trapped by Cromwell's troops in South Molton and defeated in a fight lasting 3 hours. A Royalist leader named Sir Joseph Wagstaffe escaped from his pursuers by jumping his horse over the churchyard wall. The gate was added after the episode, and even today is known as Wagstaffe's Gate.

The South Molton Green Men

The Victorian restoration thankfully preserved the medieval font and beautifully carved stone pulpit, both 15th century. The pulpit is a gem, richly carved with figures of saints. To the left of the chancel arch is a peculiar Green Man carving. The Green Man is an ancient symbol thought to represent fertility, later adapted by the Christian church.

Most Green Men are depicted with vines or foliage issuing from their mouths, but in this case the Green Man has foliage flowing from his finger tips. The figure is thought by some historians to represent the master mason responsible for the 15th century church.

There are 11 more Green Men scattered throughout the church, though the others are more traditional, showing foliage flowing from the figure's mouth.

There are more beautifully carved figures on 3 column capitals in the nave. The scenes are fascinating, offering an insight into medieval life. One scene shows a woman carrying a pitcher, another depicts a woman with 3 giants, while a third shows figures dancing.

There are several interesting memorials, ranging from a simple stone oval mural monument to George Lucy (d. 1727), to an ornately gilded and painted memorial from 1692, too worn for the name of the deceased to be read. The most interesting memorial to my eyes is a lovely wall monument to Edward Broad, 1684, with symbols of mortality flanking an oval carving supported by 4 angels. The symbols include a skull, an hourglass, gravedigger tools, and a coffin. Rising above the pews nearest the organ are iron standards used to hold the maces of the corporation of South Molton during civic ceremonies.

Visiting

The church is easily accessed off Broad Street (The Square) or North Street. Usually open to visitors daily. I loved visiting the church, especially to see the fascinating Green Men figures.

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101317855-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-south-molton>

GV I

Parish Church of South Molton. Mainly C15 restored in C19. Built of sandstone rubble with slate roof. West tower of 4 stages with buttresses. Crenellated parapet with finials. Grotesque waterspouts. Nave and north and south aisles. South porch with sundial. Good traceried windows but glass is Victorian. 5-bay nave with fine carved capitals. Fine C15 pulpit and stone font. Good C18 wall monuments.

Southampton (Hampshire), Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 50° 54' 25.772" N, 1° 24' 19.624" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol2/pp205-206>

<http://sotonopedia.wikidot.com/page-browse:hospital-of-st-mary-magdalen>

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, SOUTHAMPTON

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Southampton, frequently styled in the town accounts Le Maudelyne, was founded by the burgesses, at their own cost, as a refuge for lepers, in or about 1172-3, when there is a claim for allowance on the Pipe Roll of £1 3s. 2d. for land given to the lepers of Southampton. It was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1179 to the priory of St. Denis, by the name of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, but it does not appear that the priory gained any benefit from the hospital till the time of Edward III. Probably it was only assigned to the priory in the first instance in order that they might see that the church or chapel was duly served, and some priest found brave enough to continuously administer to the souls of the lepers.

Originally the burgesses appointed the master or warden of the hospital, but in the reign of Edward I. the Crown claimed the presentation and appointed William Balweys. This intrusion was resisted both by the burgesses and the bishop. The latter, in 1285, appointed Robert, rector of the church of St. Cross, Southampton, at the instance of the burgesses, to the wardenship. (fn. 1) Thereupon Bishop Pontoise was charged with purpresture against the king in seizing the advowson; and at Michaelmas, 1290, when the case was heard, the bishop replied that he had never for himself nor his church made any claim to the advowson, and the sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to seize the wardenship for the Crown. (fn. 2) However, on this followed an inquiry in Easter term, 1291, when the jury found that neither the bishop nor the king had any right to the advowson, but that it had been uninterruptedly exercised by the burgesses until the Crown appointment of William Balweys. (fn. 3) Nevertheless, in 1342, the Crown again claimed the advowson; and on 6 May of that year Edward III. granted to Richard le Paneter the life custody of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Southampton. (fn. 4)

In 1347 the hospital and its possessions were appropriated by the king to the priory of St. Denis, Southampton, in consideration of the poverty of that house, but under covenant that the canons should perform all the duties of the hospital. (fn. 5) This grant was confirmed by Richard II. in 1390. These grants show that there was from the first a definite obligation to maintain a chantry for a priest to celebrate on certain days.

According to the old ordinances of the Gild Merchant of Southampton, the lepers of La Maudeleyne received a pittance of ale from the alms of the gild. (fn. 6)

In November, 1377, a commission was issued to inquire by a jury of the county touching the petition of the prior of St. Denis, which alleged that from time immemorial a penny per tun of wine imported at Southampton, whether by denizens or aliens, had been accustomed to be paid to the warden of the lepers of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen; that the late king granted the hospital and all its profits to the priory, and that he was then hindered in receiving the said penny a tun on wine, which was the greatest part of the hospital's profit. (fn. 7)

At a subsequent inquisition, towards the close of Richard's reign, it appeared that the priory was not carrying out its obligations, and the Crown granted the wardenship to John Newport, clerk; but in 1398 this action was revoked at the suit of the priory. (fn. 8) Neither chantry nor hospital were however being duly supported by the priory, and the buildings were becoming ruinous. In 1401, Henry IV. confirmed the property of the hospital once again to the priory, but tacitly sanctioned the abandonment of all the original scheme for the help of the afflicted poor, simply insisting on their praying for his weal whilst living, and for his soul after death. (fn. 9)

At the dissolution of the priory of St. Denis, the property of this hospital was estimated at an annual income of £16 16s. The house in the fourteenth century stood in 18 acres of land called 'Le Maudelyne,' in the West and East Marlands; the Winchester road now passes through the premises. It also possessed 3 acres in Bove-barre Street, four cottages in Foleflode without the bars, and a few rents in the town and neighbourhood. (fn. 10)

Masters of The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Southampton

William Balweys, in the time of Edward I. (fn. 11)

Robert, rector of St. Cross, 1285 (fn. 12)

Richard le Paneter, 1342 (fn. 13)

John Newport, in the time of Richard II. (fn. 14)

Footnotes

1. Winton. Epis. Reg., Pontoise, f. 77. It is here styled the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.
2. Rolls of Parliament (Rec. Com.), i. 45.
3. Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 19 Edw. I. 225.
4. Pat. 16 Edw. III. pt. 1, m. 5.
5. Ibid. 22 Edw. III. pt. 1, m. 1.
6. Davies' Hist. of Southampton, pp. 139, 449.
7. Pat. 1 Rich. II. pt. 2, m. 19d.
8. Ibid. 21 Rich. II. pt. 1, m. 1.
9. Ibid. 2 Hen. IV. pt. 3, m. 6.
10. Ibid. 22 Rich. II. pt. 2, m. 37; Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, dccxxvii.
11. Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 19 Edw. I. 225.
12. Winton. Epis. Reg., Pontoise, f. 77.
13. Pat. 16 Edw. III. pt. 1, m. 5.
14. Ibid. 21 Rich. II. pt. 1, m. 1.

Mehr:

http://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirstudies/digital/2010s/Vol_67i/

[Morton&Birbeck.pdf](#)

Sparkford (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 1′ 44.382″ N, 2° 33′ 31.882″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Sparkford

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Sparkford

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sparkford

The Anglican Church of St Mary Magdalene in Sparkford, Somerset, England was built in the 14th century. It is a Grade II* listed building.

History

The church was built in the 14th century. In 1824 the church was restored and the nave rebuilt.

The parish is part of the Cam Vale benefice within the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Architecture

The stone building has hamstone dressings and slate roofs. It consists of a three-bay nave and a two-bay chancel with a small chapel and organ to the south. The three-stage tower has an embattled parapet and is supported by corner buttresses.

Most of the interior fittings are from the 19th century, but it does have a 17th-century altar table and pulpit. There are also unusual cast iron benchends.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1243352>

Parish church. C14 and later; nave 1824 by Thomas Ellis. Local grey lias stone cut and squared, Ham stone dressings; Welsh slate roofs over stone slate base courses between coped gables. Four-cell plan of 2-bay chancel, 3-bay nave, south-east vestry and south chapel with organ over, with west tower embracing shallow porch. Chancel mostly C14/15; chamfered plinth, angled corner buttresses, gabled cross coping finial: east window 3-light C15 tracery, set in hollow chamfered recess under square stop arched label; single 2-light window to each side, set flush without labels could be C14 tracery; projecting south-east vestry without buttresses: coped south gable with cross finial; Y-tracery 2-light window in south wall, and segmental pointed arched doorway in west wall. Nave plain, without plinth or buttresses, having simple Y-tracery pointed arched windows, 3 to north and 2 to south, latter flanking projecting chapel and organ chamber, which has matching window in south wall; in both returns fragments of rural character C15 tracery, adapted as 2-light windows to the low level chapel; on west side door at upper level with flight of stone steps and simple wrought iron guide rails. Tower C14/C15 in 3 stages; double plinth, string courses and battlemented parapet corner pinnacles of odd pattern, probably C19; angled corner buttresses to full height, corner gargoyles: west door - the main entrance - has moulded 4-centre arch under square label with square stops, spandrels uncarved; above a C14/15 traceried 3-light window with arched square stop label; at second stage level a shallow statue niche on west side, with very rural detailed flattish canopy; on south side trefoil cusped single light window; to upper stage all round 2-light C15 traceried windows in hollow chamfered recesses without labels, all fitted with timber louvres; in north east corner a square plan stair turret to full height with slit windows. Interior mostly C19 in character, chancel has 3-plane rib and panel roof with bosses; rendered walls, no arch into vestry; chancel arch standard C15 roll and hollow moulded. Nave has similar ceiling, plain walls; tower arch probably C14 with double chamfer mould and bell

capitals, with slim early C19 porch with fielded panel doors to west. Fittings include C19 choirstalls incorporating a number of fine C16 bench ends; a C17 altar table and wood pulpit, the latter with new lower panels having the IHS monogram; font probably C19; nave seats of wood and cast iron, park bench style; good C20 panelling to chapel under organ loft in south wall. One early memorial, a brass plate to Johes Clyke, died 1513, First recorder rector 1297. (Pevsner, Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958).

Spaunton (North Yorkshire), St. Mary Magdalene's Well near Lastingham

Koordinaten: 54° 18' 14.922" N, 0° 53' 30.89" W

<https://www.megalithic.co.uk/article.php?sid=51225>

St. Mary Magdalene's Well, Spaunton

Holy Well or Sacred Spring in Yorkshire (North)

Located between Spaunton Bank Foot and Lastingham, below the road on the North side, tucked under the bank.

This little spring was excavated by Mr. Frank in 1964 and he found possible Saxon and 12th / 13th century pottery fragments. These were deposited in Ryedale Folk Museum in Hutton le Hole.

The spring emerged from a pipe into a stone trough. In 2000 the spring site was re-modelled but the stone trough and carved name plaque retained. There was a blessing ceremony carried out with lots of local villagers attending.

There was a Mary Magdalene Chapel in near-by Appleton-le-Moors in the middle ages. Of course, Lastingham has three Holy Wells and a wonderful crypt in the church.

The well has a lovely ambience and is surrounded by water mint. There has been a "Fairy" sat by the trough for some time and little shells and offerings show it is still thought of as a special place.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20170531112805/http://people.bath.ac.uk/liskmj/living-spring/sourcearchive/fs4/fs4ew1.htm>

This is a spring of sweet clear water issuing from a bank into a stone trough and is thickly covered with water-cress. Above the spring and set into the bank is a slab of local stone with the well's dedication inscribed on it. The well was re-dug in 1964 by a Mr H. Frank and the stone trough was then exposed. Grateful thanks are due to Mr Frank for his work. In his digging he found a sherd of Roman or Saxon ware and pottery of the 13th century. The well has clearly been used for drinking water, or for its healing qualities, or other worship.

Stapleford (Leicestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 45' 19.22" N, 0° 47' 55.187" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Stapleford

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Stapleford,_Leicestershire

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stapleford

St Mary Magdalene's Church is a redundant Anglican church near the village of Stapleford, Leicestershire, England. It is recorded in the National Heritage List for England as a

designated Grade I listed building, and is under the care of the Churches Conservation Trust. It is situated in the grounds of Stapleford Park.

History

The church was built in 1783, having been designed by George Richardson for Robert Sherard, 4th Earl of Harborough. It replaced an earlier church on the site, and functioned as the Sherard family estate church as well as a parish church. Restorations were carried out in 1931 and 1967.

Architecture

Exterior

St Mary's is constructed in limestone ashlar, and is in Gothic Revival style. Its plan consists of a three-bay nave, north and south transepts, a chancel and a west tower containing a porch. The tower is in three stages on a moulded plinth, with string courses, a frieze, and cornices, one of which is carved with Romanesque-style decoration. The parapet is embattled and there are pinnacles at the corners. In the lowest stage is a doorway with a Tudor arch, above which is a two-light window with a pointed arch and Y-tracery. There are similar windows on the north and south sides of the tower, each with a recessed round window below it. The middle stage has a roundel on each side, the one on the west containing a clock face. In the top stage are double lancet bell openings. On each side of the nave are three three-light windows with pointed arches, and at the west end there is on each side a niche above a roundel. The transepts have parapets, and a blank four-light lancet window in each gable. The side walls of the chancel are blank, and at the east end is a four-light lancet window with transoms, on each side of which is a niche. Over the east window is a coronet carved in high relief, and a datestone inscribed with "1783". Around the exterior of the church are carved heraldic shields containing arms of the families married to the Sherards.

In the churchyard are buried the Barons Gretton and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, 5th Baron Ventry, a British Army officer and Anglo-Irish peer.

Interior

The porch in the tower has an octagonal vault containing a central carved boss. The nave has a plaster coved ceiling, with an arcaded cornice, fluted brackets, and is decorated with a lozenge pattern. At the west end is a wooden gallery with a panelled dado. In the west wall of the gallery is a Coade stone fireplace, above which are the Royal arms on a roundel. The ceiling again is decorated with lozenges, and it contains a central oval dome decorated with putti. On the north and south walls of the transepts are roundels containing depictions of doves. At the east end of the chancel is a dado and a frieze, and a central marble reredos, inlaid with the motif of an anchor, and surmounted by a pediment and an urn. On each side of the east window are double lancet Commandment boards. The stalls are arranged along the north and south sides of the nave. The pulpit is octagonal and panelled, and the font consists of a marble bowl on an oak stem.

Most of the memorials were moved from the earlier church. The oldest, dated 1490, is a brass to Geoffrey Sherard and his wife. There is a black and white marble tomb chest dated 1640. The chest bears two life-size reclining effigies and is carved with images of eleven children. There are a number of busts of members of the Sherard family. The finest memorial is that of the 1st Earl by John Michael Rysbrack. It is dated 1732 and consists of a seated woman with a child, and a half-reclining man, all in Roman clothing. There is also a memorial tablet and a hatchment to the 6th Earl, dated 1859. There is a memorial to the businessman, Conservative politician and Olympic gold medalist John Gretton, 1st Baron Gretton, in the church too.

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1176947>

Parish church. 1783, restored 1931 and 1967. Designed by G. Richardson for the 4th Earl of Harborough. Ashlar with ashlar dressings. Gothick style. Chamfered and moulded plinths, string course, frieze of shields with Arms, coped blind arcaded parapet with pinnacles. Rainwater heads dated 1931. West tower, nave, north and south transepts, chancel. West tower, 3 stages, has moulded plinth and string course, frieze and cornices, one of them with Romanesque ornament. Crenellated parapet with 4 pinnacles. First stage has to west, moulded Tudor arched doorway with ogee headed panelled surround with finial in the form of feathers. Margin stile door. Above, 2 light pointed arched window with Y tracery. North and south sides have each a recessed round window and above it a blank 2 light pointed arched window with Y tracery. Second stage has a roundel on each side, that to west containing a clock. Third stage has on each side a double lancet bell opening with fretted shutters. Nave, 3 bays, has on each side 3 light pointed arched windows with intersecting tracery. West end has on each side a roundel and above it a pointed niche. Parapeted north and south transepts have a blank 4 light lancet in each gable. Chancel has blank sides. East end has small central buttress and string course. Above, transomed 4 light lancet with intersecting tracery, flanked by single niches. Above it, a coronet in high relief and a datestone inscribed '1783'. Interior has octagonal vaulted porch below tower with central figurative boss. To east, pointed doorway flanked by single round headed doors. To west, pointed doorway flanked by single round headed recesses. Nave has arcaded cornice and coved plaster ceiling with lozenge patterns and fluted brackets. West end has wooden gallery with 3 Tudor arched openings on each stage, the upper central one gabled. Below, panelled dado and to left, winder stair with stick balusters. Gallery has panelled dado. West side has central Gothic Coade stone fireplace with figurative panel. Above it, Royal Arms in a roundel, flanked by single double ogee lancet panels. Lozenge patterned ceiling with central oval dome containing cherubs. Transepts have panelled plaster vaults. Gable walls have each a roundel containing a dove. Chancel east end has dado and frieze with central inlaid marble reredos with anchor motif, pediment and urn, by R. Brown of Derby. Window above is flanked by double lancet Commandment boards. Fittings of 1783, restored 1967, include longitudinal panelled stalls with candlesticks, traceried reading desk, panelled octagonal pulpit with winder stair, and movable fluted marble font on oak stem. 2 late C17 turned chairs and 7 traceried early C19 chairs. Panelled C18 chest. Late C19 wooden lectern. Memorials include brass, 1490, to Geoffrey Sherard and wife. Black and white marble chest tomb, 1640, to William and Abigail Sherard. Chest has inscribed side panel and Arms at ends, and 2 full size reclining figures plus 11 small figures of children. Above, depressed Gothic arch carrying central obelisk with niche containing bust of Philip Sherard, 1750, flanked by bust of Bennet Sherard, 1770, and Robert Sherard, 1799. Above again, central bust of Bennet Sherard, 1699. Black and white marble chest tomb by M Rysbrack to Robert Sherard and wife, 1732. Chest has inscribed panel to front and above, full size figures of seated woman with child and half-reclining man, all in Roman costume. Behind, obelisk panel with crest and 2 portrait medallions. Tablet and hatchment to the 6th Earl of Harborough, 1859.

Sternfield (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 12' 2.578" N, 1° 29' 50.813" E

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278252>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/of/Sternfield%2C+Magdalene>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sternfield

GV II*

Parish church. Nave, chancel, west tower, south porch, north vestry. Mainly random flint with stone dressings, some brickwork to nave; roofs of nave, chancel and porch of plain tiles with crest tiles. Early C15 tower: square, unbuttressed, crenellated parapet; 2 string courses to bell-chamber stage, the one immediately below the parapet with some carved heads; 2-light semi-circular headed bell-chamber openings; west face with one 2-light window (fragments of medieval glass) and one single-light window with square hood mould; below lower window is a carved stone shield bearing the de la Pole arms. Nave probably C14: south wall with one late C19 3-light window in Perpendicular style, north wall with 2 2-light C15 windows with square hood moulds (one window largely original), blocked doorway. C14 porch: moulded entrance arch on semi-circular responds, empty trefoil-headed niche above; 2-light side openings with circular shafts and shouldered lintols; nave doorway with plank door and holy water stoup to right hand side. Chancel rebuilt in 1764, considerably restored 1877: new windows, re-fashioned Priest's doorway, vestry added to north on site of C14 chapel; good C14 piscina with ballflower ornament set in north chancel external wall. Nave with 4-bay single hammerbeam roof, probably largely C19, the hammerbeams with pointed ends and pendant bosses; chancel roof of 1877, 3 bays, arch-braced construction; also of 1877 are the chancel arch, pulpit, organ chamber, nave benches, tiles and much glass. North chancel wall retains trefoil-headed 2-light window of the former chapel; north nave wall with blocked entrance to rood loft stairs; blocked sanctus bell window above tower arch. C14 octagonal font with quatrefoil to each face; some benches in chancel with re-used C15 traceried ends with carved arm rests; reredos painting by Benjamin West entitled 'The Blind Restored to Sight'; 2 plain marble tablets on south chancel wall to Rev. Montagu North (d.1779) and Elizabeth North his wife (d.1774). Graded II* for surviving medieval work, notably porch and tower.

Stilton (Cambridgeshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 29' 20.296" N, 0° 17' 36.852" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1215661>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stilton

GV II*

Parish church. Nave arcades mid C13, the northern arcade is earlier; chancel rebuilt and north and south aisles, west tower and nave arcades partly rebuilt in C15. South porch and north vestry c.1500. Chancel and vestry shortened 1808. Alterations 1857. Restoration 1887-88 and 1908. Walls of limestone

rubble, reused Barnack and Ketton ashlar and dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone. Roofs of stone slates and lead. South elevation: west tower of four external stages with embattled parapet, belfry window of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with moulded label;

clerestory with three C19 trefoiled windows; south aisle with two windows; eastern window C15 of three-lights and western window partly restored C14; restored late C15 south doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head.

South porch c.1500 refaced and restored, outer archway with four-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label and jambs with attached shafts carrying the inner order. Chancel with two C19 windows. Interior: nave arcades of three bays, third bay rebuilt in C15. North arcade with two

eastern semi-circular arches of two orders, semi-circular east respond and first pier; octagonal second pier, all with moulded capitals and bases; west respond semi-octagonal with plain C15 capital and chamfered base. South arcade first two bays with round arches of two chamfered orders and third bay with two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, round piers and semi-

circular responds with moulded capitals and bases. Rood loft doorway with segmental-pointed arch of three chamfered orders. West tower arch: two-centred of one continuous chamfered order, two chamfered ribs carried on semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Chancel arch: two-centred of two-chamfered orders, the outer continuous and inner terminating in responds. Font; C15 octagonal bowl with chamfered edges, plain octagonal to square shaft and base with broach-stops. C15 recesses in north and south aisle and vestry. Piscina in south aisle reset C15 with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. For brasses, and monuments see RCHM and VCH.

Stockbury (Kent), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 19' 27.628" N, 0° 38' 56.195" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Stockbury

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdelene,_Stockbury

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stockbury

St Mary Magdalene is a parish church in Stockbury, Kent built in the late 12th century with additions in the 13th and 15th centuries and restoration in the 19th century. It is a Grade I listed building. Construction of the church was begun around 1200 with the chancel and the north aisle surviving from this period. It is constructed of flint with stone dressings. The roofs are of plain tiles. The nave and south aisle were reconstructed in the 19th century by R. C. Hussey. Each aisle has a centrally placed porch, the north one in use as the vestry and the south one having been reconstructed in the 19th century.

The 15th-century west tower is attached to the nave at a slight angle. It is of two stages with a battlemented parapet with a gargoyle-punctuated string course at its base. A circular stair turret on the south-east corner of the tower rises above the tower's roof to form the church's highest point and is surmounted with a weathervane dated 1676. A smaller turret built into the wall on the north side of the tower is 19th-century. The arched west window in the tower is early perpendicular.

The north aisle features two large perpendicular windows and a battlemented rood loft stair turret. The rebuilt south aisle has rectangular and arched perpendicular windows. The north and south transepts contain paired lancet windows on their east sides, one of which in the north transept is early 13th century. The end walls of the transepts contain large perpendicular windows. The chancel has lancet windows on the north and south sides and three plain arched windows in the east end constructed in the 19th century.

Internally, the nave is divided from the aisles on each side with an arcade of four bays mostly reconstructed in the 19th century. The chancel is also arcaded on each side with four arches, the two western ones on each side giving access to the transepts. The nave and the south transept roofs are built with moulded crown posts. The rest of the roof has plain ceilings. The font has an ogee-shaped wooden cover and the south wall of the chancel contains a piscina. Two monumental brasses are set into the chancel floor dedicated to John and Dorothy Hooper (d. 1617 and 1648).

The churchyard contains a war memorial and a number of Grade II listed headstones and a Grade II listed tomb.[3] Adjacent to the church yard on the south side are the earthwork remains of a Norman ringwork fortification, a scheduled monument.

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101086193-church-of-st-mary-magdalene-stockbury>

GVI

Parish Church. Late C12, C13, C15, east half restored after 1836, nave restored 1851 - 2 by R.C. Hussey. Flint with stone dressings and plain tile roof. West tower, nave, south porch, south transept, chancel, north transept, north porch. Aisles roofed as lean-tos. West tower at an angle to nave. C15. 2 stages on plinth with gargoyles and battlemanted parapet, top reconstructed by Hussey. Original circular stair turret to south-east corner with small 2-centred arched door with hood-mould and hollow chamfer, at base. C19 circular turret to north side. Early Perpendicular west window. Large weathervane on SE stair turret decorated with date 1676. South aisle wall and south porch by Hussey. South transept: Plinthless. 2 restored lancets to east wall. Chancel: Circa 1200. Lower than nave. Plinthless. 2 large restored lancets, with hood-moulds terminating in curved stiff-leaf, to south wall and 2 to north wall. East end C19. North transept: plinthless. 2 unrestored lancets to east wall. Large Perpendicular north window, part restored, said to have been east-window of chancel. North aisle: late C12 origin. Plinth. Octagonal rood-loft stair turret with restored battlemented parapet at east end. 2 restored Perpendicular windows. North porch: now vestry. On plinth, with uttresses. Moulded doorway with hoodmould, and square panel with quatrefoil and escutcheon above it. C19 octagonal stone chimney on rectangular flint base at junction with aisle. Interior: Structure: 4-bay nave with blocked round-headed clerestory windows. All but west pier on either side rebuilt in C19. North-west pier has original waterleaf capital and bell base. South-west pier has Perpendicular capital and bell base is similar to north-west pier. 4-bay arcaded chancel, 2 west bays open to transepts. North arcade and east half of south arcade have slender detached Purbeck marble shafts with waterleaf bases and delicate stiff-leaf capitals, with square moulded abaci bearing arches with hollow chamfers and deep roll mouldings. Several restored. East, central and west pier of arcade crossing south transept much larger, of ordinary stone, central and west piers with highly elaborate sprayed stiff-leaf capitals. C19 chancel arch. Arch between south transept and south aisle has partly restored columns with stiff-leaf capitals and waterleaf bases. Part of much larger round-headed arch with plain impost, extending beyond line of south aisle, embedded in west wall of south transept. Fragments of early medieval window jambs in south wall. Triple lancets to east wall with worn keel moulding; central lancet, blocked, with Early English shafts, removed from chancel. Plain corbelled imposts to north transept lancets. North-west corner of north transept contains jamb with hollow chamfer with stiff-leaf chamfer-stop to top and eight-petalled flowers, made from stones found in south aisle wall. Roof: nave roof of 5 moulded crown-posts on moulded cambered tie-beams. Moulded cornice and braced pendant posts. South transept with 2 octagonal moulded crown-posts on moulded tie-beams. Ashlar pieces and moulded cornice to east side. Rest ceiled or C19. Fittings: remains of Perpendicular traceried screens between chancel and transepts. Compelte possibly medieval grisaille glass in north-east lancet of north transept. Piscina in south wall of chancel with delicate miniature attached columns with stiff-leaf capitals and water-leaf bases and restored trefoil head. C17 ogee wooden font cover. Monuments: 2 brasses on chancel floor; on north side to Dorothy Hooper, d. 1648; on south side to John Hooper d. 1617. (Archaeologia Cantiana, Notes and Queries, "XIX" Century Restorations at Stockbury Church", Vol. 25, 1902.).

Stockland Bristol (Stockland Gaunts) (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 11' 12.228" N, 3° 5' 19.1" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1059049>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Stockland_Bristol#/media/

File:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Stockland_Bristol_-_geograph.org.uk_-_1354215.jpg

St. Mary Magdalene Parish Church, Stockland Bristol

Details

GV II

Parish church. 1865 from documents; on the site of an earlier parish church; for Daniel family of Stockland Manor (qv); by Arthur of Plymouth. Coursed and squared blue lias rubble, Bath Stone dressings, tile roofs with bracketted eaves, copings with cruciform finials. Decorated style with much buttressing; nave with a north aisle and South porch, West tower, chancel with a heated north vestry and a South chapel. Three stage tower, diagonal buttresses to first and second stages, parapet pierced with quatrefoils, stair turret, 2-light bell chamber openings with louvres 3-light West window, West door, carved heads stops. Three bay nave, 2-light windows; single bay chancel, 2-light window and a lancet, 3-light West window; 3-light South window to short South chapel. Plain interior, plastered walls, tile floors wagon roofs to nave and chancel, that to nave unceiled; scissor braced roof to north aisle. Arcade on octagonal piers. Both the octagonal font and the chancel screen are C15, reused from the earlier church; the latter restored and installed by F Bligh Bond c1920 as a memorial to the fallen of the Great War. Remainder of fittings of 1865; notable the stone pulpit with 10 detached Purbeck shafts, similarly the reredos. Much C19 stained glass, that to chancel by Clayton and Bell. Two resited C17 tablets to South chapel, 2 C19 tablets. Bells of 1865. Well balanced and precise copy of a Decorated building. Thomas Daniel was the rector. (Pevsner, Buildings of England South and West Somerset, 1958).

Stocklinch (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 50° 56' 59.698" N, 2° 52' 28.009" W

<https://www.stocklinch.org.uk/Churches.htm>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalen_Church,_Stocklinch

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Stocklinch

This building has stood here in Stocklinch for nearly 700 years. The church's first incumbent was Robert de Schapwyke who took up his duties in 1334. The church was therefore built in the early part of the 14th century.

The name of the church: Magdalen or Magdalene?

There is a St. Mary Magdalen. She is Florentine and 16th century and so has no connection with our church. The dedication is to St. Mary Magdalene who stood by the Cross and to whom Christ appeared on Easter Sunday morning as she went to anoint his body at the tomb. This church is one of 187 medieval churches dedicated to St. Mary. The usual spelling is Magdalene, as at both the Oxford and Cambridge colleges and as at St. Mary's at Taunton. However, references to the Stocklinch church in the sources from the middle ages onwards insist upon using the form Magdalen, and it is this which we have inherited.

At the inaugural meeting of the Friends it was unanimously agreed to adopt the spelling Magdalene. The feast of St. Mary Magdalene is July 22nd. It was customary on this day to hold in the village a Revel, a custom which it might be interesting to revive.

The outside of the building

If we go outside the building it is apparent that it is constructed of local stone, mostly in random blocks, with buttresses at the four corners giving the building a solid appearance. There are two identical finials topping the gables of chancel and nave. We might also expect one over the west end, but this is now surmounted by the bell turret which also used to house

a clock. References to this feature are found in the early 18th century. Over the entrance to the porch there is a gnomon forming part of a sundial. This is slightly skewed round to the west to account for the church's longitude. The face of the sundial appears to read "Watch and pray. Redeem the time(s)." Either the worker of the stone ran out of space and placed the final S above 'time' or he was pointing out where south is.

Flora and Fauna in the Churchyard

The most special wildlife feature of the churchyard is that it is a remnant of ancient meadow grassland. It incorporates flower and grass species which would have been found on the site in the swamps and boggy clearings thousands of millennia ago. It is one of the few fragments of flower-rich pasture which have survived in the parish - the other being on the steep slopes of the lynchets by the upper church. Most of our traditional pastures have been lost their flora due to modern agricultural methods.

Corky Fruited Water Dropwort

Within the churchyard the most important grassland is that with the finer sward on the south side of the church, and extending to the rear and east. Here there is a small population of a tiny white cow's parsley-like flower whose English name, Corky Fruited Water Dropwort (*Oenanthe pimpinelloides*) is invented rather than colloquial because it is so unusual. It occurs in England only in grassland of this type in East Devon, Somerset and Dorset (see map).

Meadow Buttercup Pasture

Meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) is found on the less frequently mown west and north sides of the church and is not to be confused with creeping buttercup, the garden weed. The buttercup is accompanied by sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) and along the west and northern edges, by wild chives.

Hedges, Trees and Fauna

The hedge along the back edge of the churchyard consists largely of blackthorn and elm and these trees and hedge along the front edge of the churchyard are not of particular note for wildlife. However, they provide shelter and food for insects, birds and mammals - including the bats which roost in the church porch and little owl, after which the road is named. Stocklinch is ideal bat and little owl territory.

Lichens

Lichens on the hamstone of the church walls and gravestones are of value. A churchyard of this type typically has circa 30 different species of lichen. The slightly limey sandstone provides a rich habitat.

Today, as the result of good housekeeping and watchful management on the part of successive church officers the building stands firm and in excellent repair. Finally, if we go back to consider the west window from the outside we shall see that the arch is finished off with a coping, perhaps to take off the water. At each side of the coping at the lower end is a face. The one on the right has a hat on and wears a beard. He seems important. Perhaps he is a king or a prophet. The face on the left has a cheerful expression as if in life. He too seems to have had a head covering but it has worn away. Is it too fanciful to imagine that he was one of the masons engaged in the building of the church and that he has left us a portrait of himself looking out confidently from his building for nearly seven centuries?

Later history

The later history of the church is admirably outlined in the hand-held accounts kept beside the visitors' book. By the early part of the 20th century the building seems to have fallen into

some disrepair and was then the subject of some restoration. At this time also a piece of glebe land was surrendered in order to widen the road.

The evidence of the windows

The present building contains eight windows including the one in the vestry. Of these the four biggest ones, one on each wall, are certainly original. These conform to the Gothic pattern found in the second half of the 13th century. They are formed of lights each in the shape of a lancet. The window may consist of a single lancet but where the lancets are grouped two or more together they are contained within a pointed arch, as is the case on each of our church's four walls. The space between the top of the lancets and the point of the arch was frequently cusped i.e. made up of semicircles of stone placed in a circle, as is the case of the windows on the church's south (porch) and north sides. The glass is near the outside of the building, as was customary, and we can also see that the insides of the openings are splayed outwards in the manner of 13th century English Gothic.

The east window above the altar is not cusped. The east and west windows each have a different treatment. The west window in particular seems very fine with verticals of the sides and arches of the lancets carried upwards to form two lozenges which give strength and dignity to the composition. Indeed if we are to appreciate fully the west window an act of imagination is required. For the wall was designed to be seen without the gallery and we have to imagine the supports of the window opening descending to the floor and taking in the west door. Turning towards the east window produces something of a shock, for the treatment of the space above the lancets seems uncertain and not a little clumsy. Presumably this window is the earliest of them.

The plan of the building

Collinson's Somerset Antiquities describes the church as a small Gothic building 62' long and 12' wide consisting of a nave, chancel and south aisle. This leaves out the porch which seems to be very ancient, although the vestry is certainly a later addition. The nave and chancel are separated on the inside by an arch and on the outside by the different roof levels. The reference to a south aisle can only relate to some arrangement within the existing space, for it is impossible that anything should be joined on to the south side of the nave. This internal arrangement seems to be borne out by the presence of a piscina almost at the end of the nave after you turn right on entering the church.

A piscina consists of a small basin and drain in a niche in the wall into which the water used in washing the sacred vessels was emptied. It is usually placed to the south of an altar as is the case with the church's main altar at the east end. There was therefore probably an altar by the nave piscina which formed the termination of the south aisle: much in a little space.

It is at this point worth remembering that the space inside a medieval church was quite uncluttered.

16th century

During the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth I occurred the English Reformation. This did not come about smoothly everywhere. However Stocklinch seems to have made the transition without any undue disturbance for all the incumbents during the period seem to have served out their normal terms. With the arrival of the Anglican religion many parishes, especially small country ones, were not quite sure what they were supposed to be doing and found themselves adapting to the new forms of service in their own way. It is very possible that further research would reveal a visitation to Stocklinch, perhaps by the Archdeacon, to ensure that the village conformed to the new demands of liturgy, ritual and vestments. page 7 page 8 The interior in 1900 showing the tympanum. The area designated by

the dotted line, containing the Royal Coat of Arms, now hangs over the south door. Piscina in the south side of the nave

17th century

A piece of 17th century evidence in the church is keen to make the sanctuary the most holy part of the church. Hence the altar rails. The Stocklinch contemporary rail seems to be somewhat rare. Owen Chadwick in *The Reformation* says "Most rails in English parish churches are not earlier than the 19th century". It was also due to Laud that the altar now stands on a plinth.

18th century

In the 18th century the pews were installed and this dictated that the gallery should be built, for the pews limited the number of people able to take part in a service, and the population of Stocklinch over the centuries seems to have remained constant at about 100 souls, more or less.

Also in the 18th century the pulpit was introduced. In order to get the pulpit in place you will notice that the lower part of the chancel arch was cut away, if you compare it with the other side by the piscina. A window was then made beside the pulpit to catch the light. The pulpit is the lower part of a three-decker. Given the height from which present sermons may be delivered to us it is perhaps just as well that the whole three decks did not make their arrival. For a long time, including this period, the living was in the gift of the Poulet family of Hinton St. George and also of Lord North when he was at Dillington.

(By Peter Dimond with illustrations by Connie Crosland)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1057061>

GVI

Anglican parish church. C13 and later. Ham stone rubble with ashlar dressings, chancel partly cut and squared work; Welsh slate roof between stepped coped gables, continuous; small bellcote at west end. Two-cell plan of 3-small-bay chancel and 3-bay nave, with north-east vestry and south porch. Chancel plain, the south wall apparently rebuilt: east window a 3-light flamboyant traceried window with moulded label; small 2-light early C14 flat headed window without label in north wall; in south wall a larger 3-light version, very early Perpendicular with moulded label having deep drops, not stops, and east of this a simple chamfered pointed-arch doorway. Nave has angled corner buttresses at west end: on north side a C17/C18 single light window with hoodmould, then a 2-light C14 or early C15 traceried window in hollowed recess, and at west end the gallery doorway, restored, approached by a simple stone staircase with wrought-iron handrail; the west window a 3-light C15 traceried window in hollowed recess with headstop label, and below a pointed-arched west doorway; without label; the south wall has another 2-light C15 window east of the porch: the bell turret simply rectangular on plan, with pitched stone canopy, 3 semi-circular arched through-arches east to west for bells, with bells hung on wheels. South porch possibly C15: plinth stone slab roof with plain gable ending with block sundial and ball finial, inscribed with motto "Redeeme the time"; moulded 4-centered outer archway; inside a C15 pointed-arched doorway; the ceiling based on straight stone 'rafters'. North east vestry probably a C18 addition; very simple, with pointed arched doorway in north gable, and a 2-light leaded casement window in west wall. Inside, little work later than C18. Chancel has arched-braced collar-trussed roof with elaborate scarfed joints, probably C17, with plaster panelled ceiling; east window has rere-arch; C19 doorway into vestry, and small organ. Chancel arch of C15 to full width, shafts with hollows to jambs. Nave has a C17 timber ribbed vaulted ceiling with carved diamond shape bosses, and at rear a C18 gallery, with dentilled beam cornice moulding, four rectangular fielded panels and a

semi-circular arched centre panel with a vernacular painting of a kingly figure composing the music to 3 Halleluyahs. Fittings include a C13 ogee-arched piscina, an early C17 Communion rail, a C17 altar table and a C18 style reredos panelling; choirstalls and pews of 1908, but in C17 style with overlap unseasoned boards, but one C18 box pew with fielded panels survives; C17 panelled timber pulpit with door, moulded tester above, and reading desk in front; font of C12 or C13, a fluted circular bowl on turned base. Fine undated hatchment board over south doorway. Above chancel arch 2 corbel heads, possibly to carry the lantern veil. Monument in chancel to Revd James Upton, died 1844, black and white marble with colouring. (Pevsner, N, Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958 - but read the description for St Mary Stocklinch Ottersey, as the two are transposed).

Stoke Canon (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 46′ 19.283″ N, 3° 30′ 18.875″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stoke_Canon

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_%27s_church,_Stoke_Canon

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Stoke Canon

The Church (St. Mary Magdalene) was wholly rebuilt in 1836, except for the west tower, at the cost of £1000. The interior is neatly fitted up, and the tower has a clock and four bells. It contains a remarkable font of Norman date, made from a single block of lava, and a number of 17th-century floor slabs to local families.

It was here in 1666, at this 14th-century church, that George Boone III, grandfather of the famous American pioneer Daniel Boone, was baptized.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1333984>

Details

GVI

Parish church. Late C15 west tower, the remainder of 1835-6 by Mason, comprising nave, south porch and chancel. Coursed stone. West tower, tall with very slender proportions, a rather extreme form of a local characteristic. 2 stages, tall plinth the string course of which forms the west doorway hood mould. North semi- octagonal stair turret takes up half the side elevation. Corner buttresses with 3 off-sets; 4-light Perpendicular west window with traces. 2-light belfry openings, trefoil-headed with quatrefoil moulded battlements with pinnacle stollings. Mason's church is typical of its date, a tall battlemented preaching box with a shallow chancel. 3 wide bays to nave with 3-light Perpendicular style windows separated by buttresses twice weathers. Porch set dead centre of south side. East window might retain medieval work. Internally: tower arch, 2 orders, responds with wave moulding. Nave, 5 bays, heavy moulded wooden tie-beams and collars with large cusping. The best part of the 1820s work is the chancel panelling; arcade of pointed, cusped bays divided by buttresses, with battlemented cornice, all in South Devon limestone. The east bays contain commandment panels, and a central painting of Christ Crowned with Thorns by King of Bristol (1841). Fittings: exceptionally interesting Norman font. Circular bowl with 4 attached (much defaced) shafts supported by caryatids (or atlantes) who grip a cable moulding that divides bowl and shaft. Exposed faces of bowl with varied interlacing designs that are strongly pre-Norman in feel. Attached to shaft (between the caryatids) stand 4 figures, 1 (to north) holding a book, another (to west) a staff. A substantial number of medieval bench ends and bench backs, the rest by Edward Ashworth (1875). Semi- octagonal pulpit, wooden, Jacobean with arched

panels and fluted muntins. South wall: monument to Elizabeth Paterson, died 1650. Corinthian columns to either side of epitaph, with heraldic device above. It appears to have lost its entablature. North wall: monument to Samuel Hall, not dated, C17, architrave and entablature, with putti faces and heraldic crest. Some 1830 fragments of painted glass in west window. Belfry not inspected. Sources: Pevsner, SO, 271; Devon C19 Churches Project; re font in TDA, 45 (1913).

Stoke Talmage (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 41' 17.279" N, 1° 1' 13.091" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1059697>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalen&gridref=SU6799>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Stoke Talmage

Details

STOKE TALMAGE SU69NE 4/162 18/07/63 Church of St. Mary Magdalen

GV II

Church. C13, rebuilt 1758: south porch, vestry and north aisle added 1860 by Giles Gilbert Scott: east window of 1907 by G.E. Coleridge. Limestone rubble with ashlar dressings; gabled mid C19 tile roof. Chancel and single-aisled nave with west tower. Gothic Revival style. Perpendicular-style east window flanked by offset buttresses. South chancel wall has pointed trefoil-headed lancet. North chapel and north aisle have plain 2-light Y-tracery windows; pointed lancet in west end of north aisle. Two similar Y-tracery windows in south wall of nave. Gabled south porch with pointed double-chamfered doorway. West tower has pointed and part-blocked roll-moulded doorway with impost blocks: reset C13 lancets. Interior: mid C19 oak reredos and Decorated-style piscina. Mid C19 chancel arch has jamb shafts with re-used early C13 foliate capitals. Nave has mid C19 pulpit, lectern and pews, and brasses to John Adeane (d.1594) and wife, and John Petre (d.1589) and wife. 3-bay arcade to north aisle, which has C17 oak carving re-used as Georgian Royal Arms. Octagonal mid C19 pulpit in west tower. Stained glass: fine figures of c.1850 by Hardman in chancel east and side windows. In south window of nave is window by Mottis and Son, 1904. (Buildings of England; Oxfordshire, pp. 789-790).

Stowell (Somerset/Dorset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 59' 59.334" N, 2° 26' 51.353" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol7/pp156-160>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:St_Mary_Magdalone_Church,_Stowell_-_geograph.org.uk_-_2727.jpg

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stowell

A rector was mentioned in 1272 but the advowson was recorded in the early 13th century. (fn. 81) The living remained a sole benefice until 1930 when it was united with Charlton Horethorne. (fn. 82) In 1979 it became part of the united benefice of Henstridge with Charlton

Horethorne and Stowell. (fn. 83) The advowson was usually held with the manor, but during the 16th and 17th centuries presentations were sold. (fn. 84) The patronage was retained by the Dodington family until 1978 when it was conveyed to Kenelm Digby who c. 1980 transferred it to the bishop. (fn. 85)

In 1291 the living was valued at £4 13s. 4d. (fn. 86) and in the 15th century it was exempt from taxation because of its poverty. (fn. 87) It was assessed at £6 14s. 10d. net in 1535 (fn. 88) and at £49 16s. 11d. net in 1707. (fn. 89) In 1829-31 the average income of the rectory was £197 gross. (fn. 90) The tithes were valued at £3 6s. gross in 1535 and at £31 in 1707 when most were farmed with Easter dues and the rest taken in kind. (fn. 91) In 1838 tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £325. (fn. 92)

The rector had nearly two virgates of land in 1272. (fn. 93) Glebe worth £4 was recorded in 1535 (fn. 94) and in 1571 there was 29 a. (fn. 95) The glebe was valued at £20 in 1707. (fn. 96) In 1838 there was nearly 28 a., (fn. 97) exchanged in 1868-9 for other land. (fn. 98) More land was bought in 1944. (fn. 99)

The rectory house was recorded in 1571 and in 1639 comprised entry, hall, buttery, milkhouse, and four chambers above. (fn. 100) In 1815 it was described as 'old and bad but in good repair' but was not used by the rector. (fn. 101) By 1840 it was said to be not fit for residence (fn. 102) but was used as a farmhouse. It stood opposite Manor Farm (fn. 103) and was demolished before 1885. (fn. 104) In 1868-9 a new rectory house was built near the church. It was sold after 1930 and in 1993 was known as Stowell House. (fn. 105)

William of Toomer was instituted rector in 1348 when only an acolyte and was given a year to study at Oxford. (fn. 106) There was a curate c. 1533. (fn. 107) In 1548 there was an endowed light (fn. 108) and in 1557 the church claimed a meadow called Church Acre. (fn. 109) From the 1790s until 1888 or later the church received 5s. a year from church land. (fn. 110) Rectors appear to have been resident in the late 16th and the early 17th century. (fn. 111) There were usually four communicants in the 1780s. (fn. 112) In 1808 the parish paid for a choir of two women and six men to be taught twice a week. (fn. 113) In 1815 there was one Sunday service held alternately in the morning and the afternoon when the parish was served by the rector of Charlton Horethorne. (fn. 114) In 1827 it was served from Horsington. (fn. 115)

Attendance on Census Sunday in 1851 was 56 in the morning and 66 in the afternoon both including Sunday school children. (fn. 116) Monthly communion was celebrated in 1870 and there were two Sunday services. (fn. 117) In 1893 there were three Sunday services, a choir of 22, and three bellringers. (fn. 118) Henry Poole, rector 1876-97, composed church music and promoted unison singing for choir and congregation. In 1896 he published *The Antiphonal Chant Book* which included many of his own works. (fn. 119)

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE, so dedicated by 1545, (fn. 120) is built of squared rubble with ashlar dressings and comprises chancel with north vestries, nave with south porch, and west tower. The oldest part of the church is the 14th-century base of the tower. The upper stages were rebuilt in 1748. (fn. 121) Before 1834 the church had 'ancient narrow windows', perhaps of the 13th century, and coved ceilings. It comprised chancel, nave with south porch, and west tower. (fn. 122) A gallery was erected in 1814 and enclosed in 1824. (fn. 123) In 1834 the church, said to be of one piece, (fn. 124) was rebuilt, apart from the tower, to the designs of Mr. Read. (fn. 125) Extensive restoration was carried out in 1890 including removal of a gallery and the provision of new seating, floor, west window, and iron chancel screen. Glass by Clayton and Bell was installed in 1892. (fn. 126) The church, apart from the tower, was demolished in 1913, because of insecure foundations, and was replaced by the present structure, designed in the Perpendicular style by F. Bligh Bond. (fn. 127) The font may date from the 13th century and a bench end is dated 1670.

The three bells were cast in 1815 by Edward Cockey of Frome from two old ones. (fn. 128)
The plate includes a cup and cover of 1574. (fn. 129) The registers date from 1574 but there is a gap between 1678 and 1745. (fn. 130)

Footnotes

81. S.R.S. xxxvi. 170; V.C.H. office, Taunton, Pole MS. 940.
82. S.R.O., D/P/cha. h 22/3/1.
83. Dioc. Dir.; inf. from Mr. P. Nokes, Dioc. Office.
84. S.R.S. x, p. 553; Som. Incumbents, ed. Weaver, 191; above, manor.
85. S.R.O., D/P/stow 1/7/2; Dioc. Dir.; Wells, Dioc. Regy. Patronage Reg.
86. Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.), 197.
87. S.R.S. xxxii, p. 205.
88. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i. 205.
89. S.R.O., D/D/Rv 1.
90. Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues, pp. 154-5.
91. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i. 205; S.R.O., D/D/Rv 1.
92. S.R.O., tithe award.
93. S.R.S. xxxvi. 170.
94. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i. 205.
95. S.R.O., D/D/Rg 254.
96. Ibid. D/D/Rv 1.
97. Ibid. tithe award.
98. Ibid. DD/BT 6/25.
99. Ibid. D/P/stow 3/1/2.
100. Ibid. D/D/Rg 254.
101. Ibid. D/D/Rb 1815.
102. Ibid. D/D/Va 1840.
103. Ibid. tithe award.
104. O.S. Map 6", Som. LXXV. SE (1886 edn.).
105. S.R.O., DD/BT 6/25; D/D/Bbm 173.
106. S.R.S. x, pp. 553, 609.
107. S.R.O., D/D/Vc 20.
108. S.R.S. ii. 144.
109. S.R.O., D/D/Ca 27.
110. Ibid. D/P/stow 4/1/1.
111. S.D.N.Q. iii. 6-7; xiv. 305.
112. S.R.O., D/D/Vc 88.
113. Ibid. D/P/stow 23/5.
114. Ibid. D/D/Rb 1815.
115. Ibid. 1827.
116. P.R.O., HO 129/320.
117. S.R.O., D/D/Va 1870.
118. Ibid. D/P/stow 4/4/2.
119. Ibid. 2/9/8.
120. S.R.S. xl. 137.
121. Collinson, Hist. Som. ii. 379; date on tower. Plans to rebuild the upper stages in 1913 were never carried out: S.R.O., D/P/stow 8/2/1.
122. Phelps, Hist. Som. i. 335; Taunton, Som. Studies Libr., Pigott colln., wash drawing by J. Buckler, 1843.
123. S.R.O., D/P/stow 4/1/1, 23/5.
124. Collinson, Hist. Som. ii. 379.
125. S.R.O., D/P/stow 4/1/1, 23/6; D/D/Va 1840.
126. Ibid. D/P/stow 2/9/5, 8/2/1, 23/4, 6.
127. Ibid. 8/4/1, 23/4; D/D/Cf 1912/47.
128. Ibid. D/P/stow 4/1/1, 23/5; DD/SAS CH 16/2.
129. Ibid. D/P/stow 5/2/2; Proc. Som. Arch. Soc. xliii. 231.

130. S.R.O., D/P/stow 2/1/1-5.

Stretton Sugwas (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 4' 42.0" N, 2° 47' 0.5" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/heref/vol2/pp176-177>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Stretton_Sugwas

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stretton Sugwas

Ecclesiastical

b(1). Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene stands near the middle of the parish, about 3/4 m. S.W. of the site of the old church. The old building was pulled down in 1877 and the new church built from the old materials in 1880. The outline of the old building is partially marked out on the ground; it would appear to have consisted of a chancel about 15 ft. long, nave about 57 ft. long, and a W. tower about 15 ft. square, all externally. The nave was a 12th-century building and the chancel was perhaps re-built in the 13th century. The new church incorporates many of the old features and materials but does not reproduce their former arrangement.

The 12th-century tympanum is of interest, and among the fittings the incised slab and slip-tiles are noteworthy.

Architectural Description-The Chancel has no ancient features. The Vestry has, in the E. wall, an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights in a segmental-pointed head; in the N. wall is a 15th-century window of two cinque-foiled lights in a square head. The Nave has a S. doorway of 12th-century material with square jambs and lintel and roll-moulded rear-arch. The North Aisle has, in the N. wall, two re-set windows, the eastern like the N. window in the vestry and the western of late 14th-century date and of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head. The Tower, at the W. end of the N. aisle, is of four storeys, the lowest of stone and the others timber-framed. The stone stage is modern, but re-set in the N. wall is a late 14th-century window similar to the N.W. window in the N. aisle; in the S. wall is a re-set doorway of c. 1150 with square jambs and lintel, and a semi-circular tympanum (Plate 129), with a cable-moulded lower edge, hollow-chamfered label with head-stops and with a carving of Samson bestriding the lion and gripping its jaws; farther W. is a blocked window, perhaps of the 13th century and of two pointed lights; in the W. wall is a doorway, probably of the 12th century and with moulded jambs and round head. The timber-framed upper part of the tower is in four ranges and of fairly close-set framing, finished with a pyramidal roof. The materials are mainly ancient and perhaps date from the 15th century.

Fittings-Bells: four; 1st, 1671, founder uncertain; 3rd (now in N. aisle), inscribed, in Lombardic capitals, "Sancta Micael ora pro nobis" (Plate 40), 15th-century; 4th, by Abraham Rudhall, 1706; bell-frame old. Coffin-lid: On site of old church-thick tapering slab.

Communion Table: with turned legs, moulded stretchers and fluted top rails with shaped brackets, early 17th-century. Font: round bowl with rounded under side, necking and stem in one stone and chamfered base, 13th-century. Monuments: In nave -on S. wall, (1) to Richard Grenewey and Maud (Harper) his wife who died 1473, incised slab (Plate 186) with figures of man in civil dress and wife with butterfly head-dress, two dogs at feet, elaborate canopy and foot-inscription; on N. wall, (2) to Mary (Asfield) wife of John Breinton, 1622-3, stone slab. In churchyard of old church-(3) to Alice wife of William Evans, 1705-6, head-stone. Paving: In vestry -a number of slip-tiles, including the following- (1) nine-tile design with alternating shields of Edward the Confessor and SS. Peter and Paul; (2) four-tile design with oak-leaves, portcullis and inscription; (3) four-tile design with quatrefoil cross and inscription

"Miseremini mei saltem vos amici mei quia manus Domini tetigit me," and date 1456; (4) single tiles with knot, crowned M., crowned IHC., foliage, etc.; (5) heraldic tiles with the arms of Beauchamp, France and England quarterly, Edward the Confessor, chained swan; (6) four-tile design with arms of England and the inscription "Fiat voluntas Dei," 15th-century. Plate: includes a cup (Plate 69) of 1636, with baluster-stem, also a flagon and two plates of pewter. Screen: In vestry-incorporated in modern screen, four chamfered posts, top rail, etc., 15th-century. Miscellanea: Re-set in N. wall of vestry, 12th-century shaft-base, inverted. In S. porch- 12th-century base with bowl cut in top. On site of old church-apex-stone of gable. Condition-Rebuilt.

<http://www.strettonsugwasparishcouncil.co.uk/#!/ss-church/ccjp>

[...]

The timbers of the tower are ancient, Norman in fact and yet the original parish church of Stretton Sugwas didn't have a black and white tower, and, although the church is full of Norman stonework and carving, the original church stood on a completely different site. So what is the mystery of St Mary Magdalene Church?

The first church of Stretton Sugwas, built in 1150, stood next door to the present Priory hotel and you can still make out the old floor plan if you look just to the right of the hotel. There are tombstones around the boundary of the site of the old church. It is a very tranquil spot and well worth a visit.

Sutton-in-Ashfield (Nottinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 7' 32.07" N, 1° 16' 12.266" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sutton-in-Ashfield#Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Sutton-in-Ashfield

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sutton-in-Ashfield

This Anglican church, situated off Lammas Road and built in local stone, contains a few parts that date back to 1170. The tower and spire date from 1395. However, much of the rest of the church was subject to re-building in the second half of the nineteenth century. The church is a Grade II* listed building.[6][7] By American searches, in 1607, on 5 July 1607, Edward Fitzrandolph was baptised at St. Mary's Church Sutton, marrying Elizabeth Blossom in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts, - they are Barack Obama's 10x greatparents.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1221773>

SK 45 NE SUTTON IN ASHFIELD CHURCH AVENUE (north side) Church of St Mary Magdalene 3/29 (formerly listed under Alfreton Road) 4.6.80 G.V. II* Parish church. C12, C13, C14, C15, C19. Chancel rebuilt 1854. Restored and aisles enlarged 1867. Coursed and squared rubble and dressed stone. Ashlar dressings. Gabled and lean-to slate roofs. Plinth, chamfered eaves, coped gables, some with crosses. West tower, nave, north and south aisles, organ chamber, vestry, chancel, south porch. Tower and spire, c.1395, 2 stages, has moulded and chamfered plinth, chamfered string course, coved eaves with spouts and crenellated parapet. To west, 2 diagonal buttresses, 4 setoffs. To east, 2 plain buttresses engaged with aisles. South side has stair lights. West side has moulded doorway with hood moulds. Above it, a lancet. Second stage has 4 double lancet openings with chamfered and rebated angular-

headed reveals. Set back octagonal spire with weathercock. Nave clerestory, 4 bays, has on each side 4 ogee headed double lancets, C19, with square headed reveals and hood moulds. North aisle with continuous organ chamber, 6 bays, has 6 buttresses and 6 untracied double ogee lancets with square headed reveals and hood moulds. South aisle, 5 bays, has 4 buttresses. 4 lancets similar to north aisle. East end has restored C14 ogee double lancet with flowing tracery and hood mould. Vestry, mid C19, 2 bays, has flat roof with coped parapet. North side has 3 buttresses and 2 ogee double lancets with hood moulds. East side has moulded doorway flanked by single ogee double lancets. Chancel, 2 bays, has at east end triple lancet, Decorated style, 1907, with hood mould and stops. South side has off-centre pointed doorway flanked by single C14 double lancets with hood moulds. Gabled south porch, mid C19, has 2 diagonal buttresses. Simple moulded doorway with hood mould. Interior has wooden benches and common rafter roof. Inner doorway, double chamfered and rebated, restored, has hood mould. Chamfered and rebated tower arch, C14, has traceried crested timber war memorial screen, c.1920. North arcade, C12, 4 bays, restored, has 3 round piers with simple bases and waterleaf capitals. Triple shaft east respond with stiff leaf capital and masks. Chamfered and rebated arches. South arcade, C13, has round piers, those to west with octagonal capitals. Arches similar to north arcade. Nave has principal rafter roof with arch braces and struts, 1867. North and south aisles have arch braced lean-to roofs with moulded corbels. North aisle west end has 3 re-set corbels. North side has stained glass windows 1907, 1921, 1922, 1928. East end has chamfered archway with traceried screen, 1907. South aisle east end has C19 stained glass window flanked by single figure brackets. South side has to east, C14 cusped piscina and stained glass windows 1891, 1902, 1916, 1951. Chancel arch, C13, chamfered and moulded, has keeled responds with water holding bases. Chancel north side has opening containing organ in corbelled case. East end has oak dado, 1909 and traceried panelled reredos and stained glass window, 1907. South side windows have patterned stained glass. Fittings include C12 pillar piscina, C19 octagonal font, traceried octagonal ashlar pulpit, 1866, and brass eagle lectern, 1900. Late C19 and mid C20 panelled stalls, desks and benches. Mid C18 table. Memorials include Classical marble and slate tablet with obelisk and female figure, to William Unwin, 1774. 5 brasses, C19 and C20. Marble and alabaster tablets, 1859 and 1918. Two alabaster and mosaic war memorial panels, c1920. Plain war memorial tablet c1945.

Taddiport (Devon), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen and Magdalen Hospital

Koordinaten: 50° 56' 51.09" N, 4° 9' 14.771" W

<https://www.stmichaelstorrington.org.uk/taddiport-church.html#>

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, Taddiport

Taddiport and the leper fields, from Castle Hill

From Castle Hill in Torrington there is a fine view over the Torridge to the parish of Little Torrington. In the bottom of the valley, on the Little Torrington side, by a fine mediaeval bridge, is the hamlet of Taddiport. A little further upstream are two narrow strip fields, popularly known as "leper fields", all that remain of a larger number which were there in living memory.

The name Taddiport means "Toad-gate".

There are many early references in the Registers of the Bishops of Exeter to the chapel, or chantry of St Mary Magdalen, but not till 1418 is it actually named as a Leper Hospital. There were other chapels of St Mary Magdalen in the Diocese, and they were all Leper Hospitals. It is said that leprosy (and the term may have covered various skin diseases as well as eastern

leprosy) was brought into England by the returned Crusaders, but it may also have been caused (as in modern times in Scandinavia) by the excessive use of salt meat and no vegetables. In the Bishop's registers of the 13th and 14th centuries, we find instances of parish priests who were lepers and had to be separated from their flocks. At Exeter the Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was outside the walls, and the inmates were forbidden to enter the city to beg on market days, because the citizens could not brook their ugly faces and diseased bodies.

The first mention of the chapel is in 1311, when Sir Richard de Brente, priest, was instituted chaplain "to the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, juxta porta de Chepyngetoritone", on the presentation of Robert de Hortone. In 1396 Thomas Verlegh, priest, was instituted, the patron being John Hankford, in the right of the lands of Joan, his wife.

The chapel was being repaired in 1400, and the Pope offered relaxation to penitents helping to the repair and conservation of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, by Torrington. (Cal, Papal Registers, Vol. iv, p270).

St. Mary Magdalen, Taddiport

On Thomas Verlegh's death in 1421, Sir John Suddone was instituted as chaplain on the presentation of Joan, formerly wife of John Hankford. By this time the foundation of the charity as a Leper Hospital was recognized; in the will of Thomas Reymond, dated June 8th, 1418, he left 4d. to the Leper house at Torrington.

Through Joan, wife of John Hankford (whose maiden name is not recorded), the patronage of Taddiport came to the Hankford family, of whom the most notable is Sir William Hankford, Lord Chief justice of England, in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V.

His son, Richard, married Thomasine, the heiress of Sir Richard Stapledon, of Annery, in the parish of Monkleigh. Richard, their son, married Anne, daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; their only child was another Anne, who married Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde. This rather perplexing pedigree with its succession of heiresses, brings us to the Lady Anne Butler, wife of Sir James St Leger.

Westcote tells us "At Taddiport is a hospital of St. Mary Magdalen said to be built by Anne, daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde, and wife unto Sir James St. Leger, knight, which she endowed with sufficient maintenance for a minister allowed to say divine service there in the chapel."

Taddiport was not exempt from the enquiries of Edward the VI's commissioners; in the chantry rolls of 1554 are the following entries :-

"TADYPORTE The hospital there for ye reliefe of three poore folks, the yerelye value of ye landes and possessions employed for ye relief of one poor man now remayning there until the nombre of three be completed. The free chapel there founded by the awncestors of John Seyntledger, to th' intent that a pryst should say masse one day in ye weke to ye poore folks of ye sayd hospital and vyste thern in sickness."

The commissioners could not assert that the hospital and chantry had been founded for "superstitious purposes," Anne St Ledger made no stipulations about prayers for the dead, she was a sensible, practical woman, who employed her energies in care for the living.

St. Mary Magdalen's Church: the interior

The hospital at Taddiport seems to have been a recognized local charity in North Devon. In the Wardens' Accounts of Clawton, this entry occurs in 1593: "Item, paid to the hospital of Taddyport by Torrington iijd." This suggests that the hospital then had its full complement of three inmates, and that Clawton contributed a penny for each of them, a more generous subscription at that date than now appears.

Fifty years elapse before there is another record of Taddiporte. In 1645 the chapel was provided with a bell. The date is worth noting, for this was not a period when much attention was paid to ecclesiastical affairs, but the bell, (as bells do) speaks for itself. It is a Pennington bell, with the initials of J. P. of John Pennington, the Exeter bell founder, the date 1645, and two names which are illegible.

Ellacombe, in his "Bells of Devon," notes it as being hung in a cot, and provided with a half wheel. Probably it not only rang for Sunday service but called the inmates from their field labour to meals. It was a successor of this John Pennington who in 1804, recast the bells of Little Torrington.

In 1665 Tristram Arscott, of Launcels, Cornwall, who had purchased Annery, and other estates belonging to the Hankfords, was styled in right of these properties, "Hereditary, sole, and perpetual guardian of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Taddiport."

He conveyed the hospital with its profits and revenues, "in the vacancy of Lazars and Leprous people", to the Mayor and Burgesses of Great Torrington, and the Church Wardens and Overseers of Little Torrington, to be equally divided for the relief of the poor of those parishes. It was specially stipulated that the decays and ruins within and without the said hospital, and also the chapel should be kept in good repair, and that a "Fit person should be nominated as rector in the chapel, to read service once every Sabbath day, in vacancy of Lazars, and twice every Sabbath day in the continuance of Lazars".

Evidently it was considered necessary that the hospital should be maintained, at least nominally, for its original purpose, but the authorities of both parishes pleaded that for some years there had been no Lazars in the house, and Tristram Arscott consented to grant his benefaction for the use of the poor. William Arscott in 1693 leased a dwelling house in Taddiport, this lease, still extant, bears the seal of the hospital, but the impression is so much blurred that the design is unrecognizable.

Copies of a rental, dated 1729, mention the Lazar House, and "Syncocks House called the Mansion House", but their situation cannot now be identified.

During the 18th century, the chapel and some of the houses were kept in repair, but the greater part of the money was spent on clothes for the poor, and the rent of Chapel Field was paid to the rector of Little Torrington on condition that he had divine service in the chapel twelve times a year.

In 1894, and again in 1909, enquiries were made by the Charity Commissioners into the maintenance of the benefaction. The Lazar and Mansion house had disappeared, the names of Chapel Field and Magdalen Lands survived. The Charity was divided between the parishes of Great and Little Torrington. The rents of such properties as remain provide an annual dole, which in the absence of lazars or even paupers, is distributed among invalids and old age pensioners at Christmas.

The little chapel of St Mary Magdalen is still clearly a mediaeval building

There is a small embattled tower at the west end and a transept to the north east which is thought to be the oldest part of the building. The east window is modern but entirely in keeping. The south doorway is of later date, the original one having been further west, and a mullioned domestic window has been inserted over it in the 17th century. There are two other square-headed windows, and on the south side an 18th century circular headed window. The whole chapel is tiny, the tower measuring only five feet square.

On the south wall there is a verse of Scripture painted in 18th century style:-

Woe to them that devise iniquity and work Evil upon theyr beds: When the morninge is come they practice it, because it is in the power of theyr hand: And they covet feilds and take them by violence, And howses and take them away: Soe they oppress A man and his howse, Even a man and his heritage: Micah: the 2nd. cap."

This presumably refers to some misdealing with the Magdalen Lands, but there is no record of what actually happened.

<http://www.stmichaelstorrington.org.uk/taddiport-church.html>

The Chapel of St Mary Magdalen

From Castle Hill in Torrington there is a fine view over the Torridge to the parish of Little Torrington. In the bottom of the valley, on the Little Torrington side, by a fine mediaeval bridge, is the hamlet of Taddiport. A little further upstream are two narrow strip fields, popularly known as "leper fields", all that remain of a larger number which were there in living memory.

The name Taddiport means "Toad-gate".

There are many early references in the Registers of the Bishops of Exeter to the chapel, or chantry of St Mary Magdalen, but not till 1418 is it actually named as a Leper Hospital. There were other chapels of St Mary Magdalen in the Diocese, and they were all Leper Hospitals. It is said that leprosy (and the term may have covered various skin diseases as well as eastern leprosy) was brought into England by the returned Crusaders, but it may also have been caused (as in modern times in Scandinavia) by the excessive use of salt meat and no vegetables. In the Bishop's registers of the 13th and 14th centuries, we find instances of parish priests who were lepers and had to be separated from their flocks. At Exeter the Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was outside the walls, and the inmates were forbidden to enter the city to beg on market days, because the citizens could not brook their ugly faces and diseased bodies.

The first mention of the chapel is in 1311, when Sir Richard de Brente, priest, was instituted chaplain "to the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, juxta porta de Chepyngetoritone", on the presentation of Robert de Hortone. In 1396 Thomas Verlegh, priest, was instituted, the patron being John Hankford, in the right of the lands of Joan, his wife.

The chapel was being repaired in 1400, and the Pope offered relaxation to penitents helping to the repair and conservation of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, by Torrington. (Cal, Papal Registers, Vol. iv, p270).

St Mary Magdalen, Taddiport

On Thomas Verlegh's death in 1421, Sir John Suddone was instituted as chaplain on the presentation of Joan, formerly wife of John Hankford. By this time the foundation of the charity as a Leper Hospital was recognized; in the will of Thomas Reymond, dated June 8th, 1418, he left 4d. to the Leper house at Torrington.

Through Joan, wife of John Hankford (whose maiden name is not recorded), the patronage of Taddiport came to the Hankford family, of whom the most notable is Sir William Hankford, Lord Chief justice of England, in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V.

His son, Richard, married Thomasine, the heiress of Sir Richard Stapledon, of Annery, in the parish of Monkleigh. Richard, their son, married Anne, daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; their only child was another Anne, who married Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde. This rather perplexing pedigree with its succession of heiresses, brings us to the Lady Anne Butler, wife of Sir James St Leger.

Westcote tells us "At Taddiport is a hospital of St. Mary Magdalen said to be built by Anne, daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde, and wife unto Sir James St. Leger, knight, which she endowed with sufficient maintenance for a minister allowed to say divine service there in the chapel."

Taddiport was not exempt from the enquiries of Edward the VI's commissioners; in the chantry rolls of 1554 are the following entries :-

"TADYPORTE The hospital there for ye releife of three poore folks, the yerelye value of ye landes and possessions imployed for ye relief of one poor man now remaying there until the

nombre of three be completed. The free chapel there founded by the awncestors of John Seyntledger, to th' intent that a pryst should say masse one day in ye weke to ye poore folks of ye sayd hospital and vyste thern in sickness. The yerelye value of ye landes and possessions xls. vjd."

The commissioners could not assert that the hospital and chantry had been founded for "superstitious purposes," Anne St Ledger made no stipulations about prayers for the dead, she was a sensible, practical woman, who employed her energies in care for the living.

St Mary Magdalen's Church: the interior

The hospital at Taddiport seems to have been a recognized local charity in North Devon. In the Wardens' Accounts of Clawton, this entry occurs in 1593: "Item, paid to the hospital of Taddyport by Torrington iijd." This suggests that the hospital then had its full complement of three inmates, and that Clawton contributed a penny for each of them, a more generous subscription at that date than now appears.

Fifty years elapse before there is another record of Taddiporte. In 1645 the chapel was provided with a bell. The date is worth noting, for this was not a period when much attention was paid to ecclesiastical affairs, but the bell, (as bells do) speaks for itself. It is a Pennington bell, with the initials of J. P. of John Pennington, the Exeter bell founder, the date 1645, and two names which are illegible.

Ellacombe, in his "Bells of Devon," notes it as being hung in a cot, and provided with a half wheel. Probably it not only rang for Sunday service but called the inmates from their field labour to meals. It was a successor of this John Pennington who in 1804, recast the bells of Little Torrington.

In 1665 Tristram Arscott, of Launcels, Cornwall, who had purchased Annery, and other estates belonging to the Hankfords, was styled in right of these properties, "Hereditary, sole, and perpetual guardian of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Taddiport."

He conveyed the hospital with its profits and revenues, "in the vacancy of Lazars and Leprous people", to the Mayor and Burgesses of Great Torrington, and the Church Wardens and Overseers of Little Torrington, to be equally divided for the relief of the poor of those parishes. It was specially stipulated that the decays and ruins within and without the said hospital, and also the chapel should be kept in good repair, and that a "Fit person should be nominated as rector in the chapel, to read service once every Sabbath day, in vacancy of Lazars, and twice every Sabbath day in the continuance of Lazars".

Evidently it was considered necessary that the hospital should be maintained, at least nominally, for its original purpose, but the authorities of both parishes pleaded that for some years there had been no Lazars in the house, and Tristram Arscott consented to grant his benefaction for the use of the poor. William Arscott in 1693 leased a dwelling house in Taddiport, this lease, still extant,

bears the seal of the hospital, but the impression is so much blurred that the design is unrecognizable.

Copies of a rental, dated 1729, mention the Lazar House, and "Syncocks House called the Mansion House", but their situation cannot now be identified.

During the 18th century, the chapel and some of the houses were kept in repair, but the greater part of the money was spent on clothes for the poor, and the rent of Chapel Field was paid to the rector of Little Torrington on condition that he had divine service in the chapel twelve times a year.

In 1894, and again in 1909, enquiries were made by the Charity Commissioners into the maintenance of the benefaction. The Lazar and Mansion house had disappeared, the names of Chapel Field and Magdalen Lands survived. The Charity was divided between the parishes of Great and Little Torrington. The rents of such properties as remain provide an annual dole, which in the absence of lazars or even paupers, is distributed among invalids and old age pensioners at

Christmas.

The little chapel of St Mary Magdalen is still clearly a mediaeval building.

There is a small embattled tower at the west end and a transept to the north east which is thought to be the oldest part of the building. The east window is modern but entirely in keeping. The south doorway is of later date, the original one having been further west, and a mullioned domestic window has been inserted over it in the 17th century. There are two other square-headed windows, and on the south side an 18th century circular headed window. The whole chapel is tiny, the tower measuring only five feet square.

On the south wall there is a verse of Scripture painted in 18th century style:-

"Woe to them that devise iniquity and work Evil upon theyr beds: When the morninge is come they practice it, because it is in the power of theyr hand: And they covet feilds and take them by violence, And howses and take them away: Soe they oppress A man and his howse, Even a man and his heritage: Micah: the 2nd. cap."

This presumably refers to some misdealing with the Magdalen Lands, but there is no record of what actually happened.

Tallarn Green (Flintshire/Wrexham County Borough), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 59' 31.499" N, 2° 49' 38.003" W

https://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/leisure_tourism/open_church_network/st_mary_magdalene.htm

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/of/Tallarn+Green%2C+Magdalene>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

This small Victorian church was first opened on 22nd October 1873, at a total building cost of £800, an amount that seems quite unreal today, as does the £137 spent on building the clock tower to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

The church lies on the Welsh border with Cheshire and has many notable attributes, among them the clock tower, some delightful stained glass, an inscribed font, and a rounded east end. Of the 22 priests who have shared the lives of the people of this small village, R S Thomas knew how to truly move and inspire his congregation, going on to become one of the greatest Welsh poets. Tallarn Green was his second placement, during the dire war years of 1942 to 1945.

There can be few better examples of a small Victorian rural church than Tallarn Green, which continues to see regular worship after 130 years.

The true history of this parish church can be found in the lives of its people, both past and present.

Tanworth-in-Arden (Warwickshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 19' 57.288" N, 1° 50' 5.809" W

https://www.ourwarwickshire.org.uk/content/catalogue_her/church-of-st-mary-magdalene-tanworth-in-arden

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s,_Tanworth-in-Arden

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Tanworth-in-Arden

Description of this historic site

The church of St Mary Magdalene dating mainly to the Medieval period, but with some later restoration. It is located in the centre of Tanworth in Arden.

Chancel, nave, wide N aisle, N and S porches and W tower with spire. A period from the late 13th century to c1330-40 covers the whole of the architectural details of the building, apart from the modern work. The development appears to have been as follows: an early 13th century chapel, represented by the wide N aisle, into which new windows were inserted at the end of the century, followed very soon afterwards by the complete enlargement of the church, beginning probably with the lower part of the tower and the W half of the nave; then the E half and the chancel, which is deflected to the S of the axis of the nave. The nave may have had a S aisle within it, but there are no traces of a S arcade. The upper half of the tower is not much later than the lower. In 1790 the N arcade and N and S porches were demolished. The arcade and N porch were rebuilt in the restoration of 1880, the S porch only recently. A chapel at Tanworth is mentioned in the early 12th century; by 1202 it had become an independent parish church.

Taunton (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 0′ 56.502″ N, 3° 6′ 2.732″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Taunton

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=ST2224>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton

The Church of St Mary Magdalene is a Church of England parish church in Taunton, Somerset, England. It was completed in 1508 and is in the Early Tudor Perpendicular Gothic style. It is designated as a Grade I listed building. It is notable for its 163 feet (50 m) tall tower.

History and description

St Mary's church was probably established as part of the reorganisation of Taunton by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, by 1180, and has been the town church since 1308. Prior to 1308 the church was dependent on the Augustinian Taunton Priory. A new chapel was consecrated in 1437.

It is built of sandstone and has a painted interior. Most of the statues and stained glass date from the Victorian restoration. Within the church are a variety of memorials and tablets including War Memorials for soldiers from Somerset, including the Somerset Light Infantry. The 163 feet (50 m) tower was built around 1503, financed by the prosperity created by the wool trade, and was rebuilt in 1858–1862 (in replica) by Sir George Gilbert Scott and Benjamin Ferrey, using Otter sandstone from Sir Alexander Hood's quarry at Williton and some Igneous Diorite from Hestercombe. It is considered to be one of the best examples of a Somerset tower and a 163 feet (50 m) tall landmark.

The tower was described by Simon Jenkins, an acknowledged authority on English churches, as being "the noblest parish tower in England." The tower itself has 15 bells and a clock mechanism. The tower contains 13 bells hung for ringing plus two accidental (semitone) bells hung for chiming. The present ring of bells were cast by Taylors of Loughborough in 2016. The church has suffered from the weather over the years and there have been various appeals for funding to repair the fabric of the building including one for £135,000, to repair the

tower's stonework after two pinnacles fell through the roof. In 2009 vandals damaged some of the windows of the church, however the stained glass, which includes fragments from the medieval era were undamaged as they are protected by wire mesh.

Joseph Alleine the noted Puritan minister and author was curate of the church in the 1660s and is buried in the churchyard.

Present day

The Church of St Mary Magdalene is now part of a combined benefice with the Church of St John the Evangelist, Taunton. It is within the Archdeaconry of Taunton in the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

The church had been of a low church and evangelical tradition since its medieval foundation, but it has moved towards a central churchmanship in recent times.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278073>

GVI

The huge west tower closes the view down Hammet Street with which it has extremely important group value. The church is mostly late C15, much restored. Aisled chancel, partly with clerestorey, 6 bay nave with 4 aisles and clerestorey. Fine vaulted south porch of 1508 with niches over entrance, The west tower (over 160 ft high) is the finest in Somerset, It is dated by wills to 1488-1514, but was entirely rebuilt 1858-62 (in replica) by Sir G G Scott and B Ferrey. The tower has 3 storeys above the great west window with paired openings, set-back buttresses, pinnacles, string courses etc. The tower is crowned by openwork battlements with tall openwork corner pinnacles. The low nave has an outstanding tie-beam roof with carved angels, bosses and paterae recently regilded. Tabernacled niches with Victorian statuary between the clerestorey windows, Large image niche in north arcade. Fanvault under tower, Because of repeated restorations there are few old furnishings. Monument to Robert Gray, died in 1635, with standing figure in north aisle. Large freestone slab from the tomb of Thomas More, died 1576, in inner south aisle, fragments of medieval glass in clerestorey. All the listed buildings in Church Square together with the Church of St Mary Magdalene and the listed buildings in Hammet Street form an extremely important group.

Mehr:

<https://archive.org/details/someaccountofchu05cottuoft/page/n13/mode/2up>

Tavistock (Devon), Church of Our Lady and St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 32' 42.583" N, 4° 9' 15.041" W

<http://www.ourladytavistock.org.uk/churchstorytavistock.php>

Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St. Mary Magdalen, Tavistock

The market town of Tavistock, one of the prettiest towns in Devon, was once a great centre of Catholic Christian life in the West Country. In the 10th century a Benedictine Abbey was founded, dedicated to Our Lady and St Rumon, followed in the 14th century by the church of St Eustachius which is now the Parish Church for the Anglican community of Tavistock. In the Middle Ages Tavistock also had a leper hospital with associated Chapel, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen and St Theobald, which came to be known as the 'Maudlin Chapel'. This hospital with its Chapel was situated on the west side of Tavistock, slightly to the north east of the current Catholic Church. A street close by is called 'Maudlin Lanes', a reminder of this chapel.

The Benedictine Abbey was closed at the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries but the Maudlin Chapel continued in use as late as 1672.

The Dukes of Bedford

The lands of the Benedictine Abbey covered much of Tavistock. When King Henry VIII dissolved the Monasteries he granted the Abbey to John Russell who came to own most of the town. The Russell family later became the Dukes of Bedford but kept their links with Tavistock, with the eldest son of the Duke being granted the title of Marquis of Tavistock. In the 19th century significant quantities of copper were found on land to the west of Tavistock, and the population boomed. In the 1860s William, eighth Duke of Bedford, decided to build a Chapel of Ease for the Anglican church of St Eustacius, to meet the needs of the population on the western edge of the town. This church was not consecrated but was known as the Fitzford church as it was close to the manor once owned by the Fitz family. In the early 1900s the then Duke of Bedford decided to sever the family's links with Tavistock and West Devon, and passed over the buildings that he owned to Tavistock Town Council, although the church became the property of the Parish. In 1913 the eleventh Duke withdrew the annual contribution towards the maintenance of the church and gave the Parochial Living to the Bishop of Exeter.

Church building

The church was designed by Henry Clutton, a renowned architect, who also proposed a design for Westminster Cathedral and for a cathedral in Lille, northern France. This Chapel of Ease in Tavistock was erected between 1865-1867 at a cost of £12,000 and opened on 28th November 1867.

The building is in an Italianate manner with a tall almost-detached tower on the north side, under which is the principal entrance. There is also a second more ornate entrance on the south side which was for the use of the Dukes of Bedford. The detailing of the church is a mixture of Romanesque arcading and Gothic capitals.

The church is built of the local Hurdwick ashlar, a beautiful grey/green stone used for many of the public buildings in Tavistock erected at that time; and there are contrasting dressings of limestone, with the roofs covered in Cornish Slate. The building consists of a Nave with a lower Chancel, Clerestory and Tower with Spire. The architectural significance of the church has been recognised by it being given Grade II* Listing by English Heritage in 1951. At one time the tower contained a single bell that had been cast in 1867; weighing about one ton. In the east wall of the Sanctuary there are three stained glass windows. These windows were erected on 28th February 1912 by the children of Sarah Ann Trist, in her memory. The two lower windows are scenes from the life of Our Lady; the Annunciation and the Nativity. The third window, set high, is partially obscured by the framework installed to stabilise the building and depicts Christ welcoming the faithful into His kingdom. At the west end of the church is a glorious rose window with clear glass.

Just inside the main door on the north side of the church are three marble plaques tracing the church's history. The top plaque commemorates the building of the church in 1867, the second the reopening of the church in 1936 after a period of closure, whilst the third plaque commemorates the dedication of the building when it became a Catholic church in 1952.

The Crucifix high on the east wall of the Sanctuary was donated to the Catholic Parish of Tavistock by the Bridgetinnes of South Brent. It is believed the Crucifix was carved in Portugal some time after 1594 when the nuns moved there following the Reformation. The nuns returned to England in 1861, bringing the Crucifix with them.

During WWII there were servicemen of many nationalities stationed in camps in West Devon, and one group were Poles at the air station in Yelverton. They worshiped at St Joseph's chapel in Gunnislake and paid for an altar to be carved in memory of their comrades who died

in the war. With the closure of St Joseph's church at Gunnislake this altar has been transferred to Tavistock where there is also a memorial plaque naming those parishioners who died during the War.

The interior of the church has further interesting features. There is a high stone circular lectern with a pattern of intersecting circles. The reredos, restored in the early 1900s is of massive plain English oak framework with deeply cut diaper panels. The four central panels are arranged to form a cross, whilst the outer panels are of a different design. This framework carries a battlemented, richly carved and moulded canopy forming an arcade of four semi-circular arches. In the space below are the words:

'HEAVEN and EARTH are full of the MAJESTY of thy Glory'

Evolution of the Anglican congregation

In the mid eighteenth hundreds there was a substantial Anglican congregation in the town; the March 1851 Ecclesiastical Census recorded a total of 1,569 worshippers at the Sunday services at the Parish Church. With the then recent slum clearance, a number of people moved into the Fitzford and Westbridge cottages on the west side of Tavistock. This number would soon be augmented by miners moving into the area to work at the Devon Great Consoles mines. Hence the need for another church in addition to the parish church of St. Eustachius. The long, broad nave of the new church and the aisles would be able to accommodate 650 worshippers.. Half of the pews were to be free, with the other half to be let at a nominal rent. The place holders for those paying are still to be seen on the pews on the south side of the aisle. Fitzford was a chapel-of-ease, unendowed and subordinate to the parish church of St. Eustachius.

Soon after the church opened, the first signs of economic decline appeared and the town's population fell. The legion of miners, who had been expected to fill the pews for generations had virtually disappeared.

By the end of the nineteenth century the copper mines were becoming worked out and the population of Tavistock, especially on the western side, declined significantly. There was no longer a need for this second Anglican church and it was closed in 1918.

In 1936 the Anglican community decided to reopen the church which was dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen. In the interim there had been little maintenance, the fabric had deteriorated and repairs were needed before the church could reopen. To raise the money, the land surrounding the church was sold off for housing.

The church continued as a place of worship until 1947, when again it was closed. In 1948 the burden of supporting this building was too great and thus it ceased to exist as a place of worship for the Anglican community.

Becoming a Catholic Church

Since the reformation there had been no Catholic church in Tavistock, although from 1906 to 1922 parishioners had used a chapel at Mount Tavy.

After the Carmelite nuns came to Tavistock, they kindly allowed their little Convent Chapel to serve as the parish church, and into this crowded the small but increasing number of parishioners.

In late 1950, the parish priest of Tavistock, Father Michael McSweeney heard that the church was to be sold and possibly used for business purposes.

Father McSweeney informed the Bishop of Plymouth, Dr Francis Grimshaw and on Ascension Day 1951 the church became the property of the Catholic Diocese of Plymouth.

In 1952 Bishop Christopher Butler 7th Abbot of Downside carried out the consecration of "Our Lady of the Assumption and St Mary Magdalen".

This dedication maintains a link with the old Benedictine Abbey and the Leper Hospital. The first Mass was celebrated in the Church by Bishop Grimshaw on Laetare Sunday, March 23rd 1952.

In his sermon the Bishop told of a Devon man, Arthur Rye and his wife who had saved a considerable amount of money over many years, to provide a church for the Catholics in the West Country.

Mr Rye died before he could achieve this object but he made provision for this in his Will and his widow fulfilled his wishes by paying off the debt on this church.

The year 2012 also was the Diamond Jubilee of the church as a place for Catholic worship and this event was celebrated in September with a Mass attended by Bishop Christopher.

Today the church building is warm and the parish active and welcoming. The numbers are growing with a congregation of some 100 each Sunday attending Mass. In the past few years many children have celebrated their First Communion and others have been Confirmed by Bishop Christopher Budd and Bishop Mark O'Toole.

The growing numbers of parishioners, coupled with the increasing range of activities, has meant the parish needed a Community Centre. Plans were drawn up and the parish worked closely with the Diocese, Historic Churches Committee and English Heritage to ensure the design meets liturgical requirements and is sympathetic to the style of the Grade II* listed building.

The remodelling of the old Sacristy was completed in 2018. The major work, construction of a meeting room, reconciliation room, parish office and disabled toilet at the west end of the church, has now been completed. The facilities have been dedicated to St. Joseph; continuing the link with St. Joseph's Gunnislake, and were blessed by Fr. Martin during Mass of 28th July 2019. There remains only the re-siting of the font; the work to be completed by the end of 2019.

Church bell

A bell was cast for the church in 1867 by Taylors. It measured 48 5/8 inches in diameter and its weight was quoted as 19cwt 3qr 14lb. It was hung approximately 60 feet high in the tower. Whether it was hung for swing-chiming or fixed and struck with an external hammer is not clear.

The bell remained in the tower for a further 30 years after the building becoming a Catholic Church; until 1982 when it was sold to the Church of St Andrew, Helions Bumpstead in Essex for £1,375.

The bell was removed from the church by two Helions Bumpstead ringers and was taken to the Whitechapel Bell Foundry where, on 16th September 1982 it was melted down and cast into three new bells to form the treble, 2nd and 7th of the augmented ring of eight bells at the Essex church.

The bells were collected from the foundry on 8th November, installation at the church was completed on 18th November, and the new bells were dedicated by the Bishop of Chelmsford on Sunday 19th December 1982.

Sarah Ann Trist

James Trist was born in Harberton, Devon in 1811. At some point he married Sarah Ann (born in Tavistock); she being some 17 years younger than him, and the family lived in Tavistock.

James Trist was a man of some substance, in the Census his occupation was given as "Mercer and Tailor" and he employed five people. The family lived in West Street, first at 9 West Street and later at Number 30. It appears there were some eight daughters, only one marrying. James Trist died in the 1890s and Sarah Ann Trist continued to live in West Street until she died in 1912. Sarah Ann must have been a regular attendant at the church as her daughters

paid for the three beautiful stained glass windows to be erected in the East Wall of the Sanctuary.

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-93411-church-of-our-lady-and-st-mary-magdalene-/comments>

Church of Our Lady and St Mary Magdalene, Tavistock (Maudlin Chapel)

Comments

According to the Registrar of Marriages the word "Magdalen" in the name is spelt without an 'e'. Strange but that is how it is.

The church was built by the then Duke of Bedford in 1865 as a Chapel of Ease for the Anglican parish church of Tavistock. With the decline in the town's population in the first half of the 1900s the church was closed. It was bought by the Catholic Diocese of Plymouth in 1952 and consecrated with the current name.

This name continues the tradition of use of St Mary Magdalen(e) as there was a Leper Hospital in the Middle Ages not far from where the church now stands; this dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and known as "The Maudlin Chapel". If you look at a street map you will find a narrow lane across from the church called 'Maudlin Lane'.

The church continues to be the Parish Church for Catholics in Tavistock and the surrounding parts of West Devon.

Tavistock (Devon), Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdelan and St. Theobald, and Maudlin Chapel

[50° 32' 49.722" N, 4° 9' 13.082" W]

<http://johniesmeanderings.blogspot.com/2014/02/tavistock-abbey-remains-visible-today.html>

Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdelan and St. Theobald, and Maudlin Chapel, Tavistock

Maudlyns

No trace exists of the leper hospital founded by Tavistock Abbey. Ironically situated just below the modern day Tavistock Hospital, the lane leading the the site is still called 'Maudlins Lane', maudlin being defined loosely as self pitying or tearful sentimental. The hospital was dedicated to St Mary Magdelan and St Theobald - a name still reflected in Tavistock today in two ways. The nearby Catholic church is the Church of our Lady and St Mary Magdelan and the steep lane besides the Union Inn, which originally lead to the hospital, is still known as Madge Lane, a more modern derivation of Magdelan.

St Mary Magdalen and St Theobald's leper hospital became known as the Maudlin Chapel and remained active until at least 1672, long after the Abbey that it had been associated with had been closed.

Teignmouth (Devon), Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene / The Magdalene Lands

Koordinaten: [50° 33' 44.611" N, 3° 30' 8.305" W]

https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MDV9831&resourceID=104

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalena, Teignmouth

Monument Type(s) and Dates

CHAPEL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD (Between))

Full description

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division, SX97SW6 (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card). SDV302884.

Site visit on 25th June 1953. There are no visible remains of chapel or hospital buildings, but the stone wall surrounding the house is made from blocks of roughly shaped sandstone, perhaps taken from the site. No font was seen at the site.

Site visit on 5th January 1954. As above, with plan and showing field names of Modlin Chapel Field and Modlin Field.

Devon County Council, 1838-1848, Tithe Maps and Apportionments (Website). SDV349463. Plots 1-3 named 'Modlin Chapel Field', plot 4 'Modlin Field'.

Devon County Council, 1838-1848, Tithe Mosaic, approximately 1838-1848 (Cartographic). SDV349431.

A small T-shaped plot shown adjacent to the west end of plots 1 and 2.

Lake, W. C., 1874, Sketch of the History of Teignmouth, 378,381-2 (Article in Serial). SDV302882.

Hazeldown, on site of St Mary Magdelene's Chapel. In medieval times a chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdelene stood about a mile out of Teignmouth, connected with which was a hospital or group of lazar houses used later as dwelling houses by the poor of West Teignmouth. By 1803 the chapel was in ruins. In the mid 18th century most of the walls arches and windows remained, but by the close of the century much was demolished, and the hospital had entirely vanished. What appears to be a small font has since been dug up on the site. A lazar hospital with an income of under £50 existed until AD1500 at Teignmouth. Four narrow fields are shown extending east from the road to the east and south-east of the site of St Mary Magdalene's Chapel.

Jordan, M. H., 1909, *The Magdalen Lands of West Teignmouth*, 331,337 (Article in Serial). SDV302883.

Magdalen Chapel Fields, Teignmouth. Tithe map of 1839 for Eest Teignmouth shows four fields called Modlin, three of them Modlin Chapel Fields.

Jordan, M. H., 1910, Notes on Venn in the Parish of Bishop's Teignton, 513 (Article in Serial). SDV306938.

'Modlin Grounde' known as Modlin Hill.

Exeter Archaeology, 2004, Archaeological assessment of proposed development site at New Road, Teignmouth, 3 (Report - Assessment). SDV280892.

Four fields called 'Modlin' on the 1839 Tithe Map with three associated with Magdalene Chapel. The fields lie under a 20th century residential development.

Tetbury (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 38' 7.235" N, 2° 9' 34.83" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol11/pp277-280>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary%27s_church,_Tetbury

Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Mary Magdalen

The minster church mentioned in 681 (fn. 1) is not otherwise recorded, but there was presumably a church at Tetbury in 1086 when a priest was recorded on the manor. (fn. 2) Reynold de St. Valery granted Tetbury church to Eynsham Abbey c. 1160. (fn. 3) In 1273 the living was a rectory in the patronage of the abbey, (fn. 4) which appropriated the benefice in 1332; a vicarage was created then (fn. 5) and the living has remained a vicarage, forming a united benefice with Beverstone from 1951. (fn. 6)

Eynsham Abbey held the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage until the Dissolution, and in 1546 the Crown granted them to the dean and chapter of Oxford cathedral, (fn. 7) who remained owners of the rectory, usually leasing it. (fn. 8) The advowson was exercised by assignees of the abbey at the first two vacancies after the Dissolution, and at the third, in 1556, by Richard Archdale under assignment from the dean and chapter. (fn. 9) In 1561 the dean and chapter granted the advowson to Lord Berkeley in settlement of a dispute over the rectory of Wotton under Edge, (fn. 10) and it was sold to the townspeople in 1633. (fn. 11) From that date the town feoffees exercised it, a vote among the feoffees deciding the candidate for presentation. (fn. 12) The feoffees sold the advowson in 1840 to John Stanton, (fn. 13) whose son Charles owned it in 1856. By 1885 it belonged to the incumbent George Horwood, passing to his successor William Thompson, who sold it c. 1930 to Sir Walter Reuben Preston, M.P., of Hillsome Farm (fn. 14) (d. 1946). Sir Walter's widow Ella (fn. 15) sold it c. 1964 to Maj. J. E. B. Pope of Upton Grove, who shared the advowson of the united benefice with the Crown. (fn. 16)

In 1291 the rectory was valued at £24 over and above a portion of £2 paid to Eynsham Abbey. (fn. 17) Payment of a portion to Oseney Abbey in respect of tithes settled by Robert Doyley on the chapel in Oxford castle had apparently lapsed by then, although Oseney still laid claim to a portion of the tithes in 1389. (fn. 18) After the appropriation of the rectory Eynsham Abbey apparently made difficulties over payment of a portion to the vicar; it owed him £50 in 1334, (fn. 19) and in 1340 the vicar tried to enforce his claim to £100 by using violence against the abbey's property in the town. (fn. 20) In 1374, however, a generous portion was confirmed to the vicar: he was to have the small tithes, the hay tithes, 12 quarters of corn as church-scot, rents from houses in the town, 90 a. of arable land, 4 a. of meadow, pasture for 6 bulls, and the use of the former rectory house and its buildings except for two barns which the abbey was to retain for its tithes. (fn. 21)

In 1572 the vicar's glebe was extended at 80 a. of arable and c. 5 a. of meadow and he owned the vicarage house and a burgage in the town; (fn. 22) in 1635, however, several tenements in the town belonged to the vicar. In the early 17th century and later his share of the tithes included all the small tithes, the corn tithes from Doughton, and all the hay tithes, although a composition of 5s. 1d. was fixed for the hay of Upton. (fn. 23) The Grange estate, formerly Kingswood Abbey's, was tithe free, (fn. 24) and its exemption was presumably the underlying cause of disputes between its owners, the Gastrells, and the parish over parochial rights during the 17th century. (fn. 25) The vicar was awarded a corn-rent charge of £800 for his tithes in 1838, compared with £240 awarded for the rectory tithes. (fn. 26) The vicarage was said to be worth 40 marks in 1374 (fn. 27) and £35 1s. 3d. in 1535. (fn. 28) It was valued at £60 in 1650, (fn. 29) rising to £200 by 1750 (fn. 30) and £903 by 1856. (fn. 31)

The vicarage house, standing north of the church, incorporates in its service range what may be a fragment of a 16th-century house. In 1771 John Wight (fn. 32) remodelled that range and added new principal rooms to create a south front. The house was again extended shortly before 1839. (fn. 33) In the mid 19th century it was occupied by one of the curates, while the vicar John Frampton lived at his own house, the Priory. (fn. 34)

Gregory of Caerwent, rector of Tetbury, died at the papal court in 1279 and his successor was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury by delegation of the Pope. (fn. 35) A later rector, Simon de Prewes, incurred numerous debts (fn. 36) and in 1303 was said to neglect the cure,

squandering the profits on his own pleasures. (fn. 37) In 1306 he was instructed to put his church to farm for 5 years to pay his debts. (fn. 38) The vicar Richard Brill surrendered himself to the Fleet prison over a debt in 1372. (fn. 39) Thomas Holford, vicar in 1498, was assisted by five stipendiary chaplains, two or three of whom were probably the chantry priests. (fn. 40) Thomas Powell held the living together with Minchinhampton in the 1540s, (fn. 41) and his successor Thomas Bolt was also vicar of Dunchurch (Warws.); (fn. 42) Bolt was found satisfactory at the visitation of 1551 as was his curate William Lightfoot, (fn. 43) a former friar. (fn. 44) Humphrey Horton, instituted in 1556, (fn. 45) held the vicarage together with the rectories of Rendcomb and Colesbourne in 1576. (fn. 46) William Edwards became vicar in 1614 (fn. 47) and held the living until at least 1650; (fn. 48) he signed the Gloucestershire Ministers' Testimony in 1648. (fn. 49) Daniel Norris, who was instituted in 1658, subscribed and remained vicar until his death in 1687. (fn. 50)

Miles Gastrell, vicar 1728-39, was from a leading local family. His successor, John Turner, also vicar of Somerford Keynes, died in 1742 (fn. 51) when John Wight (d. 1777), chief promoter of the rebuilding of the church, became vicar. Wight was succeeded by Thomas Croome Wickes (d. 1786), (fn. 52) who was a member of a leading Tetbury family, (fn. 53) as was Samuel Paul Paul, vicar 1825-8. During the incumbency of Paul's successor, John Frampton, (fn. 54) a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Saviour was built on the west side of the town, partly financed by the sale of the advowson. (fn. 55) Consecrated in 1848 (fn. 56) and designed by S. W. Daukes and J. R. Hamilton, (fn. 57) it is in Decorated Gothic style and comprises sanctuary and aisled nave. It was declared redundant in 1974. (fn. 58)

A chantry dedicated to St. Mary was founded in Tetbury church in 1363 when trustees, apparently acting for Thomas de Breuse, granted it 24 houses and 60 a. of land. (fn. 59) The priests were presented by the proctors of the goods and fabric of the church. (fn. 60) Thomas Gilmyrn (d. c. 1457) left lands in remainder for the foundation of a chantry of Holy Trinity, (fn. 61) and it was apparently in pursuance of that grant that property was conveyed for the foundation of a chantry of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas and St. George in 1480. (fn. 62) In 1490 another Thomas Gilmyrn and four other men gave a total of 13 houses and 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. land to the chantry, (fn. 63) and Thomas Whittington of Lypiatt left property in the town to the two chantries in Tetbury church at his death in 1491. (fn. 64) Later a third chantry, dedicated to St. George, was founded by Thomas Herne. At the dissolution of the chantries each of the three had its separate priest with an income of £9-14 from property, (fn. 65) which included a large proportion of the houses in the town. Thomas Estcourt of Shipton Moyne bought the former property of St. Mary's chantry in 1582 (fn. 66) and his son, Sir Thomas, that of Holy Trinity in 1609, (fn. 67) and it was retained by the family until the 19th century. (fn. 68) The property of the third chantry was retained by the Crown until the mid 17th century or later. (fn. 69) Sir William Romney's trust provided for a salary of £6 (raised to £10 in 1622) for a lecturer. (fn. 70) The tripartite deed of 1633 assigned the choice of the lecturer to the feoffees. The vicar William Edwards undertook to perform the duty, a lecture each Thursday, without payment while the purchase price of the manor was being met. (fn. 71) By 1691 and until the late 18th century the duty and the salary were shared each year by five neighbouring clergy. (fn. 72) The decline of the trust revenues led to the suspension of the lecture in 1800 (fn. 73) and it was not resumed until 1837 when the feoffees put into effect a provision of the Scheme of 1830 for a lecturer to preach each Sunday between April and September; they reduced the salary the Scheme assigned from £30 to £22 10s. The revived lectureship met with obstruction from the vicar John Frampton who was unwilling to let the lecturer use the pulpit and claimed a voice in his appointment. A local clergyman was appointed to the post each year (fn. 74) but continuing friction between the feoffees and Frampton and his successor had the result that the lectureship lapsed in the early 1880s, and it was apparently not revived until the 1920s. (fn. 75) Later the duty was usually performed by the curate (fn. 76) but in 1974 the vicar received the salary and preached sermons for it. (fn. 77)

Charities founded by Sir Thomas Estcourt, John Veizey, Charles Elton, Jonathan Shipton, John Avery, Thomas Talboys, and Gilbert Gastrell in the 17th and early 18th centuries provided for payments for annual sermons, and the vicar received a total of £5 10s. for preaching them. (fn. 78) The payments were reserved to him at the amalgamation of the charities in 1970. (fn. 79) He also had a guinea for a sermon under the will of Thomas Alexander dated 1805; Alexander's will also provided bibles for couples married in the church, who were given prayer books under the will of Mary Summers dated 1826. (fn. 80) The church of ST. MARY (fn. 81) comprises chancel, aisled nave with side passages or cloisters, and west tower and spire. Its medieval predecessor was a rambling building, apparently dating largely from the 14th century; (fn. 82) it was re-dedicated in 1315. (fn. 83) The nave had a tower and tall spire at the west end and had two aisles on the north side and one on the south. The south aisle, which had a groined vault, was named from and probably built by the Breuse family, (fn. 84) and it housed St. Mary's chantry chapel founded in 1363; (fn. 85) the outer north aisle, which was presumably really a private chapel, belonged to the Savage family in post-medieval times. (fn. 86) Shortly before 1467 the parishioners built a new chancel which was described as having St. Mary's chantry on the south and the 'old chancel' on the north, suggesting that the inner north aisle was the original nave. Eynsham Abbey accepted the new chancel as the principal one and undertook to keep it in repair, (fn. 87) and the old chancel appears to have later been used as a vestry. (fn. 88) Apart from the three chantries, (fn. 89) the church housed several other chapels: those dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, St. Nicholas, and Christ were mentioned in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. (fn. 90)

The church was badly damaged by a storm in 1662 and was repaired with a grant from the feoffees. (fn. 91) In 1729 its decayed condition prompted a group of townfolk, led by the feoffees, to advocate rebuilding. A brief that was circulated produced a disappointing return and it was proposed to raise money by the sale of the advowson, but the scheme met much opposition and prolonged litigation followed. Repairs and alterations carried out on the chancel and Breuse's aisle in 1741 fuelled the controversy and when the architects retained by the rival parties failed to agree on the quality of the new work James Gibbs was called in to assess it. (fn. 92) Rebuilding plans were revived in 1753 by an accession of funds from the sale of church property and by the enthusiasm of the vicar John Wight, who gave a large sum from his private fortune. Further funds were added by subscription and an Act for rebuilding was obtained in 1765. (fn. 93) It was not until 1777 that work was started (fn. 94) and the new church was completed and consecrated in 1781. (fn. 95) The tower and spire were kept and the body of the church was rebuilt in Gothick style to the designs of Francis Hiorn of Warwick. (fn. 96) The lofty nave and aisles are of equal height and have a plaster vault supported by slender columns and large windows occupying most of the wall space. On the outside of the aisles low side passages gave access by a series of doors to the proprietary pews. The contemporary interior fittings, including galleries and box-pews, are largely undisturbed, although some were removed in 1900 and a chancel screen was inserted in 1916. (fn. 97) The tower and spire were rebuilt between 1890 and 1893, paid for by Hamilton Yatman of Highgrove as a memorial to his son. (fn. 98)

A stone head in the cloisters is apparently all that survives from an effigy of one of the Breuse family which was in the south aisle of the old church. Also preserved in the cloisters are a tomb with effigies of a member of the Gastrell family and his wife, dated 1586, and a pair of weathered effigies in 15th-century costume, (fn. 99) formerly in the churchyard. (fn. 100) A monument in the chancel to Sir William Romney was put up at the wish of John Wight who chose the inscription with its appropriate warning to 'encourage no unnecessary suits at law among thy neighbours'. (fn. 101) The church organ, presumably acquired at the rebuilding, was replaced in 1805 when the organ from the concert hall in Ranelagh Gardens, Chelsea, was bought by subscription. A new organ was built for the church by Nicholson of Worcester

in 1863 and rebuilt in 1912. (fn. 102) A pair of large brass chandeliers acquired at the rebuilding was restored and rehung in 1952 after being absent from the church for some years. (fn. 103) The bells were recast and their number increased to eight by Abraham Rudhall in 1722; the treble was recast by John Rudhall in 1803. (fn. 104) The bulk of the plate dates from 1769 when Mary Deacon of Elmestree gave a pair of chalices and patens and John Wight gave a pair of flagons. (fn. 105) The registers survive from 1631. (fn. 106)

<http://www.tetburychurch.btck.co.uk/People>

Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin and St Mary Magdalen, Tetbury

There has been a Christian place of worship on the site of St Marys' since at least 681 AD. The present church was built following the demolition of the medieval church in 1777. The church today, with its elegant spire, is a focal point in the town. St Marys' is open every day for people to come and visit, sit quietly, or attend any of the regular services. Please use the buttons on the left to have a look around and find out more about the church and the activities that take place here.

About the Church

The current church dates from the late 18th century, and replaced the medieval church which, with the exception of the tower and spire, was demolished in 1777. The replacement church was designed by Francis Hiorn of Warwick, and was opened in 1781. It is one of the earliest and best examples of Georgian Gothic churches in the country. Since 1781, the church has undergone several changes, the most significant being in 1901 and 1993. This last restoration attempted to undo much of the "Victorianisation" and restore the interior, as far as possible and practicable, to its original Georgian plan. This work, together with essential exterior restoration and internal rewiring and heating, cost some £500,000 at the time.

Tower

When the church was built, the original tower and spire was retained. However, the tower started to slowly subside and was rebuilt in 1891 as an exact copy, using much of the original material.

The tower houses a ring of 8 bells, dating from 1722, cast by Rudhall of Gloucester. The ringing chamber, some 52 steps up the tower, is also home to a carillon which strikes at 3 hourly intervals during the day.

At ground level inside the tower, various memorials grace the walls, including one to the Pauls, who built Highgrove, the present home of HRH The Prince of Wales, and another to Hamilton Yatman, who also lived at Highgrove and financed the rebuilding of the tower. Facing you as you enter the main body of the church from the tower is the mural depicting the Annunciation, especially commissioned during the 1990s restoration. It was created by Pat Pantan and Peter McLennan of Bath.

Gallery

Inside the church, the gallery was extended to run along the north and south walls very soon after the church was built. An open area has been created under the gallery at the back of the church (which, among other things, houses the shop). There is no admission to the gallery in normal circumstances, for safety reasons. The organ, by Binns of Leeds, has been restored to its original and proper place in the west gallery, from where it was removed in 1901. There is a fine music tradition in Tetbury Parish Church, with a good choir and talented organists. The Tetbury Music Festival began in 2003 and has become established as an annual event.

Font

The font is located at the back of the church. It contains a polished metal bowl which can be carried and placed in a specially designed stand at the front of the church for conducting baptisms during the Eucharist service on a Sunday morning.

Nave

Cased in wood, the columns are themselves wooden and support the fine plaster ceiling. They are incredibly slim. The large brass chandeliers which hang down over the central aisle are also contemporary with the church. Each carries 36 lights, and are still candelled and lit at some weddings and at great festivals.

The windows are of exceptional size, and led to the church having been described as a "lantern". The stained glass is Victorian.

Worshippers have a love-hate relationship with the box-pews, which with their gothic fronts are original.

Chancel and Sanctuary

The East Window, of the Last Supper, by Wailes of Newcastle, replaced the original window in 1867.

The original plan of the church was completely changed in the 20th century. In 1901 the organ was removed from the gallery and placed in the South-east corner, where it reared up like a carbuncle, covering one of the fine windows and completely unbalancing Hiorn's original plan. A false chancel, raised three steps above the nave, was created and choir stalls placed within it. The pulpit, which dominated the church, it being an auditory or preaching church, was replaced. The sanctuary, too, was raised, and iron altar rails replaced the original wooden ones. In 1917 a screen was also added, running the width of the church.

In 1953 the sanctuary was lowered slightly and a reredos, consisting of the early 17th century painting of the Holy Family, flanked by the Lord's Prayer, the Belief and the Commandments, was erected covering the lower section of the window. There is evidence that they were originally in the sanctuary, although prior to the 1953 restoration they were to be found in the gallery. The painting now hangs over the side altar (where the organ used to be), and the panels are in the tower base, either side of the door as you leave the church.

The 1993 restoration returned the church to a feeling of space and light, as originally intended by Hiorn, and provided space which has made possible many more concerts to take advantage of the church's unusually good acoustics. The altar rails have reverted to wood and are partly original.

The north wall contains a monument to Sir William Romney, a native and benefactor of Tetbury, who made his fortune in London, and, among other benefactions, founded a Grammar School.

The new pulpit / lectern was designed by Kenneth Bulcock and executed by Michael Roberts. They were also responsible for the votive candle stand. Many visitors pause for a moment to light a candle.

Recent excavations uncovered several burial vaults, notably of the Talboys, and of John Wight the incumbent who inspired the building of this present church, but who died before it was opened. The ledger stones were covered by the Victorian chancel. John Wight was also responsible for the building of the Vicarage (directly opposite the church) which is still in use as the Vicarage of Tetbury.

In front of the pews in the south-east corner, footings of the medieval church were found, as was the monument, probably 13th century, believed to be to William de Braose. It was in very good condition. These have now been covered in such a way as to make further excavation possible. An engraving of the monument is in the British Museum.

Ambulatories

These are a peculiar feature of the church and almost completely enclose it. They provide the only means of entry into the outer blocks of side pews. Various effigies are to be found in the ambulatories, including part of that from a De Braose monument, which had been broken up during the Georgian rebuilding. The face was found some years ago. and the rest during the 1993 excavations. Other effigies, in the north ambulatory, are, at the east end, of the Gastrell family (c1586) and, at the west, of ancient flock masters.

The south ambulatory is divided, with a choir and a clergy vestry at the east end. The west end contains an exhibition of the history of Tetbury.

All photographs on this page © Kay Adkins.

Thormanby (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 10' 5.462" N, 1° 14' 30.962" W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thormanby>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Thormanby#/media/>

[File:St Mary Magdalene Church, Thormanby - Geograph-2934994-by-Bill-Henderson.jpg](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene

The village church is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and is a Grade II* listed building. It was built in the 12th century and has been subject to frequent changes up to 1955. The church stands a short distance east of the village on Church Lane. The village rectory is just south-west from the church. The Old Rectory is a Grade II Listed 18th-century Georgian residence, built in 1737 with a later addition of a schoolroom in 1786, and further alterations in 1837. It is now a Bed and Breakfast.

Near the Rectory is a small redundant Wesleyan chapel, built in 1875, which has now been converted into a private house. West of the village, on Birdforth Beck, is Thormanby Mill. A red-brick 19th-century barn at Thormanby Mill is Grade II listed. At the north of the village, on the A19 near Birdforth Bridge, stands a Grade II-listed late 19th-century triangular cast iron mile post.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1191364>

The church of St Mary Magdalene, Thormanby, is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

Date: the church contains a considerable amount of Norman and other early fabric *

Architects: the well-known architects Brierley, Syme and Leckenby of York were involved in alterations to the church in 1955 * Fixtures: window glass by Kempe, a tester of the C17 and a font of the C14 are among internal fixtures of special interest * Historic interest: the successive phases of the church through history are clearly readable in the fabric of the church

History

The nave and chancel of the church of St. Mary Magdalene are dated to the C12, and the north aisle was added in c1200 and blocked up at an unknown post-medieval date. The east wall of the chancel is C13 and there is a priest's door of the C15. The south porch was built in the C18 and the tower rebuilt in 1822. The pews are Victorian and the north vestry was added c.1900. Early C20 photographs in the National Monuments Record show the south-east window still blocked up at that point. Repairs (partly paid for by the Incorporated Church

Building Society) took place in 1955 under the direction of Brierley, Syme and Leckenby, York-based architects.

Details

Church of St Mary Magdalene. C12, c.1200, C13, C15, C18, 1822 and 1900.

MATERIALS: sandstone in deep courses, Welsh slate roofs and brick tower.

PLAN: The church has a C12 three-bay nave and a C12 and C13 two-bay chancel, with a tower of 1822 to the west, a C18 south porch and a c.1900 vestry on the north side.

EXTERIOR: The low tower has segmental-arched louvred belfry openings and a shallow pyramidal cap. There is a ground floor segmental-arched window to the south and a two-light segmental-arched west window at gallery level. The nave porch has a Tudor-arched doorway with slit vents to the sides; inside are stone seats, a brick floor and a straight-headed door. The south side of the nave has, to the right of the porch, a two-light mullioned window and coped gables. The north side of the nave has the remains of a blocked arcade with a circular column with moulded capital and square abacus, a chamfered round western arch and a chamfered pointed eastern arch; the former has a chamfered doorway and the latter has a small lancet window with old lead cames and old glass. The south side of the chancel has a blocked pointed-arched priest's doorway flanked by (renewed) mullioned windows, a round-arched single light to the left and a mullion window of three uneven lights to the right. Both nave and chancel have ashlar coping on their east end. The east window has two cinque-cusped lights with quatrefoil above. The rough-cast lean-to vestry has a three-light mullion window.

INTERIOR: Internally the chancel roof, dating from the C17, has curved ribs to the principal rafters rising from Jacobean inverted finials. The nave has old tie beams. The tower arch is segmental and the c.1900 pointed chancel arch is continuously moulded. The lower parts of the walls are panelled, and the arches of the blocked nave arcade are visible on the north wall. There is a stoup on the inner jamb of the south door.

FIXTURES AND FITTINGS: In the blocked western arch of the former north arcade is a medieval grave cover with a floreated cross on a stepped base and a sword. The C14 font nearby has an octagonal bowl moulded around the top, on a narrower octagonal stem. The east window has glass of 1900 by Kempe and in the south-eastern chancel window is medieval glass given by Francis Plummer in 1952. Above the pulpit is a C17 tester with Gothic cresting. The altar rail has twisted balusters and two spiked finials. In the vestry is an old reading desk made up out of early panelling and more altar rails. A royal coat of arms of James I is on the north wall of the chancel; the name is erased from the inscription below, possibly evidence of C17 anti-monarchist feeling.

Thornford (Devon), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 55' 3.173" N, 2° 33' 57.856" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1303905>

[https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?](https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=Church+of+St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=ST6013)

[label=Church+of+St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=ST6013](https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=Church+of+St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=ST6013)

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Devon

Details

THORNFORD ST 6013-6113 CHURCH ROAD (west side) 16/139 Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene 31.7.61 GV II*

Parish Church. Chancel and west tower, C14. Nave rebuilt in C15, and north chapel added. North vestry added in C16. Church restored in 1866, when north aisle was added, incorporating former north chapel. North vestry rebuilt. South wall of nave rebuilt. South

porch added. Rubble-stone walls with ashlar dressings. Lead roofs. West tower, C14, of 3 stages with an embattled parapet and gargoyles. The west window is of three trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a 2-centred head. In the external sill is part of the square head of a doorway, now destroyed. Bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of 2 trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a 2-centred head. The lights have pierced stone slabs, one on the south being dated 1634. Chancel: much refenestrated in C15, having an east window of 3 cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred, moulded reveals, label and head stops. South wall has two C15 windows similar to the east window, though of two lights. Blocked C15 doorway has chamfered jambs and 4-centred head. North wall has a c. C14 window, altered in C15. Nave, south wall has two C15 windows, similar to the south windows of the chancel; the inner reveals are shafted and have foliage capitals. North aisle, C19, except for the C15 east bay, east window of C15 is blocked except for the tracery. Aisle has four 2-light windows. Diagonal buttresses. South porch, has side buttresses with set-offs, gabled and coped with a cross at apex. Entrance has responds and a pointed-arch head. Label over, stopped. Inner entrance has moulded jambs and pointed-arch head. 2-leaf plank-and-muntin door, studded, C19. North vestry, C19, though the north window incorporates a square C15 window-head of 2 cinquefoiled ogee lights. Interior: north arcade of 4 bays, four attached shafts to piers, with carved capitals and moulded arch-orders. Pointed arches. Chancel-arch, C19. Tower- arch, of 2 moulded orders, inner springs from moulded corbels carved with faces. Roofs: ground-stage of tower incorporates 7 C15 bosses (RCHM). Chancel has a wagon-roof, ceiled and bossed along the ridge, 015. Nave: arch-braced scissored construction with ashlar, C19. Consecration crosses, 14 (RCHM). Fonts: 1) Octagonal bowl panelled and stem, C15. 2) Broken circular bowl with moulded necking, C13. Screen stone, of 5 bays including doorway, C15. Monuments and floor- slabs of C17 and C18. (RCHM, Dorset I, p 249(2)).

Thornham Magna (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten:52° 18' 2.491" N, 1° 5' 3.462" E

<http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/thornhamm.htm>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:Church of St Mary Magdalene, Thornham Magna](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Thornham Magna

I wonder how many times I have visited this church's more famous neighbour at Thornham Parva since last coming here? And yet, I have always thought of it fondly. I remember my first visit here in the 1990s, being surprised and pleased to see a sign down at the roadside telling me that the church was open. At the time, I had visited several hundred Suffolk churches, and although I had found most of them open, this was the first time I'd come across a church openly advertising the fact. Nowadays, such signs are commonplace, but coming back here in September 2018 I was happy to note that Thornham Magna still has its sign out by the road.

St Mary Magdalene's open welcome, and its high quality 19th Century restoration, are perhaps both symptoms of the philanthropy and generosity of the Henniker family, of nearby Thornham Hall. This is the Henniker church. If you walk westwards of the tower, you will see Thornham Hall over the fence, across a field. You will also find yourself standing among the Henniker graves, which are as understated and restrained as the Hall itself.

Anyone who knows this part of Suffolk will surely love it, a landscape of wooded lanes and gently rolling fields. And the church gets a good number of visitors, for the popular Thornham Walks wind in the woods beyond the church, and there is a good pub down in the village.

The church is attractively set above the lane on a cushion of green and brown, although the 14th century tower is rather forbidding, not least because of the flat effect of the east wall caused by the buttresses being flush with it. There is something similar at Rendlesham. The late medieval porch is elaborate, with three niches which would have contained a rood group before the Anglican reformers removed them only a few decades later in the middle of the 16th Century. Incidentally, the odd way in which the porch abuts the window to the east of it might suggest that a rebuilding was planned, but the Reformation intervened.

You enter what is inevitably a rather dark church, narrow and aisleless, the few windows filled with a range of coloured glass. The gloved hand of lukewarm ritualism fell heavily here in the 19th century thanks to the Henniker family wealth, and consequently not much that is medieval survived. This church has none of the rustic medieval charm of its neighbour at Thornham Parva.

But in any case you come here for the Victorian era, to see how a landed country family in that period of renewed confidence and triumphalism took its parish church to task and remembered itself in death, for the Hennikers have their memorials here, and what a contrast they are to the triumphalism of the Tollemaches at Helmingham or the Poleys at Boxted. here, there is a feeling of understatement. The most memorable and striking on a first visit is probably that to Edward Henniker, who died in 1902. This is the window in the south-west corner of the nave, with figures by Edward Burne-Jones reused by Morris & Co a few years after the artist's death. A gorgeous St Mary Magdalene, a mournful St John and the rather sombre Blessed Virgin stand as they would have done at the foot of the cross.

The big restoration had happened here in the 1850s, rather early for Suffolk and consequently the patron and his workmen had a fairly free hand. The elegant, well-proportioned screen, in a typically bubbly late medieval East Anglian style, was made by the Ipswich carver Henry Ringham for a church in Surrey. It was exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, but never seems to have been installed in Surrey. The Hennikers bought it in 1856 and had it installed here, where it looks very well.

The glass on the north side of the nave by William Miller was installed through the 1850s in memory of members of the Henniker family. Inscriptions were carved into the sill below each window, but a rather unfortunate error in the date of one (the inscription below the central light of the middle window has the infant John Chandos Henniker Major being born in 1844 and dying in 1842) meant that the inscriptions were soon covered by painted plate metal replacements. Today, these lie on the sill below the original inscriptions, so you can see both. The unfortunate child, who had actually been born in 1841, is shown in the light above being held in the arms of Christ. In the left hand light, his father Major Henniker kneels in 14th Century uniform holding a spear. He died at Pau in the Pyrenees a few months after the death of his son.

The mawkish scene on the other side of the nave, depicting the three women at the tomb of Christ, is typical work of the 1880s by WG Taylor, but the other glass up in the chancel is also by William Miller, also of the 1850s. Up here in the sanctuary is the Hennikers' one attempt at full-blown triumphalism, the memorial to John Henniker Major. It is by John Kendrick. Faith clasps the urn looking downcast, while Hope looks up, resting against her anchor, a characterful face at once sorrowful and earnest.

The Henniker memorials are an interesting history of the colonial adventures of an established landed family. One was killed in Spain, in the Battle of Almanza, while another served in the Egyptian Campaign... and throughout the South African War. The memorial to the Major Henniker commemorated in the window is by William Woodington, who, Sam Mortlock reminds us, was also responsible for the bronze reliefs around the base of Nelson's Column. There are seven Henniker hatchments, an unusually large number even for Suffolk, which has more than any other county apart from Kent.

But my favourite memorial of all, I think, is the simple one to Martha Catherine Henniker, who was born in July 1838 and died just three months later. The tender plant shed forth its beauteous form, look'd round upon this boisterous world, found its chilling blasts too rough, droop'd its head and died. Isn't that lovely? I wonder if it can have been a comfort. It is signed CRH, perhaps her mother or father. Leaving, you can't help thinking that perhaps the grieving figures in the Burne-Jones window reflect something of this sadness in Martha Catherine Henniker's inscription.

Tingewick (Buckinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 59′ 30.995″ N, 1° 2′ 35.477″ W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol4/pp249-251>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalen_Church,_Tingewick

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE consists of a chancel measuring internally 30 ft. by 16 ft., nave 46 ft. by 18 ft., north aisle 8 ft. wide, south aisle, west tower 12 ft. by 11 ft. and a south porch.

The three eastern bays of the north arcade of the nave are probably pierced in the wall of a 12th-century church, the nave of which was lengthened westwards and the north aisle added about 1200. This aisle appears to have been considerably altered and perhaps widened at a later period, possibly in the 17th century. The present chancel and west tower were built in the late 15th century, and the south aisle was added in 1830 and the south porch in 1867. The walling is of rubble, and the roofs are covered with slate.

In the east wall of the chancel is a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head. The two windows in each side wall are square-headed and of two lights; the western window on the north side is rather smaller than the others and has tracery, while the eastern window on the south side has its sill brought down to form a sedile. In the normal position is a piscina with a cinquefoiled head and projecting basin, contemporary, like the windows, with the 15th-century rebuilding of the chancel. The chancel arch, which is the whole width of the chancel, is four-centred and of two chamfered orders springing from corbels. Above it were formerly painted the arms of William and Mary.

The north arcade of the nave is of four bays, the three eastern arches being round-headed, while the westernmost arch is pointed; each is of a single order with chamfered angles, and is inclosed by a label with a serrated moulding on the underside. The east respond has a small impost moulding, and the angles are chamfered. The two eastern piers are round, and have shallow bell capitals with square moulded abaci truncated at the angles; both originally had moulded bases, but that of the second pier has been cut away. The third pier, which probably marks the extent of the original nave, is rectangular, and has a moulded abacus. The modern south arcade has pointed arches supported by octagonal columns.

In the east wall of the north aisle, placed a little to the south of the centre of the wall, is a pointed window of two plain lights with a pierced spandrel in the head. The position of the window suggests that the aisle may have been widened, perhaps in 1634, the date inscribed on a stone now set in the south wall of the modern south aisle, and probably recording some repair or alteration to the fabric. The easternmost window in the north wall is a single light, with a round head inclosed by a roughly pointed label; the window has been made up of fragments from elsewhere, the jambs being of 12th-century moulded stones. The window to the west of this is formed in the pointed head of the blocked north doorway. In the west wall

is a window like that at the north-east, but renewed externally. At the east end of the aisle are traces of a former rood doorway. The details of the south aisle are modern.

The 15th-century tower is of three stages, with western diagonal buttresses, a vice turret at the southeast rising only to the intermediate stage, and an embattled parapet. Below the parapet is a moulded cornice, with plain gargoyles at the angles and a grotesque boss in the centre of each face. The tower arch is of two pointed and chamfered orders. In the west wall of the ground stage is a pointed doorway with an outer square inclosing order and unfinished spandrels; above it is a restored window of two lights with tracery in a pointed head. At the south-east is a pointed doorway opening to the vice. The intermediate stage is lighted by a single cinquefoiled light in the south wall, and the bell-chamber has pointed windows of two trefoiled lights on all four sides.

The font is modern. The altar table is of the late 16th century.

On the north wall of the chancel is an elaborate brass, set in a frame of stone, to Erasmus Williams, a former rector (d. 1608). Upon the brass is his halffigure with a design symbolical of his attainments in music, painting, astronomy and geometry, and below is an epitaph signed by 'R. Haydock.' On the same wall is a monument to Anna, the wife of Thomas Oldys, rector of the parish (d. 1696).

There is a ring of five bells and a sanctus bell: the treble, fourth and sanctus are by Robert Atton, and are dated 1627, 1623 and 1622 respectively; the second is by Bartholomew Atton, 1591; the third is of the 15th century, and is inscribed 'Nomen Magdalene Campana Gerit Melodie'; and the tenor is by Henry Bagley, 1721.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and flagon, a silver paten inscribed E. O., and an electro-plated paten.

The registers begin in 1560.

Advowson

The church of Tingewick, valued at £7 6s. 8d. in 1291, (fn. 30) and £13 6s. 8d. in 1535, (fn. 31) has always descended with the manor, (fn. 32) the patronage being now vested in New College, Oxford.

Charities

Charles Longland, by his will proved in the P.C.C., in 1688 directed his trustees to purchase a parcel of land called Yard-land, containing about 4½a., the rent thereof to be distributed among poor widows, possessing certain qualifications. The land is let at £7 12s. 6d. a year, which is distributed among about twenty recipients.

Elizabeth North, by her will, date unknown, bequeathed £40, the trust of which is believed to have been intended for poor maids. The legacy is now represented by £40 11s. 2d. consols with the official trustees, producing £1 a year, which is distributed equally among five poor people.

In 1751 the Rev. Francis Edmonds, a former rector, by deed founded a charity for the education and clothing of six boys and six girls. The endowment consists of a rent-charge of £15 issuing out of lands in the town of Buckingham, which is applied for educational purposes.

The Poor's Plot consists of 22 a., awarded in 1775 for the use of the poor. The land is let in allotments, producing about £13 yearly, which is distributed in money gifts.

Footnotes

30. Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 32.

31. Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), iv, 239.

32. See also Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); Bacon, Liber Regis. 489.

Tormarton (South Gloucestershire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 30′ 29.12″ N, 2° 20′ 0.514″ W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tormarton>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Tormarton

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Tormarton

The area is thought to have been inhabited by the Romans as a stone coffin was found in nearby Hinton. The village was on the border of the Anglo Saxon kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia. The medieval village was larger than today, extensive earthworks to the north and east of the church suggest that this area may have been settled previously. Some historic buildings remain in Tormarton; St Mary Magdalene Church, Manor Farm and Tormarton Court. The Old Manor House was owned by the de la Riviere family but much of it was demolished in the English Civil War between 1642 and 1649, some sections survived and were incorporated into today's Manor Farm. Tormarton Court was constructed in the 18th century. The village became part of the Badminton estate owned by the Duke of Beaufort in 1789. In 1848 the population of the parish was 620.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150220144629/http://tormarton.org/MagdaleneChurch.php>

THE CHURCH

Dedication in the name of St. Mary Magdalene.

The Church was originally under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester who "appropriated it" to the Benedictine Abbey of Malmesbury in the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). In the reign of Henry VIII the lands of Tormarton belonged to the Black Canons of the priory of Bradenstoke in Wiltshire. The Church was by then under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Worcester. At the end of the fifteenth century it was in the deanery of Hawkesbury. Saxon stones mostly in Tower mean that there was a church here before the Norman Conquest.

Domesday Book date 1085-6 states that there was a priest at Tormarton, which infers that there was a church here then, dating from Anglo-Saxon days. 'This AngloSaxon church must have been pulled down in order to build a Norman church of which there remain the 2 lowest stages of the Tower and the Arch and walls of the chancel, and the Tower Arch, all of which are late Norman. The chancel arch has remarkably fine capitals at the head of the pillars and two rows of zigzag. The uppermost stage of the Tower is in the " Perpendicular " style and dates from XV century.

Outside the east end of the chancel are two Norman "string-courses" (raised horizontal bands running round or along the building). The upper one has what is called the "wheat-ear" moulding and is not found except at Tormarton Church and Norwich Cathedral. The lower string-course, which is "returned" on the North and South chancel walls, consists of the "billet" moulding - a very common Norman feature. Both these string-courses have been cut into by the present East window and were covered entirely with ivy which was removed in 1913.

The north wall of the Nave (body of the church) is early English (XIII century). The south aisle with pillars and arches was added when Sir John de Rivere founded a college of priests here. The altar in this aisle was dedicated in the name of Blessed Virgin Mary. (This part of the church is in the "Decorated" style of architecture. This south aisle belonged for many years to the lords of the manor.

The Font is very graceful and beautiful. It is a most unusual shape and is Norman in style, with a rather later shaft. It was moved to its present position in 1907 from near the Lectern. The circular step is modern.

The Pulpit is a fine example of the Jacobean style (time of King James I, 1603 or later). The base of the pulpit is quite recent (1907).

The Altar and reredos date from 1907 and are both of oak. The reredos has never been completed.

The South Porch dates from 1854 and was a part of the general "restoration" of the church. The Western Annexe to the Tower forms a porch and seems to have been originally of the same date as the Tower itself, and to have been rebuilt probably in the 17th century. There seems to have been three doorways of which the West doorway is that still in use. The North and South Doorways were evidently walled up when the porch was re-built. Their purpose cannot be explained.

At Barton-on-Humber in Lincolnshire there is a somewhat similar porch or annexe at the west end of the church, of Saxon or very Early Norman origin, and this is supposed to have formed a "galilee" or entrance vestibule to the Tower, which was the Nave or main body of the church. There was also a similar annexe opening eastward out of the Tower and containing the Altar and a space for the officiating Priest. This was afterwards pulled down to make room for the Present Nave and Chancel. The foundations of this small eastward annexe still exist at Barton-on-Humber beneath the floor of the Nave.

There may possibly have been a similar development at Tormarton Church. The West porch had an upper storey, forming a room lighted by a window over the doorway. The floor of this chamber is gone but its place can still be traced.

There is an unusual feature in the diagonally placed passage or "ambulatory" between the chancel and the east end of the South Aisle. At the eastern end of the south wall of the chancel is a square "aumbry" or cupboard of which the door is missing. This was for the safe keeping of the Reserved Sacrament and of the chalice and paten.

Next to this is an arched recess which no doubt contained the "piscina" which was a shallow basin cut in the stone and having a drain for the water used in the cleansing of the sacred vessels. At this point in the wall outside the church is a walled-in recess resembling what is usually called a "low-side" or "lepers' window. This must have been walled-up when the aumbry and piscina were made near the High Altar.

Windows. East window is Decorated and dates only from the "restoration" of 1854. What was there before it is impossible to say, but probably a "churchwardens" window in a plain wooden frame!

The East window of the South Aisle has glass representing the Parable of the Good Samaritan: Date 1867. There is a stained glass window of hectic colouring in the middle window of the Nave, rather in the Munich style but by Gibbs. Date 1871. Subject-Pool of Siloam. The old glass from the East Window was placed in the West window of the side aisle.

Monuments etc.

1. A beautiful "brass" in the floor of the Nave. A man in civilian clothes with a "penner and inkhorn" at his girdle. The inscription is in Latin and is enriched by charming little designs between each of the words: The English as follows:

"Pray for the soul of John Ceysill formerly servant (?steward) of the Honourable Lord John Sandlow (St. Loe) Knight, which John Ceysill closed his life on the Eve of St. Bartholomew the Apostle (i.e. August 23rd) in the year of our Lord 1493 and ninth year of King Henry VII On whose soul may the Most High God have mercy. Amen."

2. On a large slab in the floor of the chancel is the matrix or outline of the brass figure of Sir John de la Rivere who rebuilt the body of the Church in Edward III's reign. The brass has long been stolen. but the outline shows him in armour and holding in his hand the model of a

church. He was not (as stated in a brass plate) the "Founder" of Tormarton Church but was a great benefactor and the founder of the chantry in the South Aisle and of the College of Priests here. This college consisted of a Warden who was also Rector of the parish, and four "chaplains." Its existence had been forgotten until a document was found in the 19th century in the Vatican Library at Rome (Vol. VII of Papal Registers) dated 1417 to 1430, and being a Mandate to the Bishop of Worcester that one of the chaplaincies was to be suppressed on account of insufficient endowments.

3. A quaint inscription on the wall under the East Window of the aisle to the memory of two Russells, father and son, who were stewards of the manor to the Marquess of Newcastle for 90 years-and in memory of Katherine, wife of Gabriel Russell, dated 1667. They were faithful we are told.

"Here Gabriell Russell lies whos watchful eyes:
Where William, Marquess of Newcasele, spies:
Over three parishes this onely hands:
Were three entrusted with his lordships lands:
Full ninty yeares my father and I, ware servants to that nobillyty:
But all that knew them did them witnes bare,
Of their just dealings, loyalty and careAnd for their comfort here below:
One and twenty children could they show."

4. There is a stone tablet with two cherubs and a coat-of-arms showing a mailed fist gripping a bloody hand; it is to Edward Topp who once held the Manor.
And the inscription reads:-

"Near lyeth inter'd the body of Mr. Edward Topp, son of Lingen Topp of Witton in ye County of Salop. Esq. Late High Sherriffe of that County: and son of Alexander Topp of Witton, Esq. Son of John Topp of Stockton in the County of Wilts. Esq. who departed this life ye 15th day of May, in the 50th yeare of his Age and in the yeare of our Lord 1699."

" Fortior est Quise."

In the tower there is room for a peal of bells, but we have only one!

A Scratch-dial (old sun-dial) may be seen by those with good eyesight high up on the N. W. corner of the tower. It is upside down, and was evidently removed from its original and correct position on the south side of the Nave exterior at one of the restorations.

The avenue of yews leading to the church is probably over 400 years old.
Web design by AJC Consultancy (c) June 201

Torquay (Devon), Church of St. Mary Magdalene (St. Mags Church)

Koordinaten: 50° 28' 8.263" N, 3° 31' 58.966" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/19051>

Church of St Mary Magdalene, Torquay

Parish church. Built between 1843 and 1849 to the designs of A Salvin, by contractor Jacob Harvey. Altered and partly re-fitted under GG Scott 1881-82; further embellishment 1906 and 1927. Local grey limestone rubble with Bath stone dressings; slate roof. Rainwater goods all need overhauling. The church received a Listed Places of Worship Roof Repairs Grant in 2017 and rainwater goods have been overhauled. High level stonework in very bad condition and difficult to access. The clerestory stonework spalling badly. A rope access survey has identified these problems in more detail.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20170906035038/http://www.tdoa.co.uk/Organs/040417stmarymagtorquay.htm>

The church was consecrated on the 12th April 1849. It was built to a design by Salvin, using local stone from the Barton Quarry, and some imported Caen and Bath stone.

The Church has a grade II* listing.

Some of the Victorian pews are still in place.

From the main West door a newer set of internal glass panelled doors have been added allowing vision but preventing heat loss.

In the South/West corner the space provides a coffee area where the congregation enjoy fellowship after the service. Various members of the congregation have made banners to give colour to the church and glory to God.

The Church has an effective heating system that blows hot air around the building and an efficient PA system with loop for the hard of hearing. In 1990 a dais was erected that extends from the chancel into the nave, which gives an open area for many activities such as drama and dance.

The surrounding churchyard was closed to burials in 1935 and consists mostly of trees, bushes and grass which the local council maintains. Floodlighting at night lights the south side of the church from both the western and eastern directions, this was sponsored jointly by a Millennium grant and funds from the church.

Tortington (West Sussex), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 50′ 8.376″ N, 0° 34′ 36.757″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Tortington

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Tortington

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Tortington

St Mary Magdalene's Church is the former Anglican parish church of the hamlet of Tortington in the district of Arun, one of seven local government districts in the English county of West Sussex. Founded in the 12th century to serve a priory and villagers in the riverside location, it has experienced little change despite a 19th-century restoration. Its ancient chancel arch and doorway have remarkable carvings with "grotesque, boggle-eyed monsters", rare beakhead figures and chevron ornamentation. Standing in a picturesque[3] setting behind a farm, the flint and Caen stone building was used for worship until 1978, when it was declared redundant. It is now cared for by the Churches Conservation Trust, and English Heritage has listed it at Grade II for its architectural and historical importance.

Tortington is an ancient manor and parish next to the River Arun in West Sussex. The ecclesiastical parish was originally shaped like an inverted triangle, but many boundary changes took place over the centuries. As well as the manor—mentioned in the Domesday

survey of 1086—there was a medieval Augustinian monastery, Tortington Priory. An agricultural hamlet had developed by the 12th century, and its layout and function have changed little since then.

A church was first mentioned in the mid-12th century, when there was a rectory. It was built primarily to serve the priory. The doorway and "delightful" chancel arch survive from that era—both have been dated to c. 1140—and the layout and fabric of the church are still largely 12th-century despite subsequent restoration. An aisle with two bays was added to the south side of the nave in the 13th century, and the doorway was moved to accommodate it. The aisle was later destroyed (during or before the 18th century), and its arcade was blocked. Another 13th-century change was the addition of lancet windows in the north and south walls of the chancel.

The church was quick to install seating for parishioners as this gradually became standard in the 15th and 16th centuries (until then, churches had none). Some of these early seats survive, in the form of plain, straight-headed wooden benches. Features described in the medieval period but now lost include a Lady chapel—a recess on the outside of the chancel wall may be a remnant of this—a leaded steeple and a porch, of which there are fragmentary remains. A white bell-turret, similar to that at St Andrew's Church at nearby Ford, replaced the steeple. Constructed of timber and added in the 18th century, it was apparently painted white to help with navigation along the adjacent River Arun. Also in the 18th century, the chancel arch and chancel roof were remodelled (the nave had already acquired a timber king post roof in the medieval era).

Many Sussex churches were restored during the Victorian era, sometimes drastically; St Mary Magdalene's Church was reordered in 1867, but the changes were modest. A new south aisle was built to replace the destroyed 13th-century aisle, and the arcade separating it from the nave was unblocked. The doorway was moved to its original position as a result. A vestry was built on the north side in 1892, and Philip Mainwaring Johnston undertook further work in 1904.

The area remained sparsely populated in the 20th century, and congregations declined. The Diocese of Chichester declared St Mary Magdalene's Church redundant on 1 August 1978. It was placed into the care of the Redundant Churches Fund (now the Churches Conservation Trust) on 21 April 1980, and is now one of five former churches in West Sussex administered by the charity; the others are at Chichester, Church Norton, North Stoke and Warminghurst. St Mary Magdalene's Church was listed at Grade II by English Heritage on 5 June 1958. Such buildings are defined as being "nationally important and of special interest". As of February 2001, it was one of 913 Grade II listed buildings, and 960 listed buildings of all grades, in the district of Arun.

Parochial history

The parish boundaries and advowson of St Mary Magdalene's Church have a complicated history. For most of its existence, it was a parish church with its own vicar, although the incumbents did not always live in the parish (they generally lived in nearby Arundel from the early 19th century onwards). The church at Binsted was within the parish in the 16th century. In 1897, the parish ceased to be independent: it became part of a joint benefice with Arundel. A third church, at South Stoke, was added to this arrangement in 1929; the parishes were never merged though. Tortington's identity survives as of 2020 in the legal name of the parish of St Nicholas' Church, Arundel: Arundel with Tortington. Its benefice is still called Arundel with Tortington and South Stoke.

The advowson (the right to appoint clergy) was first mentioned in 1214, when it was held by William d'Aubigny, 3rd Earl of Arundel. It passed to Tortington Priory by 1380 and stayed with that institution until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century, when it passed to the Lord of the Manor at Tortington Manor. This continued throughout the 16th and

17th centuries, although the Earl of Arundel apparently held the right again in 1579 and The Crown made three appointments in the 17th century. Various other noblemen held the advowson in the 18th and 19th centuries until it passed to the Bishop of Chichester in 1897. St Mary Magdalene's Church has a nave, a narrower chancel, a vestry on the north side accessed from the nave, a south aisle with an arcade, a timber bell-turret and a roof of clay tiles which slopes steeply as a catslide over the aisle. Flint and stone rubble are the main building materials; there are quoins of Caen stone. Remains of the original south porch can still be seen.

The most distinctive features of the church are its two surviving Norman-era structures: the south doorway and the chancel arch. These are densely and richly carved with a wide range of decorations, including bizarre monsters and unusual beakhead-shaped designs. The latter are rare in Sussex—only St Mary's Church at Broadwater and St Mary de Haura Church at Shoreham-by-Sea have similar designs. The doorway, whose door has decorative strap hinges, has three layers of carvings in its semicircular arch; they are in the form of chevrons, stars and grapes. The chevrons form a zigzag pattern and reach the jambs and capitals; the outside face has the grape-like motifs in the angles where these meet, and the labels (horizontal elements) have the repeating star pattern. Nikolaus Pevsner describes the carvings as "keeping inside the established pattern" of such work, and not displaying the "extraordinary ... [simultaneously] mannered and extrovert" details of the carved doorway at St Mary's Church at nearby Climping.

Inside, the carvings around the chancel arch—dating from about 1140, like the doorway—consist of "an amazing congregation of grotesque monsters", "boggle-eyed ... with beaks, tongues and squid-like tentacles, that frown and glare at visitors below". The roll mouldings of the arch are held in the beaks of these "fearsome", "wide-eyed horrors". Such "beakhead" decoration is a little-understood feature of Late Norman architecture: in churches, it may have been used to capture the congregation's interest or to inspire fear and awe. The moulding has two orders (recessed jambs which together form a chamfered opening): in contrast to the lavishly decorated outer order, the inner order is plain.

Some Norman windows survive: these are large, round-arched and chamfered with deep splays. The chancel has 13th-century lancets, some of which have stained glass by Charles Eamer Kempe (one, of St Richard of Chichester, has been described as "of exceptional quality compared with most windows of this period [late 19th century] in Sussex"). The east window of the chancel has stained glass attributed to Thomas Willement. The south aisle, added in the 13th century and unblocked in 1867 during the restoration of that year, has chamfered arches supported on round abaci and octagonal responds.

The oldest internal fitting is a 12th-century font of Caen stone, with a round bowl, foliage decoration in the form of honeysuckles, decorative mouldings and an arcade-style motif with scallop-shaped capitals. An "interesting" plain Jacobean pulpit of the early 17th century, with legs rather than the usual single stem, may have been made by a local craftsman. There are 15th-century panelled pews in the south aisle. Above the chancel arch there are two 18th-century hatchments.

Thorrington (Essex), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 50' 8.686" N, 1° 2' 40.769" E

<http://tenpennyvillages.uk/stmmhistory.html>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalen_Church_\(Thorrington\)](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalen_Church_(Thorrington))

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Thorrington

The church is located off the Clacton Road near to Thorrington woods in a farm yard. The present building has no features earlier than the 14th century but it is most probable that the core of the walls of the nave and chancel is Norman work. Historians have suggested that the site of the Parish church may have been a heathen place of worship owing to the presence of several large and ancient oaks around it. There is also evidence of the existence of a Saxon church, probably a small wooden one.

The present building is of septaria and flint pebbles with tiles roofs. It consists of a chancel, nave, north aisle, west tower and south porch. Note the use of Roman tiles around the south porch making an attractive arch, this is dated to c1350. In the 15th century the north aisle was extended towards the west making it the whole length of the building, the rear part of this now contains a small kitchen area.

The west tower was added in c1480. A fine example of East Anglian perpendicular work of brick faced with knapped flint and limestone dressings, crowned with battlements and flush work panels. The tower contains six bells the fifth is dated to the 15th century. There are also several masons marks around the tower. The mediaeval altar stone of Bethersdon marble has unique consecration crosses on it and was hidden probably during Tudor times and was rediscovered in 1913 in the floor of the belfry. During the reign of Elizabeth I a 16th century oak table was used and is still in the church.

In 1864 the church was in a ruinous condition and the then rector put in hand a great work of restoration; this is the church interior that we find today. There has been a lot of work on the ceiling and tower and the building was closed for three years, however it is now restored and open for most of the summer months.

Frating parish became united with Thorrington in 1763 and Frating church was eventually made redundant and sold as a private dwelling. The churchyard is beautifully kept and a very peaceful place to be, the new area has seating in it for those wishing to rest and look over the fields towards Brightlingsea.

The whole picture of the church and churchyard show all that is best in rural life!

Mehr:

<http://www.essexchurches.info/church.aspx?p=Thorrington>

Tonbridge (Kent), Priory of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 11' 33.475" N, 0° 16' 21.292" E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tonbridge_Priory

<http://www.tonbridgehistory.org.uk/places/the-priory.htm>

Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, Tonbridge

Tonbridge Priory was a priory in Tonbridge, Kent, England that was established in 1124. It was destroyed by fire in 1337 and then rebuilt. The priory was disestablished in 1523. The building stood in 1735, but was a ruin by 1780. The remains of the priory were demolished in 1842 when the South Eastern Railway built the railway through Tonbridge, the original Tonbridge station standing on its site.

History

Tonbridge Priory was established in 1124 by Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, who held Tonbridge Castle. He was buried in the priory following his death in 1136. In 1191, a Papal bull was issued by Pope Celestine III. The priory was granted two cartloads of wood daily and

the right of pannage for 80 pigs. A buck was to be provided every year for the Feast of St Mary Magdalene. In 1291, income for the priory amounted to almost £52 from properties located in East Anglia, Kent, Surrey and Sussex. The priory enjoyed these rights until the forest of Tonbridge was forfeited to the Crown. King Richard II ordered that the priory should continue to enjoy the rights, although the right of pannage was reduced to 60 pigs.

The priory was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It was an Augustinian priory which had a range of buildings including a chapter house, church, dormitory, library, refectory and vestry. In 1267, the priory was granted possession of the parish church in Tonbridge. A Christmas feast during the reign of King Edward I consisted of 2 quarters of beef, 3½ casks of beer, 200 loaves of bread, six cockerels, two hams, 100 herrings, two pigs and some wine, at a cost of 16s 9½d.

On 11 July 1337, the priory was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt with assistance from the Bishop of Rochester and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who granted to the priory the right to take over the revenues of the church and vicarage at Leigh, which was then worth £12 per annum. The income therefrom was for the maintenance of two canons and the rebuilding of the priory, although it was not until 1353 that this was granted. In 1342, Margaret de Clare was buried in the priory. Following his death in 1347, her husband Hugh de Audley was also buried in the priory. In 1348, the Prior of Tonbridge loaned King Edward III £4 to assist him in fighting the French. In 1349, Margaret de Audley, daughter of Hugh de Audley and Margaret de Clare, was buried in the priory. Her husband Ralph de Stafford was buried at the priory in 1372.

In 1353, a mill at Yenesfield was mentioned in an agreement between the Bishop of Rochester and the priory. The priory also owned its own mill, Priory Mill, which stood at TQ 603 455. The income of the priory in 1353 was £99 6s 8d. At that time, the priory received income from the parishes of Brenchley, Leigh, Tudeley and Yalding.

During the reign of King Richard II, the priory was granted a licence in mortmain to hold lands valued at 26s 8d which returned 60s 8d annually. In 1523, the priory was proposed by Cardinal Wolsey to be dissolved as one of 40 priories and monasteries sold to provide funds for the establishment of Christ Church, Oxford. At that time, the priory was assessed as being worth £48 13s 4d. The dissolution happened on 8 February 1525. Wolsey was to provide a free grammar school for 40 pupils in exchange for the closure of the priory. The townsfolk of Tonbridge were against this plan, wanting to retain the priory. At a meeting in Maidstone, held in June 1525, only 16 people attended, of whom 13 were in favour of keeping the priory. The issue was still undecided at Wolsey's death in 1530. The priory then passed to the Crown and was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. It was not until 1553 that Andrew Judde established Tonbridge Free Grammar School

The priory building was still intact in 1753, but was a ruin by 1780. In the 1820s, some coffins and skeletons were discovered by men digging for stones from the priory. One of the coffins was placed in the garden of Somerhill House by James Alexander. The coffin is still extant at Somerhill. An iron and brass foundry was later built adjacent to the ruined priory. In 1842, the remains of the priory were demolished when the South Eastern Railway built the railway between Redhill and Tonbridge. In 1934, the building of a new signal box at Tonbridge station resulted in the discovery of more bones from the priory.

<http://www.tonbridgehistory.org.uk/places/the-priory.htm>

Tonbridge Priory, dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene, was established in the late 12th century and existed for 350 years before being closed during the reign of Henry VIII. The priory ruins finally vanished under railway building in the 1840s. The site of the Priory was between the modern Vale Road and Priory Road where there is today a railway yard and car park, although in the 12th century this was out in the country on low lying ground to the south of Tonbridge Castle and the small settlement around the Medway crossing.

Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, who also held Tonbridge Castle, founded the Priory in about 1180 and a Papal Bull of Confirmation relating to the Priory was issued by Pope Celestine III in 1191. To support it the Priory was given various land revenues and grants including the right to graze 120 pigs in the Tonbridge forest and the gift of 2 cartloads of wood daily. In the 1291 taxation record these revenues totalled nearly £52 from properties not only in Kent but also in Sussex, Surrey and East Anglia.

J.F. Wadmore, in his 1882 publication*, describes the Priory as one of the finest monasteries in the Diocese of Rochester with a full range of buildings including a church, chapter house, dormitory, refectory and library. It provided a centre for a community of Augustinian canons who went out preaching and teaching in the surrounding area. Some idea of how well the canons lived is given in the food list for the Priory for a Christmas Day during the reign of Edward I (late 13th century). This included 200 loaves of bread, two quarters of beef, two pigs, two hams, six cockerels, one hundred herrings, one boar, three and a half casks of beer and some wine.

Disaster, however, struck the Priory on 11th July 1337 when a fire broke out which destroyed all the buildings and valuables including books, vestments and ornaments. The Priory was rebuilt with support from the Archbishop of Canterbury, with grants of further revenues including the right to take over the church in Leigh. The Priory continued up to the reign of Henry VIII when it was one of 40 small priories and monasteries dissolved and sold by Cardinal Wolsey under an order of 1523 obtained from the Pope, with the money raised to be used to found Cardinal College at Oxford (later Christ Church).

Wolsey promised to provide Tonbridge with a free grammar school for 40 pupils in exchange for closing the Priory but at a meeting of townspeople they refused the offer, asking instead to keep the Priory. Wolsey fell from power while the issue was still being considered but the Priory was still closed, although Tonbridge was not to get its Grammar School until 1553 when Sir Andrew Judde founded the Free Grammar School which still exists today as Tonbridge School.

Some Priory ruins survived into the 19th century and sketches of both the exterior and interior show them in the 1830s. Men digging for stone in the ruins in the 1820s found coffins and skeletons and supposedly, one of the coffins was acquired by James Alexander and put into the garden of his house at Somerhill. The ruins finally vanished when the railway reached Tonbridge in 1842 and the Priory site used for a goods yard despite attempts by townspeople to keep the ruins. The Priory site was shown on the 1838 Tithe map for Tonbridge, reproduced here from the copy in Tonbridge Reference Library, and was still marked on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map of the town. Further bones were found in 1934 when a new signal box was built. These were deposited in Tonbridge Historical Society archives in the 1970s but had not been kept under scientific conditions so no accurate data could be obtained from them, and in 2001 the bones were reburied at Tonbridge Cemetery.

Trimdon (County Durham), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 42' 6.073" N, 1° 25' 35.242" W

<https://trimdon.com/archives/archive-201112/st-mary-magdalene-archive/church-history/>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Trimdon#/media/
File:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Trimdon_Village.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Trimdon#/media/File:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Trimdon_Village.jpg)

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Trimdon
St. Mary Magdalene, Trimdon Village

Mary Magdalene is the Patron Saint of repentant sinners and came from the town of Magdala on the western coast of the Sea of Galilee.

Jesus cured her of her mental illness and accepted her on equal terms with everyone else. He entrusted her to be the first to tell the news of his resurrection, even though, in those days, the word of a woman was not trusted.

St Mary Magdalene Church in the Parish of Upper Skerne

The church building dates from around 1145. A record from the 19th century describes the church as "a ruinous, neglected-looking edifice ... exceeding damp, and the only indications of recent attention to the edifice are a coat of yellow ochre in the interior and an external white washing."

Things have moved on a bit since then! In 1884 the North Aisle, the Vestry and a new stone font were added. 20th century improvements included gravestones from the churchyard being removed and repositioned next to the path leading to the east end of the church; choir pews removed to allow flexibility of use of the Chancel area; a new organ installed and the floor carpeted; a sound system installed; diseased trees replaced with now maturing trees.

The beginning of the 21st century has seen a new stained glass window installed dedicated to the memory of Councillor George (Mick) Terrans and a worn out rose bed replaced with gravel and flower tubs.

Since 2006, access to the building has been greatly improved, complete with a beautiful inner porch door. A moveable wooden font has replaced the old one and there is now a smart refreshment area. We have finally managed to install a toilet in this wonderful old building and at the same time, the vestry has been extended and modernised.

For a more detailed history of our church, we can recommend Adam Lukes book, entitled "Doves, Pigeons and Masonry Bees".

Parish of Upper Skerne

St Mary Magdalene's is now part of the larger Parish of Upper Skerne. This also includes the former parishes of Trimdon Grange, St Alban's; Trimdon Colliery (St Paul's is now closed); Fishburn, St Catherine's; Bishop Middleham, St Michael's; and Sedgefield, St Edmund's. Each church remains autonomous within the Parish, which is served by a Team Ministry, with Revd Michael Gobbett as Rector of the parish. Others in the team include Revd Philip Tait, Team Vicar, Temporary Curate, Revd Alison Richardson, Lay Readers and Lay Leaders. Other ordained priests serve in the Parish from time to time. We have a combined Parish Magazine and information about services and events in the Parish can be found either in the Parish Magazine or on Notice Boards outside the churches.

Notes: For new north aisle and vestry, new windows, rebuilt porch, reseating and repairs
Website source for this map and information;

http://www.churchplansonline.org/show_full_image.asp?resource_id=07467.tif

Vault beneath the Church

You may also be interested in this article in the Trimdon Times history section:

<http://times.trimdon.net/trimdon-history/the-beckwith-vault/>

*

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1121451>

GV II

Parish church. Norman and later medieval; C19 alterations including 1873-4 north aisle by W. and J. Hay of Liverpool. 3-bay nave with north aisle and south porch; 2-bay chancel with north vestry. Sandstone rubble, with partial boulder plinth, quoins and ashlar dressings; some brick at ground level at east end; Welsh slate roof. Gabled porch has slightly-chamfered round-headed arch to boarded door. 2-light nave windows under relieving arches have been

inserted to replace sash windows, of which straight joints are evidence. Lower chancel has low-side window with hollow chamfer and round arch; 2 trefoil-headed C19 lights flanking priest's door in 2-centred arch; 3-light east window with tracery. West elevation has central buttress with offsets rising to simple gable bellcote; single window in west end of aisle. Roof on raised eaves, south elevation showing offset at original eaves level. Cruciform angelus finial; iron cross chancel finial. Catslide roof on aisle.

Interior: painted plaster with ashlar dressings. Arch-braced roof on roll- moulded stone corbels, some on south medieval; all rafters collared, with blocking panels above collars of principals; one large purlin, slightly trenched. Depressed round-headed chancel arch, now elliptical, on imposts and chamfered square shafts, the north with broach stops. Arcade of roll- moulded 2-centred arches on round piers with moulded caps and plinths. South wall battered. Rerearches, all deeply splayed. C19 octagonal pedestal font on round shaft with stiff-leaf capital. Boarded pine pews with shaped ends. Glass mostly plain, with some coloured quarries; low-side window has 1873 medallion glass, gift of church warden. Monuments include small brass in south chancel wall, with well-cut inscription 'Quam vixit erga cognatos pius et officiosus - Hocce aes testetur' to Bryan Lencester (sic), died 1759 aged 48, with 'H.S.J.' at head. Eroded stone memorial in chancel floor.

Turnastone (Herefordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 1' 23.2" N, 2°56' 16.3" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/heref/voll/pp241-242>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Turnastone

Ecclesiastical

(1). Parish Church of St. Mary (Plate 4), stands at the extreme end of the parish. The walls and dressings are of local sandstone and the roof is covered with stone slates. The thick walls and the S. doorway indicate that the building is of fairly early, perhaps late 12th-century origin, but there is no detail work of this period. The windows are all of c. 1280-1300, and it is probable that the building, consisting of Chancel and Nave, was largely, if not entirely, reconstructed at this period. The bell-turret may be of the 16th or 17th century, but has no distinctive detail. The church has been restored in modern times and the Chancel and South Porch re-built.

The incised slab of 1522 is noteworthy.

Architectural Description-The Chancel and Nave (60 ft. by 18 ft.) are structurally undivided. The late 13th-century E. window is of two lights with an original rear-arch; the external head has been removed and the window finished square at the springing level. In the N. wall are three late 13th-century windows each of a single trefoiled light; the two easternmost windows have been re-built and restored; the late 13th-century N. doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred head, and has been partly blocked and partly fitted with a window. In the S. wall are three windows similar to the corresponding windows in the N. wall; the two eastern are completely restored, externally and between them is a 15th-century doorway, with chamfered jambs and four-centred head; the S. doorway has jambs and round arch of one roll-moulded order with moulded imposts and hollow-chamfered label; it is probably of early 13th-century date; across the end of the nave is a modern wall 6 ft. from the W. wall. In the W. wall is a window of one square-headed light with a modern external head and sill. The timber bell-turret over the W. end of the nave is a square weather-boarded construction with a pyramidal roof.

The Roof is of early 16th-century date and of wagonform, ceiled on the soffit and divided into panels by moulded ribs with carved bosses at the intersections, apparently all modern; there is a tie-beam between the nave and the chancel and a second over the modern W. wall; the wall-plates are moulded and embattled, and on the N. side of the nave are decorated with painted running foliage in red. The roof of the re-built S. porch is of 14th or early 15th-century date, and has two trusses with cambered tie-beams and curved braces forming two-centred arches with ogee tip cut into the tie-beam; the intermediate truss is of braced collar-beam type, the braces forming an arch with an ogee point.

Fittings-Bells: two; 2nd uninscribed but not of early form. Brackets: In chancel-on E. wall, flanking altar, two with hollow-chamfered under-edge, 15th-century or earlier. Chair: In chancel-with moulded front posts and rail, shaped arms and low panelled back, early 17th-century. Chest: In nave- at W. end, of hutch-type with panelled front, ends and lid, top rail carved with foliage-ornament, one lock, early 17th-century. Communion Table: In nave -with moulded legs and rails, 17th-century, top, modern. Font: cup-shaped bowl of reddish breccia, probably 13th-century, stem and base modern. Lectern: modern but incorporating a 17th-century turned post. Monuments and Floor-slabs. Monuments: In nave- on N. wall, (1) to Mary (Philpot) wife of William Traunter, 1685, white freestone wall-monument with black inscribed tablet in moulded frame with arched head and drapery, flanked by Composite twisted columns supporting an entablature with a scrolled pediment, cartouche-of-arms and two female figures. In churchyard-(2) to Richard, infant son of Nicholas Philpot, 1704, flat slab. Floor-slabs: In chancel-upright against N. wall, (1) to Thomas Aparri (ap Harry), 1522, and Agnes [Bodenham] his wife, incised white marble slab (Plate 41) with figures of man in armour with head on mantled helm and feet on dog and of woman in pedimental head-dress, double canopy over heads of figures, with floral cresting, two shields-of-arms (a) Parry or Ap Harry quartering Thunder, Waterton and Delahay; (b) sable, three leopards; marginal inscription in 'black-letter': under altar, (2) to Richard Parry, 1626, with shield-of-arms. In nave-against S. wall, (3) to Mary, wife of William Traunter, 1685, with shield-of-arms; at W. end, (4) to Nicholas Philpot, 1683, with shield-of-arms. Piscinæ: In chancel-recess with trefoiled head and round drain, late 13th-century. In nave-in S. wall, rectangular recess, with square drain, probably 15th-century. Pulpit: (Plate 59) semi-octagonal with moulded styles, foliated top-rail and restored moulded cornice; panelled sides in two tiers, old central post with feet and modern stiffeners, early 17th-century.

Condition-Good.

<https://www.explorechurches.org/church/stmary-magdalene-turnastone>

Church of 12th century origins in peaceful rural location.

About this church

The 12th century church has a simple rectangular floor pattern comprising chancel and nave, with a south porch and wooden turret. The arch over the south door is the original 12th century structure.

Internally there are two piscinae, considered to be 13th and 15th century. The nave and chancel have a ceiled wagon form roof dating from the 16th century. There are several monuments on the walls. One particularly fine monument to Mary Traunter, who died in 1685 aged 18 years, and was the daughter of a local landowner. This monument was restored in 2019.

Twynning-Church End (Gloucestershire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 1' 23.164" N, 2° 9' 22.896" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190924120623/http://www.twyningvillage.co.uk/places-of-worship/churches>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Twyning-Churchend

The Parish Church of Saint Mary Magdalene is linked with the Parish of Tewkesbury Abbey. The Vicar of that Parish is the Vicar of Saint Mary Magdalene, although Twyning has its own associate priest, the Rev'd Canon Barabara Messham (01452 780880). The two historic parishes and their churches work collaboratively - but St.Mary Magdalene's is Twyning's Parish Church and it is here for God and for the residents of the Parish. Saint Mary Magdalene is a Grade 2 listed Norman building [click here for History](#).

The Parish Churches of England exist as a living and lively reminder to people that God cares for his people. All who live in the Parish, of any faith or none, are in the pastoral care of the priest of the Parish and have a claim on his time.

All are welcome whatever their Christian tradition to receive communion at the services in the Parish Church or to come to the altar for a blessing.

The church is open every day from 9.00am to 5.00pm for private prayer or for moments of quiet and we hope that you will take the opportunity to use it whenever you feel the need.

Further details about the church and church events can be found [Here](#), or from the churchwardens Margaret (01684 298268) or Chris (01684 294325).

<http://www.nicholsonorgans.co.uk/pf/twyning/>

This Grade II* Listed Anglican church was built in the 12th century. The perpendicular was extensively restored in the 15th century and the chancel rebuilt in 1867-8 by John Middleton.

Upper Winchendon (Buckinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 49' 26.828" N, 0° 55' 7.957" W

<https://www.achurchnearyou.com/over-winchendon-st-mary-magdalene/>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

File:Upper_Winchendon,_The_Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene_-_geograph.org.uk_-_184578.jpg

Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Construction of the nave of this church started around 1100 and the tower was added in the 15th century. The bells, which have recently been refurbished, are over 300 years old but the bell case was constructed when the tower was built.

The church has one of the earliest examples of a 14th century pulpit, carved out of one piece of solid oak. From this pulpit John Wesley preached his first recorded sermon after his ordination, on 3 October 1725. The pews at the rear of the church are original and date back to the 16th century. The various floor levels give the church a quaint charm

This lovely building, which has outlasted the original village for which it was built, is one of the few examples in the country of a church in its ancient form, with no electricity or organ. The last major restoration took place in 1887.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20110508175301/http://met.open.ac.uk/genuki/big/eng/BKM/UpperWinchendon/>

History & Descriptions

Upper Winchendon was described in 1806 in "Magna Britannia" as follows:

OVER, or UPPER-WINCHENDON, in the hundred of Ashendon and deanery of Waddesdon, lies about six miles west of Aylesbury. The manor was given by King Henry I. to the canons of St. Frideswide in Oxford. After the suppression of that convent it was given to Cardinal Wolsey. On the cardinal's fall the grant was resumed, and it continued in the crown till 1623, when it was granted to the family of Goodwin, and passed in marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Arthur Goodwin esq. to Philip Lord Wharton: his son Thomas, who was in 1706 created Viscount Winchendon, Earl, and afterwards Marquis of Wharton, made Winchendon his chief residence, having enlarged the manor-house, and made it a magnificent mansion. The gardens were esteemed superior to any then in the county, and were particularly celebrated for a fine collection of orange trees. Philip Lord Wharton, who succeeded his father in his title and estates, was, in 1718, created Duke of Wharton. Granger relates an anecdote of the facetious Colley Cibber, that riding the duke in his coach at Winchendon, where the soil is a stiff clay, and the roads very deep and heavy, thus addressed himself to his noble companion: report says that your grace is running out of your estates, I am sure that 'tis impossible for you to run out of this. The Duke of Wharton having been attainted of treason for acting in favour of the pretender, and his estates confiscated, the manor of Over-Winchendon, was sold to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and the house and gardens, after a very short-lived fame, became dilapidated and neglected. The house was pulled down about the year 1760. Some of the offices have been fitted up for residence of a steward. The estate is now the property of his grace the Duke of Marlborough, who has the impropriation of the great tithes formerly belonging to the canons of St. Frideswide, and is patron the vicarage. In the church is the tomb of Sir John Stodel, a vicar of Winchendon, with his effigies on a brass plate, remarkably well preserved.

Upton Noble (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 9' 12.863" N, 2° 24' 42.635" W

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol7/pp59-63#h3-0005>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:Church of St Mary Magdalene, Upton Noble](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Upton Noble

CHURCH

The church probably dates from the late 12th century. It appears to have been a chapelry of Batcombe and c. 1985 both became part of the Bruton and District team ministry. (fn. 90)

The patronage of Batcombe, held by Glastonbury Abbey until the Dissolution, descended through the Bisse and Brydges families, lords of Batcombe manor, apart from 1742 and 1790 when grantees presented, until the early 19th century when it passed to the Brown family. (fn. 91)

John Brown (d. 1878) presented himself in 1841 and remained patron, probably until his death, (fn. 92) although the advowson was put up for sale in 1876. By 1878 it had been acquired by the Revd. Walter Baker, whose mortgage trustees sold it in 1905 to Admiral Sir George Morant. In 1947 the Revd. George Morant sold it to the Guild of All Souls who are represented on the patronage board of the team ministry. (fn. 93)

The chapel was served by curates from Batcombe. (fn. 94) In 1649 the income was said to be £13 6s. 8d. but the chaplain received £30 paid by the rector of Batcombe. (fn. 95) In 1842 the tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £132 7s. (fn. 96)

In 1623 the curate was unlicensed. (fn. 97) Emmanuel Harford, curate at the age of 20, was ejected in 1662. (fn. 98) In the early 18th century one service was held a month (fn. 99) and in the 1780s and 1815 every three weeks. (fn. 100) By 1843 there was a weekly evening service

and communion was celebrated four times a year. (fn. 101) Average attendance in 1851 was said to be 50-60. (fn. 102) There was a weekly afternoon service in 1870. (fn. 103) The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE, so dedicated by 1865, had earlier been dedicated to St. Margaret. (fn. 104) It is built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and has a chancel with north vestry and south chapel, a nave with a short aisle in continuation of the chapel, and a south porch over which there is a saddleback tower. Except for the tower and part of the south chapel it was rebuilt in 1878-80 by R. J. Withers of London. (fn. 105) The south chapel was restored externally and the arch to the chancel was retained but the chancel and nave were lengthened and the late-medieval fenestration was reproduced. The old church is said to have been blown down c. 1600 (fn. 106) and to have been in poor condition in the late 18th century, (fn. 107) but it was in good repair in 1840. (fn. 108) Its surviving south doorway is of the late 12th century, probably the date of the exceptionally small nave and square chancel. The porch and tower were added in the late 13th century and the chapel and aisle in the 15th. An early medieval roundel of the crucifixion, now set in the east wall of the chapel, may be the head of a cross which was in the churchyard in 1791. (fn. 109) The font is of the 13th century. There are two bells without inscription. (fn. 110) The plate includes a cup of 1647 given in the 18th century and a silver flagon of 1876 given in 1880. (fn. 111) The registers date from 1677 but are evidently incomplete; some Upton entries are to be found in the Batcombe registers. (fn. 112)

NONCONFORMITY

In 1705, 1791, and 1798 houses were licensed for worship. (fn. 113) A Wesleyan chapel was built west of High Street c. 1818 (fn. 114) and in 1837 there were 17 members. (fn. 115) In 1851 29 adults and 32 Sunday schoolchildren attended morning service on Census Sunday and 52 adults in the evening. (fn. 116) In 1861 there were three resident Methodist preachers. (fn. 117) The chapel was closed in 1995.

Footnotes

90. S.D.N.Q. xxx. 88; Dioc. Dir.
91. Som. Incumbents, ed. Weaver, 20; S.R.O., D/D/Vc 87; D/D/B reg 26, f. 45v.; 32, ff. 73v., 106; Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues, pp. 126-7.
92. S.R.O., D/D/B reg 35, f. 152v.; Alum. Oxon. 1715- 1886; P.O. Dir. Som. (1875).
93. S.R.O., DD/WBF 1/4; Kelly's Dir. Som. (1906); Wells, Dioc. Regy. Patronage Reg.
94. e.g. S.R.O., DD/SAS SW 10; D/D/Rb 1815.
95. Ibid. D/P/bat 23/11.
96. Ibid. tithe award.
97. Ibid. D/D/Ca 236.
98. Calamy Revised, ed. A. G. Matthews, 248; S.R.O., DD/SAS SW 10.
99. S.R.O., D/D/Vc 87.
100. Ibid. A/AQP 9; *ibid.* D/D/Rb 1815.
101. Ibid. D/D/Va 1843.
102. P.R.O., HO 129/322/2/1/1.
103. S.R.O., D/D/Va 1870.
104. S.D.N.Q. iii. 91; P.R.O., HO 129/322/2/1/1; S.R.O., D/D/Cf 1878/8; G. W. MacDonald, Hist. notes relating to Batcombe and Spargrove cum Upton Noble (1865), 59.
105. S.R.O., D/D/Cf 1878/8.
106. Ibid. D/D/Ca 143.
107. Ibid. A/AQP 9.
108. Ibid. D/D/Va 1840.
109. Collinson, Hist. Som. i. 228; Som. C.C. Sites and Mons. Rec. Part of an early column was said to survive inside the church in 1836: Phelps, Hist. Som. i. 274.
110. Collinson, Hist. Som. i. 228; S.R.O., DD/SAS CH 16/2.
111. Proc. Som. Arch. Soc. xliii. 199.

112. S.R.O., D/P/upt. n 2/1/1-4; D/P/bat 2/1/2-4, 7.
 113. Ibid. Q/RRw 1; D/D/Rm 1-2.
 114. Digest of Endowed Chars. (supp. 1891), 34-5; S.R.O., D/N/frc 3/4/2; ibid. tithe award.
 115. S. Tuck, Wesleyan Methodism in Frome (1837), 77.
 116. P.R.O., HO 129/322/2/1/2.

Wakefield-Outwood (West Yorkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 42' 40.144" N, 1° 30' 5.666" W

<https://www.leeds.anglican.org/sites/default/files/vacancies/Outwood%20Parish%20Brochure%202018.pdf>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Outwood

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Outwood

Brief history of the church

The Church of S. Mary Magdalene has been the Parish Church of Outwood for 158 years. Originally when built in 1858 it was the mission church within the Parish of Stanley. After two years, enough money was raised to establish us as a separate parish with our own priest. At that time we also ran the only day school in the district. In the 1880's, the original church building was extended and the new Sunday school and Church Institute building established in 1877 was partly re-built in 1903. The present vicarage was bought to replace the old one (now the Kirkland's Hotel) in 1971. In the more recent years, improvements have been carried out replacing the heating system, totally renovated the Sacristy and the choir vestry, the latter now also being used as a meeting room, and installed a toilet and galley kitchen and an enlarged social area in the North Aisle of the Nave. This last development has enabled social events and after-service refreshments to be carried out in the church building rather than having the inconvenience to move across to the church institute for these facilities. Further details of the of Parish activities, achievements and development areas are included in pages 6 and 7 of this brochure. Church Hall (Outwood Church Institute) Outwood St Mary Magdalene Church Institute is a Victorian building situated on Leeds Road a short distance from The Church on the opposite side of the road. The Church Institute was erected in 1877, a purpose built building to house a school, which had been established elsewhere in Outwood in 1840, and rooms for community activities. It was extended in 1906, when a clock tower and clock were erected. The building is situated in the centre of Outwood, and together with the clock tower is a land mark in the village. A volunteer winds and maintains the clock on a weekly basis. In 2006 on the centenary of the clocks erection funds were raised from public subscription for its renovation. The institute was funded originally by fund raising and money from Church funds. This continued for many years, and apparently many local functions were held in the building. However from the 1950's onwards the building began to deteriorate because of its age and lack of funds, and became underused, possibly because of a new community centre being built in Outwood in approximately 1953. On the 2nd December 1980, Outwood Church Institute Management Committee was formed as a sub-committee of the PCC. The Committee, made up of members of various groups and organisations who use the Institute manage the finance and maintenance of the building. The Church Institute through rents and donations is in a sound financial position enabling many improvements to be made to the building since 1980. The building is used regularly by various Church groups, private individuals and for Church social activities. The Institute is the "home" for many groups, many originally Church sponsored. Outwood Pre-School Playgroup meet every day during term time, a Mother and Toddler group weekly, Explorers, Scouts, Cubs, Beavers,

Rangers, Guides, Brownies, Church Lunch Club and the Wives Group all using the building. Rents provide a substantial income for the maintenance of the building, Playgroup and Mother and Toddler group paying rent in line with commercial rates. Additionally Weightwatchers, Outwood Community choir and a Dance Class and an office tenant hire rooms. The hall is also used by the Church to involve the local community, organising social events such as luncheons, barbecues, autumn fayre and the annual gala in the large field at the rear of the hall. A proportion of the income of the Institute is transferred to the PCC general account to help payment of the Parish Share.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/martynwhittaker/18995225812>

Outwood Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene

Outwood is a district to the north of Wakefield, a city in West Yorkshire, England. The district is centred on the A61 Leeds Road south of Lofthouse. It was originally a small pit village, but there has been so much new housing in the last twenty years that the old village is now only a minority of the district. In 2001, it has a population of 7,623.

The church was opened in 1858 and extended in 1888.

The 1858 architect was William Hey Dykes, brother of the prominent Victorian hymn composer the Reverend J B Dykes. The Dykes family originated from Hull but moved to Wakefield when their father became manager of the Wakefield and Barnsley Bank at 67 Westgate. Dykes had studied with Benjamin Ferrey who had grown up in the Pugin household alongside A W N Pugin as a pupil of his father. Pugin was a pioneer of the gothic revival style which became fashionable for Victorian churches. Dykes worked within that style but at the less extravagant end of the market. Thus Saint Mary Magdalene's had the look of a simple mediaeval English church without tower or spire, but with a turret for a single bell. Dykes was also involved in the restoration of Saint Helen's Stonegate in York, where his practice was based, and in the building of Saint Michael's Westgate Common in Wakefield. His career was cut short when he fell into the River Ouse and clung to the ice for twenty minutes before being rescued. This started the illness from which he died. His grave is in Thornes churchyard in Wakefield.

Dykes' 1858 church was smaller than the present building with only nave, north aisle, chancel and organ chapel. By the 1880's the increasing population necessitated an extension and the Wakefield-born architect J T Micklethwaite (1843-1906) was commissioned.

Micklethwaite, a former pupil of the very fashionable gothic revival architect Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-78), was another mediaeval enthusiast and went on to become Surveyor and Architect to Westminster Abbey and Saint George's Chapel Windsor. He oversaw a restoration of the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey in Leeds and of Cliffords Tower in York. In Wakefield, in the 1860's he had worked with Scott on the restoration of the Parish Church (now the Cathedral). He had also submitted a design for the new Clayton Hospital which was not accepted. Later in life, he was involved in extending the Georgian Parish Church of Saint John the Baptist, Wakefield. His new churches included Saint Hilda's in Leeds, Saint John's Horbury Bridge, Saint Luke's Sharlston, and the side chapel at Keble College Oxford built to house Holman Hunt's picture of Christ "The Light of the World". His grave is in the cloister of Westminster Abbey. At Outwood, he was responsible for the present south aisle and Lady Chapel.

The south aisle is wider and higher than the north, has a boarded ceiling in contrast with the exposed roof timbers of the older parts, and larger windows. The roof is separated by a valley gutter from the roof of the nave whereas the roof of the north aisle is continuous with that of the nave. The newer pillars and arches south of the nave are not completely identical with those to the north. The original pews from the southern side of the nave appear to have been moved to the southern side of the new south aisle and new pews made to span across the

southern half of the nave and the northern side of the new aisle. The new pews are of a different design from the old. Some gravestones are incorporated into the floor of the new aisle presumably indicating that the aisle was built out over existing graves. An inscription on the most easterly pillar commemorates the work.

The village war memorial is at the west end of the aisle surrounded by the laid-up standards of the former Urban District branch of the Royal British Legion.

The Lady Chapel was financed by the then recently retired first Vicar, the Reverend James Stewart Gammell, who had come into a family inheritance which included a Scottish castle and estate where he built his own church, becoming both laird and rector. A stone tablet in the wall of the chapel commemorates his gift. His initials can also be seen on the gable of the old vicarage, now the Kirklands Hotel, next to the church.

The marble slab which now forms the top of the Lady Chapel altar was obtained by JSG in 1867. It had previously served for many years as the altar of what is now Wakefield Cathedral from which it had been removed during restoration. The altar is retained in the traditional English mediaeval position against the east wall surrounded by riddel-posts and curtains on three sides. JSG also obtained the first set of Eucharistic vestments for the priest to wear, and brass cross and candlesticks for the altar.

Also in the chapel are a bronze bas-relief memorial to a First World War soldier by Albert Bruce Joy (1920) and a 1950's wooden altar rail by Thompson of Kilburn bearing his distinctive mouse mark. The windows are by Harry Grylls of Burlison & Grylls (1931) depicting The Adoration of the Christ Child by Shepherds and Magi and The Angel of the Resurrection.

The chapel was partly screened off from the south aisle after the First World War and in the early 1980's the screen and the archways were completely glazed to form a more commodious place for regular daily worship – the work of Arthur Bell (Wakefield) Ltd.. The Blessed Sacrament is reserved in the chapel for Holy Communion outside the church among the sick or housebound and as a focus for prayer. Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer and the celebration of the Eucharist normally take place here each day of the week except Monday. The east window of the chancel is by Baguley of Newcastle (1871) with vignettes of various New Testament events, particularly those involving Saint Mary Magdalene. Edwardian stained-glass in the north aisle includes some by Heaton Butler and Bayne. The artists of the south aisle windows depicting The Presentation of the Christ Child in the Temple (1899) and The Parable of the Good Samaritan (1890) have not been identified.

The carved reredos of The Ascension dates from 1933, the wooden rood screen from 1919, the locally-carved pulpit from 1895, the inner porch with Saint Mary Magdalene from 1894, the oak choir stalls from 1893.

The 1971 wooden paschal candle stand in the Moore/Hepworth style is by local craftsman Harold Mason.

The pipe organ is by Binns of Bramley (1893), restored twice in the twentieth century. In the early 1980's the plaster from the walls of the nave above the arches was removed and all the interior stonework was sand-blasted and re-pointed. Six decorative heraldic shields were hung above the pillars – the work of apprentices from a Leeds college. The remaining plastered walls and the ceilings of the aisles and Lady Chapel were painted in their present colour scheme at this time. Also the pews were stripped and re-stained.

The gas pipework was renewed when a new heating system was installed in 2007 and the old boiler chimney stack was demolished in 2009 (redundant since the 1980's when the old heating pipes and radiators were removed).

The vestry was built in 1909 to commemorate the church's 50th anniversary and refurbished for the 150th anniversary in 2008.

The electrical wiring and switchgear was inspected and updated in 2009.

The social area at the west end of the north aisle includes an oak-paneled galley-kitchen and toilet completed in 2009. The area was extended, a new carpet fitted and more tables and chairs installed in October 2013.

The main event each week is the Parish Mass celebrated at the free-standing nave altar at 10.00am on Sundays. It is planned to redesign and extend the nave altar area in the near future.

Most of the current maintenance and improvement work on the building is done by unpaid volunteers offering their time and talents. We are grateful for their help.

There is an infinite amount of pointing and painting needing to be done at the moment, both inside and outside the building, and joinery skills needed for the nave altar area. Please contact the Churchwardens or the Vicar if you would like to help.

Cleaning, brass polishing and flower arranging volunteers are also very welcome. Please contact the Churchwardens.

(Martyn Whittaker)

Walkeringham (Nottinghamshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 25' 16.5" N, 0° 50' 30.491" W

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/snippet/12302>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=113699741>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Walkeringham

The church comprises an aisled nave, chancel with north aisle, west tower and south porch. The core of the church is 13th century Early English, of which the two nave arcades and chancel arch are the most prominent legacy, with 15th century tower and clerestory in Perpendicular style. The east window is also of this period, as are both nave and chancel roofs. The exterior of the church is almost uniformly Perpendicular in style with most of the windows having been rebuilt at that time.

Interior features to note are the slight difference in the capitals of the two arcades - those of the north arcade have nail-head decoration while the south are plain - and the offset tower arch due to the tower not being centrally aligned to the nave. The unusual spacing of the clerestory windows is more apparent from inside - there are 3 on the north side, 1 per bay, but 4 on the south side, not matching the arcade bays.

The oldest of the interior fittings is the remains of the chancel screen, thought to be 15th century work. The upper part of the screen was dismantled in the 1930s, as it was considered unsafe, but was used to screen off the vestry area in the north chancel aisle. The plain octagonal font is from the Restoration period, dated 1663. The initials inscribed with the date may represent the churchwardens of the time. There are 3 pews of similar late 17th century date at the left rear of the nave, the remainder being late 19th century copies. The pulpit is also late 17th century. The eagle lectern was carved in the 1930s by Dr. Beale, the then current incumbent, who was clearly an accomplished worker in wood. He was also responsible for the wooden lych gate Link.

The tower contains a ring of 3 bells. The clock face is described as 'ancient' in the church guide, although the movement is modern.

Probably the most spectacular interior item is the Williamson monument in the north chancel aisle. The Williamsons were a prominent Nottinghamshire family, and were able to call on one of the finest sculptors of the day, Edward Marshall, who later became master mason to Charles II. The monument dates from 1639 and is carved largely from alabaster, with dark marble insertions. It is in Italianate Renaissance style and depicts Francis Williamson and his wife kneeling on either side of an altar. Below, their three sons are shown, all kneeling facing

right, each in a different style of dress. The whole is surmounted by a large draped cartouche containing the family coat of arms. The altar is inscribed with a suitably moralistic verse. The church is Listed Grade I.

Waltham-on-the-Wolds (Lincolnshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 49' 1.308" N, 0° 48' 37.753" W

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1188847>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Waltham_on_the_Wolds](#)

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Waltham

GVI

Parish church. C13 and C14, with Norman origins. Clerestory added and tower completed in present form C15. C17 and C18 repairs and alteration. Altered and restored from 1839. Nave extended one bay and further renovations 1850 by G G Scott. Coursed squared limestone with limestone dressings; lead roofs. Chancel, vestry, central tower, transepts, aisled nave and S porch. 3-bay chancel has 3-light E window with Decorated-style tracery, hood mould and label stops. 3-light window to N with 4-centred head and Perpendicular tracery. 3-light windows to S with Perpendicular tracery. That to middle of S side is lower and has 4-centred head, those either side have brattished transoms and all have hood moulds. Small blocked rectangular window near S-E angle with chamfered surround. Blocked priests' door to S. Chancel has chamfered plinth, moulded string courses including one at level of springing of principal chancel windows, and diagonal off-set buttresses. Datestone inscribed RB/1734 to E gable, another, probably of Coade stone with Gillett coat of arms and dated 1841. Vestry has 3-light E window with straight head and hood mould. Stone stack to N-E angle with octagonal stone flue. 2-light window to N with Perpendicular tracery and hood mould. Door to N with round-arched head, slight chamfer, imposts, diamond to key block and hood mould; ridged and studded door with ornamental hinges and ironwork dated 1839. N transept has 4-light N window with Decorated tracery and hood mould and label stops. Large ironstone off-set buttress to N-W angle. S transept has 4-light S window with reticulated tracery to 3-light E window with 4-centred head and Perpendicular tracery, both with hood moulds. Large off-set buttress and octagonal stone flue to S-W corner. 3-stage tower has cast-iron clock faces to middle stage dated 1839. 2-light bell-chamber openings with Perpendicular tracery, transoms and hood moulds. Frieze of quatrefoils and lozenges to base of plain stone-coped parapet, gargoyles and panelled and crocketed pinnacles to angles. Tall recessed, crocketed spire with 2 tiers of lucarnes in alternating directions. Nave has clerestory of 5 windows with Perpendicular tracery, basket-arched heads and hood moulds. 4-light W window to nave with cusped intersecting tracery. Doorway below with 3 orders of filleted shafts and many moulded arch. N aisle has 3-light window to N-E with perpendicular tracery, triangular head and hood mould. Middle window of paired lancets with hood mould. Blocked N door with round-arched head and imposts (renewed). S aisle has triple lancet window to S-W and 3-light window to middle S side with stepped pointed heads to lights, both with hood moulds. C19 W bays of aisles have 2-light windows, with quatrefoils to heads. S doorway, renewed, has round-arched head with roll moulding and one order of shafts with fluted capitals. C19 S porch has shafts and double wave-moulded head and 1-light windows E and W. W end of nave is flanked by off-set buttresses. Diagonal off-set buttresses to W end of aisles which have plain stone-coped parapets. Foliated stone crosses to E and W gables. Interior: Chancel has piscina and credence shelf with trefoiled niches above, and 3-seat sedilia with crocketed

ogee-arched heads and fleurons. Doorway to vestry with similar head and decoration. S transept chapel has large trefoil-headed piscina. Nave has 5-bay arcades, of which 3 easternmost bays are original. Octagonal piers with moulded bases and capitals, and double-chamfered arches, polygonal responds. Perpendicular roof, extended C19, with arch-braced tie beams, angels bearing shields to intermediate rafters and carved stone corbel heads bearing wall posts. Font: C13 with octagonal bowl which is decorated with shallow attached shafts and interlacing beaded round arches and leaf forms in arches and one with Latin cross in mandorla. Octagonal shaft with similar decoration. Reredos: Tile and mosaic with central panel showing Last Supper. 1877, by Powell. Two brass chandeliers, the smaller with two closely-spaced tiers of 5 branches, dated 1741 and the gift of William Love. The larger has 2 tiers of 7 branches, dove and gilded wrought-iron support, presented 1834; early C18 from Grantham Church. Stain-glass chancel and aisle windows. Monuments: large grey Tournai marble incised slab in vestry with worn effigy of priest, vested for mass. White marble diamond-shaped wall monument to Jane Greenfield, d. 1803.

Warboys (Cambridgeshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 24′ 4.658″ N, 0° 5′ 12.095″ W

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warboys>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Warboys

Church of St. Mary Magdalene Warboys

The church of St Mary Magdalene, formerly of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, consists of a chancel, nave, north aisle, south aisle, west tower, north and south porches.

Nothing now remains of the church which existed as the time of the Domesday survey of 1086. The earliest church of which there is now evidence was built in the middle of the 12th century, probably when the church and its possessions were granted by Abbot Walter to the almonry of Ramsey Abbey. This church consisted of the present nave and a north aisle. The chancel arch, the responds at each end of the north aisle and a small piece of walling at the south-west corner of the nave of this church still survive.

Early in the 13th century, the Norman north aisle, with the arcade, was rebuilt and immediately after, the south aisle with its arcade was added. In the middle of the 13th century the west tower, with its broached spire of ashlar, was built, and it was evidently intended at this date to extend the aisles westwards to the line of the west wall of the tower. If this intention was then carried out, the south extension was rebuilt in the latter part of the 14th century when the south porch was added. The north extension was also rebuilt in the early part of the 15th century when the north porch was added.

The chancel was rebuilt and shortened before the beginning of the 19th century and, in 1832, it was extended eastwards apparently to its original length and considerably altered. At this date large galleries were erected in both aisles and the tower, the floor being lowered a foot to give headroom under them. The east wall above the chancel arch, and west wall of the tower, were cased in lath and plaster, a vestry was formed at the west end of the north aisle, all the walls were coated with thick plaster and wooden mouldings fixed below the clearstory window and in other places. The spire was restored in 1898 and in 1926 the tower and south aisle were underpinned. The additions of 1832 (except those to the chancel) were removed and the floor restored to its former level.

From 2007 to 2010 further reordering took place with the interior to assist the worship to be more flexible and to give more opportunity for the building to be more versatile and comfortable. The 1927 pews were removed, in 2007, to be replaced by moveable chairs, the organ was overhauled and restored and moved to a new location to the west of the north door.

A raised platform was installed in front of the chancel steps. The font was moved from the central location of the aisle to a position to the east of the south door. The chancel saw some changes, with the front choristers' book rests being relocated to become the communion rail in front of the altar and the front choristers' benches replaced by chairs. The 1927 electric heating was replaced, in 2010, by gas central heating, and the front of the building carpeted.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hunts/vol2/pp242-246#h3-0003>

CHURCH

The Church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE, formerly of the BLESSED MARY THE VIRGIN, (fn. 58) consists of a chancel (34 ft. by 17 ft.), nave (49 ft. by 20 ft.), north aisle (8 1/2 ft. wide), south aisle (8 ft. wide), west tower (12 ft. by 11 1/2 ft.), north and south porches. The walls are of rubble and the roofs covered with lead. Nothing remains of the church which existed here at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086). The earliest church of which there is now evidence was built in the middle of the 12th century, probably when the church and its possessions were granted by Abbot Walter to the almonry of Ramsey Abbey about 1155. (fn. 59) This church consisted of a chancel and the present nave and a north aisle. (fn. 60) The chancel arch, the responds at each end of the north arcade and a small piece of walling at the south-west corner of the nave of this church still survive. Early in the 13th century, the Norman north aisle with the arcade was rebuilt, and immediately afterwards the south aisle with its arcade was added. (fn. 61) In the middle of the 13th century the west tower with its broach spire of ashlar was built, and it was evidently intended at this date to extend the aisles westward to the line of the west wall of the tower. If this intention was then carried out, the south extension was rebuilt in the latter part of the 14th century when the south porch was added, and the north extension was also rebuilt in the early part of the 15th century when the north porch was added. The chancel was rebuilt and shortened before the beginning of the 19th century, and in 1832 it was extended eastward apparently to its original length and considerably altered. At this date large galleries were erected in both aisles and the tower, the floor being lowered a foot to give head room under them; the east wall above the chancel arch and the west wall of the tower were cased in lath and plaster, a vestry was formed at the west end of the north aisle, all the walls were coated with thick plaster and wooden mouldings fixed below the clearstory windows and in other places. The spire was restored in 1898, and in 1926 the tower and south aisle were underpinned, the additions of 1832 (except those to the chancel) were removed and the floor restored to its former level.

The chancel has a three-light east window, two windows on the north side and three on the south. On the modern north door has been fixed a fine 12th-century knocker consisting of a lion's face holding in its mouth a ring formed of two winged dragons fighting. The 12th-century arch is semicircular and of two orders, the lower consisting of two large rolls and the outer having the chevron ornament; the responds have attached shafts with simple Norman capitals and bases.

The nave arcades are of four bays, the arches on the north side are moulded on the side next the nave, while those on the south are simply chamfered. The piers are cylindrical, except the middle pier on the north, which is octagonal, with moulded capitals and bases. The responds at each end of the north arcade are of the 12th century. They are square with moulded impost, and a 13th-century corbel has been inserted in each to carry the lower order of the later arches. A locker was formed in the east respond of the north arcade; only the rebated stone frame, however, with the holes for the hinge hooks, now remain, the back having been destroyed when steps to a modern pulpit were inserted. The nave walls were heightened and a new roof made in the 15th century, when the present clearstory windows of two lights were inserted. Previously the walls were only carried a little above the sills of the present windows, and the line of the old roof, which was of steeper pitch, can still be seen on the wall of the tower. Between this roof and that of the aisles there was just sufficient room for three circular

or quatrefoil windows in the spandrels of the arches (not over the arches as usual). The inner jambs of these windows may still be seen inside the church. At the northeast angle of the nave was the stair to the rood loft, and the entrance to the staircase was probably in the nave. Parts of the upper doorways may be seen both in the nave and the north aisle. Apparently in 1832 the lower part of the staircase, which was much worn, was destroyed and an entry to the modern pulpit formed from the aisle, leaving a large cavity in the wall which endangered its safety; it was therefore found necessary in the recent repairs to fill up the cavity to the springing of the chancel arch above which it is left empty. A small piece of a moulded beam of the rood screen with coloured decorations was found used up in one of the plaster casings. The north aisle has an east window of the early part of the 15th century, and three windows in the north wall of the same date, all of three lights. The north doorway is of the 13th century. In the east wall is a 15th century bracket carved with a lion's face, probably for an image. The beautiful arch across the north aisle in a line with the east wall of the tower is of the 15th century, and the west window of this aisle, which has a ram's head as a label stop in reference to the arms of Ramsey Abbey, is of the same date. In the extension of this aisle there is an ancient chest.

The south aisle has an east and three south windows of the late 14th century, all of three lights. The south door and porch are of the same date. At the eastern end of the south wall is a mutilated fragment of a 13th-century piscina indicating the position of an altar. (fn. 62) At the west end of the south wall are the remains of an ancient fireplace, the flue of which, some few feet up, has been filled in. One jamb of the fireplace has been restored and the lintel is broken. The present square-headed three-light west window of the aisle was probably inserted in the 17th century, the date 1695 on the jack-leg above the window, or T.M. 1676 cut on the south-east pier of the tower, may give the date of it. This window, which was partially destroyed by the addition of a modern doorway now removed, has lately been restored. The roofs of the north and south aisles are of the 15th century, but are much restored and renewed.

The 13th-century tower is of three stages with a moulded plinth and a corbel-table at the base of the spire. The tower is carried on three arches of two chamfered orders resting on moulded imposts with attached shafts. The arch in the east wall of the tower is lofty and imposing, the arches on the north and south walls are lower, although the outer order inside the tower is carried up to the same height as the eastern arch. The west wall has a wall-arch enclosing a tall and elegant lancet window with the unusual feature of a trefoiled transom at about half its height. Down the southern jamb of the window are four quatrefoils now only visible from outside, which were inserted in 1832 to give light to a sham window in the lath and plaster casing inside, which is now removed. The arches and windows in the south and west walls are forced out of their proper place by the stair turret in the south-west angle of the tower. In the second stage there is a lancet in the north, south and west walls. The third stage has in each of the four sides two coupled lancet windows with shafted jambs and mullions. The broach spire has three tiers of lights on the cardinal faces, the lowest of two lights and the others of single lights.

The font is an interesting specimen of early 13th-century date; it has a square bowl carved with rather crude foliage, standing on a large central and four angle shafts having moulded capitals and bases- the capitals of the angle shafts being carved on the corners of the bowl. Various stones, chiefly of 13th-century date, found in the course of the recent works, have been built into the walls for preservation.

On the floor of the chancel are stones in memory of the Rev. Allen Cowper, M.A., rector for 40 years, died 1772 aged 77, and the Rev. Thomas Stona, M.A., rector, died 1792 aged 64. On the nave floor are stones to Edward Smith, died 1733 aged 70, and Mary his wife, died 1747 aged 80; Christopher Wood, died 1797 aged 92, and Elizabeth his wife, died 1775 aged 75; the Rev. John Warburton, rector, died 1721, and Margaret his wife, died 1715 aged 88.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to John Leman, Esq., died 1781, and another to Elizabeth relict of the said John Leman, and wife of William Strode, died 1790. In the churchyard, on the north side of the chancel, is a coped stone of 14th-century date with a cross and large rosettes; of the inscription in Lombardic capitals all that can be read are the words "... Dieu de sa alme eyt merci, Amen."

There are five bells, inscribed: 1, Cum voco uenite. Joseph Eayre fecit, 1765; 2, Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei. Joseph Eayre, St. Neots, fecit 1765; 3, Edward Dring and Oliver Hills, Churchwardens, Joseph Eayre, St. Neots, fecit 1765; 4, (name erased) Churchwarden, Joseph Eayre fecit 1765; 5, Allen Cowper, Rector, Edward Dring and Oliver Hills, Churchwardens, 1765 (and on the rim) Ego sum vox clamantis. These bells have lately been rehung in a new oak frame.

The registers are as follows: (i) Baptisms, 31 Aug. 1551 to 4 Feb. 1653-4, marriages, 8 Feb. 1565 to 15 June 1662, burials, 31 March 1565 to 22 Jan. 1653-4, and one entry 27 Dec. 1662; (ii) baptisms, marriages and burials, 11 Feb. 1663 to 23 July 1769, marriages end 5 Feb. 1754; (iii) baptisms and burials, 30 Sep. 1771 to 29 Feb. 1812; (iv) the official marriage book, 2 July 1754 to 6 Oct. 1812. Book III is bound in at the end of Book IV.

The church plate consists of a silver gilt cup, standing paten and flagon, each inscribed 'Dedicated to the Service of the Altar and presented for the use of the Parishioners of Warboys by the Rector, the Revd. William Finch, M.A., A.D. 1842,' all hall-marked for 1841-2; two plated plates, inscribed 'Presented by the Revd. Wm. Finch, A.D. 1842.'

ADVOWSON

A church and a priest at Warboys were recorded in 1086, and the church was confirmed to Ramsey Abbey with the manor by Popes Alexander and Gregory. Alfred, the priest of Warboys, witnessed numerous deeds between 1114 and 1130. (fn. 63) Between 1148-60 the church with all its appendants, and with free lands and tithes, was assigned to the almonry of Ramsey by Abbot Walter for the sustenance of pilgrims and the poor, the almoner to have the parsonage. This grant was to take effect after the death or removal of Nicholas de Sigillo and Richard the clerk of Warboys. It was confirmed by Robert Bishop of Lincoln, and Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, and at various later dates. It continued to be held by Ramsey Abbey until the Dissolution. (fn. 64)

The advowson was granted with the manor in 1540 to Sir Richard Williams alias Cromwell, (fn. 65) with which it continued to be held, with occasional exceptions, until late in the 18th century. In 1722, Lucy Leman, widow of Mansel Leman, whose son Sir William Leman was lord, presented; and in 1772, for that turn, Margaret Stona, widow. William Strode of Losely held the advowson in 1792, and in 1828 his trustees. It was then held by T. Daniel, Esq. In 1871 the Rev. Chas. Grey Hill presented, and in 1894 his executors. The advowson was next held by the Rev. W. H. Bromley Way. The presentation was made by A. Fuller in 1900, and the advowson now belongs to Richard Flowers Sergeant, esq. (fn. 66)

Wardington (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 6' 47.452" N, 1° 17' 3.307" W

<https://wardington.net/st-mary-magdalene/a-history-of-st-mary-magdalene/>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SP4946>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Wardington

The Parish Church — Its Evolution

ONE of the finest and the oldest building of Wardington is the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, the earliest parts of which date from the 12th century. It is an excellent example

of the work of country masons using local stone, and it provides interesting examples of architecture covering the years from the 12th to the 15th centuries. It also has features of unusual interest.

The churchyard may be entered from the north and south sides, a footpath connecting the two entrances. Entering from the south alongside the old school, one passes through a pair of wrought-iron memorial gates which were presented by Mr. Clement Lovday J.P. , who, at the turn of the century, lived at Manor House – the tall property opposite the old school. The churchyard has many interesting early 17th and 18th century chest tombs and headstones carved with cherubs and curlicues. The War Memorial Cross in the churchyard is dedicated to the memory of the Wardington dead killed in the two world wars.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, south and north aisles, vestry, lady chapel, and an embattled west tower.

Entering the church through the south porch leads one into the late 13th century south aisle where, to the left, stands the font which bears the letters "RM RS" and the date "1666". On the column nearby, a little above eye-level and facing the font, is the stone mask of a hare and one of a mitred head. The significance of these is not known, but it has been suggested they may signify that the name of the founder of the church was a Bishop Hare of Lincoln.

The window nearest the font is one of the original 13th century triple-light lancets [i] to be found in the church. The window and stone-work surrounding it have been repaired and on 7th December 1986 it was dedicated to the memory of Sheila M. Griffin, the first wife of Churchwarden John J. Griffin, and who, until her death in 1983, served for many years on the Parochial Church Council and, as Treasurer, worked diligently to raise funds for repairs to the church. The window at the west end of the aisle was rebuilt in the 14th century and is a single light lancet of the "Decorated" period (1300-1350).

Also in the south aisle, towards the lady chapel (known as the Wardington Chapel) there is a recess in the wall containing a most interesting and unusual tomb. No other tomb quite like it has been found elsewhere and, despite much research, its date and origin are unknown. It has been said that it could be the tomb of the founder. A curious feature is the simplicity of the head and joined hands in the slab which points to a period earlier than the 14th century. An outline of the head and hands has been channelled out to a depth of about 2½inches (6.35 cm) leaving the uppermost edge of the nose, forehead and hands at precisely the same level as the upper face of the slab. This is very unusual. Nearby there is a brass plate let into the floor and seldom noticed. The inscription, in Latin, reads as follows:

"Hic iacet Henricus Frebody gentilman qui obiit V° die Januarii A° DM MCCCCXLIII cuius aie purietur Deus Amen."

English translation:

"Here lies Henry Frebody gentleman whom died on the 5th day of January in the year of the Lord 1444 whose soul may God purify. Amen."

Is it linked with the tomb? No one knows.

The Wardington Chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, was originally built in the 14th century as an extension to the south aisle. It is divided from the aisle and chancel by original wooden screens of the same period. The chapel contains memorial plaques, inscribed plates and floor slabs to members of the families Chamberlain, Denton (George Denton was Lord of the (Wardington) Manor in the 18th century), Wallace (of Edgecote House), Warble, Lovday and Wardington.

The east window of the chapel is in memory of the first Lord Wardington and portrays the history of the bible – the preaching of Christ, the printing of the Bible by Caxton in 1473, the pre-Reformation reformer, John Wycliffe, sending out his priests with copies of the Bible, and

the authorisation by King James I in 1607. In addition to prophets and writers of the Bible, the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John are depicted along with numerous emblems. Turning to the south wall of the chapel, the first and second windows on the left are dedicated to various members of the Lovely family which, for many generations, was associated with both Wardington and Williamscoth. The last member to live in the parish was David Goodwin Lovday, Bishop of Dorchester and one time headmaster of Cranleigh School, who died in 1985, aged 88. He is buried in the churchyard.

Entering the central aisle (the nave), the chancel is at the east end, while looking west one sees the splendid arch of the "Perpendicular" period (1350-1500) leading into the tower which was added to the nave in the late 14th/early 15th century. In the bell chamber of the tower there are six bells dating from 1669 to 1841. The numbers one (treble), five and six (tenor) bells were cast at the Bagel foundry in nearby Chacombe. The treble, is inscribed "Feare God and Honour The King 1685", the fifth "Bagley of Chacomb Made Mee 1669", and the tenor bell "John Webb and John Langley Churchwardens H.B. 1682". The other three, Nos 2, 3, and 4, dated, 1791, 1795, and 1841 respectively, are replacements of the originals which were also cast in Chacombe. All six bells were rehung in 1998. The high window of the tower is a "Perpendicular" triple-light of stained glass.

The nave is 13th century having five low Early English arches on each side on circular columns opening on to the south and north aisles. The clerestory above, with six clear glass windows, is 15th century having been added to heighten the nave and to provide the interior with more light. The main transept which crosses the church separates the nave from the chancel.

Before entering the chancel, there is, high above the chancel arch, an unusual 13th century sanctus bellcote built outwards. This can be seen from outside the church. They are by no means common. The delightful, stained glass, circular window set below the bellcote in the last century depicts the head of the church's patron saint, St. Mary of Magdala. Immediately inside the chancel, on the left (north) side, there is a two light "Perpendicular" window where St. Mary of Magdala is again portrayed, along with St. Mary the Virgin. Beneath the window is what was known as a leper's squint which was always shuttered and unglazed. Today it is still shuttered, but glazed on the outside.

The chancel is particularly interesting because here there is evidence that a church existed in Wardington by the year 1150. In the south wall there is a deep, splayed, round-headed, 12th century window (formally an outside window) overlooking the Wardington Chapel. The stonework of this arch matches one on the north wall of the chancel. The main structure of the chancel, as we see it today, is 14th century which is when it was rebuilt on what would have been the site of, in all probability, an earlier chapel.

The large, impressive, east window is, like the other two windows in the chancel, dedicated to members of the Hughes-Chamberlain family who lived in the parish during the 17th and 18th centuries. It portrays Mary and Martha, the Resurrection, the Ascension and the raising of Jairus's daughter.

The upper portion of the double lancet window in the south wall of the chancel bears a complex shield of the Hughes-Chamberlains. The arms of the first and fourth quarters of the shield (bottom left and right respectively) are those of the name Chamberlain and were granted to Thomas Chamberlain Hughes in 1793, then living in Wardington, when he obtained the King's licence to take the name Chamberlain (his mother's maiden name before she married the Rev'd Hughes of Shennington) in addition to that of Hughes, thereby becoming Thomas Chamberlain Hughes-Chamberlain.

The arms in the second and third quarters are those of Hughes and were granted in 1892 to a Robert Edward Hughes. He was also given the name Chamberlain in addition to Hughes in order to comply with the terms of the will of a relative, Edward Hughes-Chamberlain, who had no issue. The only difference between the two arms appears to be the addition of a spur to

the Hughes arms. The Hughes-Chamberlain family – not to be confused with the Chamberlains of Wardington Manor (see page 4) – farmed land between Lower Wardington and Presecote and also between Upper Wardington and Fernhill.

Under this window there is a sedilia, or seat, for the use of officiating clergy and alongside it a piscina, or stone bowl connected to a water drain, in which the priest washed his hands and rinsed the chalice. There is also a piscina set into the south wall of the chapel.

The panels fronting the altar in the chancel were the work of Miss Olive Barrows who at one time lived at "The Aubrey's" (now "Aubrey Hall") in Lower Wardington. Miss Barrows spent five years carving the panelling from solid oak and, although having moved away from the area, she was present when the completed altar was dedicated in 1932.

The reredos behind the altar was thought to have been carved also by Miss Barrows. It portrays the figure of St. Joseph in the left-hand panel, the Virgin Mother and Child (centre panel) and a haloed woman in a garden (perhaps Mary Magdalene) on the right. Above, left to right, are brass emblems of three saints, Mark (winged lion), John the Baptist (lamb with flag) and Eustace (winged bull). A faculty (diocesan authorisation) of 1932 refers to the setting up of a reredos to commemorate James Eagle Sabin who was Vicar's Warden from 1880 to 1930 and died in 1937 aged 79.

There are several interesting memorial plaques on the south wall of the chancel. One to Edmund French, who died in 1776 aged 66, reads "Last of the name of an ancient family of this Parish", and there are four floor slabs to earlier members of this family. A plaque to Harold James Sabin, son of James Eagle Sabin, records that he, too, like his father, was a church warden from 1934 to 1950. Another well known local name, Henry Herbert Wadland, was churchwarden from 1918 to 1969.

The vestry is off the north wall of the chancel, the door to which is most likely 14th century, but its backing of another door is of a much earlier period. Originally, the vestry had an upper room which was reached by a ladder.

Leaving the chancel via the nave we enter the north aisle which, it will be noticed, is much wider than the south aisle and is slightly later in date. The greater width of the north aisle was probably due, at the time of building, to the presence and length of the transept at its east end. On the north wall of the aisle, close to the north door, hangs the Royal Arms of George III, restored a few years ago through the generosity of the late Bishop Loveday in memory of the Reverend Dale John Welburn, Vicar of Wardington 1877-1913. Royal Arms were introduced into churches after the Reformation, the Sovereign having become the Supreme Head of the Church of England. Many parishes no longer possess them. The Arms are dated 1797, the 37th year of the King's reign, and signed "Lovell" who, it is thought, was a local painter of carts. In the 4th quarter of the shield are the Arms of Hanover, Brunswick, Luneburg and Westphalia (depicting the German origins of the King) together with the crown of Charlemagne, founder of the Roman Empire.

The window at the west end of the aisle is an original 13th century single clear pane lancet and adjacent to it on the north wall is a similar lancet in memory of Evelyn Campbell, wife of a Dr. Campbell who is said to have lived in Wardington. East of the door, beyond the Royal Arms, there are two good examples of 13th century double lancet windows with hood moulds, the first being in memory of Anne Maria Sabin, wife of the James Eagle Sabin referred to earlier. The east window of the aisle, behind the communion table, has been restored and is an example of a three-light window with flowing and reticulated (i.e. mesh) tracery of the "Decorated" period.

The furnishings of the church are of interest: the eagle lectern and pulpit were made by the local carpenter and, at one time, parish clerk, William Bonham, after whom a house in Lower Wardington, "Old Bonhams", is named. The pulpit, made in 1887, replaced an earlier one made in 1836. Between 1887 and 1889 new seating in the body of the church was installed to replace the former large square pews. The choir seats and desks were renewed in 1890. The

screens between chancel and Wardington Chapel and at the entrance to the chapel are of interest for their medieval tracery. The origin of the screen between the nave and the chancel is not clear but it was obviously made and installed before the unsightly steel bar above it was implanted in the chancel arch. The making of the wooden cross above the screen is also credited to Mr. Bonham. Other items of furniture of interest are a wooden chair in the chancel, behind the communion rail, and two small tables which were the gift of a Mr. Brisk who was, presumably, the Rev. F. W. G. Brisk, Vicar of Wardington 1929-1935.

The date of the organ, positioned on the transept, to the left of the chancel screen, is not known; it does not carry a date. It was built by Allen of Bristol for another church. Allen was in operation between 1840 and 1883 and the firm of organ builders most recently responsible for its maintenance before its decommissioning considers that it might be of the 1870s. It was first restored during the curacy of the Reverend John Wilbur (1877-1913) who raised £2000 for that purpose. It was again overhauled in 1988 at a cost of about £4000. It was decommissioned in 2011 but left in place, with the speakers for a new electric organ made by Wyvern Organs placed in the middle of the pipes.

The parish has very interesting records and registers dating from 1566 which are complete but for a few gaps during the period of the Civil War. With the exception of the registers currently in use, the records are lodged with the Oxfordshire Archivist at County Hall in Oxford and the Bodleian Library, also in Oxford. In one of the old registers there is an entry which reads:

"Anno Domini 1644 30th June, buried in the parish church of Wardington in ye county of Oxon., John Burrell, Cornet to Colonel Richard Neville, which Mr. Burrell was slain the day before, in a smart battaile against ye rebels . . . testor Henr: Deane, Capt: Regim."

A line has been drawn through "in a smart battaile against ye rebels" and in another hand is substituted "against the Parliament" so making the entry run thus: "which Mr. Burrell was slain the day before against the Parliament". The battle referred to was that of Cropredy Bridge fought on the Wardington side of the River Cherwell.

The registers presently held by the church are as follows (opening date in brackets):

Burials (1858) Banns of Marriage (1972) Confirmation (1972) Baptism (1889) Marriage (1993)

Inspection of these registers is possible by approach to one of the Churchwardens.

The church plate includes a silver chalice with paten cover, both hallmarked, and inscribed "Sabin and Coules I.W. Churchwardens 1612"; a silver flagon bearing the Chamberlain arms and engraved "The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlain 1750"; a large silver paten bearing the same coat of arms and inscription as the flagon; a modern-medieval chalice hallmarked 1859; a small silver paten of 1857; a silver communion bread-box presented by Mr. Gerard F. T. Leather in memory of two uncles, sons of Rev. Charles Walters M.A., vicar of Wardington 1851-1874; three pewter plates and a ciborium dated 1985.

The present church clock, with east and west dials, was made by Smith & Sons of Derby at a cost of about £100 and was started by the then Vicar, the Rev. Wilbur, at six o'clock in the evening of 4th July, 1900. The west dial was given by Mr. I. W. Barrows of "The Aubreys" in memory of his son, N. W. Barrows. The hands, minute marks and numerals of the clock were regaled and the face re-coated with durable enamel in July 1978.

It is thought the weather vane was made about 1880 by Jim Davis who worked the old forge in Upper Wardington. It was damaged by a severe gale in 1974. The cock was repaired, re-gilded and mounted on ball-bearings and the cardinal points replanted. It was restored in 1975, the cost having been borne by Mr. Aubrey Fenemore of Stud Farm in Wardington in memory of his son, Martin Thomas Fenemore.

The flagpole was renewed in 1990. It is customary to fly the Union Flag on Royal occasions and whenever the Sovereign commands. On major saints days and festivals the Cross of St. George is flown. The church has two Union flags, of which the larger has an interesting history. It belonged to a Mr. R. J. Hidden who was a merchant in Batavia in Java (now

Djakata). The flag was flown in the grounds of his house in Batavia on all special occasions from before the First World War until the occupation of Java by the Japanese in the second world war and from whom it was kept hidden. Mr. Hadden died in 1958 and the flag passed into the possession of his brother, who lived in the Bodicote area, and thence to his widow who, on moving to Edinburgh in 1984, ensured its continuing use and safe keeping in Wardington Church through Mr. Ken Taylor, then a resident of Wardington and Standard Bearer and Secretary of the local branch of the Royal British Legion.

Through the ages minor and major renovations to the fabric of the church have been necessary. There are references in the records to repairs carried out in the 17th century and of a gallery being removed by 1855. Serious restoration work was considered in the late 1870s and a London architect was called in to report on the situation. He indicated the condition of the church as being "seriously bad". Following this report, the nave was restored in 1887 and the chancel in 1889. The lead of the roof required renewing: it was removed, melted down on the spot, re-run into sheets, and replaced. Further work was carried out in 1915 followed later by renovations to the tower, the clerestory windows, porch and chancel arch.

Since 1982 to the present time large areas of the walls in the south and north aisles and the chancel have been damp-proofed, re-plastered and redecorated; the drainage surrounding the church has been re-laid and improved; wood worm and death watch beetle activity has been treated and, hopefully, eradicated; exterior electric lighting installed to illuminate paths, etc.; and pathways and perimeter walls of the churchyard repaired and, where necessary, rebuilt. There is still much to be done to ensure the continuance well into the next millennium of this historic church.

From as far back in history as one can trace, Wardington Church was linked to the church of Cropredy until 1851 when it was created a Perpetual Curacy by the Bishop of Oxford and continued as such until the 1970s when the United Benefice of Cropredy, Wardington and Great Bourbon was created. Thereupon, the Curacy of Wardington ceased to exist. In 1996 the parishes of Mollington and Clayton were added to the Benefice and as a cluster of parishes it is now known as "Shires Edge" of which the officiating clergyman resides at Cropredy.

Priests known to have served the Wardington Parish are as follows:

Pre-Reformation:

only two are known:

Robert	late 12th century
John Pratte	c. 1526

Post-Reformation:

Robert Chamberlain	c. 1606
John Clarson	c. 1615
John Parry	dates not known
Richard Claridge	dates not known
Jonathan Hilton	dates not known
S. J. Goodenough	1797-1802
S. Evans	1802-1811
J. Ballard	1811-1827
P. Alpe	1827-1829
E. P. Blunt	1830-1831
C. A. Heurtley	1831-1840 Curate
G. M. Barrow	1840-1842 Curate
T. Pearse	1843-1845 Curate
J. A. Ormerod	1845-1848 Curate

R. Hoet	1849-1851 Curate
C. Walters	1851-1874 Curate
M. C. Barron	1875-1876 Curate
D. J Welburn	1877-1913 Vicar
Marsh-Kirkby	1915-1929 Vicar
F. W. G. Briscoe	1929-1935 Vicar
J. D. Fox	1936-1951 Vicar
G. Mellar	1952-1972 Vicar
P. Foot	1972-1976 Curate
J. D. M. Turner	1976-1983 Vicar of Cropredy with Wardington
E. E. S. Jones	1984-1990 Vicar United Benefice
P. G. Atkinson	1991-2003 Vicar United Benefice
P. Freeth	2003-2012 Vicar United Benefice
H. Campbell	2013 – Vicar United Benefice

As a form of postscript to this account of the evolution of our parish church the following note, made by the Rev. W. Wood D.D., about an "Exchequer Receipt" found in the church, may appeal:

"An interesting discovery was made in the course of the restoration in 1887 of the venerable old church of Wardington, Oxon. In a chink between two loose stones in one of the piers on the north side of the nave was found a small strip of parchment measuring 6 by 1½ inches, containing five lines of manuscript, which was sent by the Vicar to the British Museum and there deciphered. It was a receipt from the King's collectors of a fifteenth and tenth granted to Edward III, involved at that time in the ruinous expenses of the French war. The date is 1350. The document runs as follows, the writing, now much faded, being the clear but cramped style of the period:

"Hundredum de Banebury. Nos. Philippus de Englefield et socii mei collectores XVme et Xme de tertio anno triennali in com: Oxon: anno XXVto ultimo domino regi concessi recepimus de villatis de Wateryngton et Cotes quatuor libras tresdecim solidos et duos denarius in plenum solutionem. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum officii nostri est appensum".

English translation:

Hundred of Banbury. We Philip de Englefield and my fellow collectors of the 15ths and 10ths of the third year triennially granted to our Lord the King in the last year, the twenty-fifth of his reign, have received from the villagers of Wateryngton and Cotes £4. 13s. 2d. In testimony whereof the seal of our office has been affixed to these presents.

This parchment, which is now held in the Oxfordshire Archives in Oxford, lay, unsuspected, for 537 years lodged between stones. How it came to be placed in so strange a lodging it is impossible to say. It was important for it represented a sum of money the purchasing power of which today would run to hundreds of pounds. In 1351 the fixed rates of payment for workmen were, per day, carpenters 2d, masons 3d, labourers 1½ d, haymakers (without food and drink) 1d, mowers 5d. Maybe the document was placed where it was found as a temporary place of security and then forgotten; or perhaps the vicar or curate of the day, or whoever was in receipt of the document and placed it there, was overcome by the Black Death

or other pestilence of those times and could not retrieve it. There it remained, in its niche, throughout the history of this church and of the nation over five centuries. When it was written the Battle of Crecy had been fought four years earlier, Edward III had just defeated the Spanish fleet, the printing press had not yet been invented. When it was found in 1887 as many as 26 Kings and Queens had occupied the throne of England (some very briefly) since the reign of Edward III. Queen Victoria was in the fiftieth year of her reign, the industrial revolution was changing the lives of people in ways previously unthought-of, the steam-engine provided the quickest means of transportation, and the invention of the combustion engine, of aircraft, motor vehicles, radio, etc., was but a matter of only a few years ahead. This piece of parchment is a remarkable link between ourselves and the remote times of our local ancestors.

(i) at various stages throughout history Wardington was referred to as Wateryngton, Wardyngtone; Williamscoth as Walmescote, Wilscoth, Williamscoth; Coton as Cootes, and Cotty.

(ii) the levying of 10ths and 15ths was a form of tax on (a) rent and (b) the value of property removables.

(iii) the terms "Early English", "Romanesque", "Decorated", and "Perpendicular" indicate the periods of medieval architecture (mainly Gothic) from the 12th to the 16th century.

[i] Lancet = a tall narrow window with a sharply pointed arch, a common feature of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Warham (Norfolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 56' 14.359" N, 0° 53' 22.862" E

<http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/warhammarymagdelene/warhammarymagdelene.htm>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalen,_Warham

Church of St Mary Magdalen, Warham

St Mary Magdalen is a bit of a star. In this area of Norfolk with so many churches but so few people, it is doubly disadvantaged, because this tiny village has two large medieval churches, All Saints near the village centre and this one on the road to Wells. How could it ever have been needed? What possible reason is there for it to survive?

It nearly didn't. Originally, there were two ecclesiastical parishes here, and as each church had many functions beyond mere congregational worship, they thrived. After the Reformation they were, not unreasonably, brought together, St Mary Magdalen's parish being subsumed into that of All Saints, and this church becoming a chapel of ease to the other. Even so, they are less than a mile apart, and as Norfolk's rural population fell dramatically through the second half of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th, this church fell increasingly into disuse. Eventually, it was nearly lost to us.

It is not a large church, but it has a number of features of outstanding interest. You first come to it enclosed by a high wall with heavy wrought-iron gates, presumably a product of the iron workers at Thornham. It has an air of privacy about it; I was reminded of the walled cemeteries you so often find on the edge of villages in western France.

It was about 9.30 am on a Sunday morning. We had just passed Wells St Nicholas, so we knew there would not be a service on here (what an irony that would have been!). I lifted the latch on the gate, and stepped inside.

The uncut grass of the churchyard was high and wet in this early May. A rich smell of earth and cold. The tower, at first sight 14th century, is probably much older below the bell stage. The nave is slightly offset to the south, and is probably as 15th century as it looks. A fine

Tudor window in the south wall of the chancel is beside a little priest door porch as at Knapton and Trunch. Around on the north side is the utilitarian red brick Turner mausoleum. You step inside to an interior that underwent a substantial restoration at the unusually early date of 1801. As Pevsner observes, this gives it great character, a feeling quite different to most medieval churches. The box pews, the three-decker pulpit, the communion rails - they are all of a piece, and probably the work of the same carpenter. Contemporary with them is the bird-bath font at the west end.

It is not clear to me when the medieval glass was rearranged into the north side window. I would guess it was probably as early as the restoration, as I think the Victorians would have been unable to resist making the arrangement more devotional, and probably adding in some of the missing bits. Instead, we get a splendid array of heads, some of angels, some of Saints, some apparently of monks, all arranged in pairs and threes. It is an absolute delight. There is a sensing angel that I suspect is upside down (see something similar at Norton in Suffolk) and a rather scary devil who has lost his head.

It is unfortunate that this 15th century glass is at the back of the church and hidden from the road, as I notice that it already has a couple of stone holes through it. This may be the result of a strimmer being used instead of a hand-mower, or of some vandal liking the sound of breaking glass; whichever, a stone guard on the outside would prevent it happening again. Among the medieval glass there are also some fragments of continental glass, apparently contemporary or not much later, if the larger panels of Flemish and German glass in the east window are anything to go by. Pevsner says that they were all bought from the dealer JC Hampp by the Rector WH Langton in 1806.

The doors into the Turner mausoleum are as utilitarian as the structure, heavy, white and wooden, with vertical metal bars. You step through into a space that is apparently completely bare, until you notice that the Turners are remembered by the ledge stones in the floor. I said that this church was almost lost to us. It was one of dozens of Norfolk churches declared surplus to requirements in the 1960s. The Brooke report considered what should be done with those in the city of Norwich, of which 24 were redundant. It concluded that they should be demolished, and the land sold for development. This would, of course, have set a precedent for the rest of Norfolk, and for the rest of England.

Enter the redoubtable Lady Wilhelmine Harrod, ex-girlfriend of John Betjeman and lover of all things Norfolk and old. She confronted the Brooke report and defeated it. She set up the Norfolk Churches Trust, which used the expertise of prominent people to arrange the conveying of leases on redundant churches to those who would care for them and love them. On occasions, the Trust took on the lease of the building itself if those who loved it could not afford to.

One of the remarkable things about Lady Harrod is that she was not content with finding new uses for old churches. She was convinced that they should be retained for worship wherever this was possible. Amazingly, churches like Waterden and Cockthorpe, which had been out of use since the 1930s, and were in a near ruinous condition, were rescued by the Norfolk Churches Trust in the 1980s and returned to use by their parishes. Warham St Mary Magdalen was another of the churches that the Trust championed.

Lady Harrod was also committed to churches being open to pilgrims and strangers, encouraging rescued buildings to be open 24 hours a day if possible, and certainly daily where not. A committed Anglo-catholic, she saw them as sacramental spaces, not as mere preaching boxes. She developed the concept of Pilgrim Churches, an idea whose time has still not come, but may ultimately be very important for rescuing medieval churches from disuse. Her greatest legacy, perhaps, was not that she saved Norfolk churches from destruction, but that she convinced so many other people that this was a worthwhile thing to do.

We cannot spare a single Norfolk church, wrote Betjeman in his foreword to Lady Harrod's Norfolk Country Churches and the Future, published by the Norfolk Society in 1972. When a

church has been pulled down the country seems empty or is like a necklace with a jewel missing... Norfolk is a faithful county to have kept so many of its churches standing through the centuries. Like St Mary Magdalene herself, it has not suggested selling its precious gift to give to the poor, but has known the true value of witness to the faith. God save the Norfolk parish churches. In saving them, we will keep Norfolk the treasure for the future that it is today.

I had no idea, but even as I stood in the nave of St Mary Magdalen, Lady Harrod was dying. Her funeral was held in this church just six days later. In five hundred years time, historians will wonder how it was that so many medieval churches in Norfolk survived the violence of the late 20th century. I suspect that Lady Harrod will not wish them to remember her, but merely be content that it was so.

(Simon Knott, May 2005)

<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF1853-St-Mary-Magdalen%27s-Church-Warham&Index=1664&RecordCount=57339&SessionID=8b762f5b-43fc-4dcb-bbff-2cf98f0ce98e>

Summary

This church has a Norman north doorway with one order of columns carrying cushion capitals. The tower appears to be Decorated, though the lower courses have 11th or 12th century masonry and the battlements may be later. In the chancel is a priest's doorway, placed in an attractive and unusual way inside a little gabled porch from which rises the chancel's south buttress. Insider there is a Turner mausoleum of brick with Gothick Y-tracery windows dating to 1704. The interior was restored in 1800 to 1801 and most of the features date from that period.

Full description

Remarkable and important church. Saxon or Saxo-Norman tower, nave west and north walls. Nave widened to south, and north door made in Norman period. Major Perpendicular period remodelling with unusual priest's door porch; possible 14th century heightening of tower and alterations, but these possibly also of Perpendicular date. Turner mausoleum 1704. 1800-1 internal remodelling, still surviving set of box pews, three decker pulpet, hatpegs, etc. Large quantities of Norwich and Foreign stained glass 15th -19th century.

See report and press cuttings (S1) in file.

Information from (S2).

E. Rose (NAU), 8 April 1988.

Wartling (East Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 51' 29.52" N, 0° 21' 14.792" E

<https://sussexparishchurches.org/church/wartling-st-mary-magdalone/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalone%27s_church,_Wartling

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Wartling

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wartling>

Wartling is mentioned in the Domesday Book, when there was a chapel there. The current church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and linked with that at Herstmonceux, was built in the 13th century, probably on the same site as the chapel had been. As with many villages on the Weald the iron industry flourished here in the 17th and 18th centuries.

<https://sussexparishchurches.org/church/wartling-st-mary-magdalene/>

The nave and chancel are basically C13, but the west end was altered and the north aisle added in the C14. The south aisle is C15, though later reduced in size.

The ironstone nave and chancel are C13, though this is not obvious. The Burrell Collection drawing shows the chancel, which is long in proportion to the nave, with a south east lancet that is now gone - others may have been hidden behind later monuments (1 p82) - and there is a blocked, pointed south doorway of the period inside. The north side has no feature.

C14 alterations started at the west end with a belfry, now boarded with a shingled broach spirelet. Two posts inside look original, though a wooden arch across the nave is C19. To the north, the structure is supported on a low stone shelf. Of the same period is a segmental, moulded south west doorway, now in a later porch.

In the late C14 a tall, gabled north aisle was added to the nave, east of the doorway, though only the eastern of the two north windows is of this date. The tracery shows the evolution of style then taking place, with three ogee-headed lights and mullions continued to the top. From them emerge branches that cross in the centre. The two-bay arcade has an octagonal pier and similar responds. The double chamfers of the steeply pointed heads are separated by little+ more than a groove, a further sign of the date. Godfrey suggests the shallow capitals were altered after the Reformation (2 p1) and the projecting abaci are indeed unusual. However, the chancel arch is similar and both are more probably late C14. The roof of the aisle keeps its original tiebeams and wallplates. The west wall may originally have been blank, suggesting there was already an adjacent porch.

About the same time, a south chapel was added to the chancel. Only the entrance-arch remains, with a head of two hollow-chamfers dying into the responds. It is complete inside, but outside only one jamb can be seen. The adjoining south aisle may be later C15, though the evidence is confused. Like the north aisle, it covered only the eastern nave and the superficially similar arcade, also of two bays, is of rougher workmanship and not aligned with the other. A complete pier by its east respond cannot have belonged to the arch in the chancel and was probably part of an arch between aisle and chapel.

The south aisle is not in its original state, for the walls have been lowered, causing the two-light south windows to lose their heads. Two of the big ashlar blocks of which it is built, carved with the

Pelham buckle and the wheel of St Catherine respectively, seem set at random. In the blocked arch in the chancel is a two-light square-headed window of C15 type and the east window of the aisle is a single cinquefoiled light of the same date. These may be from the chapel and, if so, suggest it was altered in the C15. The north doorway may also be from there. It has been reset, for its square hoodmould and trefoiled spandrels face inwards. Godfrey suggests (ibid p2) it could be from elsewhere, but in a church with so much reset work that seems a needless complication.

If the chapel was indeed altered in the C15, it is possible that changes to the the south aisle followed in the late C15 or early C16, if the remaining detail can be trusted. Whether it was simply reduced in height or more thoroughly rebuilt is uncertain, but that could be the date of the present arcade, though using older material. The square-headed western window of the north aisle has cinquefoiled lights and is also C16, but possibly slightly earlier.

More remains than usual of the alterations carried out between the C16 and the earlier C19, though the only certain date is the brick south porch of 1737, now a vestry. The window west of this has three timber-framed lights and the Sharpe Collection drawing (1797) shows the west one with three equal lights in a larger pointed opening. There is irregular buttressing throughout, including some in the chancel of brick. These are likely to be contemporary with the rebuilt east wall, also brick, which looks early C19.

In 1855 A Dawes, a local builder, surveyor and churchwarden, signed plans submitted to the ICBS. His intended gallery was not built, but his work is reminiscent of the early C19, with varied materials including brick, and the retention of much post-mediaeval work. The roofs (except the north aisle) and belfry were more thoroughly treated, though the plaster was not removed from the south aisle. The east and west windows were replaced with Decorated and panelled tracery respectively and a small north porch was added, which is of brick construction but faced with stone. There was a loan of £200 in the same year from the Public Works Loans Commissioners for repewing and repairs (Parliamentary Papers XLVII p189 - my thanks to Martin Jones for this reference) which must be connected, though it probably does not represent the full cost.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1353420>

I GV

Built of stone rubble with tiled roof. Chancel, south transept, nave with north aisle, small weather-boarded bell-turret at west end and north and south porches. The chancel and nave are C13, the east wall of the chancel and buttresses rebuilt about 1800. North aisle C14, and also probably the bell-turret, which is weather-boarded and surmounted by a shingled spire with weather-vane dated 1781. South aisle C15. South porch dated 1737. North porch C19. The chancel contains a monument by John Bacon to a member of the Curteis family of Windmill Hill Place. C18 pulpit and box pews. Late Georgian wall tablets to Curteis family.

West Bromwich (West Midlands/Staffordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 31' 58.7" N, 1° 59' 18.1" W

https://www.sandwell.gov.uk/site/custom_scripts/ip_directory_record.php?recordID=3081&categoryID=65&categoryInfoID=-1

Westerfield (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 5' 3.203"N, 1° 10' 24.042 "E

<http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/westerfield.htm>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene+Westerfield&gridref=TM1747>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene

St Mary Magdalene is one of several medieval churches which are on the edge of the Ipswich urban area, but outside the borough's boundaries by the whim of a bureaucrat's pen. Ipswich claims thirteen surviving parish churches of medieval origin, but could easily claim half a dozen more if that cunning pen were to wish it. Westerfield is perhaps the town's most genteel suburb, with none of the pretentiousness of Rushmere St Andrew, or the hubbub of Kesgrave. The setting of Kesgrave's medieval parish church is thoroughly urban; but here, as at Rushmere St Andrew, one might imagine oneself in a quiet village in the middle of nowhere. Along with Bramford and St Margaret, St Mary Magdalene is one of the prettiest and most interesting of the churches in the Ipswich urban area. The tower is a grand affair from the early 15th century, but the nave has some nice Early English details, including Y-tracery

windows. The Victorians replaced the south door with a window, but you can still see the Holy Water Stoup they exposed.

This is a small and lovely church. The modern extension to the north is very well done. It replaced a 19th century schoolroom. The first time I visited was on a late Saturday afternoon in winter about eight years ago. The woman hovering the chancel didn't hear me come in, and nearly jumped out of her skin when she saw me. This is as good a way of opening a conversation as any, I suppose, and she happily showed me round. Today, the church is open to visitors every day.

The modern entrance is through the extension, but traditionally you enter St Mary Magdalene from the west, which is quite unusual in Suffolk. Mortlock gets rather excited about the stop on the left hand side of this doorway, which shows a figure kneeling in foliage. He supposed it to have a local significance, lost now in the mists of time.

This church is a treasure-store of two periods; the 15th century, and the late 19th/early 20th centuries. It was also the home church of one of the major figures in Suffolk church history. The Morris and Company glass is one of the finest collections in Suffolk, dating from the 1860s to the 1920s. The best is that of St Mary of Magdala herself in the west window. This was actually designed by Morris himself, and uses the the same cartoon as the one at Antingham in Norfolk.

St Michael is a later work of the same workshop; I like it, although the general consensus is that the work of the studio declined as the years went by. The Resurrection, by Edward Burne-Jones, is even better.

The roof is one of Suffolk's best small hammerbeam roofs, and is unusual in that it stretches over both nave and chancel. It is offset by a fine surviving rood beam. This was the beam in front of the rood on which candles were burnt; it is castellated like the one at Ufford, but is rather more substantial than that one.

The rood structure has, of course, disappeared, but a remarkable survival is the series of figures on the hammerbeam ends in the roof; angels in the nave, and kings and queens in the chancel. Some of them are modern copies, but some are not, and anyone used to the angels far off in the roof at Blythburgh will find their proximity here breathtaking.

The war memorial, reredos and lectern are the work of diocesan architect H. Munro Cautley, author of the seminal *Suffolk Churches and their Treasures*. They are in his usual ponderous style, but executed with a great deal of love and attention. This is largely because Cautley worshipped in this little church for more than sixty years, for some of which time his father was vicar. A tender memorial with roundel portrait is set in the north wall of the chancel. He is buried in the churchyard.

Westoning (Bedfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 51° 59' 2.641" N, 0° 30' 15.757" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/beds/vol3/pp451-455>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalen,_Westoning

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Bedfordshire

CHURCH

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALEN consists of a chancel 30 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft. 3 in., with a modern northwest vestry, a nave 45 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 3 in., north and south aisles about 7 ft. wide, a south porch, and a west tower 9 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft.

A few late 12th-century carved stones are built into the inside of the south aisle wall, and a good deal of ruined material of this date is to be seen elsewhere, but the church seems to have been entirely rebuilt at the beginning of the 14th century on the existing plan, with the

exception of the tower, which was added a century later; the 14th-century church had a steep-pitched nave roof extending over the aisles, but in the 15th century the walls of the aisles were heightened and the present low-pitched roof put on.

The eastern part of the chancel has been refaced and the steep-pitched roof is modern; the east window was inserted in the middle of the last century and consists of three uncusped lights with geometrical tracery. On the north side are two restored 14th-century windows of two uncusped lights with tracery consisting of a septfoiled spherical triangle in a pointed head; between them a doorway leads into a modern vestry. On the south side are two similar windows, a restored 14th-century pointed doorway in two orders moulded with a sunk quarter round and a modern label, and a moulded pointed 14th-century piscina with trefoiled cusping. The bowl of a pillar piscina is built into the chancel wall at the north-west. The chancel arch is in two chamfered orders with scrolled stops, half-octagonal responds, and moulded capitals and bases.

The nave has a 15th-century roof in three bays with moulded timbers having carved bosses, and it extends over the aisles; the line of the earlier roof can be seen in the outside walling over the chancel arch. The arcades are in three bays of the same character as the chancel arch. The tower arch is in two double-ogee moulded orders separated by a large casement, and has a moulded label; the jambs have engaged round shafts with moulded capitals and bases of good early 15th-century detail.

Both aisles have 14th-century east windows of three uncusped lights with a cusped sixfoil in a circle in the head; in the north aisle are two original north windows of three pointed lights, the middle one alone being trefoiled, and a 14th-century pointed doorway moulded like that in the chancel. The walling changes above the windows to larger-sized rubble, and shows clearly where the 15th-century heightening took place, the embattled parapet and the west window, which is of three cinquefoiled lights under a depressed arch, having been built at the same time. The door and windows in the north and east walls have moulded labels with either head stops or returned ends.

The south windows in the south aisle have 15th-century tracery and rear arches, but the external detail suggests that the jambs and heads are original 14th-century work. The doorway is 14th-century work of three orders and a label, each moulded with a sunk quarter round, and there is an inside label with a head stop on one side. The east and west windows are like those in the north aisle, and there is a 14th-century trefoiled pointed piscina with moulded jambs and a moulded label. The porch is restored late 14th-century work with an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses; the doorway has a wave mould and a double ogee mould separated by a casement. There is a parvise over, lighted by a squareheaded cinquefoiled light in the south wall, under which is a small niche; the entrance to the parvise is up a staircase on the north side, but its doorway into the nave has been walled up.

The tower has diagonal buttresses and an embattled parapet with a short leaded spire. There is a west doorway with a sundial on one of the stones, and a west window of three cinquefoiled lights over it; its rear arch and label once formed part of the west window of the 14th-century nave. The belfry windows are modern, and there is a modern stair at the north-east.

The base of the font appears to be a 13th-century capital placed directly on the pavement, and may have belonged to the nave arcade of an earlier church; the bowl is round.

The lower part of a 15th-century rood screen with three solid panels on each side separates chancel and nave.

There are five bells: the treble by Anthony Chandler; the second and tenor by Russell of Wootton, 1743; the third by T. Mears, 1829; and the fourth by Taylor, 1903.

The plate consists of a cup of 1655, given with a pewter flagon in 1685, a paten of 1777, given in 1812, and a paten of 1876.

The register books are: (1) all entries 1560 to 1611; (2) 1653 to 1725; (3) 1724 to 1793, marriages to 1754; (4) marriages 1754 to 1802; (5) baptisms and burials 1793 to 1812; and (6) marriages 1802 to 1812.

ADVOWSON

The church of Westoning was granted to the nuns of Elstow by Henry II with the church of Hitchin in Hertfordshire. (fn. 74) In 1291 its value was £4 6s. 8d., (fn. 75) and in 1535 Elstow Abbey derived £10 from the rectory, paying to the vicar as stipend £4 6s. 8d. (fn. 76) The total value of the vicarage was returned as £9 17s. yearly. (fn. 77) After the Dissolution the advowson of the vicarage was held by the Crown, but it was apparently included in the grant made in 1615 to Lady Mary Farmer, who died seised of both manor and advowson in 1630. (fn. 78) From that date its history is identical with that of the manor (q.v.).

The rectory of Westoning was granted to Thomas Hungate and Simon Aynesworth in 1550, (fn. 79) but by a settlement made in 1562 half was assigned to Ralph Astrey and the other half to Richard Johnson, (fn. 80) who also held the manor of Wadlowes in Toddington in equal moieties. The rectory shares the history of this manor (q.v.) down to the beginning of the 19th century, when Francis Penyston was impropiator of the rectorial tithes. (fn. 81) They subsequently passed to his daughter, who held them in 1836, (fn. 82) and are at present vested in the Penyston trustees.

In 1314 William Inge obtained licence to endow a chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the church of Westoning with a messuage, 30 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow and 60s. rent, to support a chaplain to celebrate divine service there daily. (fn. 83) The advowson of the chantry belonged to successive lords of Westoning Manor, and in 1535 the chantry priest returned the whole value of the endowment as £4 16s. 8d. (fn. 84) At the dissolution of chantries in 1549 the priest of the chantry is described as 'but meanly learned, not able to serve a cure and hath no other living but this chantry.' The mansion-house of the incumbent stood near the church and was worth 6s. 8d., and beyond the rents, which amounted to the clear value of £4 11s. 2d., the chantry had no other possessions, jewels or ornaments. Owing to the age of the incumbent the rental was allowed to him as a pension for life, reverting at his death to the Crown. (fn. 85)

ADVOWSON

The church of Westoning was granted to the nuns of Elstow by Henry II with the church of Hitchin in Hertfordshire. (fn. 74) In 1291 its value was £4 6s. 8d., (fn. 75) and in 1535 Elstow Abbey derived £10 from the rectory, paying to the vicar as stipend £4 6s. 8d. (fn. 76) The total value of the vicarage was returned as £9 17s. yearly. (fn. 77) After the Dissolution the advowson of the vicarage was held by the Crown, but it was apparently included in the grant made in 1615 to Lady Mary Farmer, who died seised of both manor and advowson in 1630. (fn. 78) From that date its history is identical with that of the manor (q.v.).

The rectory of Westoning was granted to Thomas Hungate and Simon Aynesworth in 1550, (fn. 79) but by a settlement made in 1562 half was assigned to Ralph Astrey and the other half to Richard Johnson, (fn. 80) who also held the manor of Wadlowes in Toddington in equal moieties. The rectory shares the history of this manor (q.v.) down to the beginning of the 19th century, when Francis Penyston was impropiator of the rectorial tithes. (fn. 81) They subsequently passed to his daughter, who held them in 1836, (fn. 82) and are at present vested in the Penyston trustees.

In 1314 William Inge obtained licence to endow a chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the church of Westoning with a messuage, 30 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow and 60s. rent, to support a chaplain to celebrate divine service there daily. (fn. 83) The advowson of the chantry belonged to successive lords of Westoning Manor, and in 1535 the chantry priest returned the whole value of the endowment as £4 16s. 8d. (fn. 84) At the dissolution of

chantries in 1549 the priest of the chantry is described as 'but meanly learned, not able to serve a cure and hath no other living but this chantry.' The mansion-house of the incumbent stood near the church and was worth 6s. 8d., and beyond the rents, which amounted to the clear value of £4 11s. 2d., the chantry had no other possessions, jewels or ornaments. Owing to the age of the incumbent the rental was allowed to him as a pension for life, reverting at his death to the Crown. (fn. 85)

West Tisted (Hampshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 3' 30.658" N, 1° 4' 24.892" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp58-62>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/of/West+Tisted%2C+Magdalene>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, West Tisted

CHURCH

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE, WEST TISTED, is a small building with modern chancel and north vestry, and an aisleless nave with south porch and west bell-turret. The interior measurements of the original nave were 41 ft. by 15 ft., but it has been lengthened 10 ft. eastwards at the building of the chancel, and there is no structural division between the two. It probably dates from the early years of the twelfth century, the blocked north doorway and part of a small window west of the south doorway being of this time, the window being only 5 in. wide.

The north doorway has a plain round outer arch with a hollow-chamfered string at the springing, and the walls are 3 ft. thick, of flint rubble with sandstone ashlar dressings. The western angles have been rebuilt, and the south wall leans outward; its original masonry being much patched, and a large buttress added at the south-east angle. The main entrance to the church is by the south door, which has a plain pointed arch of one order with a continuous chamfer, and is covered by a mean brick porch built by Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1750. In the north wall is a single window, a trefoiled fourteenth-century light close to the line of the former east wall of the nave, and opposite to it in the south wall is a trefoiled piscina of about the same date, with a stone shelf, marking the site of the south nave altar. Close to the piscina is a square-headed fifteenth-century window of three cinquefoiled lights, and the western part of the nave is lighted only by an early fourteenth-century window in the west wall, of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over. The bell-turret is carried on four wooden posts, rising from the floor of the church at the west end of the nave, set close to the walls; they formerly carried a west gallery which is now taken down, the only access to the turret being by a trap door in the ceiling. The chancel is a poor specimen of modern fifteenth-century Gothic with a three-light east window and two two-light windows in the south wall. At its north-west angle is a door leading to a small modern vestry.

The timbers of the nave roof and bell-turret are old, but all other fittings are modern except the seventeenth-century altar table with its baluster legs, and the font, which stands in front of the blocked north door, and is perfectly plain with a round bowl on a roughly worked stem of uncertain date though ancient. In the face of the east jamb of the south doorway is a recess for holy water, the position being somewhat unusual.

There are a few mural monuments of the Tichborne family on the north wall of the nave, to Sir Benjamin Tichborne, 1665, Margaret his wife, 1671, and Margaret Tichborne, 1672, and a tablet to Richard Lacy, 1690. The plate consists of a cup and cover paten of 1568, with incised ornament round the top and base of the bowl, the paten being plain, and a second paten with a foot bearing the date-letter for 1723. There are two small bells in the bell-turret, said to be uninscribed.

The first book of the registers contains the baptisms from 1560 to 1747, the marriages from 1538 to 1740, and the burials from 1538 to 1755, and the second the remaining entries to 1812, but there are no entries of marriages between 1740 and 1754.

ADVOWSON

There was a church in West Tisted at the time of the Domesday Survey, but it is not stated whether the bishop held the advowson as well as the manor. (fn. 66) In all probability he did, for Peter des Roches in 1237 confirmed the grant of the advowson (fn. 67) made by Joan le Hood a year before to the prior and canons of Selborne. (fn. 68) Ralph de Camois claimed the advowson in virtue of his lordship of the manor of West Tisted, and presented Master John de Brideport, clerk, to the living. His claim was disputed by the prior and canons of Selborne, and Constantine de Mildehale, the official of Boniface archbishop of Canterbury in the diocese of Winchester, during the vacancy of the see, arbitrated between the disputants in 1261. (fn. 69) His decree assigned the patronage absolutely to the prior and canons as having been given to them by Peter des Roches; but inasmuch as Selborne was endowed with goods issuing from the manor, and in order that Ralph might be duly honoured by the prior and canons, he ordained that Ralph and his heirs should always have the right of presenting one fit clerk to be admitted as a canon into the convent, who should there celebrate for the souls of Ralph, his ancestors and successors. Constantine also decreed that the prior and convent should pay 100s. annually to Master John de Brideport until they procured his promotion to some better ecclesiastical benefice. In 1261 Ralph released all right in the advowson and patronage of the church of West Tisted. (fn. 70) Four years later the prior and convent of St. Swithun's, Winchester, confirmed Peter des Roches' charter confirming Joan le Hood's grant of the advowson to Selborne together with some lands, 'saving an honest and sufficient maintenance to the vicar.' (fn. 71) In 1282 John archbishop of Canterbury confirmed the appropriation of the church to the prior and canons in consequence of their request made to him when at their house in the course of his metropolitanical visitation during the vacancy of the see of Winchester. (fn. 72) In 1284 Geoffrey de la Flode and Alice his wife and Richard de Crofton released all claim to the advowson, (fn. 73) which remained in the possession of Selborne Priory till 1484. In that year the priory was dissolved, and the advowson of West Tisted was among the possessions which were annexed to Magdalen College, Oxford, (fn. 74) the president and fellows of which still hold the advowson. Magdalen College often let out the rectory and tithes of West Tisted at farm. It was the rule to give the preference to a fellow of the college, and owing to this custom a dispute arose in the reign of Henry VIII. (fn. 75) Early in 1528 when the parsonage was unlet and in the hands of Master Thomas Knollys, the president of the college, Nicholas Tichborne, lord of the manor of West Tisted, asked him for a ten years' lease of the rectory and tithes. Thomas agreed to let them to him for that time, and it was arranged that on Lammas Day, 1528, either Nicholas or his messenger should go to Oxford to get the lease under the common seal of the president and scholars. Nicholas sent his brother Roger Tichborne, but when he arrived he found they were already let to Richard Cressweller, a fellow of the college. Nicholas was naturally annoyed when he heard the news, but nevertheless he suffered Richard to occupy the rectory for two years. On Michaelmas Day, 1531, however, they met at West Tisted and had a violent quarrel, and this quarrel culminated on 3 April, 1533, in a fight between the two parties at West Tisted parsonage, with what result, however, is unknown.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1351153>

Parish church. C11, C13, C14, C15, 1750 and 1848. Flint walls and tiled roof. Single-cell early Norman church, extended eastwards in 1848, to form a new chancel and a small north vestry. South porch of 1750, and western bell turret above a timber frame. Plain tile roof, the bell turret with a pyramid roof and boarded sides. The walls are of flint with stone dressings,

indicating a small westward extension which has a C14 west window of 2 cusped lights below a quatrefoil, on the north side a Norman door (now filled) and a cusped lancet (C13), a small early Norman window (filled) west of the south porch and a coupled perpendicular window east of the porch. The Victorian chancel follows the style, with 2 coupled lights on the south side and a 3-light perpendicular east window. The porch is of brickwork, with a gable, cambered arch, and a plaque inscribed 'The Gift of Magdalen College 1750'; within, is a plain Gothic doorway (C13) with a stoop in the jamb. Interior: plain, with C15 piscina, having a trefoil arch and a credence (now in the nave), a plain circular font, a Jacobean altar table, panelled sanctuary, cambered tie-beams (some with king posts), and a brass chandelier. There are some modest wall monuments, of the late C17 and the C18.

Wethersfield (Essex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 57' 11.981" N, 0° 29' 24.623" E

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/essex/vol1/pp332-341>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/of/Wethersfield%2C+Magdalene>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Wethersfield is a large parish and village about 6 m. N.W. of Braintree. The Church, Great Codham Hall, and the desecrated Chapel (4) are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical

a (1). Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene stands on the S. side of the village. The walls are of flint and pebble rubble with some brick; the dressings are of limestone and clunch; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The W. end of the N. wall of the Nave is thicker than the rest of the wall, and there is a straight joint between it and the tower; as it is without dressed quoins at the angle it is possibly part of a pre-Conquest nave without aisles. The West Tower was added at the end of the 12th century. A S. aisle and the present S. arcade were built early in the 13th century. The North Aisle and N. arcade were built c. 1310, and the S. aisle was possibly lengthened towards the W. at the same time; the Chancel was rebuilt c. 1340. Late in the 14th or early in the 15th century the South Aisle was rebuilt and widened, and the South Porch added; during the same century a N. porch was built. The clearstorey was added probably in the 16th century. The upper part of the tower was pulled down probably during the 17th century, and in the same or the following century the clearstorey was almost entirely rebuilt in brick. The North Porch was rebuilt in brick c. 1750. The church was restored in 1874, when the Organ Chamber with Vestry was built, and a former vestry and a small chamber E. of the S. porch were destroyed.

The church is architecturally interesting, especially the late 12th-century tower. Among the fittings the 15th-century effigies in the chancel are worthy of note.

Architectural Description-The Chancel (38 ft. by 21 ft.) (see Plate, p. 333) has the axis deflected towards the N. At the level of the window-sills is a moulded external string-course. The 14th-century E. window is of three trefoiled ogee lights with net tracery under a two-centred head; apparently the external stonework and the tracery have been completely restored. The N. and S. walls have each four bays of plain wall-arcading, with jambs and two-centred arches of two chamfered orders. In the N. wall are two windows of c. 1340, slightly restored, and each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. Between the windows is a doorway of c. 1340, with jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders; the labels are also moulded. In the S. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall, but with a modern mullion. Further W. a modern doorway has been cut through a bay of the arcading, and at the W. end of the wall is a modern arch opening into the organ-chamber. The

chancel-arch is probably of the 13th century, altered in the 14th century, and is two-centred and chamfered; on the W. face of the arch the chamfers stop about 21/2 ft. above the moulded imposts; the responds have trefoiled and cinquefoiled stops below the imposts, and broach-stops at the base.

The Vestry is modern, but in the E. wall is a window, re-set from the S. wall of the chancel; it is similar to the S. window in the chancel, and partly restored, but is continued, below a transom, as a low-side window.

The Nave (50 ft. by 20 1/2 ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays, and of c. 1310, except the easternmost bay, which is wider than the rest and was probably rebuilt in the 15th century; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders and the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases; the E. respond has a moulded corbel supported on a corbel carved as a woman's head, the face replaced by a carved flower (see Plate, p. xxxii); the W. respond has also a defaced head-corbel. The early 13th-century S. arcade is of four bays; the easternmost bay is narrower than the rest, and was probably rebuilt early in the 14th century; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders; the round columns have moulded capitals and bases and square plinths; there is no E. respond, but the inner order of the arch springs from a moulded and foliated corbel with a carved head below it; the W. respond has a moulded tapering corbel finished with a carved knot. The clearstorey is probably of the 15th century, restored or rebuilt in the 17th or 18th century; the walls, with embattled parapets, are probably of brick, but are covered with plaster. The four N. and four S. windows are each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head; the jambs are plastered, except those of the westernmost window on each side, which are of clunch; the hollow-chamfered rear arches are also of clunch.

The North Aisle (10 ft. wide) has an embattled parapet and a moulded external string-course. In the E. wall is a late 14th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights and quatrefoiled tracery under a square head with a four-centred outer order which has a moulded label; the jambs and mullions are moulded. In the N. wall are two windows uniform with that in the E. wall and considerably restored outside with cement; the internal sill of the eastern window has been lowered to form a seat. Further W. is the 14th-century N. doorway with jambs and two-centred head of two chamfered orders, and a moulded label with a defaced head-stop; the W. jamb is considerably perished, but the E. jamb has been repaired with brick. In the W. wall is a window similar to that in the E. wall, but externally restored.

The South Aisle (10 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of the same date and character as those in the N. aisle, but the cusps of the tracery are missing, and the segmental rear arch is not original. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. aisle but entirely restored outside. Further W. is the 15th-century S. doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and a moulded label which has defaced head-stops, all much decayed. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the S. wall, but with a square rear arch.

The West Tower (19 ft. by 20 ft.) is of the 12th century and of one stage with a S.W. stair-turret; the pyramidal roof, and square wooden lantern with a spire covered with copper, are modern. The tower-arch is two-centred and of one square order with plain responds and chamfered imposts. The doorway of the stair-turret has 12th-century jambs and a wooden lintel. The modern W. doorway has a frame of wood; the W. window is of two trefoiled ogee lights under a square head with a moulded label, all of the 15th century; the internal splay and semi-circular rear arch are of the 12th century. The N. and S. walls each have, in the lower part, a small 12th-century window with a pointed head and a semi-circular rear arch. The N., S. and W. walls each have, in the upper part, a 12th-century window of two small lancet lights divided by a square mullion with a moulded capital and plain base; the capital of the mullion in the W. window is foliated.

The North Porch is entirely of c. 1750 except the roof.

The South Porch has a 15th-century outer entrance, much defaced and partly restored with brick: the jambs and two-centred arch are moulded. The E. and W. walls each have a window, now blocked; the jamb-stones are of the 15th century.

The 16th-century Roof of the nave is of flat pitch, and of four bays with moulded main timbers; the principals have curved braces which rest on moulded oak corbels; the wall-plates are moulded and embattled, and are possibly of earlier date than the rest of the roof. The tower contains a timber frame which supports the lantern, and is probably of the 17th century; it rests on a massive central post with four-way struts; the second storey has braced beams which support a braced cage in the bell-chamber. The early 15th-century roof of the N. porch is of flat pitch, with moulded main timbers. The early 15th-century roof of the S. porch is of flat pitch with moulded main timbers and plain wall-plates.

Fittings- Bells: six; 6th by Miles Graye, 1623. Chest: In vestry-of oak, small, with six locks, probably 17th-century, lid modern. Coffin-lid: In S. porch-forming threshold, of Purbeck marble, probably 15th-century. Communion Table: In vestry-with square legs and carved upper rail, probably 17th-century, front and sides filled in with modern boarding to form cupboard. Doors: In N. doorway-of moulded and feathered battens with strap-hinges, 14th-century, partly restored. In S. doorway- similar to N. door, but with pierced scutcheon-plate and a spindle, 14th-century. In tower-in doorway of stair-turret, of oak boards, date uncertain, with part of one ornamental hinge, 13th-century. Easter Sepulchre: (See Recess). Font: In S. porch-disused, with plain hexagonal bowl, buttressed and panelled stem and moulded base, 15th-century. Glass: In chancel-in quatrefoil of S.E. window, original roundel and foliage, 14th-century, partly made up with modern work. In vestry-in E. window, three heads and other fragments, almost all 14th-century. In N. aisle-in tracery and middle light of E. window, fragments of tabernacle work, foliage and borders, 14th and 15th-century; in N.E. window, various fragments, 15th-century. In S. aisle-in S.W. window, fragments, re-set in groups, including shield of arms-or a fesse engrailed gules between six martlets sable with three crosslets argent on the fesse, impaling argent a bend gules between three goats sable, 16th-century; another shield-gules crusilly and a griffon or, 16th-century; part of a crest; a cartouche with the badge of Anne Boleyn-a white falcon crowned and holding a sceptre and standing on a rooted tree with red and white roses; a head with the name Daniel over it; a shield-or a lion azure, 14th-century, and fragments of foliage, figures and tabernacle work, 14th, 15th and 16th-century. Monuments and Floor-slabs. Monuments: In chancel-on N. side, (1) possibly of Henry Wentworth, 1482, and Elizabeth (Howard) his first wife (see Plate, p. 333), altar tomb with alabaster effigies of man in plate armour with tabard, head on helm, feet on defaced unicorn; effigy of woman with pedimental head-dress, elaborate necklace of roses and long cloak, feet on beast, paws only left, remains of colour and gilding, both figures much defaced; tomb having cusped panelled ends and S. side, with shields of painted arms-(a) an impaled coat, now defaced; (b) sable a chevron between three leopards' faces or, for Wentworth, impaling quarterly 2 and 3 paly wavy argent and gules (?); (c) Wentworth, impaling gules a bend argent between six crosslets fitchy argent, for Howard; on N. wall, (2) to Joseph Youngman, alias Clerk, 1681-2, tablet of stone and slate, with curved pediment and achievement of arms. In churchvard- N. of chancel, (3) to Robert Dodd, 1694, slab of former table tomb; (4) to John Coale, M.A., 1673, slab. Floor-slabs: In chancel-(1) to Mark Mott, 1691, and Mark his father, 1694; (2) to Simon Delboe, 1685, with shield of arms. Niche: In S. aisle-in S.E. angle, canopy and bracket broken away, 14th or 15th-century. Piscinae: In chancel-double, with chamfered jambs, circular shaft having moulded capital and base, two trefoiled ogee heads with tracery under a two-centred arch, two drains, one octofoiled square, the other sexfoiled circular, early 14th-century. In N. aisle-in E. wall, with trefoiled head, 14th-century, restored, no drain. In S. aisle-with moulded jambs and two-centred head having panelled spandrels, late 14th-century, square drain apparently not original. Plate: includes cover paten of 1561 and cup apparently of the same date, both richly chased, cup probably cut

down. Recess: In chancel- in N. wall, probably for tomb, wide, with low segmental-pointed and chamfered arch having a moulded label with foliated stops, 14th-century. Screen: Under chancel arch-of eleven bays, three middle bays forming doorway, all with traceried heads, and divided by moulded mullions having small attached shafts with moulded capitals, in side bays, foliated cresting, moulded middle rail and close lower panels, 15th-century, partly restored, tracery and coved cornice, modern. Seats: In chancel- in arcading in N. and S. walls, 14th-century. Sedilia: In chancel-two, with chamfered jambs and two-centred heads, 14th-century. Miscellanea: In chancel-on N. wall, over monument (1), funeral helm with unicorn's head crest, 16th-century.

Condition-Poor, walls cracked in various places.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337860>

GV I

Parish church. Mainly C12 to early C15, altered in C18, restored in C19. Flint and pebble rubble with dressings of limestone and clunch, roofed with handmade red clay tiles and lead. The earliest part is the NW corner of the Nave, possibly pre-Conquest. W tower, late C12. S arcade early C13. N aisle, N arcade, and W end of S aisle, early C14. Chancel mid-C14. S aisle, S porch and part of N porch, early C15. Clerestorey late C15/early C16. Organ chamber, vestry and restoration 1874. The Chancel has the axis deflected to the N. The C14 E window is of 3 trefoiled ogee lights with net tracery under a 2-centred head, restored. External string course at sill height, and a moulded internal string course. In the N wall are 2 windows of c.1340, restored, each of 2 cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a 2-centred head. Below the eastern window is a tomb recess with low segmental-pointed and chamfered arch having a moulded label with foliate stops, C14. Between the windows is a doorway of c.1340 with jambs and 2-centred arch of 2 moulded orders. The N and S walls each have 4 bays of plain wall-arcading, with jambs and 2-centred arches of 2 chamfered orders and seats, C14. In the S wall is a window similar to those in the N wall, with replaced mullion. Further W a C19 doorway has been cut through a bay of the arcading into the vestry and further W is a C19 arch into the organ chamber. The chancel-arch is C13, altered in the C14, 2-centred and chamfered. On the W face of the arch the chamfers stop approx. 0.75 metre above the moulded imposts, possibly for a former rood-loft; the responds have trefoiled and cinquefoiled stops below the imposts, and broach stops at the base. The E window of the C19 vestry has been moved from the S wall of the Chancel, similar to those in the N wall but continued below a transom to form a 'low-side' window. 2 sedilia with chamfered jambs and 2-centred heads, C14, form a continuous range with the S arcading. The Nave has a N arcade of 4 bays, c.1310, except the easternmost bay, which is wider than the rest, rebuilt in the C15; the 2-centred arches are of 2 chamfered orders, and the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases and square plinths; the E respond has a moulded corbel supported on a corbel carved as a woman's head, the face replaced by an incised flower; the W respond also has a defaced head-corbel. The early C13 S arcade is of 4 bays; the easternmost bay is narrower than the rest, rebuilt in the C14; the 2-centred arches are of 2 chamfered orders; the round columns have moulded capitals and bases and square plinths. The inner order of the E arch springs from a moulded and foliated corbel with a carved head below, defaced; the W respond has a moulded tapering corbel finished with a carved knot. The clerestorey is late C15/early C16, built in red brick which has been repaired in the C18, plastered internally, with crenellated parapets. The 4 N and 4 S windows are each of 2 cinquefoiled lights under a square head, with moulded jambs and rear-arches. The late C15/early C16 roof of the nave is in 4 bays, low-pitched, with cambered tiebeams supported on wall-pieces and wooden corbels with arched braces, with intermediate tiebeams above the clerestorey windows, ridge-piece and butt-purlins, all moulded, with plain rafters of horizontal section. The N aisle has an external string course and crenellated parapet. In the E wall is a late C14 window of 3

cinquefoiled lights and quatrefoiled tracery under a square head with a 4-centred outer order which has a moulded label; the jambs and mullions are moulded; there is an original or early wrought iron grill. In the N wall are 2 restored windows similar to that in the E wall; the internal sill of the eastern window has been lowered to form a seat. Further W is the C14 N doorway with jambs and 2-centred head of 2 chamfered orders, and a moulded label with a defaced headstop. The W jamb is considerably decayed, and the E jamb has been repaired with brick. The door leaf is original, of V-edged wedge-shaped planks moulded on the thick edge, on a rivetted portcullis frame, with strap hinges incised with a herringbone design. The roof of the N aisle is original, of plain rafters of horizontal section. The S aisle has a moulded external string course and crenellated parapet. The E window is similar to that of the N aisle, restored. In the S wall are 2 windows similar to those in the N aisle, restored. Further W is the C15 S doorway, with moulded jambs and 2-centred arch in a square head, each spandrel with a blank shield in a quatrefoil, and a moulded label with defaced headstops, all much decayed. The S door leaf is original, similar to the N but additionally having a pierced iron scutcheon-plate and square spindle. In the W wall is a window similar to those in the S wall but with a square rear arch. In the SE corner of the aisle is a damaged niche, the canopy and bracket broken off. The roof is mainly C19. The late C12 W tower is of one stage with a SW stair turret inside. The doorway to it has C12 jambs and a timber lintel with 3-centred arch. The door leaf is of plain boards with one incomplete C-hinge, probably original. The doorway and W window are C20, with C12 internal splays and semi-circular rear-arch. The N and S walls each have in the lower part a small C12 window with a pointed head and semi-circular rear-arch. The N, S and W walls each have in the upper part a C12 window of 2 small lancet lights divided by a chamfered square mullion with moulded capital and plain base; the capital of the W window is foliated, with a defaced head above it. In the middle of the tower a jowled samson post, chamfered with step stops, stands upon a timber sill and supports the main floor beams, with straight braces of square section; this and the floor are late C13. The pyramidal base of the spire, which forms the bell-chamber, is a timber structure of the late C13, supported on 3 main beams with wall-pieces and curved braces, with multiple diagonal bracing (C.A. Hewett, *Church Carpentry, a Study based on Essex examples*, 1982, 64-6 and 74-5). Upper part of spire not examined. The N porch, rebuilt in the C18 from a C15 original in stone, is of red brick in English bond with limestone dressings, plastered internally. It has a moulded external string course, crenellated parapet, and 2-centred outer arch with a keystone dated 1750. There are 2 lancets in each side wall with 4-centred rear-arches, the jambs carried down to form stone seats. The roof is C15, shallow-pitched, with moulded ridge-piece and principal rafters, and plain rafters of horizontal section, restored. There are carved wooden heads at each end, immediately below the ridge-piece. The S porch has a C15 outer entrance, much defaced, with plastered brick at the base of the jambs. The W wall has a plain arched window of red brick. The E wall has a square recess containing the disused font, the upper part of the wall extensively repaired in red brick in English bond, with a crenellated parapet, C18. A plain coffin lid of Purbeck marble forms the threshold. The roof is similar to that of the N porch but not altered, and with only one wooden head at the inner end. Fittings. There are 6 bells, the sixth by Miles Graye, 1623. The font in the S porch has a plain hexagonal bowl, buttressed and panelled stem and moulded base, C15. There are fragments of C14 and C15 glass, re-set in the N window of the Chancel, the E and SE windows of the S aisle and the NE window of the N aisle. This last has also early C16 glass, mostly shields of arms. In the Chancel is an altar tomb with alabaster effigies of a man in plate armour with tabard, head on helm, and feet on a defaced unicorn, probably Henry Wentworth, 1482; and of a woman with pedimental head-dress, elaborate necklace of roses, and long cloak, with feet on damaged beast, probably Elizabeth (Howard), his first wife. There are traces of original colour and gilding; both figures are defaced. The tomb has cusped panelled ends and S side with painted shields of arms. On the N wall is a tablet of stone and slate to Joseph Youngman,

alias Clerk, 1681-2, with curved pediment and achievement of arms. There are floor-slabs to Mark Mott, 1691, and Mark his father, 1694; to Simon Delboe, 1685, with shield of arms; to Barbara, the widow of Mark Mott, 1730, with crest; and to Mercy Mott, 1752, and Dorothy Mott, 1776. There are 3 piscinae: (1) in the Chancel, double, with chamfered jambs, round shaft having a moulded capital and base, 2 trefoiled ogee heads with a quatrefoil under a 2-centred arch, with one octofoiled square drain and one sexfoiled circular drain, C14, in range with the sedilia and arcading, (2) in the E wall of the N aisle, with trefoiled head, C14, restored, drain missing, and (3) in the S aisle, with moulded jambs and 2-centred head having panelled spandrels, late C14. The C15 Chancel screen is of 11 bays, the 3 middle bays forming the doorway, all with traceried heads, and divided by moulded mullions having attached shafts with moulded capitals in the side bays, foliated cresting, a moulded middle rail and close lower panels, with minor restoration. RCHM 1.

<http://www.hestons.co.uk/local-information/towns-villages/wethersfield/> *

* *HP nicht mehr online, auch nicht im Web-Archiv, Text nicht mehr auffindbar*

Patrick Brontë, the father of the famed trio of authoresses, preached his first sermons in Wethersfield's pretty 12th Century Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

One of the prettiest is Wethersfield. This hidden gem does not have a duck pond or a white painted windmill like next door Finchingfield - which is claimed to be England's most photographed village - but it doesn't have the summer weekend hordes either.

Whalton (Northumberland), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 55° 7' 33.046" N, 1° 47' 47.771" W

<http://www.spiritinstone.co.uk/historic-sites/st-mary-magdalene-s-church&ssid=53>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/of/Whalton%2C+Magdalene>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Whalton

Overview

A beautiful 12C church with a peaceful atmosphere in an idyllic rural village. The Ogle family chapel is on the left of the chantry. To commemorate the year 2000, the Whalton Christ - a montage of 2850 pieces of photographs taken in 2000 was created. Each villager took 12 photos of what Whalton meant to them, (e.g. family ,houses, gardens). These were collected and made into an image of Christ.

Largely medieval church displaying the evolution of a well-developed 13thC church from a Norman core. Interesting carvings in stonework and a turret clock dated 1796.

Whatlington (East Sussex), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 50° 56' 11.616" N, 0° 30' 15.566" E

<https://sussexparishchurches.org/church/whatlington-st-mary-magdalene/>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/of/Whatlington%2C+Magdalene>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Whatlington

The much restored nave and chancel are mostly late C13 but possibly have a C12 origin. The unattractive tower and vestry are C19, as is the remarkable pulpit. The church was burnt out in 2010, but reconstruction will be completed formally in early 2014.

Whatlington church is some way from the village in the wooded country north east of Battle. Before the restoration of 1862, Hussey (p302) saw round-headed windows in nave and

chancel, which would suggest that the church was C12 or earlier in origin, though nothing visibly earlier than the C13 can be seen either today or on any known drawing.

On the assumption that Hussey was correct, the relative length of the chancel alone suggests it was extended in the C13. Its roofline continues that of the aisleless nave and there is no chancel arch. Though the walls have lost the render that they once had, the sequence of building remains uncertain, but the clasping buttresses at both ends are typically C13 - the east ones are unusually low. The pointed east window has three trefoiled lights with pierced spandrels and a string-course inside as a sill. Only partly renewed, it is shown on the Burrell Collection drawing of

1779 and thus later C13, like the trefoiled lancet in the north wall of the nave and the west doorway, with a hollow-chamfered outer order. Sir Stephen Glynne, probably in 1826, saw two trefoiled west lancets (SNQ 17 (Nov 1968) p41), which have gone. They were of equal size and appear large for pre-Reformation work. The plain lancets in the nave and the sides of the chancel (partly hidden to the north) and the chamfered north doorway (only the lower parts are original) might be thought earlier C13, like the blocked south doorway of the nave and a small lowside in the chancel. Despite the differences, however, all are probably late C13. Glynne saw a wooden north porch with 'feathering' (i.e. cusped bargeboards), which sounds C14 (B 21 p31), though Saunders in 1860 shows a plain one.

The nave roof was boarded in the C19, but its wall-plates with carved foliage are late C15 or C16 and probably contemporary with the uncusped square-headed south nave windows. The Burrell drawing shows a big, boarded wooden west bell-turret with a pyramid cap, probably of one build with the roof. The present cusped beam between nave and chancel may not be old, but marks the position of the rood-beam.

The church was drastically restored in 1862 by S W Tracy (ibid as 'Tracey'). Apart from repairing the external stonework, he designed a chancel roof of cedar wood. Most conspicuously, he replaced the bell-turret by a coarse north west tower with a substantial tiled broach spire. East of it an apsidal vestry hides most of the north wall of the nave and the west gable was rebuilt with a large cusped circular opening. The new work is in unattractive brown stone, with blue and red brick dressings on the tower. The north side, the principal one, now recalls more than anything a mission church in a city and seems oddly out of place in such a rural setting. The west gallery, which may be based on an earlier one, was probably determined by the need to provide enough seating as cheaply as possible. In 1908 the lowside in the chancel was opened up (Langdon p25) and in 1955-56 repairs by H H C Sweatman were carried out (ICBS).

Whipsnade (Bedfordshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 51' 3.719" N, 0° 31' 57.079" W

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/beds/vol3/pp455-457#h3-0003>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=TL0117>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Whipsnade

CHURCH

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE is a small building of brick consisting of chancel, nave and west tower. The tower is 16th-century work, with a west doorway of c. 1480 re-used; the east window of the belfry stage is of the 16th century, but the others are round-headed 18th-century insertions. The rest of the church is modern, and the only old fittings are a 17th-century pulpit and altar rails.

There are three bells: the treble and second of 1740, by E. Hall, and the tenor of 1630, inscribed 'God Save the King.'

The plate is modern, and the registers previous to 1812 are in two books: (1) all entries 1712 to 1743; and (2) 1734 to 1812, in which are no marriages after 1800.

ADVOWSON

The right of presentation to Whipsnade rectory has always been in the gift of the Crown. (fn. 44) The earliest mention of the church occurs in 1228, when Adam de Whipsnade and John Juvene conveyed 4 acres of land to the parson (fn. 45); its value in 1291 was £3 6s. 8d. (fn. 46) and at the Dissolution £7 13s. 4d. (fn. 47)

There are no endowed charities in Whipsnade.

https://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/migrated_images/whipsnade_tcm3-13331.pdf

The church of St Mary Magdalen at Whipsnade was first mentioned in 1228, the tower, built from bricks possibly obtained from the dell in the field behind the church, dates from 1590 whilst the nave is more recent dating from 1719, the pulpit inside is 17th Century.

Whitgift (East Yorkshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 53° 41' 40.312" N, 0° 46' 36.088" W / Goole DN14 8HQ

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitgift,_East_Riding_of_Yorkshire

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_Church,_Whitgift,_East_Riding_of_Yorkshire

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Whitgift

The Church of Mary Magdalene (on the Whitgift side of the border between Whitgift and Reedness) dates from 1304 (replacing an earlier building, 11th-12th century or earlier). It has a famous clock with an unusual feature: instead of 12 (XII in Roman numerals) it has a 13 (XIII). Reasons vary, but local rumour relates that it may be due to the church being adjacent to a pub (now closed) at which the painter imbibed before completing the job. The church was designated a Grade I listed building in 1967 and is now recorded in the National Heritage List for England, maintained by Historic England.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083151>

Details

GV I

Parish church. C12 origins, largely demolished in mid C13, rebuilt in early C14. Early C14 arcades, chancel arch; C14 lower section to tower, with C15- C16 upper stages; aisles rebuilt 1582-3. Early C18 rebuilding, including reroofing nave. Restorations of 1898 included reroofing, new chancel. Limestone ashlar to nave and lower stage of tower; upper stages of tower of brick faced in ashlar. Aisles of red brick in English bond, rendered and incised in imitation of ashlar. Random rubble to chancel. Limestone and sandstone ashlar dressings. Slate roofs to nave and aisles, lead roof to chancel. West tower with 4-bay aisled nave and 2-bay chancel. 3-stage tower (the bottom now below ground level): moulded plinth, full-height angle buttresses with offsets, moulded string courses between stages. Tall first stage has blocked C14 pointed west door with 2 wave-moulded orders, pointed 4-light transomed west window with round-arched lights, plain Perpendicular tracery and hoodmould. Second stage has slit light to south, clock face to north dated 1919. Top stage has 4-centred-arched 2-light belfry openings with cinquefoiled lights and Perpendicular tracery. String course, coped embattled parapet with crocketed angle pinnacles and plain replacement pinnacles to centres of each side. Aisles: diagonal buttresses and buttresses between bays with offsets; pointed

double-chamfered north and south doorways, that to north with hoodmould and studded oak door. C19 4-centred-arched 3-light north and south windows with cinquefoiled lights and incised spandrels, hoodmoulds and headstops; original Tudor-arched single-light east windows and narrower single-light west windows with hoodmoulds. Coped embattled parapets, that to north of rendered brick, that to south of ashlar, with central relief panel bearing cross and worn date (illegible at time of resurvey). Chancel: chamfered plinth, angle buttresses; 2 pointed traceried 2-light south windows, single similar north window; pointed traceried 4-light east window with hoodmould and headstops. Interior. Nave arcades of pointed double-chamfered arches on octagonal piers and responds with plain moulded capitals, those to the south aisle responds more elaborate, with the abaci mouldings continued as string courses. Most piers with broach stops to square bases. Tall pointed double-chamfered tower arch with moulded corbels to inner order and outer order dying into jambs. Chamfered segmental-headed doorway to tower spiral staircase with notched newel. Pointed double-chamfered chancel arch on octagonal responds with moulded capitals and abaci continued as string courses. Chancel has C19 pointed chamfered arch to north. Restored C18 5-bay nave roof with corbelled tie beams, king posts and queen struts with trefoiled panels between, 3 of the tie beams with ovolo chamfers and inscriptions (partly obscured by C19 brattished panels), including a possible date of 1727. Ornate foliate ashlar corbels to C19 chancel roof. Monuments. Wall tablets in south aisle: on north side, to James Stovin of 1777 with free standing urn and obelisk base; on south side, a group of 6 late C18 - early C19 tablets to the Stovin family in moulded ashlar surrounds with shaped heads and aprons, carved urn, foliate corbels etc; a large marble tablet to Elizabeth Stovin of 1768 in a moulded ashlar surround with a cartouche above bearing faded painted arms in foliate surround; small tablet to Cornelius Stovin of Whitgift Hall of 1779 with fluted base and cornice; to Thomas Coulman and family of Whitgift Hall, of 1852, with pilastered surround, by Skelton of York. Pedimented wall tablets in north aisle: to John Bell of 1831 by W D Keyworth of Hull; to Robert Bell of 1859. Shaped wall tablets at west end of nave: to Rev William Romley of 1771, with urn above, and apron hung with guttae and floral drop; to Robert Romley of 1812, with urn and flaming lamps above, guttae and floral ornament below; painted wooden board in architrave to Elizabeth Romley and children of 1746. Large closely-inscribed pedimented tablet at east end of nave to Egremont family of c1846 by John Earle of Hull. Graveslabs at east end of north aisle: coffin-shaped slab with incised panel beneath cinquefoiled crocketed ogee arch, probably C14-C15, with later inscription ALLICIA; rectangular slab of c1500 with incised arms and worn Gothic border inscription, perhaps the stone to Alexander and Elizabeth Aungier recorded here in the late C17; C18 slabs to John Simpson of 1733, to Dorkas Margreve of 1739, to William Thompson of 1743 with incised segmental arch. 12-sided font with roll-moulded bowl on shaft with moulded base. Pine bench pews in nave, probably C16 - C17, with ogee-mouldings, and arm rests with roll motifs bearing a variety of carved floral ornament. C19 copies in choir. Carved oak traceried reredos of 1901. Late C19 stained glass east and south windows. Remains of former late C17 wooden frame turret clock at west end of nave. The C12 church at Whitgift was pulled down before 1291, probably in the mid C13 by the Rector of Adlingfleet, John le Franceys, to thwart its appropriation by Selby Abbey. The cemetery and shell of the church were granted to Selby in 1304 and the church subsequently rebuilt. N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: Yorkshire, West Riding*, 1959, p 543; W Richardson, *Some Useful Consumers of Waste: History in two Marshland Parishes, Adlingfleet and Whitgift*, 1981, pp 87-127.

Wiggenhall (Norfolk), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Koordinaten: 52° 40′ 35.645″ N, 0° 21′ 47.423″ E

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiggenhall_St_Mary_Magdalen

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Wiggenhall_St_Mary_Magdalen

Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Wiggenhall

Wiggenhall St Mary Magdalen is a civil parish and village in the English county of Norfolk. It is 6 miles (9.7 km) south of the town of King's Lynn on the west bank of the River Great Ouse. It covers an area of 17.76 km² (6.86 sq mi) and had a population of 729 in 304 households in the 2011 census. For the purposes of local government, it falls within the district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk.

In the Domesday Book of 1085, it appears that all three of the Wiggenhall parishes were at that time a single parish named Wiggenhall, of modest size and sharing half a water mill on the old Wiggenhall Eau (the watercourse which ran through the parish before the Great Ouse arrived in the 13th Century) with Runcton Holme.

The earliest evidence of settlement is therefore the parish church of St Mary Magdalen, which is situated in the very northeastern corner of the parish. Most of the early settlement appears to have occurred here, probably due to the presence of a levee along the western side of the River Great Ouse, made of silts deposited by a former watercourse, the Wiggenhall Eau.

The church itself is largely Perpendicular in style, but the tower may date from as early as the 13th century, which is corroborated by the entry in the Register of Crabhouse Priory^[2] which tells of the Nuns taking refuge at the Church from a flood in the early 13thC. Today the church is almost entirely red brick, with a façade that is the result of a thoroughly 15th century rebuilding.

The Parish contains two centres of population: around the Parish Church in the North, and to the South of Crabhouse Priory in the far South, now known as Stowbridge, which also extends into neighbouring parishes.

John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk, KG, Earl Marshal (c.1425 – 22 August 1485) was the grandson of Sir John Howard of Wiggenhall.

A tidal bore travels up the Great Ouse which is the area's most significant topographical feature.

Magdalen Gate railway station was the name of the station on the Great Eastern Railway.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077896>

Parish church. C13 lower stages to west tower of carstone and ashlar, early C14 belfry. Nave and aisles early C15, chancel Decorated with C15 alterations. Predominantly brick with some rubblestone and lead roofs.

Three-stage tower with angle buttresses. One lancet each side to ringing chamber and 2-light belfry windows with reticulation unit. 2-light west window and parapet crenellations rebuilt C19. Both aisle west windows blocked. 2-storey south porch of brick with ashlar dressings and diagonal buttresses. Polygonal stair turret to upper floor. Arched entrance below square-headed parvise window and 2-light side windows all C15. South door of same early C15 date: heavily wave and hollow-moulded jambs and arch within square surround, the spandrels with diaper and shields of Ingoldisthorpe family (left) and Howards (right). Nave aisles with flat stepped buttresses, angle buttresses to east. Each bay with 3-light Perpendicular windows of building campaign c.1420-1435 : 4-centred arches with hoods, cusped lights below embattled transom rising to cusped ogee arches with mouchette spandrels below second embattled transom in head above which are arched panels. West window of north aisle truncated to accommodate north door. Five clerestory windows of same date: 3-light with panel tracery under depressed arches. Nave parapet terminating at east with polygonal (south) or square (north) rood stair turrets with conical tops. Sanctus bellcote over gable end 2-light east gable

window. Chancel with flat buttresses, diagonal to east. Three 3-light 4-centred panel traceried windows to south, one blocked north window. Restored 3-light intersecting east window.

INTERIOR. Five-bay arcade of octagonal piers with moulded polygonal bases and capitals supporting double chamfered arches with hoods on head stops. Low stilted tower arch. Chancel arch and responds as nave. Clerestory windows above apices of arches. Nave roof of tie beams on arched braces with solid carved spandrels on grotesque corbels. Moulded queen posts to butt purlins and principals, also both moulded. Secondary principals on projecting crenellated beams with carved figures on lower face. Aisle roofs of moulded butt purlins and principals. Arched rood stair doors both sides and similar at rood level. Aisle windows casement and wave moulded inside. C19 king-post chancel roof. Stepped arched sedilia under square hood, trefoiled piscina and aumbry. Early C17 painted dado panelling at east wall: floriated arcade of eight bays with frieze and console brackets. Reeded and fluted Doric columns with entasis between bays. Parclose screen at north-west aisle bay C15 with ogee bays. Perpendicular poppyhead benches. Royal arms of George III over south door. North aisle windows contain many stained glass figures of saints of c1450. North chancel wall has monument to Peter Bateson 1729: various coloured marbles surround inscription tablet, brackets support lower rail between which is apron with coat of arms.

Willen (Buckinghamshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 3′ 44.399″ N, 0° 43′ 12.983″ W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Willen

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene_Church,_Willen

Parish Church of St. May Magdalene, Willen

Church of St Mary Magdalene is a parish church in Willen, Milton Keynes, England. It was designated a Grade I listed building in 1966.

History

The church was rebuilt in 1680 by Robert Hooke for Dr. Richard Busby, at a cost of nearly £5,000, besides the materials of the former edifice. Lipscomb observes that "with good management the church might have been built for a third part of the money."

Architecture and fittings

It is a plain structure in the Italian style, built of brick with stone dressings, and consists of a nave with apse, a chancel, and a west tower, through which the church is entered, by some stone steps. The tower contains three bells, each inscribed: "RICHARD CHANDLER MADE ME 1683". On each angle of the tower is an ornament somewhat in the shape of a pine apple. The side walls of the nave are pierced by six plain windows; the pulpit and desk are of oak; the font, of marble, is ornamented with heads of cherubim, and has a carved oak cover; the pews are neat, and of oak; and the ceiling is coved, and enriched with angels' heads and other ornaments. The floor within the communion rails is paved with black and white marble. There is a vestry on one side of the tower, and on the other side is a room erected for a library, chiefly for divinity, and founded by Dr. Busby, for the use of the vicar. The books, to the number of 618, were removed to the vicarage, and in 1848, by order of the trustees, they were numbered and properly catalogued. The old church was like that of Great Woolston, though without a turret, the two bells belonging to it hanging in arches, as at Little Linford. The registers date from the year 1065.

Church

The church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE consists of a small apsidal chancel, nave measuring internally 44 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft., west tower 8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., and two vestries, one on the north and the other on the south side of the tower. It is built of brick with limestone dressings, the brickwork having now acquired a rich brown tone, and the roofs are covered with lead.

A church has existed here from the 12th century, (fn. 44) but the ancient structure, having probably fallen into decay, (fn. 45) was removed in 1680, and the present nave tower and vestries were built by Dr. Richard Busby, head master of Westminster School, from designs, it is said, by his former pupil, Sir Christopher Wren. No traces are now left to indicate the character of the earlier structure (fn. 46) The apse was added in 1862, and the whole church was then restored.

The nave is lighted from each side by three tall round-headed windows, with moulded external architraves, and there are three similar but narrower windows in the modern semicircular apse. A moulded cornice and plinth are carried round the walls of the nave, the angles of which have rusticated quoins, and there is a pediment at the east end with a circular opening in the centre. The walls are plastered internally, and an oak panelled dado, reaching to the window sills about 7 ft. 9 in. above the floor, is continued all round the church. The nave roof is concealed by an original plastered ceiling having the form of a segmental vault intersected by the round arches over the windows. It is divided into large blue-tinted panels by wide foliated bands, and is further enriched with cherubs and foliated bosses. On the bands inclosing the central panel are two open Bibles and the date 1680. The large windows are filled with good modern glass having subject panels on white grounds. At the west end of the nave is a round-headed doorway to the tower set in a wide recess, above which is a shield inscribed with the name Jehovah in Hebrew. A shield over the modern chancel arch is charged with a hexagram.

The tower is of three stages, the lowest of limestone and the others of brick with limestone dressings, and is surmounted by a deep moulded cornice and pineapple-shaped pinnacles. The lowest stage is entered by a tall round-headed doorway on the west, the effect of which is enhanced by being set back near the inner face of the wall within a deep hollow splay, made continuous in arch and jambs, and having before it a semicircular platform approached by five steps. The second stage is lighted by a large circular window on the west, and the bell-chamber by two tiers of two-light windows on all sides, the lower having segmental heads and the upper round heads. Both the lowest stages have rusticated quoins, upon which stand tall Corinthian pilasters rising through the full height of the bell-chamber and clasping the angles. Access to the second stage is gained from the ground floor by a narrow stairway with a barrel vault constructed in the thickness of the north wall.

The tower is flanked on the north and south by brick vestries, which are entered by doorways in the ground stage and lighted by square-headed windows. A moulded cornice is continued round both vestries and across the west face of the tower, and the west walls have curved half gables with foliated ornaments against the tower at the top and pineapple pinnacles at the feet. The internal fittings, including the oak seating of the nave with panelled doors and shaped ends, and the organ case, date from the late 17th century and are good examples of the period. The font has an octagonal bowl of white marble enriched on the upper edge with cherubs' heads and conventional scrolls connected by festoons of drapery, and at the bottom with acanthus leaves; both the baluster-shaped stem and the square base are of black marble. The elaborate oak cover has a band of cherubs' heads at the base, a domical top with floral enrichments, and an urn-shaped finial. The altar stands upon twisted legs, and the altar rails, now placed in front of the quire stalls, are supported alternately by solid panels and twisted balusters. The hexagonal pulpit with bolection-moulded panels and moulded cornice stands at

the south-east of the nave, and against the north wall opposite is the organ, the upper portion of which, enriched with Corinthian pilasters, foliated carving and deep cornice, overhangs the keyboard and is supported at the outer corners by modern twisted columns. The western entrance doors and the doors to the vestries are all of oak and date from the late 17th century. There is a chest of the same period in the south vestry, and in the chancel is a carved chair of about 1620.

A collection of books, principally of a theological character, dating from the 16th to the 18th century and formerly housed in the south vestry, is now preserved at the vicarage. They were presented by Dr. Richard Busby, patron of the living, in 1695, and by the Rev. James Hume, rector of Bradwell, about 1730, and number 620 volumes.

The churchyard is inclosed by a 17th-century brick wall with gateways on the east and west, the gateways having tall brick posts with stone cornices and ball finials.

The tower contains a ring of three bells, all by Richard Chandler, 1683.

The communion plate includes a cup, paten, flagon and salver, all of 1683, inscribed as given by Dr. Busby in 1682.

The registers begin in 1665–6.

Advowson

The church was bestowed before 1150 by Philip de Kaynes on Tickford Priory. (fn. 47) A perpetual vicarage had been appointed before 1223, and its endowments included land and a toft belonging to the church. (fn. 48)

The advowson was held by the priory (fn. 49) until its dissolution in 1524, when the patronage reverted to the Crown. (fn. 50) In 1526 rights in it were quitclaimed by Anne St. Leger, daughter and co-heir of Thomas late Earl of Ormond, and by Sir George St. Leger, kt., her son and heir-apparent, to Cardinal Wolsey (fn. 51) to whom it had been given for his college at Oxford by the king earlier in the same year. (fn. 52) After the cardinal's attainder, it was assigned to the refounded college called Henry the Eighth's College. (fn. 53) The presentation was made by the college in 1544, (fn. 54) but on its surrender in 1545, (fn. 55) the advowson reverted to the Crown by which it was retained until 1676 when a grant was made to Heneage, Lord Finch. (fn. 56) He was to convey the advowson to Dr. Richard Busby, the purchaser of the manor, with which it has since descended. (fn. 57)

The rectory has always descended with the advowson, save for a temporary alienation to Charles Bagehot and Bartholomew Yardley in 1587. (fn. 58)

There do not appear to be any endowed charities subsisting in this parish.

Footnotes

44. Round, *Cal. Doc. of France*, 444.

45. The walls of the church were reported defective in 1519 (Bp. Atwater's *Visit.* [Alnwick Tower, Lincoln], fol. 39).

46. Browne Willis compares the ancient church to that at Great Woolstone, but the latter was itself rebuilt in 1839.

47. Round, *Cal. Doc. of France*, 444.

48. *Liber Antiquus Hugonis Wells* (ed. A. Gibbons), 13; R. of Hugh of Wells (*Cant. R. of Robert Grosseteste* (*Cant. and York Soc.*) 358, and *York Soc.*), ii, 63.

49. *Cal. Pat.* 1348–50, pp. 367, 370; 1381–5, p. 15; 1388–92, pp. 94, 504; *Add. MS.* 5839, p. 414.

50. *Chan. Inq.* p.m. [Ser. 2], lxxvi, 3.

51. *Feet of F. Bucks. Mich. and Hil.* 18 Hen. VIII; *Div. Co. Mich.* 18 Hen. VIII.

52. *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv (1), 1913 (1); 2167 (1).

53. *Ibid.* v, g. 1370 (23).

54. *Add. MS.* 5839, p. 414.

55. a Tanner, *Not. Mon.*

56. *Pat.* 28 Chas. II, pt. ii, no. 7.

57. *Add. MS.* 5839, p. 413; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.)

Winchester (Hampshire), Leper Hospital and Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen (now Almshouse)

Koordinaten: 51° 3' 35.424" N, 1° 18' 28.584" W

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160328132813/http://www.winchester.ac.uk/academicdepartments/archaeology/Research/MHARP/Documents/MHARP2012Report.pdf>

Leper Hospital and Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen

[...]

The site of St Mary Magdalen's hospital, Winchester, has a long and varied history. The first documented use of the site was as a leper hospital sometime in the mid-12th century, although archaeological evidence suggests an original foundation sometime in the late 11th century. By the 14th century the hospital was reformed and partly rebuilt, and it is likely that by this time it no longer functioned exclusively as a leprosarium. By the late-16th century the masonry hospital was partly demolished to make way for brick-built almshouses (although the medieval chapel survived). These were later used as a base for troops during the Civil War (1642-51) and a prison for Dutch prisoners in the wars of 1660/70. The buildings ultimately became ruins and by the 1780s were demolished by order of the Bishop of Winchester. The site was later used for one of Hampshire's largest First World War bases. Excavations between 2008 and 2012 revealed at least three key phases of medieval hospital development between the 11th and 15th centuries, as well as evidence for 17th century occupation and elements of the First World War army base (including the cinema, excavated in 2009).

The earliest phases of occupation on the site included a small masonry structure with a series of post-pits, post-holes, linear features, and an associated cemetery. Most of these features underlay the later masonry phases of the mid-12th century hospital and probably represented a masonry chapel with associated timber structures and cemetery. Scientific dating and diagnostic material culture suggest that this early phase dated to the immediate decades after the Norman Conquest between AD 1070 and 1100 and it may therefore be a contemporary to the first documented hospital founded by Archbishop Lanfranc at Canterbury in the 1080s. Of the burials from the early, northern cemetery, 38 were excavated and comprised anthropomorphic graves with head niches toward the west (Roffey and Tucker forthcoming), and many were on a noticeably different alignment to the twelfth-century chapel. Of the 38 burials, 33 showed indications of leprosy (86.8%) as well as other diseases, and they also included a medieval pilgrim. One individual presented evidence for an amputated lower left leg and related medical care. Two of the burials were sampled for C14 dating. One of these burials, which also presented evidence for leprosy, provided a date of cal AD 980-1160 (95% probability). A further sample from this individual corroborated these findings in presenting a calibrated date of AD 890-1040 (95% probability and 90% within AD 940-1040) with a clear spike in the area of AD 970-1030. This burial was therefore of some significance in that it presented a possibility of a pre-Norman Conquest burial. A further sample from that same area, however, provided a broader Post-Conquest date to one of the stratigraphically latest additions to the cemetery, dated cal AD 1010-1160 (95% probability) and suggests the burial ground was in use during the early-mid 12th century. This would be consistent with the associated physical material evidence and argue for an early Norman date (mid-late 11th century) date for the cemetery. It appeared that this primary phase of hospital development was interrupted sometime in the first part of the 12th century. Evidence for this was represented by a large 'cellared' or sunken-featured structure underlying the late twelfth-century medieval infirmary. It is not yet clear whether or not this was a feature of the

early Norman hospital or represented a change in site use. At present the evidence indicates that it functioned for only a relatively short period of time and had certainly gone out of use by the time a new, masonry, hospital infirmary was built in the 1150s. Current thinking is that it may be part of a fortification dating to the period of the Anarchy (Civil War) of 1139-53. If this was the case its purpose might have been built to defend the eastern entry to the city. These features will form the subject of continued excavations in 2013 (Fig 3).

The hospital was likely refounded during the mid-late 12th century when the timber buildings (and cellared feature) were replaced by a large masonry hall and the chapel was substantially rebuilt (Fig 4, phase 2). The northern cemetery was probably decommissioned at this time. A cemetery to the south of the new chapel was also initiated during this phase, and two of the five burials excavated from this later cemetery presented evidence for leprosy. The 14th to 16th-century phases of the hospital witnessed some episodes of rebuilding (Fig 4, phase 3), including minor restructuring of the chapel aisles, perhaps for the provision of lay burial, and the addition of a southern 'master's lodge' as well as aisles to the infirmary hall. Inside the south aisle of the chapel a series of graves (9 graves, 11 individuals) also related to this phase, as well as a plaster-lined tomb with a slab of Purbeck marble. The contents of this grave had been later removed in the post-medieval period. The remains within the earliest of these graves had been radiocarbon dated to the 14th century (cal 95% probability 1290AD - 1410AD) and may be indicative of reestablishment and a consequent increase in lay patronage and related burials.

By c.1600 the hospital had been converted to an almshouse and excavations in 2008/9 and 2011 revealed that the medieval masonry infirmary had been partially rebuilt in brick and a new master's lodge was constructed adjoining the almshouses and chapel (Fig 4, phase 4). The investigations revealed that the almshouses were divided into individual units each with a rear fireplace and with internal corridor providing access to each house. A kitchen area and base for staircase, giving access to an upper floor, were excavated at the western end of the building. The adjoining master's lodge presented evidence for internal partitions, a fireplace and joist beam slots for a boarded floor. To the east of the building was a brick-lined and tiled latrine.

Research on medieval leper hospitals is complex, hampered by both the fragmentary archaeological evidence and limited documentary sources (see Roffey 2012). Archaeological work in Britain is some way yet behind that conducted in France, but important excavations at urban sites such as Winchester are beginning to redress the balance. At Winchester, work conducted on both hospital and cemetery is allowing for the cross-comparison of different forms of archaeological data, as well as a wider interpretation of the development and transformation of the hospital and its buildings throughout the medieval period. Ultimately it is beginning to shed some light on the life and afterlife of an important medieval institution as well as provide an insight into almost a thousand years of Winchester's history.

Winterbourne Monkton (Wiltshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 26' 48.055" N, 1° 51' 38.714" W / Winterbourne Monkton, Swindon SN4 9NW

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol12/pp192-198>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

Category:St. Mary Magdalene, Winterbourne Monkton

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Winterbourne

Before 1229 the church of Winterbourne Monkton was appropriated by Cirencester abbey and a vicarage ordained. (fn. 118) The appropriation was confirmed in 1335. (fn. 119) In the 13th and 14th centuries the church was described as a chapel annexed to Avebury church which had also been appropriated by the abbey, (fn. 120) but no record has been found of the dependence of Winterbourne Monkton church on Avebury. In 1431 the abbot of Cirencester petitioned unsuccessfully for the union of the vicarages of the two churches. (fn. 121) In 1658 the parishes of Winterbourne Monkton and Berwick Bassett were united, (fn. 122) but they were separated at the Restoration. The vicarages of Winterbourne Monkton and Avebury were united from 1747 to 1864. Winterbourne Monkton was in 1865 again united with Berwick Bassett (fn. 123) until 1929 when the united benefice of Avebury with Winterbourne Monkton was formed. (fn. 124) That benefice was served in plurality with Berwick Bassett from 1952 until the livings and parishes were united in 1970. In 1975 Winterbourne Monkton became part of the Upper Kennet team ministry. (fn. 125)

The abbot of Cirencester presented to Winterbourne Monkton in 1361 and the patronage was held and exercised by the abbey until the Dissolution. The advowson then passed to the Crown but in 1561 and 1583 lessees of the rectory estate presented to the vicarage, presumably by grants of the next presentation. From 1626 the Crown exercised the patronage. (fn. 126) The advowson was conveyed to the bishop of Salisbury in 1864. (fn. 127)

Medieval incumbents complained repeatedly of the inadequate endowment of the vicarage. After one such complaint Cirencester abbey was required in 1229 to augment the vicar's income. (fn. 128) Another augmentation was agreed in the mid 13th century but did not take effect. In 1268, when the abbey was again ordered to increase the endowment, the vicarage was valued at 70s. a year. (fn. 129) The poverty of the living was cited as an argument in favour of its union with Avebury in the 15th century. (fn. 130) In 1535 the clear value of the living was said to be £5. It is not clear whether that figure included the pension of 40s. a year paid by Cirencester abbey. (fn. 131) The pension continued to be paid by holders of the rectory estate and was £10 a year in 1815. (fn. 132) Although the endowment of Winterbourne Monkton vicarage was augmented before 1815, the combined benefice of Avebury with Winterbourne Monkton was one of the poorer Wiltshire livings c. 1830 when the whole annual income was £178. (fn. 133) In 1865 the income of Winterbourne Monkton vicarage was retained by the vicar of Avebury and that of the united benefice of Berwick Bassett with Winterbourne Monkton was drawn from the endowment of Berwick Bassett, augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. (fn. 134)

Before 1229 Winterbourne Monkton vicarage was endowed with certain small tithes and all offerings. (fn. 135) The hay tithes of Winterbourne Monkton and 1 qr. of corn and 1 qr. of oats, due annually from Cirencester abbey's lands in Avebury, were then added. (fn. 136) An additional payment to the vicar of 3 qr. of wheat and 2 qr. of barley from the abbey's Avebury lands and of all tithes from a piece of land called 'old land' was agreed in 1268. (fn. 137) All the allowances of grain were replaced c. 1630 by a yearly pension of £8. (fn. 138) At least two further augmentations of the vicarage were made but in neither case is the date or donor recorded. In the 1670s the incumbent received hay, wool, lamb, and lesser tithes from all but the demesne of Winterbourne Monkton manor, and corn tithes from a few acres in the parish. (fn. 139) In 1815 grain tithes from 100 a. and other tithes from all but the 640 a. of the demesne were paid to the vicar. (fn. 140)

The vicarial glebe was 1 yardland and a messuage before 1229. (fn. 141) In 1671 the vicar held 25 a. of arable, 5 a. of meadow, and pasture for 30 sheep. (fn. 142) At inclosure in 1815 those lands, the vicar's tithes, and perhaps the pensions due to him were replaced by an allotment of 61 a. Parishioners whose lands were insufficient for them to contribute to that allotment were to pay small lump sums of money. (fn. 143) A glebe house mentioned in 1678

(fn. 144) may have been the 'ruinous' cottage on Winterbourne Monkton glebe demolished in 1852. (fn. 145)

In 1291 a portion of tithes provided another ecclesiastical living in Winterbourne Monkton. (fn. 146) In the late 15th century or earlier the living was attached to a chapel which had been built ? mile from the church. (fn. 147) The abbot of Glastonbury presented to the living, except in 1395 when the patronage was exercised by the bishop. (fn. 148) In 1536 the abbot granted the advowson of 'Monkton', probably Winterbourne Monkton chapel, to Thomas Cromwell, later earl of Essex, apparently at Cromwell's request. It is not clear whether the grant, presumably of a single turn, was to Cromwell, the chief minister, or to the Crown; neither presented before the dissolution of the chapel in 1547. (fn. 149) The chaplain received tithes valued at £4 a year from the demesne of Winterbourne Monkton manor in 1535. (fn. 150) No cure of souls was attached to the living although in the late 16th century the endowment was said to have been for the provision of a priest. (fn. 151) Nothing remains of the chapel.

The poverty of the vicarage may explain the neglect of quarterly sermons in the 1580s and the non-residence of the vicar in 1636 when a curate was licensed to serve the parish. (fn. 152) New fittings in the church in the early 17th century included an altar rail in keeping with the requirements of the Laudian authorities. A little later William London, who in 1647 marched with the clubmen against the parliamentary forces, may have been vicar; his presentation in 1645 may not, however, have taken effect. (fn. 153) Other 17th-century incumbents were Thomas Bannings, who took the parish's surplice with him on moving to another living c. 1660, and his successor Francis Hubert, who was ejected in 1662. (fn. 154) Perhaps as a result of Hubert's influence the altar rail was removed and had not been replaced by 1674. (fn. 155) From 1747 to 1865 the parish was served from Avebury. (fn. 156) A service with a sermon was held at Winterbourne Monkton on alternate Sundays and communion was celebrated four times a year in the late 18th century. Church attendance was poor and absentees excused themselves on grounds considered trivial by the vicar, such as the lack of respectable clothing. (fn. 157) In 1864 services were held every Sunday and the average congregation numbered 65 people. (fn. 158) In 1865 augmentation of the united benefice of Berwick Bassett with Winterbourne Monkton was made conditional upon the employment of a curate at Winterbourne Monkton. (fn. 159) That condition was replaced in 1875 by the stipulation that two services be held there each Sunday. (fn. 160)

The dedication of the church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE has not been traced before the mid 18th century. (fn. 161) The church is built of coursed sarsen rubble and has a chancel with north vestry, a nave with south porch, and a timber-framed and boarded tower rising from the west end of the nave. The bowl of the font is of the late 12th century but the earliest part of the building is the 13th-century chancel. The nave was completely rebuilt in the 14th century. Beside the chancel arch there are cusped niches and a small piscina to serve an altar. In the 15th century the east window and the nave roof were renewed and the porch was added. The tower, the date of which is not known, is supported on the west side by the nave wall. On the east side there are two heavy cylindrical wooden posts which rise from the floor of the nave. The church was refitted in the 17th century. A communion table of 1678 and an early 17th-century pulpit survive and there were formerly pews and a communion rail of similar date to the pulpit. In the 18th century a gallery was built at the west end of the nave. It was removed before 1878 when the church was restored. (fn. 162)

In 1553 some church plate was confiscated but a chalice was left. (fn. 163) A late 16th-century chalice, an almsdish of 1683, and a chalice and paten of 1723, all given in 1844, remained in the parish in 1980. (fn. 164) There were three bells in 1553. New bells were cast in 1617, 1641, and 1663. (fn. 165) The three 17th-century bells hung in the church in 1980. (fn. 166) The parish registers begin in 1656 but are incomplete between 1674 and 1719. (fn. 167)

Nonconformity

Francis Hubert, the vicar of Winterbourne Monkton ejected in 1662, was later imprisoned presumably for nonconformist activities. (fn. 168) In 1669 another ejected minister, John Baker of Chiseldon, lived in the parish and preached in the surrounding area. A conventicle of two or three hundred 'anabaptists, quakers, and presbyterians' met at the house where Baker lodged. (fn. 169) Support for dissent within the parish did not last; no dissenter was recorded in 1676 or 1783. (fn. 170) A house was registered for nonconformist meetings in 1821. (fn. 171) Dissenting teaching was said to retain some influence in 1864 but there was no regular meeting. (fn. 172)

<http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getchurch.php?id=1475>

Wiltshire Community History

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Winterbourne Monkton

Glastonbury Abbey acquired Winterbourne Monkton in 928 AD and their monks settled in the area and had a small building which formed the basis of the present church, although perhaps not on the same site.

The existing church building is thought to date back to 1133. The vicarage was ordained by Cirencester Abbey before 1229 and it was confirmed by 1335. In the 13th and 14th centuries it was described as an annexe to Avebury and in 1431 the Abbot of Cirencester petitioned, unsuccessfully, for the union of the two Vicarages. In 1658 Winterbourne Monkton and Berwick Bassett were united for a short period, and then separated at the time of the Restoration. Later Avebury and Winterbourne Monkton were united from 1747 until 1864. Then Winterbourne Monkton was united again with Berwick Bassett until 1929, when the united Avebury benefice was formed. Both parishes eventually united with Avebury in 1970 and by 1975 Winterbourne Monkton had become part of the Upper Kennet team ministry. The Abbot of Cirencester, therefore, oversaw Winterbourne Monkton until 1361 and at the time of the Dissolution it passed to the Crown and then to the Bishop of Salisbury by 1864. The original building, now the chancel, was originally separate from the bell tower, and both structures were joined by the nave in the 14th century. The original bell tower was supported by four large tree trunks; two are still visible and quite unusual in contrast to the Victorian style that now exists. It housed three bells before 1553 and new bells were cast in 1617, 1641 and 1663.

Early parts of the church include the south porch and part of the south doorway, the north doorway and the lancet window in the chancel; all dating from the 13th and 14th centuries.

The chancel arch and some of the glass in the lancet windows are also 13th century.

As with most churches, the earliest feature is the font, which is thought to be 12th century, and is circular in shape and decorated with unusual carvings in a trumpet scallop and zigzag design. It was painted during the medieval period and there are visible remnants of paint in blue, green, orange, red and black, caught amongst the carving.

The main building is of coarse sarsen rubble and consists of a chancel with a north vestry, connecting to the nave which has a south porch and then a timber-framed and boarded tower rising from the west end. There are cusped niches in the chancel as well as a small piscina. The east window is 15th century and the pulpit is Jacobean, although it no longer has its original canopy. In 1553 some of the church plate was confiscated, leaving a single chalice. The church was refitted in the 17th century and the communion table of 1678 still survives as well as a number of pews. In the 18th century a gallery was added at the west end, but this was removed in the restoration that took place in 1878, overseen by William Butterfield. The vestry was added at this point and the grand sum of ?£1,880 was spent on this restoration, a considerable amount of money at the time. A tall chimneystack and tiles in the chancel are typical of Butterfield.

Gifts in 1844 included a late 16th century chalice, an alms dish of 1683, and a chalice and a paten of 1723; there is also an hourglass holder made of iron dating from 1627. The dedication of the church to St. Mary Magdalene is thought to be mid eighteenth century and the parish registers date from 1656 but are incomplete between 1674 and 1719. They can be viewed at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre in Chippenham.

The endowment in 1268 was valued at twelve shilling a year; in 1535 it was ?£5 per year and in 1810 was ?£10 per year; it was always considered one of the poorest Wiltshire livings. A small number of tithes existed, including hay and oats from Avebury as well as wool and lambs in the 1670s. Corn tithes were also received and the Vicar held 25 acres of arable land, five acres of meadow and enough pasture to support thirty sheep. In 1815 the enclosure allotted him 61 acres in total.

A glebe house is mentioned in 1678, referring to a dilapidated cottage, demolished in 1852. Tithes provided another ecclesiastical living in Winterbourne Monkton and in the late 15th century this was said to be attached to a chapel about one third of a mile from the church. A late 16th century endowment was meant to be for the provision of a priest, but nothing remains of this chapel.

The low value living might explain the lack of quarterly sermons in the 1580s and in 1636 a curate was appointed in place of a resident vicar. In the 17th century the vicars were Thomas Bannings and then Francis Hulbert in 1660 but he was 'ejected' by 1662 and later imprisoned, possible for non-conformist activity. From 1747 to 1865 the parish was served from Avebury. By the late 18th century a service was held with a sermon every other Sunday and communion was held only four times a year. Trivial excuses were given for poor church attendance, such as lack of suitable clothing, and the average number attending in 1864 was 65 people.

One of the stones of Millbarrow was used for the tombstone of Rev. John Brinsden in 1719; he had planted snowdrops in the shape of the letters of the alphabet in the churchyard, to encourage children to read. Snowdrops flowering in February are still a feature of the churchyard.

Mehr:

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1033812>

Winsford (Somerset), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 6' 13.842" N, 3° 33' 54.511" W

<http://www.winsfordexmoor.org.uk/st-mary-magdalene-church-history/>

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SS9034>

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Winsford

The Church of St Mary Magdalene in Winsford, Somerset dates back to the Norman period before the 13th Century and has been designated by English Heritage as a Grade 1 listed building.

Winsford Church is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene and was partly restored in 1858. The tower, which is 90 feet (27.4m) high and was constructed in three stages. There are six bells; the four heaviest were made by Thomas Bilbie in Collompton in 1765. Within the church is a fine painted panel created in 1609 during the reign of King James. The ironwork on the inner doors of the church is thought to date from the 13th century, originating from the priory of St Nichola in Brlynch and the font is from the Norman period. The organ was installed c.1900, being delivered by horse-drawn wagon from nearby Dulverton. The church register dates back to 1660.

Norman Work

Parts of the present church were here probably within the century that followed the Battle of Hastings in 1066 – notably the fine Norman font, and possibly the rounded arch stone doorway, through which you have entered (this is best viewed from within the porch). Over the rounded arch is an interesting niche (intended to hold a statue, perhaps of the patron saint who was originally St. Peter and not St. Mary Magdalene) obviously of considerable age, judging by its floral carvings. There is a theory that the niche may have held a statue of St. Katharine; high in the niche is a carving which looks like a broken wheel, the symbol of St. Katherine.

The old door (kept permanently open) has ironwork older than its timber – the work of a skilful smith, maybe one of the thirteenth century monks of the nearby Barlynch Priory, from where the original door is said to have come.

To the thirteenth century also belong the chancel, that narrower part of the building which houses the present altar, the low doorway in the south wall of the chancel, and the two lancet windows, one on each side, both with a single light, which are likely to have been there when King Edward I ("Longshanks"), was subduing the Welsh, and had named his son first Prince of Wales (1284). The tomb-like structure, partly let into the wall near the north end of the altar, is thought to have been a sort of stage on which that old teaching-aid, the Easter sepulchre, could be mounted.

The small remnant of stained glass, depicting the Madonna and Child, in the east window, has probably come down to us from the fourteenth century. Its abbreviated Latin inscription – "Orate pro animabus domini...vicarius huius" – seems to have been a request for prayers for the souls of at least two people, one of whom was a former vicar of the parish. Near the main door is a list of known vicars whose names go back as far as 1280. The learning of some is noted, as are the shortcomings of others!

Perpendicular Work

The original Norman church was probably as wide as the present nave; but, somewhere between 1400 and 1500, it began to show signs of collapse under the weight of its roof. You can see that the pillars of the arcade, on the south side, slope outwards toward their tops. They were probably built that way to line up with a soul wall, beginning to lean outwards from the top, and the top of which they now support.

About the same time (although time for building then can be reckoned in years rather than in months) the south and north aisles were added, as also were the chancel arch, and the east window, the tower arch, and the tower. All are Perpendicular in style even if some of the pillars are not so in fact. Originally there was a doorway in the wall of the north aisle – opposite the doorway through which you entered; although it is now blocked in, its outline can be clearly seen from outside. There are also some interesting grotesques on the outside windows east of the old north door.

The chancel arch has above it two pairs of windows unique in West Somerset, though common in the Cotswolds. The doorway behind the pulpit and the smaller doorway above it indicate stairs and the entrance to the top of a former rood screen. It is likely that when this first screen existed there would have been a line of three altars: the high altar in front of the screen, and one at the east end of each aisle. Note the piscina (water drain) an adjunct of an altar, in the east corner of the south aisle wall.

Even though the nave and both aisles have separate ceilings, all are protected outside by one large roof, an unusual feature as far west as Winsford. Three separate roofs are much more common.

The tower is built in three stages, and rises to a height of ninety feet – an imposing height for a well-elevated church in this part of Somerset where moorland towers tend to be squat. It

would be a fair guess to say that this Perpendicular period of building was complete by the time Henry the Eighth came to the throne in 1509 or very soon afterwards.

Edward VI

The names of known churchwardens date back to 1551: see the list near the door.

Elizabeth I

The church possesses an Elizabethan chalice and cover inscribed "Wynsford 1574", which is of Exeter pattern. It is no longer used for its original purpose, and is in safe-keeping because of its value. The right to present vicars to Winsford passed in 1589 from Queen Elizabeth to the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. This right originally belonged to the Prior and Canons of Barlynch who lost it to Henry VIII when their priory was dissolved.

James I

This reign can claim the large painted panel of the Royal Arms on the wall of the north aisle. It is one of only four known and is dated 1609. The pulpit and very fine communion rails are also Jacobean.

Caroline

From the very early reign of King Charles I we have a paten (also in safe-keeping). It is ten and a half inches wide and was presented to the church by Thomsine Widlake in 1633. There is still a Widlake Farm on the other side of the Exe. The parish registers go back to the Restoration of King Charles II in 1660. All filled registers are in the care of the County Archivist in Taunton.

Georgian

The four heaviest of the present six bells were cast in Cullompton, Devon, in 1765 — the early reign of George III ('Farmer George'). The tenor bell has the inscription "Religion, death, and pleasure make me ring."

Victorian

The second and treble bells were added in 1842 and 1897. The organ was a gift of a Mrs. Twopeny in 1860; it was not new then, having spent the first thirteen years of its life in the parish of Stockbury in Kent.

Winsford suffered less than many churches from the zeal of Victorian restorers. There was some judicious restoration by J. D. Sedding in 1890-91; he rid the church of its box pews (of no great age or interest), put in the present seating, renewed the roof, and relaid the floor.

Epilogue

Every century from the twelfth to the twentieth has its memorials in this building. It is more than likely, however, that what remains of the first Norman church built nine hundred years ago on this site was a replacement for an earlier church with less enduring qualities – probably a Saxon church – and before that buildings of wattle and daub. The Caractacus Stone on Winsford Hill is thought by some to be an early Christian monument, perhaps to British Christians pushed westwards (as they were into Cornwall and Wales) by Saxon Invaders of England in the fifth century.

Whilst we are rightly proud of the historical panorama displayed by our church, and whilst we do all we can to preserve and care for this heritage, we are also concerned that our church should be seen to belong not only to history but also to eternity. It exists both to teach us how to live in this world, to help us to do it, and to point us to our true and heavenly destiny.

For centuries it has lofted heavenwards the prayers of generations of Christians. "This is none other than the house of God and gate of heaven". If you can spare a few minutes to join your prayers to the prayers of those who have worshipped and still worship here, you will have seen something of the real reason for the existence of this and all other churches.

Acknowledgements

"Somerset Churches near Dulverton" Dr. F. C. Eeles, O.B.E., D.Litt.

"Winsford Parish Church Guide" The Reverend P. D. Fox, M.A.

Framed Notes by Mr. W. Dicker (a former Headmaster of Winsford School) who did a lot of research in his time.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1174169>

Details

- I Parish church. Some Norman work, C13 chancel, Perpendicular nave, aisles added and tower c1450, restored 1858 when west end gallery removed and 1813 screen destroyed, restored 1890-1, church reseated and nave and aisles roofs renewed by J D Sedding. Roughcast nave, tower coursed lias rubble, slate roofs, nave and aisles beneath one roof, coped verges. West tower, 4-bay nave and north and south aisles, south porch. Crenellated 3-stage tower, set back buttresses, string courses, crenellated north east stair turret, 2-light louvred bell openings, 2 x 4 light west window, moulded surround to C19 west door; 2 and 3-light right of single storey gabled porch, unbuttressed, moulded arched opening, round arched inner doorway (possibly reset Norman work), Perpendicular statue niche above, open wagon roof with bosses, C13 iron work to early medieval door; 3-light east window to aisle, two 2-light trefoil headed mullioned windows forming clearstorey in chancel arch wall, lancet and 2-light window flanking priest's door, 2 x 3 light east window, 3-light cinquefoil headed mullioned window and lancet, rood stair projection in angle with north aisle, 3-light east window, one 3-light and two 2-light windows with grotesque terminals to hoodmoulds, stepped buttress to right of blocked, moulded 4-centred arch doorway, west end 2-light window and external chimney stack. Interior: rendered. Four bay standard Perpendicular arcade, moulded Perpendicular chancel arch, moulded tower arch with partially dressed corbels. Renewed open wagon roofs, chancel roof restored with original bosses and wallplate. Doorway to rood stair with loft opening above in north east corner of chancel arch wall. Norman font with arcade of twisted columns and frieze of saltire crosses above. Jacobean pulpit. Painted panel of the Royal Coat of Arms of James I dated 1609, said to be one of only 4 extant. C18 turned baluster altar rails. Piece of C14 stained glass depicting the Virgin in East window. Chest tomb without effigy let into north wall of chancel. Some C18 slate wall tablets. It is very rare in the West Country to find the nave wall lit this way at the chancel end. Formerly known as the Church of St Peter the Apostle. (Photograph in NMR; Allen, Churches and Chapels of Exmoor, 1974).

Withersdale (Suffolk), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 52° 22' 39.3" N, 1° 21' 13.6 "E

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SFK/Withersdale/StMaryMagdalene>

<http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/withersdale.htm>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Withersdale

Cemeteries

The church has/had a graveyard.

Church History

It was founded in 1653.

Mehr:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AVkj_nNt4ZE

Withiel Florey (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 5' 23.467" N, 3° 26' 52.606" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Withiel_Florey

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

[Category:Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Withiel_Florey](#)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Withiel Florey

The Anglican Church of St Mary Magdalene in Withiel Florey, Somerset, England was built in the 12th century. It is a Grade II* listed building.

History

Parts of the church date back to the 12th century. In 1110 it was the property of Taunton Priory. In the 15th century the nave was extended and the tower and porch added. In 1848 a Victorian restoration was carried out and the vestry added.

In 1959 proposals were made to demolish the church. These were defeated and further restoration undertaken.

The parish is part of the Dulverton with Brushford, Brompton Regis, Upton, Skilgate and Withiel Florey benefice within the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Architecture

The stone building has red sandstone dressings and a slate roof. It consists of a two-bay nave, two-bay chancel with two-storey vestry and a south porch. The aisle is 62 feet (19 m) long and 14 feet (4.3 m) wide.

The two-stage tower is supported by diagonal buttresses.

Inside the church is a Norman font. Most of the other fitting including the pulpit, harmonium and wrought iron alter rails are from the Victorian era.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1057984>

Parish church. C12 in origin, C15 nave lengthened, tower and porch added, 1848 vestry added. Roughcast over flat bedded lias, red sandstone dressings, slate roofs, plain verges. West tower without stair turret, 2-bay nave with rood stair projection, south porch, 2-storey vestry with access to pulpit, single storey vestry opening out of chancel and containing organ, 2-bay chancel. Crenellated 2-stage diagonally buttressed tower, string courses, west front lit only by C19 3-light west window, north front 2-light trefoil headed louvred bell-opening, south front 2 small rectangular openings in upper stage, other openings possibly concealed beneath roughcast, 2-light window left of gabled single storey porch, pointed arch opening with C19 corbelled and ribbed inner arch, plastered barrel vault with moulded ribs, bosses and wallplate, segmental headed inner doorway, remains of medieval door with medieval iron work, tablet in gable end dated 1695. 3-light window right, rood stair projection with lancet, 2-light windows to diagonally buttressed chancel, chamfered, semi-circular headed priest's door, 3-light east window, vestry with lancet at east end, C20 half glazed door to upper room

presumably over basement, 2-light C15 trefoil headed window right partially cut by vestry addition, otherwise north wall unlit with large rubble buttress. Interior: rendered. Nave walls very thick and splayed out. C19 pointed chancel arch, moulded 4-centered tower arch. Roofs: C19 arch braced roof on corbels to chancel, shallow plastered wagon roof to nave. Circular Norman font. C19 fittings including pulpit, harmonium, wrought iron altar rails, 2 wrought iron lamp holders in sanctuary and 4 corona lamp holders with crested decoration suspended by chains and still used to light the church. Mid C18 pedimented marble tablet with volutes and palm leaf decoration to the Bryant family. Access to the pulpit is via the small meeting room on the north front. (Photograph in NMR).

Wolviston (County Durham), St. Mary Magdalene Chapel

Koordinaten: [54° 37' 27.034" N, 1° 18' 0.569" W]

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/durham/vol3/pp195-203>

A chapel dependent on Billingham Church existed at Wolviston from the time of Richard I. (fn. 182) It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and in the 16th century was said to belong to the gild of St. Mary Magdalene. (fn. 183) It was granted by Elizabeth in 1572 to Percival Gunston and his heirs, (fn. 184) but seems to have continued in use as late as 1634. (fn. 185) It was in ruins, however, for some time before 1716, when the churchwardens by legal process freed it from the control of the vicar of Billingham, and then rebuilt it with a dedication in honour of St. Peter. (fn. 186) The living was declared a rectory in 1866. (fn. 187) It is in the gift of the dean and chapter.

Footnotes

183. Pat. 14 Eliz. pt. i, m. 13.

184. Ibid.

185. Acts of High Com. (Surt. Soc.), 79.

186. Fordyce, op. cit. ii, 313; Bacon, Liber Regis, 1268.

187. Lond. Gaz. 30 Nov. 1866, p. 6654.

https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC7N4DN_w-w-st-mary-magdalene?guid=d40ffded-69d8-4acc-a606-23b25a4f7b37

The village has had two buildings that have served as its parish church, the first being dedicated to St Mary Magdalene which is understood to date from around the time of the twelfth century and stood on the old North Kevyll Street close to Church Row. Little now historically is known about this church, apart from during the sixteenth century it was so little used that it fell into disrepair. In 1716 it was restored to some of its former glory and was described as having a square tower on the south side of the nave with the entrance at its base. The church is reported to have had a capacity of about 320 but it was said to chilly and poorly lit within. By the 1870s the church was again in some state of disrepair and was rapidly becoming surrounded by cottages being built to house an influx of labourers, that there came a point when there was nowhere to bury the dead.

Woodstock (Oxfordshire), Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 50' 50.28" N, 1° 21' 25.42" W

<https://www.oxfordshirecotswolds.org/things-to-do/attractions/woodstock-st-mary-magdalene-church-p934011>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mary_Magdalene

[%27s_church,_Woodstock,_Oxfordshire](#)

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Woodstock

St Mary Magdalene Church was built in the reign of Henry I for the convenience of the court during royal visits to the royal hunting lodge of Woodstock Manor - the main parish church was (and remained for centuries) at St Martin's Church in Bladon, for which St Mary Magdalene was a chapel at ease.

The chancel was built in the 14th century but the church has been significantly rebuilt and altered over the centuries: by the late 18th century the church tower was in a dangerous state and it was rebuilt in 1784; and the church did not escape Victorian 'improvements', being largely reconstructed in 1878.

The oldest parts of the church can be seen from the churchyard: the fine Norman doorway in the south side of the church with its chevron (zigzag) pattern and, to the right, two 13th century windows.

The church clock is no ordinary clock but a musical clock or carillon: four times a day (at 9am, 1pm, 5pm and 9pm) it plays a tune – a different tune for each day of the week.

Inside the church is a fine collection of over 200 hand-embroidered kneelers, the initials of the worker and date of finishing are embroidered on the kneeler ends. Designs include church symbolism, local history and organisations, wildlife and emblems of the armed forces and several were donated as memorials. The two kneelers with ducal coronets are used by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

Woodborough (Wiltshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 20′ 24.1″N, 1° 50′ 17.8″ W﻿ / ﻿Woodborough, Pewsey SN9 5PH

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodborough,_Wiltshire

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/stuff/list.php?label=St+Mary+Magdalene&gridref=SU1160>

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Woodborough

The Church of England parish church of St Mary Magdalene is Grade II listed. It has 12th-century origins but was rebuilt in 1850, then extended in 1861, by T.H. Wyatt.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1035761>

Anglican parish church. 1850, by William Butterfield, and nave 1861-2 by T.H. Wyatt. Snecked squared limestone, with tiled roof to nave and stone slates to chancel. Slate roof to aisle. Nave with south porch, north aisle, chancel with lean-to vestry and organ recess. Bellcote over west gable. Porch gabled with quatrefoiled lights to side. Two, 3 and 4 square headed windows to nave. Two light west window with roundel above. Three light east window with slender tracery. Bellcote carried on a series of offsets on west wall. Interior: Nave of 4 bays with arcade on circular columns and capitals. Arch braced collar beam trusses, the braces rising from corbels. Low octagonal responds to chamfered pointed chancel arch. Chancel of 2 bays with trussed rafter roof and arch to organ chamber. Ogee-headed door to vestry. Fittings: Font, by south door, limestone, octagonal, with quatrefoil panels. Pulpit also limestone, panelled, with steps from chancel and oak handrail. Arcaded altar rail. Wall tiled in sanctuary. Organ in north aisle by Bryceson, Bros and Ellis. Monuments: Nave, 2 brasses of C20. Aisle 7 wall tablets: 1675, to Sarah Francklyn, 1782, to Jerom Dyke, 1804 to Sophia Dyke, an oval panel; 1813, to John Robbins by Lloyd of Bedwyn; 1829 to Sophia and Mary Dyke; 1831 by Harrison, to William Dyke and 1840 to William Robbins and family. In chancel: 1813, by King of Bath, to George Gibbs, with Latin inscription. Royal arms of Charles II over chancel arch.

Wookey Hole (Somerset), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 51° 13′ 32.124″ N, 2° 40′ 15.74″ W﻿ / ﻿PLZ: BA5 1BS / Distr. Mendip

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_St_Mary_Magdalene,_Wookey_Hole

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Wookey_Hole#/media/File:St.Mary_Magdalenes_church_\(geograph_4658077\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Wookey_Hole#/media/File:St.Mary_Magdalenes_church_(geograph_4658077).jpg)

St. Mary Magdalene's Church

The Church of St Mary Magdalene is an active Church of England church in Wookey Hole, Somerset, England. The church, which was designed by Benjamin Ferrey and his son, was built in 1873-74 and has been a Grade II listed building since 2004.

History

The Church of St Mary Magdalene was erected as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's Church in Wells. At the time, the population of Wookey Hole was increasing as a result of the paper industry, the local mills of which were operated by Messrs. William S. Hodgkinson and Co. As a benefactor of the village, Mr. Hodgkinson had a number of dwellings and other buildings erected in the village, including the school in 1871. With support from Rev. J. Beresford, the Vicar of the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Mr. Hodgkinson began a movement for a church, with funding raised by public subscription.

With designs drawn up by Benjamin Ferrey and his son Benjamin Edmund Ferrey, the foundation stone of the new church was laid by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, in November 1873. The church's nave and base of tower, which also acted as the south porch, were the first to be constructed by Mr. James Diment of Bristol for a cost of £1,800. With the church's overall cost anticipated to be £3,000, addition funds were required before further work on the church could be carried out, however the completion of the nave and porch allowed the building to be consecrated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on 24 June 1874.

The chancel, vestry and organ chamber was constructed by Messrs Stephens and Bastow of Bristol in 1876-77, with the required £1,100 funded by Mrs. Hodgkinson in memory of her husband. The opening of the new section of the church was celebrated with special services held on 11 June 1877. An organ, built by W. G. Vowles and Son of Bristol, was later donated by Mrs. Hodgkinson in 1880.

The church was restored, beautified and altered in 1922-23, with the £3,000 cost having been paid for by the Hodgkinson family. The plans for the scheme were drawn up by Frank Ernest Howard and the work carried out by Messrs. Mowbray of Oxford. The scheme included the enlargement of the vestry and new furnishings added such as a stone font with carved panels and a bell, first rung on 5 November 1922. The floor was re-tiled and the seating re-stained by voluntary work of local residents. A dedication service was held by the Archdeacon of Wells, Rev. Walter Farrer, on 29 July 1923.

Architecture

The church was built of local stone obtained from Mr. Hodgkinson's nearby quarry, with dressings and quoins of Doulting stone, in an Early English Gothic style. The building is made up of a nave, chancel, vestry and organ chamber. The tower base, which also doubled as the porch, was placed in the south-west corner of the nave. An extension of the tower, complete with a decorated spire, was intended, but the work never carried out.

In the churchyard is a World War I memorial of Doulting stone, designed, built and erected by Mr. T. Mills of Wells. It was dedicated by the Archdeacon of Wells on 20 December 1919, [11] and has been Grade II listed since 2004.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1390977>

Anglican church. 1873-4; chancel 1876-7; vestry and organ chamber circa 1880. Architect not known. Interior redecorated and vestry enlarged in 1922, by F.E. Howard of Oxford. Limestone rubble with Bathstone dressings. PLAN: Nave with south porch, of 1873-4, the tower over the porch was never built; chancel added 1876-7; vestry on north side of chancel and organ chamber on south side of chancel were added in about 1880; vestry enlarged 1922. Victorian Gothic Early English style. EXTERIOR: Nave has 2- and 3-light lancets with hoodmoulds and 3-light lancet at west end, angle buttresses with weathered set-offs, stone apex cross over west gable and large porch on the south side with a moulded depressed 2-centred arch west doorway with a corbelled inner arch and a stone bellcote over; moulded 2-centred arch inner doorway with ledged door with carved tracery. Chancel has corbel table, 2-light lancet north and south windows with shafts and 3-light plate-tracery east window. Organ chamber on south side of chancel has two small lancets and oculus in gable above and vestry on north side of chancel has shouldered arch east doorway and 1922 flat-roof extension in west angle. INTERIOR: Plastered walls. Arch-braced nave roof. Moulded 2-centred chancel arch with pairs of colonnettes to the responds. Panelled chancel ceiling with moulded ribs and painted with the initials of the Apostles in Gothic letters. Carved wooden screen with rood cross, altar rail, choir stalls, panelling, lectern and pulpit and bench at west end. Octagonal carved stone font. Statue niches on either side of east window with crocketed spires and vestry door with crocketed ogee hoodmould. Organ under arch of organ chamber with painted pipes. Early C20 stained glass in the chancel in memory of Julia Hodgkinson, d.1924. SOURCE: Parsons. J and Hudsmith, D., A History of the Church of St Mary Magdalene. A Victorian Gothic church with an interior richly decorated and furnished early in the C20.

Yarm (North Yorkshire), Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Koordinaten: 54° 30' 35.392" N, 1° 21' 30.528" W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Magdalene,_Yarm

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St_Mary_Magdalene%27s_church,_Yarm

Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Yarm

Yarm Parish Church is the Anglican parish church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. It is situated on West Street, where there has been a church on the site since at least the 9th century. It was last rebuilt from the remains of the second, Norman, church in 1730. It is a Grade II* listed building. The Roman Catholic (RC) church of Ss Mary and Romuald, built in 1860, is at the south end of High Street. It is a Grade II listed building. Yarm Methodist Church, an octagonal church built in 1763, is on Chapel Yard, on the east side of the town by the river, and is the oldest octagonal church in current use in Methodism. It is a Grade II listed building.

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1054686>

GV II*

Rebuilt 1730 after a fire but containing some Norman masonry in the nave walls and a largely Norman west front. This contains five original windows and a C13 almond-shaped window above. An C18 Venetian window has been inserted in this front. The west tower is C15 in its upper part. Five-bay nave, the interior largely restored in 1878 but Georgian east window remains in Corinthian setting, also one south window has Georgian glass under an ogee canopy. C15 font with C17 cover. Some fragments of Saxon sculpture. C14 pair of effigies.