

A Kalendar of Holy Days

*approved for use in the
Diocese of London*

Advent 2019
8th Edition
REVISED Advent 2019



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Introduction to the Eighth Edition (2019)

¶ The Sixth Edition of *A Kalendar of Holy Days approved for use in the Diocese of London*, published in Advent 2018, has three new *Commemorations*:

January 3	Joost de Blank, Bishop of Stepney, Archbishop of Cape Town, 1968
March 17	Henry Scott Holland, Priest, 1918
December 22	John Ninian Comper, Church Architect, 1960

¶ *The Diocese of London Directory 2019* contains the Calendar from Advent 2018 to December 2019. It is also available on line at

<http://www.london.anglican.org/belief/prayer/london-kalendar>

This incorporates this 8th Edition of *A Kalendar of Holy Days approved for use in the Diocese of London*.

¶ Those with iPhone and iPad may store the *Kalendar* by using the Open in “iBooks” facility.

¶ As the *Kalendar* evolves and develops, we are always pleased to receive comments, corrections and further nominations. There is a nomination form attached and it would be helpful if completed forms and comments were sent electronically to liturgy@stpaulscathedral.org.uk. It should be stressed that except in exceptional circumstances no nomination will be considered for inclusion in the *Kalendar* until fifty years have elapsed since the nominee’s death.

¶ Reference to the Introduction of the First Edition (2012) explains the layout – see next page.

+Sarah Londin
James Thomson *Editor*

Revision Advent 2019

¶ There are two new *Commemorations*:

January 3	Gladys May Aylward, Missionary in China, 1970
July 28	St John Beverley Groser, Priest, Social Reformer, 1966

¶ James Thomson has retired as Editor and the Bishop has appointed The Reverend Canon James Milne *Precentor of St Paul’s* to be Editor. Enquiries and comments may be made to liturgy@stpaulscathedral.org.uk

Introduction to First Edition (2012)

“It is lawful for the General Synod to approve Holy Days which may be observed generally or provincially, and, subject to any directions of the Convocation of the province, for the Ordinary to approve Holy Days which may be observed locally.”

Canon B6 paragraph 5 – The Canons of the Church of England 2012

For some time I have felt we should add to the Church of England Calendar of 2000, slightly augmented in 2010 with five new Commemorations and an alteration to a Lesser Festival, those who have contributed to the life of the Church in London. In 2009 a request for nominations was placed on the diocesan website and this resulted in over fifty replies. These have been assessed and divided into two groups – those who could now be commemorated and those who probably need further consideration, mainly because they have not been deceased for 50 years.

The days of the Church of England Calendar are indicated appropriately: **PRINCIPAL FEASTS**, **Festivals**, Lesser Festivals and *Commemorations*. To assist the observance of these days the late Brother Tristram SSF (1946-2002) produced *Exciting Holiness* in 1997; the Fourth Edition has just been published by the Canterbury Press in 2012. This excellent volume contains short biographies together with appropriate propers for each day and its use is strongly commended.

The London Additions

It is suggested that the **CONVERSION OF PAUL** should be a **PRINCIPAL FEAST** in London. Some of the Lesser Festivals and *Commemorations* in the Church of England Calendar have London connections. These are indicated with an asterisk after the day*. Where the biographies in *Exciting Holiness* do not highlight these connections they have been added in the notes which follow each month. Such notes are indicated by + after the entry in the calendar.

There are 29 new London *Commemorations* and these are placed by month and day in italics and highlighted. It is suggested that **Erkenwald** should be observed on 30 April as a **Festival** and the translation of his relics on 14 November as a Lesser Festival. The Shipwreck of St Paul has also been added as a Lesser Festival on 10 February. Biographies are available for most of these and again they appear in the notes after each month and indicated by + after the entry in the calendar.

The 27 possible additions to future versions of the calendar are listed after December. Where biographical notes have been provided these again are indicated by + after the entry in the list.

This is a dynamic process and we would welcome comments on the proposals so far and also further nominations. These should be made on the form which may be downloaded from the diocesan website.

Acknowledgements

Those who have made nominations are acknowledged by name after their biographical note. We are most grateful to them for contributing to this project and we hope that their response will stimulate others to make further nominations. The arms of the Bishops of London were drawn by Roland Symons, Secretary of the White Lion Society.

+Richard Londin

The additions and re-designations

January

- 3* *Joost de Blank, Bishop of Stepney, Archbishop of Cape Town, 1968*
Gladys May Aylward, Missionary in China, 1970
- 4* *Thomas Sterns Eliot, Poet, Churchwarden, 1965*
- 14* *Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, 1901*
- 15* *Walter de Manny, Co-Founder of The London Charterhouse, 1372*
- 20* *John Howard, Prison Reformer, 1790*
- 24* *William Webb Ellis, Priest, Evangelical Divine, 1872*
- 25 THE CONVERSION OF PAUL**
- 26* *Dorothy Kerin, Visionary, 1963*
- 30* *Joshua Watson, Philanthropist, Treasurer of the National Society, 1855*
- 30* *Bryan King, Priest, 1895*
- 31* *Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Evangelical Divine, 1892*

February

- 4* *William Weldon Champneys, Priest, Social Reformer 1875*
- 4 *Manche Masemola, Martyr, 1960*
- 6* *Lincoln Stanhope Wainright, Priest, 1929*
- 10 *The Shipwreck of Paul*
- 19* *Thomas Fowell Buxton, Social Reformer 1845*
- 21* *Elizabeth Neale, Religious, Founder of the Community of the Holy Cross, 1901*
- 23* *William Butterfield, Church Architect, 1900*
- 25* *Christopher Wren, Scientist, Architect 1723*
- 26* *William Ralph Inge, Priest, Dean of St Paul's, 1954*

March

- 1* *Thomas White, Priest, Benefactor, 1624*
- 7* *Daniel Greatorex, Priest, Social Reformer, 1901*
- 17* *Henry Scott Holland, Priest, 1918*
- 28* *Arthur Henry Stanton, Priest, Social Reformer, 1913*
- 31* *John Donne, Priest, Dean of St Paul's, Poet, 1631*

April

- 4 *Martin Luther King, Pastor, Civil Rights Leader, Martyr, 1968*
- 14* *George Frederick Handel, Church Musician, Composer, 1759*
- 24* Mellitus, Bishop of London, first Bishop at St Paul's, 624**
- 26* *Nathaniel Woodard, Priest, Educationalist, Founder of the Woodard Schools, 1891*
- 30* Erkenwald, Bishop of London, 693**

May

- 4* *John Houghton and his Companions, Carthusian Martyrs, 1535*
- 7* *George Lansbury, Social Reformer, 1940*
- 10* *Richard Wilson, Priest, Social Reformer, 1927*
- 13* *Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, Social Reformer, 1809*
- 22* *Restitutus. Bishop of London, 4th century*
- 29* *Percy Dearmer, Priest, Liturgist, Hymnologist, 1936*

June

- 4* *William Juxon, Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663*

July

- 1* *The Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643-1660*
- 6* *Granville Sharp, Social Reformer, 1813*
- 7* *Henry Compton, Bishop of London, 1713*

- 16* *The Studd Brothers, Charles Thomas, George Brown and John Edward Kynaston, Missionaries in China, Cricketers, 1931, 1945, 1944*
 18* *Elizabeth Feodorovna of Russia (Grand Duchess Elizabeth) Religious, Martyr, 1918*
 28* *St John Beverley Groser, Priest, Social Reformer, 1966*

August

- 5* *Charles Blomfield, Bishop of London, 1857*
 24* *John Owen, Evangelical Divine, 1683*
 24* *Basil Jellicoe, Priest, Social Reformer, 1935*

September

- 2 *Lucian Tapiedi with The Martyrs of Papua New Guinea, 1901 and 1942*
 7* *William Holman Hunt, Artist, 1910*
 9* *Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of London, Co-Founder of The London Charterhouse, 1361*
 10* *John Colet, Priest, Founder of St Paul's School, 1519*
 20* *Rahere, Founder of the Priory and Hospital of St Bartholomew, 1143*
 24* *John Ripsher, Bible Teacher, Founder of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, 1907*
 30* *George Whitefield, Evangelical Divine, 1770*

October

- 6 *Faith, Virgin and Martyr, c.303*
 7* *Alfred Gough, Priest, Human Rights Campaigner, 1931*
 9* *Henry Parry Liddon, Priest, 1890*
 11* **Ethelburga, Abbess of Barking, 675**
 14 *Esther John, Missionary, Martyr, 1960*
 22* *The Huguenot Exodus from France, late 17th century*
 31* *Hugh Richard (Dick) Lawrie Sheppard, Priest, 1937*

November

- 4* *Alexander Riall Wadham Woods, Priest, Officer in the Royal Navy, 1954*
 14* *The Translation of the Relics of Erkenwald, 1148*
 22 *Cecilia, Martyr at Rome, c.230*
 22* *John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1694*

December

- 15* *Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, Priest, 1887*
 17* *John Stedwell Stansfeld, Priest, Founder of the Oxford Medical Mission, 1939*
 21* *John Newton, Priest, Social Reformer, 1807*
 22* *John Ninian Comper, Church Architect, 1960*
 29 *Wang Zhiming, Sapushan Church (China) Pastor, Martyr, 1973*
 30* *Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, Social Reformer, 1906*

Re-designations

- 1 **PRINCIPAL FEAST – THE CONVERSION OF PAUL**
 3 **Festivals – Mellitus, Erkenwald and Ethelburga**
 3 Lesser Festivals – John Donne, Faith and Cecilia

Additions

- 62 *Commemorations*

*Means a London connection

Highlighting indicates a London addition, or change, to the Church of England Calendar of 2010

The **Propers** for the **PRINCIPAL FEAST** are in the Book of Common Prayer and Common Worship; those for the three **Festivals** and three Lesser Festivals are at

www.london.anglican.org/belief/prayer/london-kalendar/.

January

1 **The Naming and Circumcision of Jesus**

2 Basil the Great and Gregory of Nazianzus, Bishops, Teachers of the Faith, 379 and 389
2 *Seraphim, Monk of Sarov, Spiritual Guide, 1833*

2 Vedanayagam Samuel Azariah, Bishop in South India, Evangelist, 1945

3* *Joost de Blank, Bishop of Stepney, Archbishop of Capetown, 1968* +

Gladys May Aylward, Missionary in China, 1970 +

4* *Thomas Sterns Eliot, Poet, Churchwarden, 1965* +

6 **THE EPIPHANY**

10* *William Laud, Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, Martyr, 1645* +

11 *Mary Slessor, Missionary in West Africa, 1915*

12 Aelred of Hexham, Abbot of Rievaulx, 1167

12 *Benedict Biscop, Abbot of Wearmouth, Scholar, 689*

13 Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, Teacher of the Faith, 367

13 *Kentigern (Mungo), Missionary Bishop in Strathclyde and Cumbria, 603*

13* *George Fox, Founder of the Society of Friends (the Quakers), 1691* +

14* *Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, 1901* +

15* *Walter de Manny, Founder of The London Charterhouse, 1372* +

17 Antony of Egypt, Hermit, Abbot, 356

17* *Charles Gore, Bishop, Founder of the Community of the Resurrection, 1932* +

18 Beginning of the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity (ends 25 January)

18 *Amy Carmichael, Founder of the Dohnavur Fellowship, Spiritual Writer, 1951*

19 Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, 1095

20 *Richard Rolle of Hampole, Spiritual Writer, 1349*

20* *John Howard, Prison Reformer, 1790* +

21 Agnes, Child Martyr at Rome, 304

22 *Vincent of Saragossa, Deacon, first Martyr of Spain, 304*

Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, Teacher of the Faith, 1622

24* *William Webb Ellis, Priest, Evangelical Divine, 1872* +

25 **THE CONVERSION OF PAUL** +

26 Timothy and Titus, Companions of Paul

26* *Dorothy Kerin, Visionary, 1963* +

28* Thomas Aquinas, Priest, Philosopher, Teacher of the Faith, 1274 +

30* Charles, King and Martyr, 1649 +

30* *Joshua Watson, Philanthropist, Treasurer of the National Society, 1855* +

30* *Bryan King, Priest, 1895* +

31 John Bosco, Priest, Founder of the Salesian Teaching Order, 1888

31* *Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Evangelical Divine, 1892* +

Notes

*a London connection; + a note follows

3* *Joost de Blank, Bishop of Stepney, Archbishop of Cape Town, 1968*

¶ Joost de blank, one of six children was born in Rotterdam, Holland on 14 November 1908. Coming to England when Joost was only a few months old this Christian family (Dutch Reformed Church) worshipped regularly in a Presbyterian Church. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, then in Charterhouse Square in London, and at Queens' College, he was confirmed in the Church of England in his second year. Having felt called to the ministry he entered Ridley Hall, Cambridge and he was ordained in 1931. He served his title in Bath and was then appointed Vicar of Emmanuel Church, Forest Gate in East London. Serving as an Army Chaplain during the World War he was injured badly in 1944, when a bomb exploded in a building in Antwerp where a

confirmation service was being held. Following the war he worked for the Student Christian Movement and then in 1948 became the Vicar of St John the Baptist, Greenhill in Harrow Town Centre. Here he embraced the very early days of the Parish and People Movement to promote the Parish Communion as the main Sunday service, in place of Matins. After only four years of inspirational ministry he was appointed Bishop of Stepney and then in 1957 Archbishop of Cape Town. In South Africa he was the scourge of Apartheid declaring uncompromisingly and with great courage that it was inhumane, un-Christian and fundamentally wrong. Ill health forced his retirement after only six years in 1963 and he became a Canon of Westminster. He died at the early age of 59 on this day in 1968. His ashes are interred in the nave of Westminster Abbey.

Source: Archbishop Joost de Blank. *Scourge of Apartheid* by J.S.Pearl-Binns, 1987

3 January – Gladys May Aylward, Missionary in China, 1970

¶ Gladys Aylward was born on 24th February, 1902 in Edmonton, North London. She was the oldest child of Thomas and Rosina Aylward. Her father was a postman. The family attended St Aldhelm's Church, where Thomas was churchwarden for a time. The family's circumstances were modest and Gladys received a basic education, leaving school at 14 to become a parlour maid. In her late teens she was blessed with a much deeper awareness of God, and believed she had been called to be a missionary in China. She was encouraged to follow this calling by the China Inland Mission, but they reluctantly concluded that her lack of a good education would make it impossible for her to cope with the Chinese language. Gladys continued with her daytime job, but never lost the urge to go to China. The opportunity at last came when an elderly missionary in China, Jeannie Lawson, put out a call for help and Gladys responded. She was not sponsored by an official mission, and had to pay for her own fare to China. She exhausted all her savings to travel by the cheaper option overland through Russia, and this was an adventure in itself. Arriving at the remote city of Yangcheng she quickly proved herself a very competent worker. They converted their base into a hostel for the mule trains that passed through and this became the *Inn of the Eight Happinesses*. Miss Lawson died but Gladys proved a more than competent successor. Her organising skills were recognised by the local community and she was engaged to help officially with prison reform, and with the campaign to release women from the custom of having their feet bound. She also became the unofficial mother to a large number of orphans. Her skills were severely tested by the Japanese invasion of China in the mid 1930s. Yangcheng was considered unsafe, and Gladys took 100 orphans on an epic journey to a safer part of the country. It took 12 days and involved climbing mountains and crossing the Yellow River. Finally they reached the safety of Sian, but the struggle had permanently impaired Gladys' health.

¶ She stayed in this area and concentrated on work with children until with other missionaries she was expelled by the Communists in 1948. She never returned to mainland China but was encouraged to settle in Formosa -now Taiwan- the nationalist base, where she continued to work with children until her death on this day in 1970. She came to public attention when her biography by Alan Burgess, *The Small Woman* was published in 1958, and this became the basis of a popular film: *The Inn of the Sixth Happiness*.

¶ Her memorial is the Aylward Academy in Edmonton which is located near Cheddington Road which is where she spent her childhood.

DAVID NASH

4* Thomas Sterns Eliot, Poet, Churchwarden, 1965

¶ T.S. Eliot was born in 1888, in St Louis, Missouri. His father was a successful businessman and the home life was affluent and cultured. After local schooling at Smith Academy in Missouri, Eliot went to Harvard where he studied philosophy. He came to Merton College Oxford in 1915 to continue his studies. In 1917 his first book of poems was published, but he made his name in 1923 with the publication of his major poem: *The Waste Land*. The poem is based in London and is a reflection in a remarkable set of different images of the profound malaise, cynicism and ennui that was prevalent in a country that had just lost millions of young men in a world war. This publication changed Eliot's life. In 1927 he became a British subject and a confirmed member of the Church of England. It was from now that his poetry tackled more overtly Christian themes, and that he turned to writing drama in verse, often with religious themes. *The Rock*, a drama written and performed in 1934 in support of the 45 Churches Fund (an initiative of the Diocese of London to evangelise the burgeoning suburbs of Middlesex), incorporates some of his most profound

spiritual reflections. In 1948 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and admitted to the Order of Merit. He was churchwarden at St Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road for twenty-five years. He died on this day in 1965. His cremated remains are interred at East Coker, Somerset, the ancestral home of the Eliots.

DAVID NASH

Source: www.saint-stephen.org.uk/tseliot.htm

10 William Laud, Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, Martyr, 1645*



¶ William Laud was Bishop of London from 1628 until 1633, during which time he consecrated the new church of St Giles-in-the-Fields in 1630, and of St Katharine Cree in 1631 where there is a chapel dedicated to his memory.

13 George Fox, Founder of the Society of Friends (the Quakers), 1691*

¶ George Fox spent time in London between 1643 and 1646. Friends' Meeting House is in Euston Road, London.

14 Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, 1901*



¶ Mandell Creighton was born in Carlisle in 1843. He was educated locally, at Durham Grammar School and Merton College, Oxford. Graduating in 1866. After four years academic work he was ordained and became Vicar of Embleton, then in the Diocese of Durham. In 1885 he became the first Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge and a Canon of Worcester. In 1891 he was appointed to be Bishop of Peterborough and in 1897, Bishop of London. He suffered ill-health and died on this day in 1901. Whilst he was remembered as much as an historian as a churchman he was particularly involved when in London in supporting the Voluntary School Bill of 1897. Also that year he played a leading role in arranging the Diamond Jubilee service for Queen Victoria. He is buried in the Crypt of St Paul's Cathedral and there is a memorial in Peterborough Cathedral.

15 Walter de Manny, Founder of The London Charterhouse, 1372*

¶ Walter de Manny was born in France in 1310. He probably first arrived in England in 1327, taking part in the Scottish wars of Edward III. Whilst he was involved in several military and diplomatic tasks for the King, in 1349 he bought a large area of land just to the north of the City of London as a burial ground for the victims of the Black Death. The foundation stone of the first church on this site was laid by Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London, on 25 March 1349. Later as land was available he established, in association with Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of London 1355-1361 (*9 September*) The London Charterhouse (a priory of the Carthusian Order) in 1371. He died early in 1372 and on this day in that year he was buried in front of the High Altar of the Church which had become the Priory Church. This grave was discovered during archaeological work carried out after the Second World War at Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse and is marked with a stone in Chapel Court.

JAMES THOMSON

17 Charles Gore, Bishop, Founder of the Community of the Resurrection, 1932*

¶ Charles Gore was educated at Harrow School and Balliol College, Oxford. He was a Canon of Westminster 1894-1902 and he retired from the Bishopric of Oxford in 1919 to live in London, serving at the Church of All Saints in Margaret Street and the Grosvenor Chapel.

20 John Howard, Prison Reformer, 1790*

¶ John Howard was born in Hackney, in east London in 1726, the son of a partner in an upholstery business. On his father's death in 1742, he inherited considerable wealth and settled on an estate in Bedfordshire. In 1773, he was appointed High Sheriff of Bedfordshire and supervision of the county jail became one of his responsibilities. He was shocked by the conditions he found there and visited others in England, where the situation was no better. Jailers were not salaried but lived off fees paid by prisoners for food, bedding and other facilities. This system meant that poorer prisoners lived in terrible conditions. Howard's concerns led to two 1774 parliamentary acts - one abolished jailers' fees, the other enforced improvements in the system leading to better prisoner health. Howard, however, felt that the acts were not strictly obeyed. In 1775, he embarked on a tour of prisons in Europe visiting Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, Flanders, some German states and Switzerland. Later, while examining Russian military hospitals, Howard contracted typhus in Kherson, Ukraine, and died there on this day in 1790. In 1866, the Howard League for Penal Reform was founded in his honour. There is a roundel depicting John Howard to the right on the main entrance to Wormwood Scrubs Prison and there is a statue in St Paul's Cathedral, near the entrance to the Crypt.

24 William Webb Ellis, Priest, Evangelical Divine, 1872*

¶ William Webb Ellis was born in Manchester in 1806. When his father died a few years later at war (Battle of Albuera in the Peninsular War, 1811) his mother moved to Rugby so that he could be educated free at the school there. He was good at cricket and in 1823 while playing football he caught the ball and started to run with it! This departure from the rules is commemorated at the school with a stone plaque. Whether or not this event was of significance in the formulation of the Laws of Rugby Union his name remains associated with the sport and the William Webb Ellis Cup is presented to the winners of the Rugby World Cup. After school he attended Oxford University and, after graduation in 1831, was ordained. He served his title at St George, Albermarle Street and later was Rector of St Clement Danes until 1855 when he became Rector of Magdalen Laver in Essex. He was an evangelical clergyman and was responsible for the building of a school in Magdalen Laver with funds raised from St George's Church, Albermarle Street. He died on this day in 1872 in France. He is buried at Menton in the Alpes-maritimes and has many memorials including a statue at Rugby School.

MICHAEL REDMAN

25* THE CONVERSION OF PAUL

¶ *In the Diocese of London this day should be observed as a **PRINCIPAL FEAST**.*

26 Dorothy Kerin, Visionary, 1963*

¶ Dorothy Kerin was born in 1889, in Walworth, south-east London. At the age of twenty-two, following years of illness principally from tuberculosis and its complications, and after two weeks in a state of near, if not total, coma, she was apparently miraculously and instantaneously restored to health. In 1912, she reported a powerfully numinous perithanatic (near death) experience, in which (she said) she met Jesus Christ, who gave her a commission, to return to the world and perform an important work for Him. In 1915 she entered spiritual direction under Dr Richard Langford-James, one of the few priests in the Church of England of that time who was well-versed

in mystical and ascetical theology. She lived in the vicarage at St Mark's, Bush Hill Park (in Enfield, north London), with him, his wife, and two elderly women, for 14 years. This was probably the period of her greatest mystical experiences, when according to Dorothy Musgrave Arnold, her early biographer, she experienced the phases of spiritual development classically described in the writings of St John of the Cross (*14 December*). At this time, during a period of deep prayer in St Mark's vicarage, she became the first Anglican known to have manifested the stigmata, the marks of the wounds of Christ on hands, feet, and side - a fact that was attested to by a number of respected witnesses but kept confidential by her wish until after her death. In 1929 DK opened her first residential "home of healing", St Raphael's, the subsequently enlarged complex later referred to as Chapel House, in Ealing, west London. She went on to found (in the 1940s) Burrswood healing centre in Kent (to which she added the Church of Christ the Healer in 1960) and whose work of healing and reconciliation continues.

STEPHEN HEARD

Sources: www.burrswood.org.uk/about_burrswood/our_history;

Bishop of London's sermon - 23 May 2012: <http://bit.ly/dorothykerin>

28* Thomas Aquinas, Priest, Philosopher, Teacher of the Faith, 1274

¶ St Thomas Aquinas attended the 40th Chapter meeting of the Dominican Order in London in 1263.

30* Charles, King and Martyr, 1649

¶ There are many churches and chapels dedicated to King Charles including chapels in St Mary-le-Strand and St Katharine Cree. There is a memorial at the Banqueting House in Whitehall recording the site of his execution at which William Juxon, Bishop of London (4 June), was present with the King. He handed his gloves to the bishop as he went to his death on this day in 1649, with the word 'remember'.

30 Joshua Watson, Philanthropist, Treasurer of the National Society, 1855*

¶ Joshua Watson was born on Tower Hill in the City of London 9 May 1771. Joshua became a wine merchant supported by his father, John and mother Dorothy. Joshua's brother, John, was Rector of Hackney for 44 years. In 1797 he married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Sikes, a banker in Mansion House Street. At the age of 21, Watson was made a partner. In 1811 he moved to Clapton, where he, and others, developed the Hackney Phalanx. That year the National Society for the Education of the Poor was formed following a meeting at his house. Over the next four decades some 17,000 schools were developed across England and Watson remained the Society's Treasurer until 1842. He retired from business in 1814 and was appointed, Treasurer of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK), and secretary of the relief fund for the German sufferers from the Napoleonic Wars. In 1817 he was responsible for forming the Church Building Society. This was quickly followed by a Royal Commission for church buildings issued under Lord Liverpool's government, and this led to the building of many churches, especially in the North of England. He went on to be Treasurer of the Clergy Orphan School and was instrumental in the founding King's College, London in 1828, the Additional Curates Society in 1837 and the Missionary College of St Augustine of Canterbury in 1845. He died on this day in 1855 in Clapton. Bishop Charles Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford, once said 'I look upon Joshua as the best layman in England.'

ROB WICKHAM

Source: *Joshua Watson 1771-1855*, A B Webster, SPCK 1954.

30 Bryan King, Priest, 1895*

¶ Bryan King was born in Liverpool in 1811. He was educated locally, at Shrewsbury and Brasenose College Oxford. After graduation he was ordained deacon in 1836 and priest in 1837 by Bishop Bagot of Oxford. He became the perpetual curate of St John, Bethnal Green. He was very conscious of the social requirements of his ministry but also was very involved in building more churches and schools in the area. After six years he moved to be Rector of St George-in-the-East where he remained for eighteen very difficult years. When in Oxford he followed the evangelical tradition but, persuaded by the preaching of Edward Pusey (16 September) of the centrality of the Eucharist, he had come to embrace the Oxford Movement in its early days in all its fullness. He served the poor and tried to introduce the beauty of Eucharistic worship at St George's. This eventually led to the riots in 1859 and 1860. Exhausted with broken health, Fr King was persuaded to withdraw from the parish, although the next rector was not appointed until 1863. Thirty years of peace and tranquility followed; first, three years in Bruges and then from 1863 he was Vicar of Avebury. There, over the next twenty years, he restored the church to its former beauty. During his last years he was unable to officiate and his youngest son became the curate. He died on this day in 1895. Weighed down by much suffering for the faith in which he believed he retained his humour and was never morose. Many loving tributes came from those who remembered him at St George-in-the East.

31 Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Evangelical Divine, 1892*

¶ Charles Spurgeon was born in Essex in 1834. Both his father and grand-father were Baptist Ministers. He followed in their footsteps and in 1852 he became minister of a chapel in Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Four years later aged just 22 became pastor of New Park Street Chapel in London, and subsequently became minister of the Metropolitan Tabernacle at Elephant and Castle. His skill and power as a preacher drew vast congregations, often numbering thousands. He also wrote prolifically, publishing his sermons and writing hymns. He became well known throughout the English-speaking world as an evangelist and teacher. He founded a Theological College in Norwood, which still exists, and which carries his name. He died on this day in 1892 and is buried in West Norwood Cemetery.

A N LINFIELD

February

- 1 *Brigid, Abbess of Kildare, c.525*
2 **THE PRESENTATION OF CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE (CANDLEMAS)**
3 Anskar, Archbishop of Hamburg, Missionary in Denmark and Sweden, 865
4 *Gilbert of Sempringham, Founder of the Gilbertine Order, 1189*
4* *William Weldon Champneys, Priest, Social Reformer 1875* +
4 *Manche Masemola, Martyr, 1960* +
6 *The Martyrs of Japan, 1597*
6* *Lincoln Stanhope Wainright, Priest, 1929* +
10* *The Shipwreck of Paul* +
10 *Scholastica, sister of Benedict, Abbess of Plombariola, c.543*
14 Cyril and Methodius, Missionaries to the Slavs, 869 and 885
14 *Valentine, Martyr at Rome, c.269*
15 *Sigfrid, Bishop, Apostle of Sweden, 1045*
15* *Thomas Bray, Priest, Founder of the SPCK and the SPG, 1730* +
17* *Janani Luwum, Archbishop of Uganda, Martyr, 1977* +
19* *Thomas Fowell Buxton, Social Reformer 1845* +
21* *Elizabeth Neale, Religious, Founder of the Community of the Holy Cross, 1901* +
23 Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, Martyr, c.155
23* *William Butterfield, Church Architect, 1900* +
25* *Christopher Wren, Scientist, Architect of St Paul's, 1723* +
26* *William Ralph Inge, Priest, Dean of St Paul's, 1954* +
27* *George Herbert, Priest, Poet, 1633* +

Alternative dates

Matthias may be celebrated on 24 February instead of 14 May.

Notes

*a London connection; +a note follows

4* *William Weldon Champneys, Priest, Social Reformer 1875*

¶ William Weldon Champneys was born in 1807 into a clerical family. A graduate of Oxford University he was ordained in 1830, serving his title at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, In 1837 he was appointed to Vicar of St Mary, Whitechapel and became one of the most effective slum priests of that time. He was an important innovator of pastoral methods with emphasis on education, the use of lay visitors and building new churches. He was very aware of the social needs of those around him and founded the Whitechapel Association to improve the conditions in the area. In 1860 he became Vicar of St Pancras and in 1867 Dean of Lichfield. He died in London, on this day in 1875.

JOHN ROOT

4 *Manche Masemola, Martyr, 1960*

¶ Manche Masemola, a young woman of the Pedi tribe, passed her short life in Sekhukhuneland, in the Transvaal. Her people were confined to reserved lands that were barren, and they worked hard to eke out a living there. For some decades German and then English missionaries had settled in the Transvaal, and in the early twentieth century there existed a Pedi Christian minority, widely viewed with anxiety and suspicion by others of the tribe who remained true to the faith of their predecessors. It is believed that Manche Masemola was born around 1913, in Marishane. She grew up with her parents, two older brothers, a younger sister, Mabule, and a cousin, Lucia. She did not go to school, but worked with her family on the land and at home. In 1919 Fr Augustine Moeka of the Anglican Community of the Resurrection had established a mission at Marishane, where the

chief was content to see missionaries of all churches live and work. It was with her cousin Lucia that Manche Masemola first heard Moeka preach. She wished to hear more, and began to attend classes twice a week. Fearful that she would leave them, or refuse to marry, her parents sought to discourage her. But she defied them. When their prohibitions failed she was beaten. On a number of occasions Manche Masemola remarked to Lucia and Moeka that she would die at their hands. Then, on or near 4 February 1928, her mother and father took her away to a lonely place and killed her. She was buried by a granite rock on a remote hillside. A few days later her younger sister, Mabule, became ill and then died at the nearby Jane Furse Mission Hospital. Mabula was buried beside her sister. In remembrance, their father planted euphorbia trees beside their graves. In 1935 a little group of Christians made a pilgrimage to the grave. Another followed in 1941; a third in 1949. In 1969 her mother was baptized into the church. In 1975 the name of Manche Masemola was added to the calendar of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa. Now, hundreds visit the site every August.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WEBSITE

6 Lincoln Stanhope Wainright, Priest, 1929*

¶ Lincoln Stanhope Wainright was born in 1847 in London. He was educated at Marlborough College and Wadham College, Oxford, graduating Bachelor of Arts in 1870. Ordination as Deacon followed in 1871 and Priest the following year. He initially served at St Peter, Devizes but after a year moved to St Peter, London Docks as Curate to the first Vicar, Fr Charles Fuge Lowder (9 September). There he remained for the next 56 years, becoming fourth Vicar in 1884, until his death in 1929. He worked tirelessly for the poor and outcast of the parish. During the Dock Strike in the 1880s it is said that as others were dinnerless he would go without his. His whole hearted devotion to Almighty God was the basis for his whole life; his daily 'power-house' being the Blessed Sacrament. It is said that at the time of his death, on this day in 1929, that 'Docklands was washed with tears because this tiny but indomitable figure, toothless, shabby, untiring, spendthrift of love, would not serve them on earth any more'. He is commemorated within St Peter's Church with a stained glass window and in 1961 a London County Council Blue Plaque was placed on the outside of the Clergy House in Wapping Lane.

10 The Shipwreck of Paul*

¶ The Shipwreck of St Paul is a feast-day, in Malta where one of the oldest churches in Valetta has this dedication. The story is told graphically in the 27th chapter of The Acts of The Apostles.

15 Thomas Bray, Priest, Founder of the SPCK and the SPG, 1730*

¶ Thomas Bray was Vicar of St Botolph, Aldgate from 1708 until 1722.

17 Janani Luwum, Archbishop of Uganda, Martyr, 1977*

¶ Janani Luwum is commemorated amongst the ten Twentieth Century Martyrs on the west front of Westminster Abbey.

23 William Butterfield, Church Architect, 1900*

¶ William Butterfield was born in the Strand, London in 1814. His father was a pious Non-Conformist and a director of the London Missionary Society. He was one of nine children and devoted to his older sister, Anne. She later married a High Churchman, Benjamin Starey, and this family had a great influence on Butterfield. He was educated at local schools and in 1831 he was apprenticed to a builder in Pimlico and then after two years he became a pupil of the architect, E L Blackburne, and a student member of the Architectural Society. In 1840 he established his own practice in Lincoln's Inn fields. He was drawn to the Cambridge Camden Society, founded in 1839

and now the Ecclesiological Society, by his intense sympathy with the Oxford Movement. Butterfield's biographer Paul Thompson (1971) wrote '*... that was the revival from which he drew his own religious inspiration*'. His first work was a Congregational Church in Bristol but then during the next forty years over an hundred churches were built, altered or restored in the characteristic Victorian Gothic style, at home and overseas. Amongst these are the parish churches of All Saints, Margaret Street; St Alban, Holborn (now restored after the war); St Augustine, Queen's Gate; St Mary, Brookfield and St Mary Magdalene, Enfield Chase in the Diocese of London. These are all excellent examples of how Butterfield's work promoted the spiritual life and so the Christian Faith. He died on this day in 1900 and is buried in the graveyard of All Hallows' Church, Tottenham . There is a Blue Plaque in his memory in Bedford Square but his churches, and his other buildings, are his real monuments.

Source: William Butterfield, Paul Thompson, Routledge and Kegan Paul plc London 1971

19* *Thomas Fowell Buxton, Social Reformer 1845*

¶ Thomas Buxton was born in 1786 in Castle Hedingham in Essex. His mother was a member of The Religious Society of Friends and although a member of the Church of England he became involved in the social reform movement led by the Quakers. Through his marriage to Hannah Gurney he became a partner in the Truman Brewery (which became Truman, Hanbury & Buxton) and he provided adult education for his workers. He helped raise money for the weavers of Spitalfields who were forced into poverty by the factory system. He provided financial support for Elizabeth Fry's (*12 October*) prison reform work and became a member of her 'Association for the Improvement of the Female Prisoners' in Newgate. Buxton was a Member of Parliament from 1818 to 1837. As an MP he worked for changes in prison conditions and criminal law and for the abolition of slavery. He also opposed capital punishment and pushed for its abolition – although unsuccessful the number of crimes punishable by death was reduced from more than two hundred to eight. The slave trade had been abolished in 1807, but Buxton worked for the abolishment of slavery itself. He helped found the 'Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery' (later the 'Anti-Slavery Society') in 1823. He took over as leader of the abolition movement in the House of Commons after William Wilberforce (*30 July*) retired in 1825. His efforts paid off in 1833 when slavery was officially abolished in the British Empire, but he went on to try and remove slavery worldwide, focusing on Africa. He was an early supporter of the Bible Society and the first Treasurer of the London City Mission. He died on this day in 1845 and is commemorated in Westminster Abbey and in the Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster.

ANDY RIDER

21* *Elizabeth Neale, Religious, Founder of the Community of the Holy Cross, 1901*

¶ Elizabeth Neale was born at Gestingthorpe in Essex in July 1822, the youngest sister of John Mason Neale, Priest and Hymnologist (1818-1866). The family moved innumerable times after the death of their father. Her widowed mother and her three young daughters eventually settled in Brighton. Elizabeth's home background was of a strict Calvinist regime. Later, under the influence of her brother she adopted a more Tractarian position and became involved in the work of St Paul, Brighton. This included parish visiting and the running of a small orphanage for girls. In 1857, when she was 35, Elizabeth was invited by Father Charles Lowder (*9 September*) to establish a sisterhood based on St George in the East to assist the clergy with the social work of the parish. The Community of the Holy Cross was founded in what became the parish of St Peter, London Docks. Elizabeth referred to it as a 'wild . . . district', containing physical risk and the horror of degradation. An orphanage and House of Mercy were founded and the Sisters soon won respect especially for the care they showed during the cholera epidemic in 1866. The Community worked in the parish for 76 years until 1933 by which time the Mother House had moved to Sussex. Elizabeth Neale relinquished her role as Superior in 1896 because of failing health and died five years later on this day in 1901. She will be remembered as a pioneer in the development of religious orders for women in the Anglican tradition and for her formidable faith.

MARY JULIAN SR CHC

25* *Christopher Wren, Scientist, Architect of St Paul's, 1723*

¶ Christopher Wren was born at East Knoyle, Wiltshire on 20 October 1632. The son of a clergyman, who became Dean of Windsor, Wren was educated at Wadham College, Oxford where he conducted scientific experiments and became a Fellow of All Souls' College in 1653. He held two professorships of astronomy at Gresham College, London and at Oxford. He played an important role in the foundation of The Royal Society and became President in 1680. In 1661 Charles II invited him to become Assistant to the Surveyor General of the King's Works, a post he succeeded to in 1669. He was principal architect in the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire of 1666 designing many churches, including St Paul's Cathedral, livery halls, the Sheldonian Theatre in Oxford and the Royal Hospitals at Chelsea and Greenwich. He was a Member of Parliament for Old Windsor and died on this day in 1723. On his grave the stone in the Crypt of St Paul's Cathedral bears the words *...si monumentum requiris, circumspice* (...if you seek his monument, look around you).

DAVID MEARA

26* *William Ralph Inge, Priest, Dean of St Paul's, 1954*

¶ William Ralph Inge was born 6 June 1860 in Crayke, Yorkshire. After education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, Inge returned to his alma mater as Assistant Master at Eton in 1884. The year 1888 marked the beginning of Inge's twin paths of scholar and churchman as he was elected Fellow and Tutor at Hertford College, Oxford, and ordained Deacon in the Church of England. His early work at Oxford centred on Christian mysticism, and his Bampton Lectures on the same theme were published in 1899. Inge remained at Oxford until 1905, when he became Vicar of All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge*. In 1907 Inge was installed as Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity and Fellow of Jesus College at Cambridge, where he taught until becoming Dean of St Paul's Cathedral in 1911. He retired in 1934 to a life of writing and study. He died on this day in 1954.

Source: www.ccel.org (abbreviated).

*Now, the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God and All Saints, Ennismore Gardens.

27* *George Herbert, Priest, Poet, 1633*

¶ George Herbert was educated at Westminster School and is commemorated in a stained-glass window in Westminster Abbey.

March

- 1 David, Bishop of Menevia, Patron of Wales, c.601
1* *Thomas White, Priest, Benefactor, 1624* +
2 Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, Missionary, 672
7 Perpetua, Felicity and their Companions, Martyrs at Carthage, 203
7* *Daniel Greatorex, Priest, Social Reformer, 1901* +
8 Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln, 1910
8 *Felix, Bishop, Apostle to the East Angles, 647*
8* *Geoffrey Studdert Kennedy, Priest, Poet, 1929* +
17 Patrick, Bishop, Missionary, Patron of Ireland, c.460
17* *Henry Scott Holland, Priest, 1918* +
18 *Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem, Teacher of the Faith, 386*
19 **Joseph of Nazareth**
20 Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, Missionary, 687
21 Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Reformation Martyr, 1556
24 *Paul Courturier, Priest, Ecumenist, Peacemaker, 1958*
24 *Walter Hilton of Thurgarton, Augustinian Canon, Mystic, 1396*
24* *Oscar Romero, Archbishop of San Salvador, Martyr, 1980* +
25 **THE ANNUNCIATION OF OUR LORD TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY**
26* *Harriet Monsell, Founder of the Community of St John the Baptist, 1883*
28* *Arthur Henry Stanton, Priest, Social Reformer, 1913* +
31* *John Donne, Priest, Dean of St Paul's, Poet, 1631* +

Alternative dates

Chad may be celebrated with Cedd on 26 October instead of 2 March.

Cuthbert may be celebrated on 4 September instead of 20 March.

Notes

*a London connection; +a note follows

1* *Thomas White, Priest, Benefactor, 1624*

¶ Thomas White was born about 1550 in Bristol. He graduated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1566. In 1573 he was ordained and became a noted preacher. He was appointed to be Vicar of St Dunstan-in-the-West in 1575 and then in 1591 he became a canon, first of Christ Church, Oxford in 1591, and of Windsor in 1593. He died on 1 March 1624, and was buried in the chancel of St Dunstan-in-the-West. After his death the University of Oxford honoured his memory by the creation of White's Professorship in Moral Philosophy, now attached to a fellowship of Corpus Christi College. His chief bequest was for the purchase of premises 'fit to make a college for a corporation of all the clergy within London and the suburbs thereof; as also for a convenient house or place fast by, to make a convenient almshouse for twenty persons'. The College is known as Sion College. The almshouse closed in the late 1800s. In 1876 the members of Sion College caused a memorial to Thomas White to be established in St Dunstan-in-the-West.

7* *Daniel Greatorex, Priest, Social Reformer, 1901*

¶ Daniel Greatorex was born in 1829 in Cumbria and studied for ordination at St Bees' College. After ordination he served his title in St Mary, Bilston in the Diocese of Lichfield. He moved to London in 1862 as Chaplain to St Paul's Church in Dock Street, Stepney, becoming Vicar once the parish was legally assigned. He was a convinced Evangelical and was not supportive of the Anglo-Catholic movement but he had a definite desire to improve the social conditions of his parishioners. Over the next 35 years he applied his prodigious energies to the people of his parish, both seamen and others, initiating an astonishing range of projects as well as maintaining the normal routines and building up the congregation. Schooling for the children of the parish was a

prime concern which led to the formation of St Paul's Primary school. Infant nurseries were established and special care for the orphans of seamen (Clothed Scholars). He had not been to university but was awarded a Lambeth Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1876 by Archbishop Longley. He was an intrepid traveller and collector of bibles, natural history specimens and exotic weapons. He was forced to retire when he suffered a stroke in 1897. He married Margaret Doyle whom he had known for years as a Clothed Scholar, pupil, teacher and headmistress of the school. They retired to Dover and he died four years later on this day in 1901. He is commemorated with a plaque in St Paul's Church.

8 Geoffrey Studdert Kennedy, Priest, Poet, 1929*

¶ Studdert Kennedy won the Military Cross at Messines Ridge after running into no man's land to help the wounded during an attack on the German frontline. After the First World War, based at St Edmund, King and Martyr, Lombard Street in the City of London, he became a writer and regular preacher.

17 Henry Scott Holland, Priest, 1918*

¶ Henry Scott Holland was born near Ledbury in 1847. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford graduating in 1870. He became a tutor at Christ Church Oxford in 1872 and was ordained deacon the same year, and a priest in 1874. He came under the influence of Liddon and as a result the 'preacher in him outran the philosopher'. In 1884 he was appointed to a canonry at St Paul's. As well as enhancing the preaching power of the chapter, with his interest in social justice he was involved in the formation of the Christian Social Union and editor of its journal, *Commonwealth*. In 1910 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford a position he held until his death on this day in 1918. He is buried in the graveyard of All Saints, Cuddesdon.

24 St Oscar Romero, Archbishop of San Salvador, Martyr, 1980*

¶ Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez was remembered the day after his death in Canterbury Cathedral during the Enthronement of Archbishop Robert Runcie. He is commemorated amongst the ten Twentieth Century Martyrs on the west front of Westminster Abbey and on the screen at the head of the Nave in St Alban's Abbey; he was beatified by the Roman Catholic Church in May 2015, and canonized in October 2018.

28 Arthur Henry Stanton, Priest, Social Reformer, 1913*

¶ Arthur Henry Stanton was born into a well-known Gloucestershire family in 1839. He was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Oxford where he was influenced by the great leaders of the Catholic Revival in the Church of England. After graduation he spent six months at Cuddesdon Theological College under Edward King (*8 March*) and spent his vacations at St Alban, Holborn in London. It was here that he served his title after being made deacon in 1862. He was ordained priest in 1864 and he remained in Holborn for more than fifty years. He became one of the most influential priests of his day. A man of private means he supported himself financially whilst living very modestly in the St Alban's Clergy House. He gave generously to support the work of the church and the poor. He was an outstanding preacher. He died on this day in 1913, after a short illness. His funeral attracted large numbers of grateful people. His remains were interred in the St Alban's Burial Ground at Brookwood cemetery.

HOWARD LEVETT/R W WALKER

31 John Donne, Priest, Dean of St Paul's, Poet, 1631*

¶ In the Diocese of London John Donne will be observed as a Lesser Festival.

¶ John Donne was Vicar of St Dunstan-in-the-West from 1624 until his death in 1631.

¶ He is commemorated both inside St Paul's Cathedral and outside with a bust in the new South Garden (2012).

April

- 1* *Frederick Denison Maurice, Priest, Teacher of the Faith, 1872* +
4 *Martin Luther King, Pastor, Civil Rights Leader, Martyr, 1968* +
9* *Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Lutheran Pastor, Martyr, 1945* +
10* William Law, Priest, Spiritual Writer, 1761 +
10 *William of Ockham, Friar, Philosopher, Teacher of the Faith, 1347*
11 *George Augustus Selwyn, first Bishop of New Zealand, 1878*
14* *George Frederick Handel, Church Musician, Composer, 1759* +
16* *Isabella Gilmore, Deaconess, 1923*
19* Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, Martyr, 1012 +
21 Anselm, Abbot of Le Bec, Archbishop of Canterbury, Teacher of the Faith, 1109
23 **George, Martyr, Patron of England, c.304**
24* **Mellitus, Bishop of London, first Bishop at St Paul's, 624** +
24 *The Seven Martyrs of the Melanesian Brotherhood, Solomon Islands, 2003*
25 **Mark the Evangelist**
26* *Nathaniel Woodard, Priest, Educationalist, Founder of the Woodard Schools, 1891* +
27* *Christina Rossetti, Poet, 1894* +
28 *Peter Chanel, Missionary in the South Pacific, Martyr, 1841*
29 Catherine of Siena, Teacher of the Faith, 1380
30* **Erkenwald, Bishop of London, 693** +
30 *Pandita Mary Ramabai, Translator of the Scriptures, 1922*

Notes

*a London connection; +a note follows

1* *Frederick Denison Maurice, Priest, Teacher of the Faith, 1872*

¶ Frederick Maurice was educated in Cambridge and Oxford became an Anglican in his twenties and was then ordained in 1834. He was Chaplain at Guy's Hospital and Lincoln's Inn and the incumbent of St Peter, Vere Street from 1860-69.

¶ His radicalism was revealed in his attack on traditional concepts of hell in *Theological Essays*, which cost him his Professorship at King's College, London, in 1853. In 1866, however, he was given a chair in Cambridge, which he held until his death on this day in 1872.

4 *Martin Luther King, Pastor, Civil Rights Leader, Martyr, 1968*

¶ Martin Luther King Jr, was born on 15 January 1929. His father was the minister of the Ebenezer Baptist church in Atlanta, Georgia. It was this vibrant and confident tradition of African-American Christianity that fashioned King's childhood, inspired his sense of identity and purpose, and sustained his great convictions. As a little boy, he saw for himself the violence of racial hatred, and the oppression of African Americans at every turn in their daily lives. At the age of fifteen he entered Morehouse College in Atlanta. Then he travelled on to Crozier Theological College in the north of the country. Here he met students from all backgrounds, and matured in the company of his peers, cultivating his gifts for intellectual life and finding a new breadth of experience. He was ordained. In the 1950s African-American communities were becoming increasingly vocal against racial segregation and persecution, drawing on what was already a rich tradition of protest against oppression, and now transforming it into a new, campaigning force for change. Martin Luther King's first church was Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, in Alabama. As a leading light in the community he was soon drawn into a demonstration against segregation on the city's bus Services. It was brilliantly successful. King soon formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and pressed ahead in his fight for justice. The cost that he and his own family paid for his new work was all too evident; there were death threats and bombs. Police harassment and imprisonment lay ahead.

4 Martin Luther King, Pastor, Civil Rights Leader, Martyr, 1968 (continued)

¶ King's prophetic vision combined an explicitly Christian language of freedom and justice with an appeal to American democracy. Peaceful protests would affirm the dignity of African-Americans and embarrass their oppressors before the eyes of the world. His approach was essentially Gandhian. Violence bred violence only. Love must reply to hate. In a federal society the southern states of America enjoyed great freedom to legislate for themselves. But the central government in Washington also had the power - if the will existed - to overrule and overturn their decisions in the name of the nation. The Civil Rights Movement was both regional and national. In August 1963 there occurred a massive public march on Washington, perhaps the greatest statement made by the movement. A civil rights act was passed by congress on 2 July 1964; other acts framed to advance or protect the political rights of African American citizens followed. In 1967 Martin Luther King Jr was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. But the violence that had always pursued him would soon claim him. Only a year later, on 4 April 1968, he was shot dead in Memphis. He was thirty-nine years old. Today he is widely celebrated as one of the great prophetic leaders of the later twentieth century, and his name still inspires those who follow his call for Justice.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WEBSITE

9 Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Lutheran Pastor, Martyr, 1945*

¶ In the autumn of 1933 Dietrich Bonhoeffer began a two-year appointment as a pastor of two German-speaking Protestant churches in London: the German Evangelical Church in Sydenham and the German Reformed Church of St Paul, Whitechapel.

¶ The Diocese of Berlin is linked to the Diocese of London.

¶ He is commemorated amongst the ten Twentieth Century Martyrs on the west front of Westminster Abbey.

10 William Law, Priest, Spiritual Writer, 1761*

¶ William Law is said to have been a curate in London living in Putney.

14 George Frederick Handel, Church Musician, Composer, 1759*

¶ Handel was born in Halle, in Upper Saxony, in 1685. He began his musical career as a church organist but his dramatic gifts were better suited to opera. After a fruitful and formative few years in Italy, he settled in London, where he enjoyed royal patronage. He wrote forty operas and twenty oratorios, as well as over a hundred cantatas and much instrumental and orchestral music. He is best known for Messiah, and his Water Music and Music for the Royal Fireworks. He lived in Brook Street and worshipped regularly at St George, Hanover Square. He maintained his musical and Christian commitment through strokes, financial collapses and blindness. He was a great philanthropist, conducting many performances of Messiah in aid of Thomas Coram's Foundling Hospital, and leaving them a score of the work in his will, so as further to endow their charitable work. Handel was a devout Christian, whose works betray a profound theology. He was ecumenical – a Lutheran who was happy to write music for Roman Catholic and Anglican worship. In an age where Deism was divorcing God from the sphere of history, he, by his oratorios, insisted on history being a realm in which God was active and revelatory. He had a profound theology of the Cross, with many of his operas and oratorios centering on the liberating power of a self-sacrificial giving up rights. And he had an unflinching conviction of the ontological priority of peace, expressed narratively and musically. His Chandos and Coronation anthems have adorned Anglican worship ever since. He died on this day in 1759.

MICHAEL LLOYD

19* Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, Martyr, 1012

¶ Alphege was brutally murdered by his captors at a site in Greenwich on this day in the year 1012, reputedly now the site of the Church of St Alphege.

24* Mellitus, Bishop of London, first Bishop at St Paul's, 624



¶ In the Diocese of London this day should be observed as a **Festival**.

¶ St Mellitus College, founded in 2007, is one of the largest Theological Colleges in the Church of England.

26* Nathaniel Woodard, Priest, Educationalist, Founder of the Woodard Schools, 1891

¶ Nathaniel Woodard was born in Essex in 1811, the ninth of twelve children to a farming family. He was educated by his mother, Mary, a pious and devout woman and he was grounded in a strong evangelical Christian faith. When aged 23 he entered Magdalen Hall (later Hertford College), Oxford and while there was drawn to the tenets of the Tractarian Movement. He married in 1836 and thus his graduation was delayed until 1840. The following year he was ordained by Bishop Blomfield, Bishop of London (1828-1856), and served his title at St Bartholomew, Bethnal Green. His Tractarian approach, particularly with regard to confession and absolution, led to a complaint to the Bishop who although sympathetic and understanding felt it best to move him to another parish, St James, Clapton. In 1846 he moved to St Mary's, Shoreham in the Diocese of Chichester which is where he launched his life's work in education. After a year he began his first school in the vicarage and he went on to found 10 schools by the time he died in 1891, overseen by the Society of St Mary and St Nicholas of which Nathaniel was the Senior Provost. In 1870 he was appointed a Canon of Manchester Cathedral, becoming Sub-Dean in 1881. Also in 1870 he was recognised by his university with a doctorate. He died on 25 April 1891 and he is buried in Lancing College Chapel where there is a fine memorial designed by Temple Moore. However his lasting memorial is in the schools of the Woodard Corporation, the successor of the Society of St Mary and St Nicholas, and the second largest educational provider after the state. Currently there are 45 schools with 30,000 pupils who benefit from excellence in academic teaching with good pastoral care and a wide range of extra-curricular activities all undergirded by a strong Christian ethos in the Anglican tradition. This ethos has been adopted by three schools in the Diocese of London and are designated *Affiliated Schools (maintained)* by the Woodard Corporation: they are Bishop Stopford* School, Enfield; The St Marylebone Church of England School and the Wren Academy, North Finchley.

*Bishop of London 1961-1973

Source – In Search of Nathaniel Woodard – Victorian Founder of Schools by David Gibbs, Phillimore, Andover, 2011

27* Christina Rossetti, Poet, 1894

¶ Christina Rossetti was born in Hallam Street in the parish of St Marylebone and became deeply interested in the Anglo-Catholic aspects of the Church of England when aged 14.

30* Erkenwald, Bishop of London, 693



¶ In the Diocese of London this day should be observed as a **Festival**.

¶ Erkenwald was born at Lindsey, and was supposedly of royal ancestry. He gave up his share of family money to help establish Benedictine Abbeys at Chertsey in Surrey and at Barking. His sister, Ethelburga, was Abbess of Barking, and he served as Abbot of Chertsey. In 675, Erkenwald became the Bishop of London, the choice of Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury. While bishop, he contributed to King Ine of Wessex's law code, and is mentioned specifically in the code as a contributor. Erkenwald died in 693 and his remains were buried in Old St Paul's Cathedral. His grave was a popular place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages, and was destroyed together with a number of other tombs in the cathedral during the Great Fire of London.

The definitive work describing Erkenwald is *The Saint of London: The Life and Miracles of St Erkenwald: Text and Translation* by E. Gordon Whatley which was published in 1989 by Medieval & Renaissance Texts & Studies. It contains this English translation of a mediaeval antiphon for the feast day:

*O thou illustrious glory of our city,
Our shepherd and blessed father Erkenwald, light of London,
Thou who beyond the stars rejoices to gaze upon God eternally,
Look down on us, as we in gladness keep thy joyful feast day,
And grant us to share with thee in the life that never ends.*

May

- 1 Philip and James, Apostles**
2 Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, Teacher of the Faith, 373
4 English Saints and Martyrs of the Reformation Era
4* *John Houghton and his Companions, Carthusian Martyrs, 1535* +
7* *George Lansbury, Social Reformer, 1940* +
8 Julian of Norwich, Spiritual Writer, c.1417
10* *Richard Wilson, Priest, Social Reformer, 1927* +
12* *Gregory Dix, Priest, Monk, Scholar, 1952* +
13* *Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, Social Reformer, 1809* +
14 Matthias the Apostle
16 *Caroline Chisholm, Social Reformer, 1877*
19* Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, Restorer of Monastic Life, 988 +
20 Alcuin of York, Deacon, Abbot of Tours, 804
21 *Helena, Protector of the Holy Places, 330*
22* *Restitutus. Bishop of London, 4th Century* +
24* John and Charles Wesley, Evangelists, Hymn Writers, 1791 and 1788 +
25* The Venerable Bede, Monk at Jarrow, Scholar, Historian, 735
25 *Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, 709* +
26 Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury, 605
26 *John Calvin, Reformer, 1564*
26 *Philip Neri, Founder of the Oratorians, Spiritual Guide, 1595*
28 *Lanfranc, Prior of Le Bec, Archbishop of Canterbury, Scholar, 1089*
29* *Percy Dearmer, Priest, Liturgist, Hymnologist, 1936* +
30* Josephine Butler, Social Reformer, 1906 +
30 *Joan of Arc, Visionary, 1431*
30 *Apolo Kivebulaya, Priest, Evangelist in Central Africa, 1933*
31 The Visit of the Blessed Virgin Mary to Elizabeth

Alternative dates

Matthias may be celebrated on 24 February instead of 14 May.

The Visit of the Blessed Virgin Mary to Elizabeth may be celebrated on 2 July instead of 31 May.

Notes

*a London connection; +a note follows

4* *John Houghton and his Companions, Martyrs, 1535*

¶ John Houghton was probably born in Essex in 1486 and was thought to be a graduate of Cambridge University. He joined the Carthusian Order at The London Charterhouse in 1515, becoming Sacristan in 1523 and Procurator in 1526. He was appointed Prior of Beauvale Charterhouse in Nottinghamshire in 1531, returning to London as Prior later that year. The members of The London Charterhouse could not accept Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy of 1534 and after a long period of interrogation the Prior, Dom John Houghton, together with the Priors of Beauvale (Dom Robert Lawrence) and Axholme (Dom Augustine Webster) who were visiting London at the time, were arrested and tried. They were falsely found guilty of treason and were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. This was carried out at Tyburn on this day in 1535 together with the martyrdom of Fr Richard Reynolds, a Brigittine Monk from Syon and Fr John Hale, the Rector of Isleworth. The three Carthusian Priors were canonised by the Roman Catholic Church in 1970.

JAMES THOMSON

7* *George Lansbury, Social Reformer, 1940*

¶ Born in Suffolk in 1859, Lansbury and his family settled in East London where he was greatly influenced by Fenwick Kitto, Vicar of Whitechapel. He married a fellow Sunday school teacher, Bessie Brine and after a disastrous time in Australia they settled in Bow where for the rest of his life he was active in local politics. One of the first working class Guardians of the Poor; a Poplar Borough Councillor; Mayor of Poplar twice; MP for Bow and Bromley from 1910-12 (when he resigned to fight a by election on women's suffrage – and lost!); founder of the Daily Herald; MP again from 1922 to 1940; leader of the 'Poplar Rates Strike' when 30 Councillors went to gaol in defence of the local community; a member of the second Labour government in 1929-31 and at the age of 73 elected leader of the Labour Party in 1931. He resigned the leadership in 1935 because of his pacifist beliefs and travelled the world trying to avert War, meeting Roosevelt, Hitler and Mussolini among others. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Throughout his career he remained rooted in his community, refusing to move from his Bow Road house, which was ever open to local people. He rejected all privileges and travelled everywhere on public transport. He became disillusioned with the church for a while in his thirties, but came back to active membership about 1902 (influenced by, among others, Bishop Cosmo Lang of Stepney) and from then on was a committed member of St Mary's Church in Bow until his death. He was resolutely open about his Christian Faith being the basis of his politics and was one of the most loved of British politicians. He died on this day in 1940. His funeral was held in the church where a commemorative plaque was unveiled in 2011, by his grand-daughter Angela, a well-known actress.

THE LATE MICHAEL PEET

10* *Richard Wilson, Priest, Social Reformer, 1927*

¶ Richard Wilson was born in 1856. A forebear was Daniel Wilson (1778-1858), a former Vicar of St Mary, Islington and founder of the Islington Clerical Conference, who became Bishop of Calcutta. Richard was educated at Brighton College, Trinity College, Cambridge and Ely Theological College. Following ordination in 1880 he served his title at Holy Trinity Haddenham in the Diocese of Ely. After three years he became Assistant Priest and then Parish Priest of St Augustine, Settles Street in Whitechapel where he served for 44 years until his death on this day in 1927. Father Wilson's ministry, like so many others, provided daily all sorts of welfare and service to others set in the context of living the Gospel with the worship of God. In loving people he did not differentiate on grounds of race, religion, class or morality. He was much appreciated by the large Jewish community in his parish. When he died a tribute appeared in *The Jewish Chronicle*. Basil Henriques wrote:

I have met none who loved his fellow creatures as he knew how to love them. He lived the life of a Christian saint. How we all loved him, and how happy did our love make him. I write as I come back from a crowded service at St Augustine's where many a Jew and Jewess had given up their midday luncheon hour to pay their last sorrowing respect for him, who, though of another creed, had taught all who knew him the beauty of holiness.

Father Wilson was also known as the Hoppers' Parson, having bought an old building which was a public house to become a hospital for the care of the large numbers of hop pickers and their children in Five Oak Green in Kent. Since it ceased to be a hospital in 1960 it has been used for a holiday home for those from East London. Fr Wilson was buried in the St Augustine's section of the East London Cemetery in Plaistow.

BROOKE LUNN

12* *Gregory Dix, Priest, Monk, Scholar, 1952*

¶ Gregory Dix was born in Woolwich and educated at Westminster School.

13 Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, Social Reformer, 1809*



¶ Beilby Porteus was born in 1731 in York. He was educated in that City and at Christ's College, Cambridge where, in 1759, he was awarded the Seatonian Prize for his still remembered poem *Death: A Poetical Essay*. He was ordained priest in 1757 and five years later appointed Chaplain to Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, a position he held for six years. It was during this time that he was very aware of the conditions of the enslaved Africans in America and the West Indies. In 1767 he moved to be Rector of Lambeth, and in 1769 Chaplain to King George III. In 1776 he became Master of the Hospital of St Cross in Winchester before being consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1777. Renowned as a popular preacher and scholar he achieved public attention in 1783 when he delivered a sermon criticising the church's role in ignoring the plight of slaves in Barbados. From then he energetically supported the work of William Wilberforce (30 July) and other abolitionists. In 1787 he was translated to London where he served until his death on this day in 1809. His concern for social justice is his lasting memorial. A diocesan charity bears his name.

19 Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, Restorer of Monastic Life, 988*



¶ Dunstan was for a short period Bishop of London in 958.

22 Restitutus, Bishop of London, 4th century*



¶ The documentation of the Romano-British Bishops of London is wanting apart from scant information about Restitutus. He attended the Council of Arles, with two other British bishops, in 314. The Council which had been called by Emperor Constantine the Great, formally condemned the heresy of Donatism. Restitutus may also have attended the first Council of Nicaea (the first Ecumenical Council) in 325.

24 John and Charles Wesley, Evangelists, Hymn Writers, 1791 and 1788*

¶ John Wesley entered Holy Orders following a religious experience on this day in 1738 in Aldersgate having attended Evensong in St Paul's Cathedral.

25 Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, 709*

¶ A church in Upper Edmonton is dedicated to St Aldhelm.

29* Percy Dearmer, Priest, Liturgist, Hymnologist, 1936

¶ Percy Dearmer, born in 1867, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. Ordained priest in 1892 he developed a great interest in both the liturgy and music of the church. He will be best remembered for *The Parson's Handbook* and his hymn books working with Ralph Vaughan Williams and Martin Shaw, *The English Hymnal* (1906) and *Songs of Praise* (1925). He was Vicar of St Mary, Primrose Hill for almost fifteen years and from 1916 had no particular ecclesiastical position, serving as a Forces Chaplain in the war and then concentrating on writing and social reform, being an avowed socialist. In 1919 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical Art at King's College, London and in 1931 he was appointed a Canon of Westminster. He died on this day in 1936 and his remains are interred in the Great Cloister at Westminster Abbey.

PETER HODGE

30* Josephine Butler, Social Reformer, 1906

¶ Josephine Butler is commemorated by a 'Blue Plaque' on 8 North View, Wimbledon Common, where she lived in the 1890s, and in the windows of St Olave's Church in the City. Her papers are housed in The Women's Library at The London School of Economics.

June

- 1 Justin, Martyr at Rome, c.165
3 *The Martyrs of Uganda, 1885-87 and 1977*
4 *Petroc, Abbot of Padstow, 6th century*
4* *William Juxon, Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663* +
5 Boniface (Wynfrith) of Crediton, Bishop, Apostle of Germany, Martyr, 754
6 *Ini Kopuria, Founder of the Melanesian Brotherhood, 1945*
8* Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Nonjuror, Hymn Writer, 1711 +
9 Columba, Abbot of Iona, Missionary, 597
9 *Ephrem of Syria, Deacon, Hymn Writer, Teacher of the Faith, 373*
11 **Barnabas the Apostle**
14 *Richard Baxter, Puritan Divine, 1691*
15* *Evelyn Underhill, Spiritual Writer, 1941*+
16 Richard, Bishop of Chichester, 1253
16 *Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, Philosopher, 1752*
17* *Samuel and Henrietta Barnett, Social Reformers, 1913 and 1936* +
18 *Bernard Mizeki, Apostle of the MaShona, Martyr, 1896*
19 *Sundar Singh of India, Sadhu (holy man), Evangelist, Teacher of the Faith, 1929*
22 Alban, first Martyr of Britain, c.250
23 Etheldreda, Abbess of Ely, c.678
24 **The Birth of John the Baptist**
27 *Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria, Teacher of the Faith, 444*
28 Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, Teacher of the Faith, c.200
29 **Peter and Paul, Apostles**

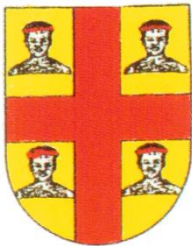
Alternative dates

Peter the Apostle may be celebrated alone, without **Paul**, on 29 June.

Notes

*a London connection; +a note follows

4* *William Juxon, Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663*



¶ William Juxon was born in Chichester in 1582. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St John's College, Oxford. When ordained he became Vicar of St Giles Church in Oxford. In 1627 he became Dean of Worcester and in 1633 was consecrated Bishop of London. As Chaplain to King Charles I (*30 January*) he attended him on the scaffold in 1649 to administer the last rites. Then, deprived of his bishopric, Juxon retired to Gloucestershire. At the Restoration he became Archbishop of Canterbury and officiated at the Coronation of Charles II. He was responsible for the restoration of Lambeth Palace. He died on this day in 1663.

8* Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Nonjuror, Hymn Writer, 1711

¶ Thomas Ken was ordained priest in 1662 and given the living of Little Easton in Essex where he introduced the daily office.

¶ Thomas and six bishops were imprisoned in the Tower of London on this day in 1688.

15 Evelyn Underhill, Spiritual Writer, 1941*

¶ Evelyn Underhill was born in 1875 and educated at home and for three years at a private school in Wolverhampton.

¶ She entered King's College London, to read history and botany.

¶ She also became deeply interested in the Greek Orthodox Church and joined the Fellowship of St Alban and St Sergius. She died on this day in 1941, and is buried in the graveyard of Hampstead Parish Church.

17 Samuel and Henrietta Barnett, Social Reformers, 1913 and 1936*

¶ Samuel Augustus Barnett founded Toynbee Hall in 1884.

¶ Henrietta, associated with the Hampstead area of north-west London, conceived the idea of the model housing development of Hampstead Garden Suburb in 1904.

July

- 1* *Henry, John, and Henry Venn the Younger, Priests, Evangelical Divines, 1797, 1813 and 1873*
- 1* *The Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643-1660* †
- 3 Thomas the Apostle**
- 6* *Thomas More, Scholar, and John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Reformation Martyrs, 1535*
- 6* *Granville Sharp, Social Reformer, 1813* †
- 7* *Henry Compton, Bishop of London, 1713* †
- 11 Benedict of Nursia, Abbot of Monte Cassino, Father of Western Monasticism, c.550
- 14 John Keble, Priest, Tractarian, Poet, 1866
- 15 Swithun, Bishop of Winchester, c.862
- 15 *Bonaventure, Friar, Bishop, Teacher of the Faith, 1274*
- 16 *Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, 1099*
- 16* *The Studd Brothers, Charles Thomas, George Brown and John Edward Kynaston, Missionaries in China, Cricketers, 1931, 1945, 1944* †
- 18* *Elizabeth Ferard, first Deaconess of the Church of England, Founder of the Community of St Andrew, 1883*
- 18* *Elizabeth Feodorovna of Russia (Grand Duchess Elizabeth) Religious, Martyr, 1918* †
- 19 Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa, and his sister Macrina, Deaconess, Teachers of the Faith, c.394 and c.379
- 20 *Margaret of Antioch, Martyr, 4th century*
- 20 *Bartolomé de las Casas, Apostle to the Indies, 1566*
- 22 Mary Magdalene**
- 23 *Bridget of Sweden, Abbess of Vadstena, 1373*
- 25 James the Apostle**
- 26 Anne and Joachim, Parents of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- 27* *Brooke Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham, Teacher of the Faith, 1901*
- 29 Mary, Martha and Lazarus, Companions of our Lord
- 28* *St John Beverley Groser, Priest, Social Reformer, 1966*
- 30* William Wilberforce, Social Reformer, Olaudah Equiano and Thomas Clarkson: Anti-Slavery Campaigners, 1833, 1797, 1846 †
- 31 *Ignatius of Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus, 1556*

Alternative dates

The Visit of the Blessed Virgin Mary to Elizabeth may be celebrated on 2 July instead of **Thomas the Apostle** may be celebrated on 21 December instead of 3 July. [31 May.
Thomas Becket may be celebrated on 7 July instead of 29 December.

Notes

*a London connection; †a note follows

1* *The Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643-1660*

¶ The Westminster Assembly of Divines was a council of theologians (or *divines*) and members of the English Parliament appointed to restructure the Church of England beginning in 1643. It was formed during the lead up to the First English Civil War by the Long Parliament. The Long Parliament was influenced by Puritanism, a religious movement which sought to further reform the church. They were opposed to the religious policies of King Charles I (*30 January*) and William Laud (*10 January*), Archbishop of Canterbury. As part of a military alliance with Scotland, Parliament agreed that the outcome of the Assembly would bring the English Church into closer conformity with the Church of Scotland. The Scottish Church was governed by a system of elected assemblies of elders called Presbyterianism, rather than rule by bishops,

called Episcopalianism. Scottish commissioners attended and advised the Assembly as part of the agreement. The Assembly met for between ten and seventeen years (1643 until sometime between 1653 and 1660). It produced a new Form of Church Government, a Confession of Faith or statement of belief, two catechisms or manuals for religious instruction (Shorter and Larger), and a liturgical manual for the Churches of England and Scotland.

WIKIPEDIA

¶ The Assembly's first meeting was in the Henry VII Lady Chapel of Westminster Abbey on July 1, 1643. It later moved to the Jerusalem Chamber. It met 1,163 times between 1643 and 1649, and was never formally dissolved by Parliament. The first task given to the Assembly was revision of the Thirty-Nine Articles. The first ten weeks of the Assembly were expended in debating the first fifteen of the Articles. From 1643 it worked on the Confession, Catechisms, and Directory of Public Worship. During the Interregnum, it also met for judicial matters to examine ministers who presented themselves for ordination or induction into vacant charges. The Assembly was composed of divines (ministers and theologians from across the country), Commons, Lords, and Scottish divines and elders, some of the most significant religious figures of the 1640s and 1650s.

LEE GATISS

6* *Granville Sharp, Social Reformer, 1813*

¶ Granville Sharp, biblical scholar, classicist, musician and slavery abolitionist, was born at Durham in 1735, the ninth son of a priest. He was educated at Durham School and then travelled to London where he was apprenticed to a draper. After seven years he became clerk in the Ordnance Office at the Tower of London. During this time he taught himself Hebrew and Greek. Granville's interest in the abolition of slavery may have started when he championed a slave being tended by his brother William for injuries inflicted by his owner. He was one of the twelve founding members of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in London and later worked with William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson (*30 July*). Wilberforce wrote to him in 1792 as follows:

I am addressing the gentleman who led the way in this glorious struggle wherein we are engaged, I think I feel towards you somewhat of the respectful reverence of a son.

He died unmarried on 6 July 1813 and is buried in Fulham churchyard. A memorial tablet, by the sculptor Sir Francis Chantrey, was erected to him in the south transept of Westminster Abbey.

JOSEPH HAWES

7* *Henry Compton, Bishop of London, 1713*



¶ Henry Compton was born in 1632. After the Restoration in 1660 he decided to leave the army and be ordained. He served in parishes before becoming Bishop of Oxford in 1674. Two years later he began a long term of 37 years as Bishop of London. As such he was responsible for the oversight of the Church in the Americas. He was a celebrated botanist and a number of American species were first indigenised in Europe in his garden at Fulham Palace. He died there on this day in 1713.

16* *The Studd Brothers, Charles Thomas, George Brown and John Edward Kynaston, Missionaries in China, Cricketers, 1931, 1945, 1944*

¶ Charles Thomas Studd (CT), George Brown Studd (GB) and Sir John Edward Kynaston Studd (JEK or Kynaston) were from a large cricketing and evangelical family. All three brothers captained Cambridge University in successive years and in 1882 they were all part of the University team which defeated the visiting Australian Test Team. They played for Middlesex and one, CT, played for England in the test match giving rise to the Ashes. CT was in the losing English side at the 1882 Oval match which gave rise to the Sporting Times mock obituary, 'The body will be

cremated and the Ashes taken to Australia'. CT and GB were both members of the touring side which recovered the Ashes in the winter of 1882-1883 during which the England captain was presented with the famous urn by some Melbourne ladies. The Studd name is inscribed on the urn itself. CT went out to China on missionary work and remained there between 1885 and 1895. Invalided home he then did missionary work in England and America. He then went as a missionary to the Belgian Congo. Wisden records that 'despite numerous illnesses and many hardships, devoted the remainder of his life to missionary work there.' In the Congo, he built a church whose aisle measured 22 yards from end to end. He died on this day in 1931.

¶ Like his brother, GB also became a missionary working in China and then in Los Angeles where he became principal of a theological college. He died on 13 February 1945.

¶ Having been prominent in evangelical work in the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Christian Union, JEK later gave a Christian ethos to the Regent Street Polytechnic (now the University of Westminster) fulfilling many roles there from 1885. He became President in 1903 following the death of Quintin Hogg. He held this position for forty-one years having guided the institution through the First World War and a major part of the Second. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1928 and President of the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1930. He died on 14 January 1944.

MICHAEL REDMAN

18 Elizabeth Feodorovna of Russia (Grand Duchess Elizabeth) Religious, Martyr, 1918*

¶ Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt was born on 1 November 1864. She was named after Elizabeth of Hungary (1207-31), a Catholic saint of her own family. Her mother died when she was a child, and she came to England to live under the protection of her grandmother, Queen Victoria. If her childhood was Lutheran, the religious culture of her adolescence was distinctively Anglican. In 1884 Elizabeth married Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, the fifth son of Tsar Alexander II of Russia. Elizabeth found Orthodoxy increasingly absorbing, and in 1891 she adopted the faith.

¶ Although her life had assurance and all the comforts of eminence, it rested on fragile foundations. The Tsarist state maintained its grip over a changing society by repression. Talk of revolution persisted, and grew louder. Acts of terrorism mounted. On 18 February 1905, the Grand Duke Sergei was assassinated. This marked a turning point in Elizabeth's life. Now she gave away her jewellery and sold her most luxurious possessions, and with the proceeds she opened the Martha and Mary home in Moscow, to foster the prayer and charity of devout women. Here there arose a new vision of a diaconate for women, one that combined intercession and action in the heart of a disordered world. In April 1909 Elizabeth and seventeen women were dedicated as Sisters of Love and Mercy. Their work flourished: soon they opened a hospital and a variety of other philanthropic ventures arose. In March 1917 the Tsarist state, fatally damaged by the war with Germany, collapsed. In October, a revolutionary party, the Bolsheviki, seized power. Civil war followed. The Bolshevik party was avowedly atheistic, and it saw in the Orthodox Church a pillar of the old regime. In power, it persecuted the Church with terrible force. In time, hundreds of priests and nuns were imprisoned, taken away to distant labour camps, and killed. Churches were closed or destroyed. On 7 May 1918 Elizabeth was arrested with two sisters from her convent, and transported across country to Perm, then to Ekatarinburg, and finally to Alapaevsk. On 17 July the Tsar and his family were shot dead. During the following night Elizabeth, a sister from SS Mary and Martha named Varvara, and members of the royal family were murdered in a mineshaft.

¶ In the Soviet Union Christianity survived in the face of periodic persecution and sustained oppression. But Elizabeth was remembered. In 1984 she was recognized as a saint by the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad, and then by the Moscow Patriarchate in 1992. Elizabeth is commemorated in a modern mosaic reredos at the Church of St Silas, Pentonville in London. She worshipped at this church when she visited the Sisters of Bethany in the early 1900s, who were then living in nearby Lloyd Street, Clerkenwell.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WEBSITE

28* - *St John Beverley Groser, Priest, Social Reformer, 1966*

¶ St John Beverley Groser was born on 24 June 1890 in Beverley, Western Australia, his name reflecting the date and place of his birth. He travelled to England as a teenager and attended Ellesmere College, a Woodard School, before entering Mirfield to train as a priest. Ordained in 1914 he served his title in the tough slum parish of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He served as a chaplain to the Forces in France; he was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Military Cross. After a spell in Cornwall his ministry was in the East End of London where he stayed until his retirement in 1962; his final position being Master of The Royal Foundation of St Katharine. Always concerned about the plight of the East Enders he was active in social reform promoting the principles of Christian Socialism. He died on this day in 1966.

MICHAEL AINSWORTH

30* *William Wilberforce, Social Reformer, Olaudah Equiano and Thomas Clarkson: Anti-Slavery Campaigners, 1833, 1797, 1846*

¶ *William Wilberforce* is buried in the North Transept of Westminster Abbey where there is a statue in his memory.

¶ *Olaudah Equiano* was baptised in St Margaret's Westminster in February 1759 He lived in London at the end of his life. He is commemorated by a blue plaque in Riding House Street, London W1.

¶ *Thomas Clarkson* was educated at St Paul's School. Throughout his life he stayed from time to time in Deptford. He is commemorated in Westminster Abbey by a tablet near the grave of William Wilberforce.

August

- 4 *Jean-Baptiste Vianney, Curé d'Ars, Spiritual Guide, 1859*
5 Oswald, King of Northumbria, Martyr, 642
5* *Charles Blomfield, Bishop of London, 1857* +
6 **The Transfiguration of Our Lord**
7* *John Mason Neale, Priest, Hymn Writer, 1866* +
8 Dominic, Priest, Founder of the Order of Preachers, 1221
9* Mary Sumner, Founder of the Mothers' Union, 1921
10 Laurence, Deacon at Rome, Martyr, 258
11 Clare of Assisi, Founder of the Minoresses (Poor Clares), 1253
11* *John Henry Newman, Priest, Tractarian, 1890*
13 Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, Teacher of the Faith, 1667
13* *Florence Nightingale, Nurse, Social Reformer, 1910*
13* *Octavia Hill, Social Reformer, 1912* +
14 *Maximilian Kolbe, Friar, Martyr, 1941* +
15 **The Blessed Virgin Mary**
20 Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, Teacher of the Faith, 1153
20* *William and Catherine Booth, Founders of the Salvation Army, 1912 and 1890*
24 **Bartholomew the Apostle**
24* *John Owen, Evangelical Divine, 1683* +
24* *Basil Jellicoe, Priest, Social Reformer, 1935* +
27 Monica, Mother of Augustine of Hippo, 387
28 Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, Teacher of the Faith, 430
29 The Beheading of John the Baptist
30* John Bunyan, Spiritual Writer, 1688 +
31 Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, Missionary, 651

Alternative dates

The Blessed Virgin Mary may be celebrated on 8 September instead of 15 August.

Notes

*a London connection; +a note follows

5* *Charles Blomfield, Bishop of London, 1857*



¶ Charles Blomfield was born in Bury St Edmunds in 1786. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge and ordained in 1810. He was a classicist not a theologian. After a series of livings he was appointed Chaplain to Bishop Howley of London in 1817 and then Rector of St Botolph, Bishopsgate in 1819. After three years he became Archdeacon of Colchester and in 1824 he was appointed Bishop of Chester to be translated to London in 1828 where he remained until he retired from ill-health in 1856. With the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, he was largely responsible for the legislation of the 1830s and 1840s which reformed the administration and finances of the Church of England. The best preacher and the only bishop in the Diocese (which covered an huge area), he was responsible for building 200 new churches, and he took a great interest in social problems. He died on this day in 1858 and is buried at All Saints, Fulham. He is commemorated in St Paul's Cathedral.

MALCOLM JOHNSON

7 **John Mason Neale, Priest, Hymn Writer, 1866*

¶ John Mason Neale was born in Lamb's Conduit Street, Holborn in 1818.

11* *John Henry Newman, Priest, Tractarian, 1890*

¶ John Henry Newman was born in 1801 in the City of London and educated at the Great Ealing School. In 2010, he was beatified by the Roman Catholic Church.

13* *Octavia Hill, Social Reformer, 1912*

¶ Octavia Hill started her work in the poor areas in Marylebone in 1864.

14 *Maximilian Kolbe, Friar, Martyr, 1941*

¶ Maximilian Kolbe is commemorated on the West Front of Westminster Abbey.

24* *John Owen, Evangelical Divine, 1683*

¶ John Owen was born in Stadhampton, Oxfordshire in 1616. He was a graduate of Oxford University and ordained in 1635. He was a chaplain in Ascot and moved to London in 1642. Shortly afterwards he had a conversion experience and became a Congregationalist in 1646. He often preached before the House of Commons and worked closely with Oliver Cromwell. He was later appointed Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, conducting Anglican services. In 1658 he took a leading role in the Conference of Independents to draw up the doctrinal standard of Congregationalism. He was ejected at the Restoration in 1660 but respected by Charles II who gave him money to distribute to needy nonconformist ministers. He exerted influence to have John Bunyan (30 August) released from prison. He wrote a large number of theological and devotional books, including a magnificent commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews. He was offered posts overseas but chose to be pastor of a church in Leadenhall Street. He died on this day in 1683 and is buried in Bunhill Fields.

LEE GATTIS

24* *Basil Jellicoe, Priest, Social Reformer, 1935*

¶ Basil Jellicoe was born in 1899 in Chailey, Sussex. He was educated at Haileybury, Magdalen College, Oxford and St Stephen's House, Oxford. Ordained in 1922 he was appointed curate to St Mary, Somers Town and head of the Magdalen College Mission in that part of London. He worked tirelessly to improve the conditions in which his parishioners lived. He established the St Pancras House Improvement Society (later called the St Pancras Housing Association) and similar organisations in other areas. This work together with that to raise funds was undergirded by his passionate priestly ministry at St Mary's Church. This all took its toll and he died prematurely on this day in 1935, a short while after he was appointed curate at St Martin-in-the-Fields.

JAMES THOMSON

30* *John Bunyan, Spiritual Writer, 1688*

¶ John Bunyan was born at Elstow in Bedfordshire in 1628. He was primarily a preacher in Bedford and surrounding areas and a Christian writer. He was largely self-educated and used the Bible as his grammar.

¶ He died in London on this day in 1688 and is buried in Bunhill Fields.

September

- 1 *Giles of Provence, Hermit, c.710*
2 *Lucian Tapiedi and The Martyrs of Papua New Guinea, 1901 and 1942* +
3 Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome, Teacher of the Faith, 604
4 *Birinus, Bishop of Dorchester (Oxon), Apostle of Wessex, 650*
6 *Allen Gardiner, Missionary, Founder of the South American Mission Society, 1851*
7* *William Holman Hunt, Artist, 1910* +
8 The Birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary
9* *Charles Fuge Lowder, Priest, 1880*
9* *Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of London, Co-Founder of The London Charterhouse, 1361* +
10* *John Colet, Priest, Founder of St Paul's School, 1519* +
13 John Chrysostom, Bishop of Constantinople, Teacher of the Faith, 407
14 **Holy Cross Day**
15 Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, Martyr, 258
16 Ninian, Bishop of Galloway, Apostle of the Picts, c.432
16 *Edward Bouverie Pusey, Priest, Tractarian, 1882*
17 Hildegard, Abbess of Bingen, Visionary, 1179
19 *Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury, 690*
20* John Coleridge Patteson, First Bishop of Melanesia, and his Companions, Martyrs, 1871
20* *Rahere, Founder of the Priory and Hospital of St Bartholomew, 1143* +
21 **Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist**
24* *John Ripsher, Bible Teacher, Founder of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, 1907* +
25* Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, Spiritual Writer, 1626 +
25 *Sergei of Radonezh, Russian Monastic Reformer, Teacher of the Faith, 1392*
26* *Wilson Carlile, Founder of the Church Army, 1942* +
27 Vincent de Paul, Founder of the Congregation of the Mission (Lazarists), 1660
29 **Michael and All Angels**
30 *Jerome, Translator of the Scriptures, Teacher of the Faith, 420*
30* *George Whitefield, Evangelical Divine, 1770* +

Alternative dates

Cuthbert may be celebrated on 4 September instead of 20 March.

The Blessed Virgin Mary may be celebrated on 8 September instead of 15 August.

Notes

*a London connection; +a note follows

2 *Lucian Tapiedi and The Martyrs of Papua New Guinea, 1901 and 1942*

¶ Lucian Tapiedi was born in 1921/2, in the village of Taupota, on the north coast of Papua. His father was a sorcerer, who died when his sons were still young. He was taught at mission schools and then, in 1939, he entered St Aidan's teacher training college. Here Tapiedi became known as a diligent and cheerful presence, fond of physical recreation but also musical. In 1941 he became part of the staff at Sangara as a teacher and evangelist. In December 1941 Japanese forces attacked the American fleet at Pearl Harbour. In the same month they invaded Malaya. British forces capitulated in Singapore in February 1942. The missionaries who lived in New Guinea watched events anxiously, and feared the worst. In January 1942 the Anglican bishop, Philip Strong, had broadcast an appeal to them to stay at their work, come what may. Many of the missionaries themselves wished this, and had already resisted calls to turn to safety. On 21 July 1942 the Japanese invaded the island near the mission station at Gona. Three of the residents, Parkinson, Hayman and James Benson, fled inland and there encountered other Australians in hiding. But they were soon caught. The soldiers murdered Hayman and Parkinson at Popondetta. In Northern Papua, meanwhile, a second group of missionaries struggled to evade capture. Among them was

Lucian Tapiedi, who was determined not to abandon the missionaries with whom he worked. In a few days this group swelled to ten people. They came to a village inhabited by the Orokaiva people, and found themselves escorted away by men of that tribe. One of the Orokaiva, a man named Hivijapa, killed Tapiedi near a stream by Kurumbo village. The remainder of the group perished soon after; six of them beheaded by the Japanese on Buna beach. 333 Christians lost their lives in New Guinea during the invasion and occupation of the island by the Japanese forces. The greatest number of those who died - 198 - were Roman Catholics. But there were also Methodists, Salvationists, Lutherans, Anglicans, members of the Evangelical Church of Manus, and Seventh Day Adventists among the dead. Now a shrine marks the place where Lucian Tapiedi died. His killer later converted to Christianity. He took the name Hivijapa Lucian, and built a church dedicated to the memory of his victim at Embi.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WEBSITE

7* William Holman Hunt, Artist, 1910

¶ William Holman Hunt, born in 1827, was an English painter and a founder of the *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*. Initially, he professed no faith but as a result of a religious awakening in the early 1850s he painted *The Light of the World*. The original hangs in the Chapel of Keble College Oxford and a later, larger copy hangs in St Paul's Cathedral (1900-04). He later travelled to the Holy Land which resulted in further religious painting: *The Scapegoat (1854)*, *The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple (1850-55)* and *The Shadow of Death (1870-73)*. He died on this day in 1910 and is buried in the Crypt of St Paul's Cathedral. His memorials are his much valued and admired paintings.

9* Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of London, Co-Founder of The London Charterhouse, 1361



¶ Michael de Northburgh was born at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was a graduate of Oxford University. He became a well-qualified lawyer-clerk, a diplomat and held several ecclesiastical appointments including that of Master of the Hospital of St John the Baptist in High Wycombe, whilst in deacon's orders. In 1355 he became Bishop of London and it was at this time he was ordained to the priesthood. Following a visit to Rome he stayed at *La Chartreuse de Vauvert*, the site of the present Luxembourg Gardens in Paris, on his way back to London. He then set about establishing a Carthusian House in London. This he did in association with Walter de Manny (*15 January*). However, he died on this day in 1361, but he left a large sum of money for the London Charterhouse which opened ten years later in 1371. Having had the idea he is rightly regarded as a co-founder of this priory of the Carthusian Order.

10* John Colet, Priest, Founder of St Paul's School, 1519

¶ John Colet was born in London in 1467. His father, Sir Henry Colet, was a wealthy merchant who was twice Lord Mayor of London. John Colet studied at Oxford University and was ordained deacon in 1497, and priest shortly afterwards. He travelled to France and Italy and then returned to teach at Oxford. He had a great friendship with the Dutch scholar Erasmus, which began around 1498. He was a leading exponent of Humanism and believed that the study of the Bible was the only route to holiness. He attacked abuses and idolatry in the Church and anticipated the Reformation, although he himself would never have considered a formal breach with the Catholic Church. His views were too radical for some and in 1512 he was accused of heresy by the Bishop of London, however, the case was later dismissed. He became Dean of St Paul's Cathedral in 1505, a position he held until his death. In the same year as this appointment, he inherited a great fortune from his father which he used to endow the St Paul's School in London, which was re-founded in 1509. He wrote statutes to dictate how the school should be run and remained highly influential in its early years. Colet died on this day in 1519 and was buried on the south side of the choir of St Paul's Cathedral. A stone was laid over his grave, with no other inscription than his name.

20 Rahere, Founder of the Priory and Hospital of St Bartholomew, 1143*

¶ Rahere, a member of the Court of Henry I, appears on the list of Minor Canons of St Paul's Cathedral in 1115. His life was regarded as too worldly and sinful. When Rahere realised this he withdrew from his duties in London and went on pilgrimage to Rome. There he fell ill and was perhaps cared for at the hospital, dedicated to St Bartholomew, on the island in the River Tiber. As he lay delirious he prayed for his life vowing that, if he survived, he would set up a hospital for the poor in London. His prayers were answered and he recovered. As he turned for home Saint Bartholomew appeared to him in a vision asking him to found a church and a hospital in Smithfield. This he did and, in 1123, he established an Augustinian Priory with an adjacent Hospital, both dedicated to St Bartholomew. He served as Prior and Master, respectively. He is thought to have died in this month in 1143 and he has a fine tomb in the Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great.

24 John Ripsher, Bible Teacher, Founder of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, 1907*

In 1882, a group of young teenagers started a football club in the Tottenham area of London. But their enthusiasm was sorely tested when local bullies started kicking them off pitches they'd marked out for their games. By the end of the season, some of the boys were so dispirited that they left the club. Those who stayed turned to John Ripsher, the highly-respected Bible Class teacher at All Hallows' Church, Tottenham, for help. Not only did Mr Ripsher ensure that games went ahead, but, with the full support of the vicar, he also organised the boys into a proper club with headquarters and a committee — of which he was elected president and treasurer. The youngsters Mr Ripsher helped were no angels. They were expelled twice from headquarters Mr Ripsher had found them. He continued to stand by them. He secured a third HQ at the Red House Coffee Palace, and this remains in the hands of Tottenham Hotspur today. Mr Ripsher ran the club for 11 years. During this time he helped transform the unruly boys into mature young men. And such was the good spirit he established at the club, that many of its early players had a long involvement with it. At the first AGM as a professional club in 1896-7, six of them were club officials, and two were elected directors when Tottenham became a limited company in 1898. Through them, Mr Ripsher's influence lived on, and the club established a long-lasting reputation as the cleanest and most popular in England. It is fitting, then, that the earliest club history of 1908, written by two of the first players, referred to him as: "The real father and founder of the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club". Ripsher spent the last years of his life in poor health in a Dover workhouse.

MICHAEL REDMAN

Source: Thank God for Football by Peter Lupson, 2006, published by Azure.

25 Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, Spiritual Writer, 1626*

¶ Lancelot Andrewes was Dean of Westminster from 1601-1605 and a founder governor of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse, while he was Bishop of Ely, in 1611.

26 Wilson Carlile, Founder of the Church Army, 1942*

¶ Wilson Carlile was Vicar of St Mary-at-Hill from 1892-1926 and a Prebendary of St Paul's, where his work commemorated by a plaque in the Crypt. He is also commemorated in Westminster Abbey.

30 George Whitefield, Evangelical Divine, 1770*

¶ George Whitefield was born in Gloucester, in 1714. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was part of the "Holy Club" with John and Charles Wesley (24 May). Following a religious conversion, he became a very passionate preacher of his newfound faith. The Bishop of Gloucester ordained him when he was 22 years old. In 1738, before going to America, where he became parish priest of Savannah, Georgia he invited John Wesley to preach in the open-air for

the first time at Kingswood and then Blackheath, London. After a short stay in Georgia he returned home in the following year, resuming his open air evangelistic activities. Whitefield acted as chaplain to Selina, Countess of Huntingdon and some of his followers joined the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. He was one of the first men to preach to slaves in America, and was often heard by thousands, even tens of thousands at a time when he preached in the open air. It is estimated that throughout his life, he preached more than 18,000 formal sermons. Whitefield founded both the Moorfields Tabernacle and the Tottenham Court Road Chapel in London. Not only was he the best-known preacher in England and America in the 18th century (surpassing even Mr. Wesley), he was also a highly influential and respected figure amongst both the Methodists and the evangelical party in the Church of England, and remains so. He died on this day in 1770.

LEE GATTIS

October

- 1 *Remigius, Bishop of Rheims, Apostle of the Franks, 533*
1* *Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Social Reformer, 1885 +*
3* *George Bell, Bishop of Chichester, Ecumenist, Peacemaker, 1958 +*
4 *Francis of Assisi, Friar, Deacon, Founder of the Friars Minor, 1226*
6* *William Tyndale, Translator of the Scriptures, Reformation Martyr, 1536 +*
6 *Faith, Virgin and Martyr, c.303 +*
7* *Alfred Gough, Priest, Human Rights Campaigner, 1931 +*
9 *Denys, Bishop of Paris, and his Companions, Martyrs, c.250*
9 *Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, Philosopher, Scientist, 1253*
9* *Henry Parry Liddon, Priest, 1890 +*
10 *Paulinus, Bishop of York, Missionary, 644*
10* *Thomas Traherne, Poet, Spiritual Writer, 1674 +*
11* **Ethelburga, Abbess of Barking, 675 +**
11 *James the Deacon, Companion of Paulinus, 7th century*
12 *Wilfrid of Ripon, Bishop, Missionary, 709*
12* *Elizabeth Fry, Prison Reformer, 1845 +*
12* *Edith Cavell, Nurse, 1915 +*
13* *Edward the Confessor, King of England, 1066*
14 *Esther John, Missionary, Martyr, 1960 +*
15 *Teresa of Avila, Teacher of the Faith, 1582*
16* *Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, Reformation Martyrs, 1555*
17 *Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, Martyr, c.107*
18 **Luke the Evangelist**
19 *Henry Martyn, Translator of the Scriptures, Missionary in India and Persia, 1812*
22* *The Huguenot Exodus from France, late 17th century +*
25 *Crispin and Crispinian, Martyrs at Rome, c.287*
26 *Alfred the Great, King of the West Saxons, Scholar, 899*
26* *Cedd, Abbot of Lastingham, Bishop of the East Saxons, 664 +*
28 **Simon and Jude, Apostles**
29 *James Hannington, Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, Martyr in Uganda, 1885*
31 *Martin Luther, Reformer, 1546*
31* *Hugh Richard (Dick) Lawrie Sheppard, Priest, 1937 +*

Alternative date

Chad may be celebrated with Cedd on 26 October instead of 2 March.

Notes

*a London connection; +note follows

1* *Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Social Reformer, 1885*

¶ Born in 1801, Ashley Cooper was educated in Chiswick and at Harrow School before entering Christ Church Oxford.

3* *George Bell, Bishop of Chichester, Ecumenist, Peacemaker, 1958*

¶ George Bell was educated at Westminster School before he went to Oxford.

6* *William Tyndale, Translator of the Scriptures, Reformation Martyr, 1536*

¶ Tyndale left for London in 1523 to seek permission to translate the Bible into English. He requested help from Bishop Cuthbert Tunstall, a well-known classicist who had praised Erasmus after working together with him on a Greek New Testament. The bishop, however, declined to extend his patronage, telling Tyndale he had no room for him in his household. Tyndale preached and studied "at his book" in London for some time, relying on the help of a cloth merchant, Humphrey Monmouth. During this time he lectured widely, including at St Dunstan-in-the-West. ¶ He is commemorated by a statue on the Victoria Embankment.

6 Faith, Virgin and Martyr, c.303

¶ In the Diocese of London this day will be observed as a Lesser Festival.

¶ Faith, a young woman of Aquitaine, was arrested during persecution of Christians by the Roman Empire, under Diocletian. She refused to make pagan sacrifices and was tortured to death in the year 303.

¶ In Westminster Abbey there is a 13th century wall painting in the Chapel dedicated to her showing Faith wearing a crown and holding the symbol of her martyrdom, a gridiron.

¶ St Faith's Parish Church in the City of London was attached to the old cathedral which was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. During the rebuilding of St Paul's, a chapel in the Crypt was dedicated to St Faith as it was close to the foundations of the former church and offered parishioners their own place of worship in the new Cathedral. Since 1960 the Chapel is that of the Order of the British Empire.

7* *Alfred Gough, Priest, Human Rights Campaigner, 1931*

¶ Alfred Gough was born in Hartshill, Staffordshire in 1862, the son of a priest. He was ordained after graduating at the University of Oxford. After serving in the north of England he became Vicar of St John, Highbury Vale and then in 1899 Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton. He became renowned in both these places as an inspirational preacher. He became concerned about the widespread and brutal suppression of religious belief in Soviet Russia. In 1929 he became leader of the Christian Protest Movement a task to which he devoted much energy. The personal toll upon Gough was considerable and while at a campaign meeting on this day in 1931 suffered an heart attack from which he died. He was mourned by many and especially the Russian expatriate community who regarded him as a generous friend and protector of their faith.

GILES UDY

9* *Henry Parry Liddon, Priest, 1890*

¶ Henry Parry Liddon was born in 1829, in North Stoneham, Hampshire. He was educated at King's College School, London, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and ordained in 1852. He became Vice Principal at the new theological college at Cuddesdon in Oxfordshire. He was a close friend and biographer of the Oxford Movement leader Edward Bouverie Pusey (16 September), and a major advocate of the movement's principles, which included an elaborated liturgy, a recovery of 18th-century church discipline, and an emphasis on Classical learning. His stature was enhanced by his Bampton Lectures of 1866, published the following year as *The Divinity of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*. He was a Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral from 1864 and examining chaplain to the bishop. In 1870 Liddon became a Canon of St Paul's, and Ireland Professor of Exegesis at Oxford. His sermons at St Paul's attracted vast congregations for the next 20 years. Like others in the Oxford Movement, he consistently opposed preferment and is known to have refused at least two bishoprics. He died on this day in 1890, and is buried at St Paul's Cathedral.

10* *Thomas Traherne, Poet, Spiritual Writer, 1674*

¶ He died at Teddington on 27 September 1674 and was buried in St Mary's Church on this day in that year.

11* **Ethelburga, Abbess of Barking, 675**

¶ In the Diocese of London this day should be observed as a **Festival**.

¶ The Centre for Reconciliation and Peace, in the City, is housed in a small church in Bishopsgate dedicated to her memory.

12* *Elizabeth Fry, Prison Reformer, 1845*

¶ Elizabeth and Joseph Fry lived in the City of London. She was admitted as a minister in the Society of Friends at the Gracechurch Street Meeting House and became a noted preacher.

¶ She is commemorated with a large statue in the Old Bailey and in a plaster relief to the left of the main Entrance to Wormwood Scrubs Prison.

12* *Edith Cavell, Nurse, 1915*

¶ Edith Cavell trained as a nurse at The London Hospital.

¶ After the war there was a state funeral in Westminster Abbey before her remains were interred in the precincts of Norwich. There is a large statue of her in St Martin's Place, London, with the *Patriotism is not enough; I must have no hatred or bitterness towards any one.*

14 *Esther John, Missionary, Martyr, 1960*

Esther John was born Qamar Zia, on 14 October 1929, one of seven children. As a child she attended a government school and, after the age of seventeen, a Christian school. There she was profoundly moved by the transparent faith of one of her teachers, and she began to read the Bible earnestly. It was when reading the 53rd chapter of Isaiah that she was suddenly overtaken by a sense of conversion to this new religion. When India was partitioned Qamar Zia moved with her family into the new state of Pakistan. Here she made contact with a missionary, Marian Laugesen in Karachi. Laugesen, at her request, passed on to her a New Testament. Her Christian faith grew privately, even secretly. Then, seven years later, she ran away from home, fearful of the prospect of marriage to a Muslim husband. She found her way back to Laugesen in Karachi. For a while Qamar Zia worked in an orphanage there, and it was at this time that she took the name Esther John. Her family still pressed her to return and to marry, but on 30 June 1955 she took a train north to Sahiwal, in the Punjab. Here she lived and worked in a mission hospital, stayed with the first Anglican bishop of Karachi, Chandu Ray, and celebrated her first Christmas. Finding a vocation to teach, she entered the United Bible Training Centre in Gujranwala in September 1956. In April 1959 she completed her studies there and moved to Chichawatni, some thirty miles from Sahiwal, living with American Presbyterian missionaries. She evangelized in the villages, travelling from one to the other by bicycle, teaching women to read and working with them in the cotton fields. At times her relationship with her distant and perplexed family appeared calm; at others anxiety and tension brewed. Her death was sudden and mysterious. On 2 February 1960 Esther John was found dead in her bed at the house where she lived at Chichawatni. She had been brutally murdered. Her body was taken to the Christian cemetery at Sahiwal and buried. Later, a memorial chapel was built in front of the nurses' home in the grounds of the hospital there. Today, Esther John is remembered with devotion by the Christian community with whom she lived and worked.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WEBSITE

16 Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, Reformation Martyrs, 1555*



22 The Huguenot Exodus from France, late 17th century*

¶ The Huguenots are French Protestants, who were inspired by the writings of John Calvin. Towards the end of the 15th century they numbered ten percent of the French population. They were persecuted and many were martyred in the French Wars of Religion between 1562 and 1598; the worst episode being the St Bartholomew's Day massacre in 1572 when Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, the military and political leader of the Huguenots, was killed. Peace came for the Huguenots with the Edict of Nantes on 30 April 1598. Some eighty-seven years later, on this day in 1685, Louis XIV declared Protestantism illegal and revoked the Edict of Nantes with the Edict of Fontainebleau. The Huguenots were prohibited from leaving France and many were tortured and their lives endangered. Despite this some 400,000 fled from France and many settled in Kent and in Spitalfields, Shoreditch, East London. There is a Huguenot Chapel in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral with regular Sunday worship and a French Protestant Church in Soho Square, London.

26 Cedd, Abbot of Lastingham, Bishop of the East Saxons, 664*

¶ Cedd was consecrated bishop for the East Saxons in 653.
¶ He built monasteries in Tilbury and Bradwell.

31 Hugh Richard (Dick) Lawrie Sheppard, Priest, 1937*

¶ Dick Sheppard volunteered in 1900 for service in the Boer War but was badly injured before even boarding ship, and worked instead at Oxford House in Bethnal Green and as Secretary to Cosmo Lang, then Bishop of Stepney, who guided him towards ordination. In 1914 he was appointed Vicar of St Martin's, but war broke out before he could take up post. He wanted to be an army chaplain but was rejected because of his injury, but instead became chaplain to a military hospital where the injuries he encountered drove him into lifelong pacifism. After his induction at St Martin's he opened up the crypt as a shelter for soldiers travelling to and from the Front, and kept it open after the war as a refuge for homeless people. His liturgy and preaching filled the church to its capacity, and in 1924 the first church services were broadcast from St Martin's by the BBC, but he was so committed to his work that his wife left him and his health frequently broke down, causing his resignation in 1928. The following year he became Dean of Canterbury, but in 1931 was again forced to resign. On Armistice Day that year he addressed a meeting of the No More War Movement in the Royal Albert Hall, earning himself many friends but more enemies, and his death, on this day in 1937, saved him from having to grapple with the breakdown of appeasement.

NICHOLAS HOLTAM

November

- 1** ALL SAINTS' DAY
2 Commemoration of the Faithful Departed (All Souls' Day)
3* Richard Hooker, Priest, Anglican Apologist, Teacher of the Faith, 1600
3 *Martin of Porres, Friar, 1639*
4* *Alexander Riall Wadham Woods, Priest, Officer in the Royal Navy, 1954* +
6 *Leonard, Hermit, 6th century*
6* *William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, Teacher of the Faith, 1944* +
7 Willibrord of York, Bishop, Apostle of Frisia, 739
8 The Saints and Martyrs of England
9 *Margery Kempe, Mystic, c.1440*
10 Leo the Great, Bishop of Rome, Teacher of the Faith, 461
11 Martin, Bishop of Tours, c.397
13 Charles Simeon, Priest, Evangelical Divine, 1836
14* *The Translation of the Relics of Erkenwald, 1148* +
14 *Samuel Seabury, first Anglican Bishop in North America, 1796*
16 Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Philanthropist, Reformer of the Church, 1093
16* *Edmund Rich of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1240* +
17 Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, 1200
18 Elizabeth of Hungary, Princess of Thuringia, Philanthropist, 1231
19 Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, 680
19 *Mechtild, Béguine of Magdeburg, Mystic, 1280*
20 Edmund, King of the East Angles, Martyr, 870
20* *Priscilla Lydia Sellon, a Restorer of the Religious Life in the Church of England, 1876* +
22 *Cecilia, Martyr at Rome, c.230* +
22* *John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1694* +
23 Clement, Bishop of Rome, Martyr, c.100
25 *Catherine of Alexandria, Martyr, 4th century*
25* *Isaac Watts, Hymn Writer, 1748*
29 *Day of Intercession and Thanksgiving for the Missionary Work of the Church*
30 **Andrew the Apostle**

Notes

*a London connection; + a note follows

4* *Alexander Riall Wadham Woods, Priest, Officer in the Royal Navy, 1954*

¶ Alexander Woods, born in 1880, was the youngest son of a naval doctor. He entered Britannia, in Dartmouth in 1894; served as a midshipman until the end of 1899 when he was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant. Subsequently he studied signals and in this discipline he made a huge contribution, in 1916, in the Battle of Jutland. His bravery resulted in promotion and the awarding of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO), with a similar award the following year. His life was underpinned by strong belief in the Christian Faith, and his desire to worship through the Blessed Sacrament, to love God and his neighbour. In 1931, he retired from the Royal Navy after several command positions with the rank of Rear Admiral. The Bishop of London then approved of his request to be ordained and he arranged for him to study at Bishop's College, Cheshunt for two years. Following ordination Admiral Woods, as he was known, served as the Chaplain to the Red Ensign Club in Dock Street for twenty years. He befriended and ministered to seafarers of all types, especially during the Second World War. During this time he also served as Honorary Curate to St Paul, Dock Street, latterly with Fr Joe Williamson as Vicar (see page 54), ministering to the people of the parish. All this time he was suffering from a gradually progressive, inherited muscular disorder which he dealt with valiantly; as he had done in so many other aspects of his

life. He died on this day in 1954.

¶ In 1956, the East Window of St Paul, Dock Street which was a memorial to those who died in the war and also to Fr Woods, together with a plaque in his memory, were dedicated, and unveiled by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

Sources: *No Earthly Command* by Arthur Calder-Marshall, published by Rupert Hart-Davis, 1957.
www.stgite.org.uk/floatingchurch.html#admiralwoods.

6 * *William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, Teacher of the Faith, 1944* †

¶ William Temple was Rector of St James, Piccadilly from 1914-1918; Honorary Chaplain to the King, 1915-1921; Chairman of Westfield College, 1916-1921; and a Canon of Westminster, 1919-1921.

14* *The Translation of the Relics of Erkenwald, 1148*



¶ Erkenwald died at Barking on 30 April 693: his relics were claimed by the nuns there, by the monks of Chertsey, and by the clergy of London. The claim of the last was successful, and Erkenwald was buried in the Cathedral of St Paul which he had enlarged. The relics escaped the fire of 1087 and were placed in the crypt; on 14 November 1148 they were transferred again to a new shrine behind the high altar; on 1 February 1326 there was a further translation to yet another shrine, which was constantly enriched by canons and merchants of London until well into the 15th century. Vernacular literature about the saint and his shrine was also written. Miracles were reported there until the 16th century. 1 February, therefore was also a feast-day.

Source : www.answers.com/topic/erkenwald.

16* *Edmund Rich of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1240*

¶ He was canonised in 1247 and a Roman Catholic Church and School are dedicated to him in Millwall where there is a statue on the exterior of the church. Another school bears his dedication in Hertfordshire – St Edmund's College, Ware.

20* *Priscilla Lydia Sellon, a Restorer of the Religious Life in the Church of England, 1876*

¶ Priscilla Lydia Sellon's sisters joined with the first religious community founded since the Reformation in 1845 - the Holy Cross Sisters of Park Village, Camden - thereby establishing the Society of The Sisters of Mercy of The Most Holy Trinity.

22 Cecilia, Martyr at Rome, c.230

¶ In the Diocese of London to honour Music and Musicians, Cecilia will be regarded as a Lesser Festival.

22 November John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury 1694*

¶ Born in 1630 in Sowerby, Yorkshire, John Tillotson graduated from Clare Hall (now College), Cambridge in 1650. He was first a teacher and was later ordained in 1661. Whilst initially he tended towards Presbyterianism, once the Act of Uniformity was passed he settled into Anglican ministry; first as Curate in Cheshunt in Hertfordshire and then in 1663, as Rector of Kedington in Suffolk. He devoted himself to the study of biblical and patristic writers, especially Basil and Chrysostom. He was highly regarded as a preacher adopting a clear style in the spirit of the contemporary scientific revolution. Typically his sermons, which became a model for the pulpit oratory of the following century, proceeded from an analysis of language via a linear argument to clear conclusions concerning ethical conduct rather than any evocation of mystery. He became a Doctor of Divinity, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn and the Tuesday Lecturer at St Lawrence Jewry in the City of London, where in 1664 he married Elizabeth French, a niece of Oliver Cromwell. He was appointed Dean of Canterbury in 1672, a position he held for 17 years. However, during the reign of James II he lost favour at Court and during this difficult period retreated to his house in Edmonton, where there is now a street named after him. With the accession of William III and Mary II matters changed. He was appointed Clerk to the Closet and Dean of St Paul's and after two years became Archbishop of Canterbury. He died after a short time in office on this day in 1694 and was buried in St Lawrence Jewry, where there is a fine memorial to him. King William III said after Tillotson's death that he had 'lost the best friend I ever had and the best man I ever knew'.

December

- 1 *Charles de Foucauld, Hermit in the Sahara, 1916*
3 *Francis Xavier, Missionary, Apostle of the Indies, 1552*
4 *John of Damascus, Monk, Teacher of the Faith, c.749*
4* *Nicholas Ferrar, Deacon, Founder of the Little Gidding Community, 1637*
6 Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, c.326
7 Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, Teacher of the Faith, 397
8 The Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary
13 Lucy, Martyr at Syracuse, 304
13* *Samuel Johnson, Moralist, 1784* +
14 John of the Cross, Poet, Teacher of the Faith, 1591
15* *Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, Priest, 1887* +
17 O Sapientia
17* *Eglantyne Jebb, Social Reformer, Founder of Save the Children, 1928* +
17* *John Stedwell Stansfeld, Priest, Founder of the Oxford Medical Mission, 1939* +
21* *John Newton, Priest, Social Reformer, 1807* +
22* *John Ninian Comper, Church Architect, 1960* +
24 Christmas Eve
25 **CHRISTMAS DAY**
26 **Stephen, Deacon, First Martyr**
27 **John, Apostle and Evangelist**
28 **The Holy Innocents**
29 Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, Martyr, 1170
29 *Wang Zhiming, Sapushan Church (China) Pastor, Martyr, 1973* +
30* *Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, Social Reformer, 1906* +
31 *John Wyclif, Reformer, 1384*

Alternative dates

Thomas the Apostle may be celebrated on 21 December instead of 3 July.

Notes

*a London connection; + a note follows

4 *Nicholas Ferrar, Deacon, Founder of the Little Gidding Community, 1637*

¶ Born in London in 1592, Nicholas Ferrar was confirmed by Bishop Bancroft, Bishop of London in 1598.

13 *Samuel Johnson, Moralist, 1784*

¶ Samuel Johnson moved to London in 1737; one of his first major published works was his poem *London* which emphasised the crime, corruption and squalor of the City.

¶ He died on this day in 1784, in Islington. He was buried in the South Transept of Westminster Abbey and there is a statue in St Paul's Cathedral, at the entrance to the North Quire Aisle.

15 Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, Priest, 1887*

¶ Alexander Mackonochie was born in 1825 in Hampshire and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1849 and served as curate in Westbury and Wantage, before assisting Charles Fuge Lowder (9 September) at St George-in-the-East in London. By 1862 he was put in charge of the newly built church of St Alban in Holborn. From 1867 he was constantly persecuted for his ritualistic practices and eventually resigned in 1882, though he continued to work in the parish until his sudden death in the Highlands of Scotland on this day in 1887. Fr Mackonochie, an inspiring preacher, had filled St Alban's with enthusiastic converts to Christ. Known as 'the Martyr of St Alban's' Fr Mackonochie's steadfast position against the legal battles and his commitment to the creation of an oasis of sacramental Christian witness and service to the poor in the desolate slums of Holborn are a testament to his courage and integrity. A Chapel at St Alban, Holborn which survived the Second World War is dedicated to his memory.

ROBERT WALKER

17 Eglantyne Jebb, Social Reformer, Founder of Save the Children, 1928*

¶ Eglantine Jebb and her sister, Dorothy Buxton, founded the Save the Children Fund which was launched in 1919 at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

17 John Stedwell Stansfeld, Priest, Founder of the Oxford Medical Mission, 1939*

¶ John Stedwell Stansfeld was born in 1854 into a Christian family living in Walworth, Surrey. He left school at 15 and after a series of jobs passed the Civil Service Examination in 1876. Thereafter he worked for 30 years in Customs and Excise. During this time he studied both Theology and Medicine in his spare time; he graduated in Medicine in 1897 from Charing Cross Hospital and was ordained in Southwark Cathedral in 1910. He married a Middlesex Hospital nurse, Janet Marples, in 1902. There was no Medical Mission South of the River and no boys' clubs. Stansfeld founded the Oxford Medical Mission, as part of the work of The Oxford Pastorate, in Bermondsey. He held a surgery in his house in Abbey Street every evening, after working for the Customs and Excise during the day. At the same time he started the Oxford and Bermondsey Boys' Club and helped to define the shape of modern boys' club work and social policy more widely. The young Geoffrey Fisher and William Temple were among those whom he enlisted to help with the club. The motto of the OMM was *Fratres* – he frequently said, "We are all brothers...We are one family..." This motto is now that of the Stansfeld Oxford & Bermondsey Football Club. The Stansfeld Oxford & Bermondsey Youth Club continues near Tower Bridge Road. When he was ordained he moved to the parish of St Anne in Bermondsey. In 1919 he used his scanty personal resources to purchase land at Shotover to be used as a retreat for the urban poor, which is now run by Birmingham Education Authority as the Stansfeld Outdoor Study Centre. He moved to St Ebbe, Headington in 1912 where he stayed until he went for three years to run a mission school in Africa in 1926. When he returned to England he became the Vicar of Spelsbury in Oxfordshire where he died at the age of 85, on this day in 1939, after going out to visit a sick parishioner on a cold night. Archbishop Geoffrey Fisher (who wrote the Foreword to Barclay Baron's book, "The Doctor") described him as "a great character", adding that, "In his presence life was always brought to a glowing heat of enthusiasm...He radiated the immediacy of God's claim and the insistence of God's love; he embraced everyone in the eager charity of his own heart and compelled them to share in his single-minded service of God and man."

DAVID HOLLOWAY

21* *John Newton, Priest, Social Reformer, 1807*

¶ John Newton was born in Wapping, London in 1725. At just 11 years old, Newton went to sea with his father. In 1743 he was on his way to a position as a slave master on a plantation in Jamaica, when he was pressed into naval service. He became a midshipman but after demotion for trying to desert, he requested an exchange to a slave ship bound for West Africa. Eventually he reached the coast of Sierra Leone where he became the servant of an abusive slave trader. In 1748, he was rescued by a sea captain and returned to England. During a storm, when it was thought the ship might sink, he prayed for deliverance. This experience began his conversion to evangelical Christianity. Later, whilst aboard a slave vessel bound for the West Indies, he became ill with a violent fever and asked for God's mercy; an experience he claimed was the turning point in his life. In 1764 he was ordained. Curate at Olney. He soon became well-known for his pastoral care, as much as for his beliefs, and his friendship with dissenters and evangelical clergy caused him to be respected by Anglicans and non-conformists alike. He collaborated with William Cowper to produce the Olney Hymns, which included 'Amazing Grace', 'Glorious things of thee are spoken', 'How sweet the name of Jesus sounds', and which went to several editions. In 1779 became Rector of St Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street in London, where he officiated until his death on this day in 1807. He was at that time one of only two evangelical preachers in the capital, and he soon found himself gaining in popularity amongst the growing evangelical party. William Wilberforce was a member of the congregation and in 1787 he wrote a tract in support of Wilberforce's campaign against slave trade.

LEE GATTIS

22* *John Ninian Comper, Church Architect, 1960*

¶ John Ninian Comper was born in Aberdeen in 1864; the son of the Reverend John Comper, a priest in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and his god-father was the Reverend John Mason Neale (7 August). Education was at Trinity College, Glenalmond in Perthshire which he left in 1880 to study at the Aberdeen School of Art. Later he studied for short periods with the stained-glass artist C E Kempe and the architect G F Bodley. As a Christian he was captivated by the teaching of the Oxford Movement. The sacramental emphasis in worship was the basis of his architecture, which he described as being 'intended to fulfil the rubrics of The Book of Common Prayer'. In 1947, he wrote *Of the Atmosphere of a Church...*

The purpose of a church is not to express the age in which it was built or the individuality of its designer. Its purpose is to move to worship, to bring a man to his knees, to refresh his soul in a weary land. This would seem to be the Creator's purpose towards man in giving him the beauty of nature, and it should be the purpose of all art. In art man partakes of this purpose of his Maker and objectively he brings the best of all He has given him to create of beauty (in liturgy, poetry, music, ceremonial, architecture, sculpture and painting) to be the expression of his worship.

Ninian Comper's first architectural achievement was in Aberdeen and subsequently his work had a wide geographical distribution. In London he had commissions at St Matthew, Westminster, St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, St Barnabas, Pimlico and Westminster Abbey. The first church he designed, in 1902, was St Cyprian, Clarence Gate in Marylebone. After a long life dedicated to the church he was knighted in 1950. He died on this day in 1960. His ashes were interred the following year in the north aisle of the Nave of Westminster Abbey, beneath the eight stained glass windows he had designed.

Sources: *Of the Atmosphere of a Church*, J N Comper, Sheldon Press London, 1947 and Sir Ninian Comper, A Symondson and S Bucknall, Spire Book and the Ecclesiological Society, London, 2006.

29 *Wang Zhiming, Sapushan Church (China) Pastor, Martyr, 1973*

¶ In 1981 a memorial was erected in Wuding County, in the Yunnan region of China. It is the only monument known to commemorate a Christian killed in the Cultural Revolution. At its foot may be found the words, 'As the Scripture says of the Saints, "They will rest from their labours for their deeds follow them." 'Christian missionaries first settled in Yunnan towards the end of the

nineteenth century, and came to Wuding County in 1906. After the Communist revolution the missionaries were expelled: Christianity was identified with imperialism. But the religion endured, despite the pressures of political campaigns and public discouragements. Christians who sought to reconcile the demands of their faith with the political requirements of their new state could find the experience harsh and taxing. Between 1966 and 1976 the Cultural Revolution brought an onslaught against all that was ancient or venerated in Chinese life. The young Red Guards who led the campaign sought to break free of the past and to create a revolutionary society that was utterly new. Religion must be destroyed. Churches were closed and Christians were forced to meet secretly. In the mid 1960s there were 2,795 Christians in Wuding county.

¶ Wang Zhiming lived among them as a pastor. Little is known of him. As a child he was educated in mission schools, and then he taught as a member of staff in one of them for ten years. In 1944 he was elected chairman of the Sapushan Church Council in Wuding. In 1951 he was ordained. Wang showed his loyalty to the state. But he also refused to participate in denunciation meetings held to humiliate landlords or foment hatred against foreign powers. Between 1969 and 1973 at least twenty-one Christian leaders in Wuding were interned. Some were intellectuals, other workers. Some were senior party officials. Many were sent to camps, were denounced or beaten. Muslims in the county were also persecuted. Wang Zhiming was known to be a critic of the atheistic campaigns of local Red Guards. In May 1969 he and other members of his family were arrested. Four years later he was condemned to death. He was by then a man of sixty-six.

¶ Wang Zhiming was executed on 29 December 1973 at a mass rally of more than 10,000 people. Immediately afterwards the crowd broke into confusion and the prosecuting official was assaulted by furious Christians there. The tumult is still widely remembered. Wang's wife was imprisoned for three years; two of his sons for nine years; a third reportedly took his own life while under detention. The policy to destroy religion was seen to fail, and was abandoned. In October 1980 Wang Zhiming was 'rehabilitated' by party officials, and his family offered compensation. Today Wang is remembered reverently in the churches of Wuding, where there are around 30,000 Christians, and more than 100 places of worship.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WEBSITE

30 Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, Social Reformer, 1906*

¶ Angela Burdett-Coutts, a great Victorian philanthropist, was born in Piccadilly, London on 21 April 1814, the youngest of six children of Sir Francis Burdett (1770-1844), politician, and Sophia, daughter of the banker Thomas Coutts. Angela inherited her grandfather Coutts' fortune and then assumed the additional surname of Coutts by Royal licence and she became known as "the richest heiress in England". Charles Dickens dedicated his novel *Martin Chuzzlewit* to her and she had many royal and eminent friends. She applied her fortune to many charities connected with the Church of England, the relief of the poor, children and animals. She founded the National Society for the prevention of cruelty to Children in 1883 and endowed Victoria park for the benefit of those living in the East End of London. In recognition of her work Queen Victoria in 1871 conferred a peerage on her under the title *Baroness Burdett-Coutts of Highgate and Brookfield*. On 12 February 1881 the Baroness married William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett, aged 27, who was a Member of Parliament for Westminster and her secretary. He was of American birth, his grandparents having been British subjects, and he assumed by Royal licence the surname *Burdett-Coutts*, but he was not called Baron. The age difference caused a stir at the time, but it was a very happy union, although without children. She died on this day in 1906 of acute bronchitis. Her body lay in state at her house and 30,000 people paid their respects. The burial took place at Westminster Abbey on 5 January 1907 attended by a vast congregation. Near the west door in the nave of the Abbey is a simple gravestone reading "*BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS 1814-1906*".

ROSY FAIRHURST

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