



Isle of Man
Government

Reillys Ellan Vannin

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1999

THE REGISTERED BUILDINGS REGULATIONS 2005

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting held on the 7th April 2008, the Department of Local Government and the Environment, in pursuance of its powers under the above Acts and Regulations REGISTERED

Malew Church Great Meadow Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 4EB

as represented by the buildings delineated on the plan hereto attached, in the PROTECTED BUILDINGS REGISTER by reason of its special architectural and historic interest.

THE EFFECT OF THIS REGISTRATION IS IMMEDIATE and prohibits the alteration or demolition of the structure or appearance of any part of the building except in compliance with an obligation imposed by or under any statutory provision or with the prior written consent of the Planning Committee.

Dated this 8th April 2008,
By Order of the Department

E J Callow
Secretary, Planning Committee.

1st Floor, Murray House,
Mount Havelock,
Douglas,
IM1 2SF.

NOTE :

Under The Town and Country Planning Act 1999;

**Schedule 2
The Protected Buildings Register**

Notifications of entries on register etc.

2. (1) As soon as may be after a building has been entered in the register, or the register has been amended by removal of a building from it, the Department shall serve a notice on the owner and the occupier of the building stating that it has been entered in or removed from the register.
- (2) The owner or the occupier of, and any other person having an interest in, a building which has been entered in the register may apply to the Department to remove the building from the register-
- (a) within the prescribed period after service on him of a notice under sub-paragraph (1);
- (b) after the expiration of the prescribed period after the decision of the Department on a previous request under subsection in relation to the building.

Under the Registered Building Regulations 2005

3. Periods for purpose of Schedule 2 paragraph 2(2)

- (1) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after notice of registration, within which owner or occupier may request de-registration) is 21 days.
- (2) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(b) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after initial period, during which owner or occupier may not request a de-registration) is 5 years.

To: **Property Owner – FILE COPY**

Commissioners New Offices, Main Road, Ballasalla, IM9 2RQ,
Director, Manx National Heritage

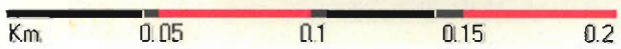
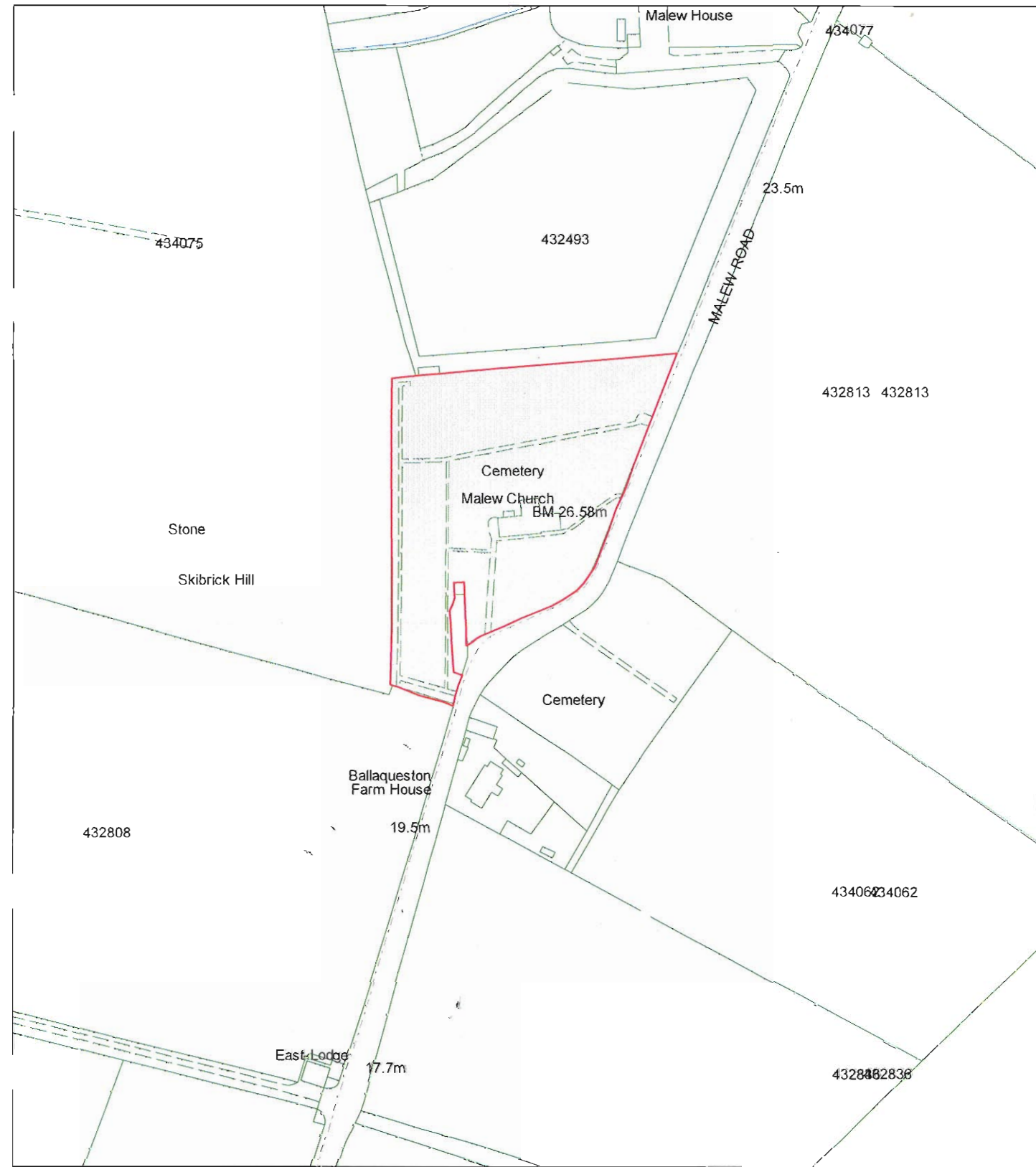
Mr. J Kewley,
Vicar & Wardens of Malew,
First Floor,
5 Parliament Square,
Castletown.

Department of Local Government and the Environment



Isle of Man
Government

Directorate of Planning and Building Control



1:2500



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Comments	07/00256/REGBLD
Date	08 April 2008



Produced using Uniform 7.3 at DLGE, Murray House, Mount Havelock, Douglas, IM1 2SF

REGISTERED BUILDING CONFIRMATION

NAME: Malew Parish Church
ADDRESS: Malew Road, Castletown
POST CODE: IM9 4EB
LOCAL AUTHORITY: Malew Parish Commissioners
GRID REF: 263 694

Introduction

The name Malew is derived from either one of two saints, or a combination of the two. The church is believed to have been originally dedicated to St. Lua or Molua, a Celtic saint who also gave his name to Killaloe in Ireland. However, the Roman church is said to have objected strongly to Irish Saints who did not appear in their calendar and from the beginning of the fifteenth century the church was dedicated to St. Lupus, the fifth century Bishop of Troyes in France (Manx Place-names, 1925).

The parish itself is named after the church. Malew is the largest parish in the sheading of Rushen and it contains many important historical and architectural sites including the once great monastery at Rushen Abbey. Castletown, the former capital was located in Malew Parish until 1921 when it achieved parochial status in its own right and the town is home to Castle Rushen, an ancient fortress dating back to Norse times.

The largest village in the parish is Ballasalla, a settlement which grew up around Rushen Abbey and the monks from the abbey owned much land in the parish. The plain south of the church is known as 'Great Meadow' as this area was the meadow which belonged to the monks of the abbey.

The locality of the church is unusual as it is not situated within a village or a hamlet, but it is positioned along Malew Road which runs from 'Cross Four Ways' to Castletown and with the exception of a small number of sparsely sited buildings, the church is surrounded by countryside. The road is diverted around the churchyard and up until the end of the seventeenth century this was the only route to and from Castletown from the north.

Malew is the largest of the ancient parish churches and its historical importance is reflected with the tradition that every new Bishop preaches his first sermon on the Island at Malew.

The church is mainly noted for being the burial place of William Christian (Illiam Dhone), and also for the selection of memorials (many of which are dedicated to the Goldie-Taubman family from the Nunnery near Douglas), the stained glass windows, the Georgian pews and the survival of some early church furniture.

History

Nearby Historical Sites

There are many ancient sites in the parish and in the immediate locality there is a prehistoric stone monument on Skibrick Hill directly to the west of the church which has been dated to 800-500 BC. The church itself is on a raised site, believed to have been the location of an ancient keeil, built by a Christian missionary. The Christian missionaries are thought to have first arrived on the Island around 500 AD, coming from other Celtic nations but largely from Ireland. Kirk Maughold Church is another parish church which was also built on the site of an ancient keeil (source; Manx National Heritage website).

Malew Parish Church

It is not known exactly when the church was built. However, the Isle of Man was divided into Parishes in the twelfth century and it is thought that the oldest parts of the building date from that time or earlier.

Historically, Malew church was one of the most important churches on the Island. This is due to the fact that until 1921 it was the parish church of Castletown, which was the Island's capital from the thirteenth century until 1874 and much of the population of the town were buried in the church graveyard. In addition to this, Malew church was located on the only route into Castletown which would have been taken by anybody travelling to or from Peel Castle in the west, or northwards to Bishopscourt near Kirk Michael, or the Archdeacon's residence in Andreas.

One of the main streets in Castletown is Malew Street (formerly known as 'Church Street'), which leads away from Castle Rushen and connects with Malew Road, which the Parish Church is located on. Malew Road leads to the gateway of the churchyard known as 'Castletown Gate' and the road is then diverted around the churchyard and continues up to Cross Four Ways and beyond.

The parish registers date back to 1649 and the list of known vicars dates back to 1368, the earliest name on the list was John Hugh.

The Churchyard

The oldest part of the churchyard is that immediately surrounding the church and it has been suggested that this was roughly an oval shape (Kewley, 2004). The earliest graves would have had no headstones and the earliest headstones which have survived date from the early eighteenth century. *"Originally, graves were reused once the memory of a previous burial had faded, but with the introduction of headstones, this was no longer possible, and so the churchyard eventually ran out of room."* (Kewley, 2004, p. 23 & 24).

The graveyard was first extended in 1827 and the larger site reached the Castletown Gate to the south, a large extension was made to the north in 1865 on what was then the glebe lands but by the 1890's this area had ran out of room and in 1895 an extension was made to the west of the church alongside Skibrick Hill. In 1935 a large area across the road became a new part of the graveyard and this site is still in use today.

There is a private walled burial yard with a central obelisk which belongs to the Moore family of Billown, the same family also own the Billown Gallery within the church.

The Vicarage

From the churchyard on the north side of the church you can see the old Vicarage which was originally built by William Gill, the vicar from 1830 to 1872. The church sold this Vicarage approximately thirty years ago. Since then it has since been extensively altered and is now known as 'Malew House'.

Illiam Dhone b.1608, d.1663

Illiam Dhone was a Manx martyr who was executed for treason at Hango Hill on January 2nd 1663 and the day after his death he was buried in the chancel of Malew church, although the exact spot of his burial is not known. An entry in the parish register of Malew states that "*...he died most penitently and most curragiously, made a good end, preyed earnestly, made a good speech, and the next day was buried in the chancel of Kirk Malew.*"

It is believed that some of the plotting of the Manx Rebellion took place in Malew church and that the vicar of that time, Sir Thomas Parr was also involved, although in a statement he denied all knowledge of the rising.

A new memorial to Illiam Dhone was unveiled in Malew church on January 2nd 2006 by the Friends of the Church. The memorial is a bust of Dhone designed by Bryan Kneale R.A. and it is situated on the wall in the chancel. A plaque underneath the sculpture states '*Here lies Illiam Dhone, William Christian of Ronaldsway. Shot to death at Hango Hill, 2nd January 1663.*'

Reverend William Gill b.1797, d.1872

William Gill was one of the most outstanding clergymen in the Isle of Man in the nineteenth century. He was appointed Vicar of Malew on 7th September 1830 and remained in the post until his death in 1872. There was no vicarage at the time of his appointment and the Rev. Gill noted that the glebe lands were boggy so he had them drained and raised £500 for the building of a new vicarage on this site, near to the church. In addition to this, he was responsible for the rebuilding of the parish schoolhouse. He was devoted to his parish and carried out various alterations to the church, some more controversial than others, "*He put a stained glass east window in Malew church, and several people ceased to attend, considering this a step towards Rome.*" (Gelling C.J., 1998, p.73).

Architecture

Malew parish church has remained largely unaltered from when it was first constructed and its traditional vernacular style is similar to other original parish churches which still exist, such as Marown Old Church, Lonan Old Church and Maughold.

The Nave (unknown date)

The nave (central area where the bulk of the congregation sit) is the oldest part of the building. The walls of the nave are very thick and the western elevation leans outwards, as it is likely to have done for centuries. It was suggested by Rev J. Quine at the turn of the twentieth century that the nave of Malew church could be 1,000 years old, which would mean that it pre-dates the formation of the parishes in the twelfth century. The church is believed to have been built on an ancient Christian site (a keeil), and if that is the case then it is probable that there was already a church here and that the building was later designated as the parish church in the twelfth century. Despite the fabric of the walls being of a significant age, there have been many alterations in the subsequent years, for example the window openings are eighteenth century with curved tops and no trace of the originals survives.

The nave is reached through entering the door in the western elevation. This door is now the main entrance to the church but years ago the main entrance was located on the south elevation and the door on the west elevation would have only been used only by the person(s) ringing the bells. The church has two bells; an old bell was donated by William Earl of Derby in 1677.

The Chancel (1780)

In the late eighteenth century the original chancel (area around the altar) had fallen into disrepair, so it was demolished and rebuilt in 1780. However, it is not known if the length of the eighteenth century chancel is the same as the original (Kewley, 2004). Around the turn of the twentieth century, Rev. J. Quine wrote reports about the ancient Manx parish churches for the Yn Lioar Manninagh (now the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society), in which he stated that "*...the existing nave of Malew is probably 1,000 years old. Malew church was an ancient building when Malew became a parish, and this church was made the parish church.*" (Yn Lioar Manninagh, vol. iii, pp. 331/7). Rev. Quine also measured the size of the ancient parish churches and discovered the nave of Malew church to be approximately 55ft by 18ft, which he believed to be the standard size for old Manx churches. In comparison to Malew, Lonan Old Church was 54ft by 18, Andreas (old church) was 53 by 18, Bride (old church) 54 by 16 and Maughold 71 by 17, although Maughold was believed to have originally been about 50 by 17, prior to being extended westwards. This evidence from Rev. J. Quine would seem to suggest that the nave of Malew was the old church and the chancel was a later addition. If the chancel was a rebuild of an earlier structure, then it is likely to have replaced a chancel which was not of the same age as the nave.

The walls of the chancel are notably narrower than those of the nave and this can be seen clearly on the exterior of the church where the outer wall juts in where the chancel joins the main body of the church. In the interior of the church there are wooden panelled window reveals which are two panels thick in the nave and only one panel thick in the chancel.

The chancel is used for seating and the private box pews have always been reserved for the most important estates in the parish, with two remaining in regular use to this day, those of Ballahott and Great Meadow.

The North Wing (1782)

The most important families in the parish had box pews within the chancel and the various farms in the parish had seats in the nave, this meant there were many wealthy members of the congregation from Castletown who did not own or rent farms in the parish and were therefore unhappy because this meant they had to sit in the gallery with the lower orders. As a result of this, the north wing was constructed in 1782, at the expense of these wealthy members of the parish who were also to pay for its maintenance. The wing was built on the north side rather than the south so there would be fewer graves disturbed and it was built onto the side of the church rather than extending on the west end so that the people using it could hear the service better, the idea that all of the congregation should be able to see the altar is a Victorian concept. The floor rises in the wing, allowing people at the back to see over the heads of those in front

West Gallery (C18th) and the Billown Gallery (1818)

When viewed from the interior of the church, the first floor window on the west elevation clearly used to be a doorway. It is thought that there was originally a series of steps on the outside of the church leading up to this first floor door, as can still be seen at Marown Old Church. These steps would have given access to the first floor west gallery, which was added in the eighteenth century in order to accommodate the growing population. The present steps to the first floor galleries weren't thought to have been constructed until the private Billown Gallery was added in 1818, at the expense of Mr Thomas Moore of Billown and Great Meadow (the gallery remains in the ownership of the Moore family to this day). It has been suggested by J.D.R. Kewley that the present steps would have been constructed in order that the Moore family did not have to walk through the west gallery to get to their seats and the exterior steps would have been taken down and replaced with the door on the ground floor which was to be used by the bell ringers. The organ was located in the west gallery until it moved to its present position on the south wall in 1897, blocking up the doorway which had been the main entrance to the church, this resulted in the creation of a new south door in-between the organ and the pulpit.

Pews and Panelling

The majority of the interior is Georgian. There is panelling on the walls throughout the church up to dado level and this matches the pews and the window reveals. In the north wing the pews and panelling are the originals dating from 1782. These pews are made of deal which has been grained in order to resemble oak (Kewley J.D.R., 2004). The pews in the north wing were copied in the rest of the church, so the interior is largely Georgian. In the nave the pews are forward-facing and in the chancel there are box pews which are irregular shapes and some have seating on three sides.

When the previous organ was installed in 1897, choir stalls were built beside the organ, reusing wood from the pews which had been there previously. The present pulpit, vicar stall and curate stall are located at the crossing where the nave, chancel and north wing meet. They are Victorian additions and they replaced an older Georgian three decker pulpit, an example of which can be seen at Braddan Old Church. The lectern is in memory of Illiam Dhone.

The Georgian box pews in the chancel had originally continued right up to the east wall but these were destroyed in 1962 and the modern panelling and altar rails were installed which are unfortunately not in keeping with the rest of the church.

Church furniture

There are three ancient stone crosses which are located within the church next to the window in the west gallery. The crosses are by far the oldest articles in the church and they date from the late tenth or early eleventh century.

Malew church is known for the survival of early religious artefacts which pre-date the sixteenth century reformation. These items include a twelfth century bronze crucifix (a copy of which is located on the wall next to the pulpit), an early fifteenth century silver paten, a portion of a staff covered with brass and an unidentified bronze article, both of which may be as early as the fourteenth century. These items have been removed from the church for their safe keeping.

The font is located in the nave near to the main entrance. It has been moved around the church in the past depending on where the main entrance was located, taking its present position after the First World War. The font is carved from granite, perhaps from Granite or Stoney Mountain within Malew Parish and it could date from the formation of the parish in the twelfth century, although the pillar and base on which it stands may well be much later.

The timber panelling which divides the baptistery from the vestry was inserted when the vestry was created in the early twentieth century. This panelling was built with reused timber and there are still sketches of ships on it, from its previous use.

The organ is located on the south wall, directly opposite the north wing and adjacent to the south entrance door. The organ was originally located in the west gallery and the former main entrance to the church was where the organ now is, but when this doorway was blocked in 1897, the organ was moved to this position. The organ was moved to the chapel of ease at St Mark's in 1907 and the present organ dates from that time. It was built by Moses Morgan, the Douglas organ builder, and it was given in memory of Edith, the wife of Mr T.H. Moore of Billown.

Early sixteenth century wooden carving and the Stanley family

In the area around the font there is a wooden carving attached to the timber panelling which separates the baptistery from the vestry. The carving is believed to date from c.1500 (Kewley J.D.R., 2004) and is more than likely connected with the Stanley family who first became Lords of Man in 1405 and ruled for 360 years. The emblem on the right of the carving is an early representation of the Three Legs of Man and that on the left is of a bird's foot. Kewley (2004) suggests that the carving may have originally been part of a rood screen (a partition which divided the chancel of a church from the nave, most of which were destroyed by the Victorians). There is no mention of a rood screen at Malew Church but it is thought likely that there would have been one originally; it may have been destroyed by the Victorians or earlier when the chancel was rebuilt in 1780.

The Three Legs of Man is thought to have its origins in the thirteenth century. The earliest representations showed the legs running clockwise, such as on the fourteenth

century Maughold pillar cross. The three legs on this old wooden carving at Malew Church are a rare example as they run in an anti-clockwise direction. In addition to this, the knees are bent at a much greater angle than usual and the legs have spurs at the ankles, a feature believed to have been introduced in the fifteenth century (Manx Note Book). This carving of the Three Legs of Man is almost identical in design to other carvings found in Manchester Cathedral which commemorate members of the Stanley family.

The bird's foot is likely to be an eagle's claw which was the crest of Lord Monteagle, a title which was initially awarded to Edward Stanley, a member of the Stanley family, in 1515. The Stanley family crest was originally three stags heads but it was changed to the eagle and child crest following their union with the Lathom family in 1385 (Manx National Heritage), with an eagle's claw adopted as the Monteagle and Stanley crest.

Edward Stanley (son of Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby) was the first Lord Monteagle. He died in 1523 and was buried at St. Margaret's Church in Hornby, a church which he had built. On the outer wall of Hornby church tower there is a plaque displaying the Three Legs of Man, in addition to this, in the chancel there is the badge of Lord Monteagle, the eagle's claw and the three legs.

Edward's brother was James Stanley, the Bishop of Ely. James Stanley died in 1514 or 1515 and he was buried in the Stanley or Ely Chapel in Manchester Cathedral. The Chapel in the Cathedral contains crests to various members of the Stanley family and many of these carvings include the Three Legs of Man. As was previously mentioned, the design, rotation and angle of these emblems are almost identical to that found on this carving in Malew church, dating it to the early sixteenth century, a date which has been previously suggested by Kewley (2004).

Windows

Most old Manx churches originally had no windows on the north elevation and Malew church would have been no exception, the windows on the north elevation being added at a later date. In addition to this, old Manx churches would have had plain glass windows, as can be seen at Old Braddan Church to this day. Stained glass was not introduced at Malew Church until c.1843 when it was inserted into the altar window on the instruction of the Reverend William Gill (vicar from 1830 to his death in 1872). This was badly received by some members of the congregation and it was noted that "*...several people ceased to attend, considering this a step towards Rome.*" (Gelling C.J., 1998, p.73). The altar window is believed to be the first modern stained glass on the Island. It is by William Wailes of Newcastle and was restored in 2006 by Alan Moston. Following the introduction of stained glass, the old plain glass was gradually replaced and now with the exception of the first floor west window and the window in the vestry, all of the windows are stained glass, with the majority of which dating from the nineteenth century. The insertion has certainly altered the appearance of the church and the reduction of light has resulted in the addition of the rooflights which date from the re-roofing of 1929.

The original window openings were altered in the eighteenth century and these still remain. They are typical Georgian round-headed church windows with wooden panelling in the reveals and all traces of the originals have gone. They may have originally been narrow and gothic in style, similar to the window rediscovered at Maughold church.

The War Memorial window dates from 1922 and it is the first window on the right as you enter the church through the bell door. There are bronze panels at either side of the window which list the names of the men in the parish who died in the First World War.

Memorials

There are many memorials in the interior of the church, the majority of which are marble and some are of notable merit, leading Malew to be called the 'Westminster Abbey of the Island'. The most significant is that of Illiam Dhone who was buried in the chancel in 1663. There are also memorials to prominent Island families such as the Taubman's (later Goldie-Taubman's), from the Bowling Green in Castletown. The family later moved to the Nunnery in Douglas but continued to be buried at Malew.

There are some memorials which are said to have been removed from the old chancel and re-installed when it was rebuilt in 1780. One of these is an illegible stone in the wall to the left of the altar which is a memorial to Elinor Staffarton who died in 1578. She was the daughter of Robert Corwyn of Cumberland and wife to Henry Staffarton, the receiver of Castle Rushen. This is believed to be the oldest date of any known tomb in the Island (John Feltham's Tour, 1797 and 1798).

There is a memorial on the south wall to a Julius Caesar from Ballahick in the east of the parish. At first sight the surround to the monument appears to be marble, but closer inspection reveals it has been painted to resemble marble.

Re-roofing

The church was re-roofed in 1929 when it was given the present skylights, which were added in order to improve lighting in the church after the introduction of stained-glass had made it dark. This re-roofing discovered an old beam, with the date inscribed '1688', an indication of the date of an earlier roof. This beam has been preserved in the church and can be seen on the wall behind the Billown gallery.

RECOMMENDATION

Malew Parish Church and church yard boundary wall as indicated in red on the attached plan; are suggested for inclusion on the Protected Buildings Register for the following reasons;

Architectural Interest and Aesthetic Quality

The pews and panelling are Georgian and they have survived the Victorian period which saw the alteration of many of the old Manx churches. Malew church is said to be "*What all the old Manx churches were like before Victorian restoration; outside a white-washed rectangle in fields; inside box-pews and Georgian fittings. North transept 18th century.*" (Manx Note Book).

The altar window dates from 1843 and it is believed to be the oldest modern stained glass in the Island.

Close Historic Association

The church is the burial place of the famous Manx martyr, Illiam Dhone. He was arrested for treason, shot at Hango Hill in Castletown on January 2nd 1663 and buried in the chancel of Malew church the next day. Some of the plotting of the rebellion is believed to have taken place within the church, with the co-operation of the vicar, Sir Thomas Parr.

There are connections with significant Manx families such as the Goldie-Taubman's of the Nunnery, Douglas (formerly of the Bowling Green, Castletown) who have many memorials within the church. The Moore family of Billown and Great Meadow paid for the construction of the Billown Gallery and they also own a private burial ground within the church grounds.

There is a wooden carving dating from c.1500 which shows the Three Legs of Man and the eagle's claw crest of Lord Monteagle of the Stanley family. The Stanley's became Lord's of Man in 1405 and ruled for 360 years.

Age and Rarity

The oldest part of the church is the nave. The nave is believed to be ancient in its age and it has been suggested that it could be over 1,000 years old, pre-dating the formation of the parishes in the twelfth century and making it possibly the oldest parish church on the Island.

SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Books

Dearden S. and Hassell K., 1997, *The Isle of Man, a Postcard Tour. Volume Three, The South.*

Gelling C.J., 1998, *A History of the Manx Church 1698-1911.*

Articles

Kewley J.D.R., 2004, *A Short Guide to Malew Church.*

Maps and Plans

Wood's Atlas, 1867, **DoLGE.**

Ordnance Survey Map, 1869, **DoLGE.**

Current digital map, **DoLGE.**

Photographs

Current photographs.

Internet Sites

Manx Note Book

www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook

- *Information about the parish of Malew.*
- *Manx Place Names, 1925 – Parish of Kirk Malew.*
- *Notes from the parish registers; Manx Note Book, vol. ii, 1886.*
- *Information about Malew Church.*
- *Memorials of God's Acre – Kirk Malew; Manx Society, vol., xiv.*
- *List of Vicars; Manx Society, vol. xxix.*
- *John Feltham's Tour of the Isle of Man in 1797 and 1798 – Kirk Malew*
- *Notes on Manx Parish Church Sites; Yn Lioar Manninagh (now IOMNH&AS), vol. iii, pp.331/5.*
- *Notes on the Form of the Ancient Parish Church in Man; Yn Lioar Manninagh (now IOMNH&AS), vol. iii, pp.337/9.*
- *Information about Marown Church.*
- *Church furniture in Malew Church; Manx Society, vol. xv.*
- *The church organ.*
- *Vicar Thomas Parr – statement denying knowledge of the Manx Rising, 1662.*
- *William Gill – information.*

- *Stanley Arms on Stalls in Manchester Cathedral; extracted from Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. 35, 1917.*
- *Example of three legs and eagle's claw from mantelpiece in house in Somersham.*

Current photographs

www.manxscenes.com

- *View of the church from the south side.*
- *Stained glass window.*
- *Sculpture of Illiam Dhone.*

Manx National Heritage

www.gov.im/mnh

- *Early Christianity in Mann.*
- *Castle Rushen – Wall Hangings.*

Information on Malew Parish – origin of the name

www.qualtrough.org/grass-roots6.htm

Information on Illiam Dhone

www.mcb.net/manxmen/dhone.html

Isle of Man Government

www.gov.im/isleofman/facts.xml

- *Island Facts - Origins of the Three Legs of Man crest.*

Information on the Stanley family and Lord Monteagle

[www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/EdwardStanley\(1BMounteagle\).htm](http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/EdwardStanley(1BMounteagle).htm)

[www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/JamesStanley\(BishopofEly\).htm](http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/JamesStanley(BishopofEly).htm)

www.wiganworld.co.uk/stuff/contrib1.php?opt=contrib&rr=b

www.lancslinks.org.uk/linkscontent/mycommunity/localcommunity/lancaster/hornby/history.asp

jurisdiction

Malew Commissioners

code

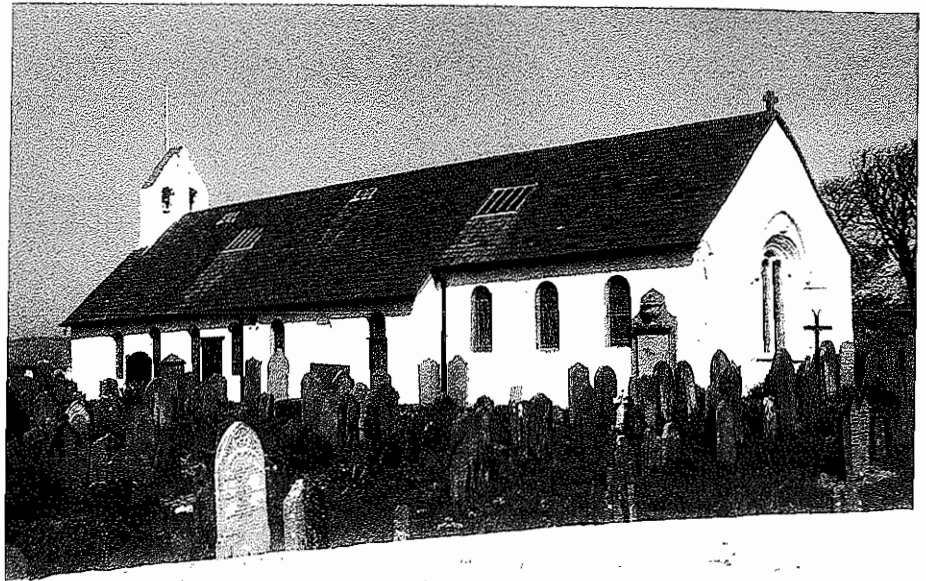
ML/A/R/A

location

26846945

ownership

origin



description

St.Lupus' Church,

recommendation





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