

St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley

Medomsley Church, standing high on the south side of the Derwent valley, consists of a nave with a four-bay north aisle and south porch, and a chancel with an organ chamber and vestry on the north.

Architectural Description

The Exterior

The west end of the **Nave** has a stepped buttress at either end, and a short central buttress below the west window; the wall and all three buttresses have a chamfered plinth that looks convincingly medieval. The wall is of coursed squared stone, the courses varying in height, There is a central lancet window with a chamfered surround, its weathered dressings again appearing medieval; its sill comes directly above the 19th-century capstone of the truncated central buttress. The jambs of the window do not course in well with the adjacent stonework, and there seems to be a disturbed area around its head; is it an insertion in an earlier wall? There is a ragged joint at mid-height in the wall c 0.70 m in from the southern buttress; this might relate to the reconstruction of the buttress; both buttresses seem to be of 19th-century date, apart from their lowest courses (the 1877 pre-restoration plan indicates ‘foundations’ of buttresses here).

The gable has a 19th-century ashlar coping, chamfered on its underside, and rises to a substantial bellcote in 19th-century ashlar; this has a pair of chamfered segmental-pointed arches, under a gabled cap.

The south wall of the nave shows a variety of fabric types. The lower courses of the section of wall east of the porch are of large and only roughly-squared sandstone blocks; this fabric extends from the east end to a clear break c 2.5 m from the porch, although the lowest two or three courses seem to continue beneath this; below is a rough projecting footing. It is not clear whether the neatly-cut quoins of the south-east angle are coeval with this heavy masonry or a later (13th century?) reconstruction; the early masonry certainly extends to some height between the easternmost and central of the three windows in this section of wall. The uppermost courses of the wall are of coursed fawn sandstone, and clearly of 19th century date, as is the hollow-chamfered ashlar cornice to the eaves (continuous on all the external walls of the church). To the west of the porch there is early coursed and roughly-squared stone, not as massive as that further east, only in the lower metre or so of the wall; above this level is coursed squared stone, the course varying in height, that seems coeval with the window, a round-headed lancet, that has alternating-block jambs of 19th-century tooled ashlar, but a monolithic semicircular head that is clearly considerably older. East of the porch are three windows, the central a similar single light (again with a re-used head) and the others paired lancets that are entirely of 19th-century ashlar; the head of each pair is cut from a single block.

The east wall of the nave has a steep 19th-century gable, with an ashlar coping, but the finial cross which caps looks to be a medieval piece re-used¹.

1 Billings (1846, 56) refers to ‘some portions of early English crosses, long since blown

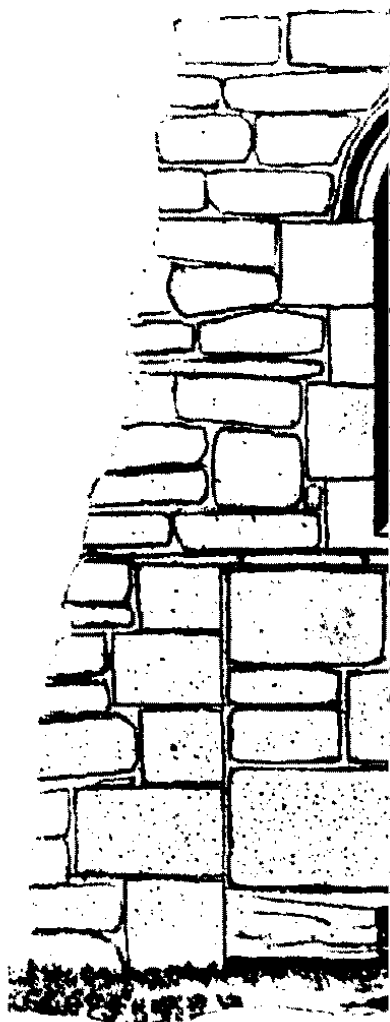
The **South Porch** is of Victorian tooled-and-margined stone, laid in neatly-coursed elongate blocks, with ashlar dressings. There is a chamfered plinth, and a moulded string continued from the imposts of the outer arch to be stepped up as a hoodmould over the lancet in each side wall. The archway is a two-centred one with filleted rolls to both orders, the inner continuous to the ground and the outer on colonettes with nailhead in their capitals; there is a moulded hood with foliate stops. The oversailing chamfered coping to the gable is continued vertically down the outer angles of the porch to spring from the string course; a moulded string separates off the apex of the gable to enclose a triangular pediment-like panel.

The west end of the **North Aisle** is of very similar fabric to the west end of the nave, although the course are a little smaller; the chamfered plinth and the alternate ashlar quoins at the north-west corner are clearly 19th century, as is the chamfered lancet window. In contrast the north wall of the aisle is of coursed and squared tooled-and-margined stone, and has a range of eight further lancets. At its east end the aisle is continuous with the organ chamber on the north of the chancel, only a stepped buttress marking the division; the organ chamber part has two more lancets.

The south wall of the **Chancel**, like that of the nave, is quite complex. The 'early' heavy and roughly-coursed masonry is seen in the western two bays, although in the western bay the wall seems to have been rebuilt above the level of the sill of its lancet window. The eastern bay is of more regular squared stone. This eastern section is marked by a steeply-sloping chamfered plinth that is stopped at the west end of its westernmost block. A string-course, chamfered above and below, extends from the east end to just beyond the lancet of the central bay, where it ends in a boss of foliage. Above the string the better squared masonry extends further west, as far as the central bay lancet (with which it seems contemporary). Below the sill of the western lancet are the jambs of what seems to have been a priest's door, apparently set square with the wall, without any chamfer; the lowest stone of its blocking is a large projecting slab, roughly broken back. This feature is discussed at length by Hodgson (1902, 217-9), who suggests that it may have been a door converted into a low-side window; the projecting slab he sees as a form of external shelf or sill, paralleled at Seaham. The lancet above is of 19th-century ashlar, with a chamfered surround, and a hood chamfered on its lower angle ending in carved stops. The other two lancets are of worn medieval masonry, not enough of their hoods surviving to ascertain their original section. The uppermost courses of the wall, over its full length, looks like a 19th-century heightening.

Priest's door/low-side window (after Hodgson)

The east end is of good-quality squared stone, markedly superior to that of the side walls. The plinth and string course continue; above the string is a stepped triplet of lancets, which share a common hoodmould, hollow-chamfered beneath, which has carved stops at its ends, and between the lancets is continued as a horizontal string. The gable itself is of smaller 19th-century stone, and contains an circular window or oculus, with a chamfered surround and moulded label. The gable coping is of 19th-century ashlar, but the finial appears to be the lower half of a medieval gable cross..



Only around c 1.0 m of the north wall of the chancel is exposed externally, east of the vestry, sufficient to show that the wall itself is of rather rougher coursed masonry than the east end.

The **Vestry** has a north-facing gable, and projects a little beyond the line of the north aisle and Organ Chamber. Its north wall, with a pair of taller lancets, is of the same tooled-and-margined stone as the aisle, but its east wall - with a shouldered doorway at its north end and a smaller lancet - is of roughly-squared stone like the west wall of the aisle. The north wall has an ashlar coping, chamfered beneath, to its gable, and there is a stepped 19th-century chimney stack with a chamfered band and a cornice rising from its west wall, above the organ Chamber roof. A flight of steps descends alongside the north wall to give access to the boiler room beneath.

Interior

Inside the South Porch there is a stone bench on either

side, and the lancets above have segmental-pointed rear arches; on either side of each is a vertical pair of square-headed recesses constructed to house various architectural fragments.

The south door, now within the porch, has a semicircular arch of two orders. The inner order, with a narrow chamfer, is continued down to ground level; the outer order, with a roll moulding on its angle, is carried on quite small attached colonettes with simple capitals and an impost, probably once chamfered on both angles, but now very worn. There is also a hoodmould chamfered above and below.

The interior of the body of the church is plastered and whitewashed, except for exposed ashlar dressings to the majority of the openings..

Inside the **Nave**, the south door has a segmental rear arch (white-washed over) , with a chamfer to its head only. The windows all have shouldered square-headed rear arches (of the type sometimes termed a 'Caernarvon arch'); that of the west window is plastered over, but those of the four south windows all have exposed dressings of 19th-century tooled ashlar.

The north arcade is of four bays, with circular piers that have moulded bases on square plinths, and moulded circular capitals; the responds are semi-octagonal corbels (modelled on those of the chancel arch) with moulded capitals; all the capitals have a line of nail-head moulding. the pointed arches are each of two chamfered orders and have a hoodmould, chamfered above and below, towards the nave.

The four-bay roof of the nave is panelled round, and of crown-post type, with almost straight braces springing from the posts to the collars and collar-purlin. The tie-beams are moulded, and the wall-plates moulded and brattished.

Within the aisle, there is a moulded string at the level of the window sills, on the north and west. the west window has a shouldered rear arch, and the north windows are contained within a continuous wall arcade, with two narrower arches between each window; the arcade is carried on colonettes with moulded capitals, springing from the string course, all in all a very attractive composition., At the east end of the wall is an arch into the organ chamber (now curtained across), which is of two chamfered orders (within a hood chamfered above and below, ending in carved stops). The outer order continued down the jambs and the inner carried on semi-octagonal corbels with nailhead ornament. The four-bay roof of the aisle has wall-posts carried on shaped corbels, a little above the capitals of the piers.

The **Chancel** opens from the nave under a medieval arch of segmental-pointed form and of two chamfered orders, with a hood, hollow-chamfered on its lower angle, towards the nave. The outer order has unusual stops above the square jambs (the northern jamb is all restoration) whilst the inner is carried on semi-octagonal corbels with nail-head decoration; here the southern looks like a copy whilst the northern seems authentic medieval work.

On the south side of the chancel, the western lancet is all 19th-century work; it has an internal hoodmould, chamfered beneath, ending in carved stops, with a short length of string course, chamfered above and below, beneath it. The central lancet is similar, but medieval; the string-course commencing beneath it extends eastward for the full length of the wall, and returns across the east end. Below the lancet, the sill forms the head of a recess which is divided into two unequal parts by a square stone pier; in the larger eastern part is a circular bowl, with a

drain. A little further east the string is carried up to form a hood (moulded rather than chamfered) over a recess with a pointed and trefoiled arch, moulded with a filleted roll between two hollows. It looks as if it should have been a piscina, but its present sill is a 19th-century one, and quite plain. Higher up the wall are two carved stone heads (the western a king, the eastern a bishop) with metal spikes on which candles could be placed (cf Lanchester) , one close to the east jamb of the central lancet, and the second close to the west jamb of the eastern.

The lower part of the east wall, below the string, has been left clear of plaster. The string forms a set-back at the sills of the three lancets, which have their original internal shafts with moulded holdwater bases and capitals with nail-head; the internal two shafts also have moulded rings at a little above mid-height. The shafts carry moulded rear arches of 19th-century ashlar; the wall above is plastered.

On the north of the chancel are another pair of masks-cum-candle brackets , again a king and a bishop, opposite those on the south, then a doorway to the vestry with a segmental-pointed chamfered arch (actually its rear arch) and at the west end a double-chamfered arch to the organ chamber, its detail similar to the arch opens at the east end of the aisle.

The chancel has a panelled barrel ceiling, and brattished wall plates.

The interior of the **Vestry** has a Victorian fireplace against its west wall, with basket-arched head and a stone mantel-piece. The doorway into the chancel has a two-centred arch with a continuous broad chamfer. The north and east windows have segmental-pointed rear arches with chamfers to their heads only.

Fittings and Furnishings

The Font of 1877 is ashlar, and is octagonal, being modelled on a common 15th-century North-of-England type (eg Newcastle St Nicholas, Chester le Street); its arms are of past and present local landowners, Felton, Hunter, Bishop baring, Carr, Bowes, Baker and Surtees (Bartlett 1951,8). Lying on the plinth beside it is a large octofoil stone bowl, which again looks of 19th-century date; was this made for the piscina-like recess in the chancel but never installed? Interestingly, the drawings accompanying the 1877 faculty show what appears to be this bowl in position on the pre-restoration version, and removed on the post-restoration , so is it a mid-19th century piece removed by the restorers, perhaps on the grounds of architectural incongruity?

The pewing in the nave looks to be of late 19th or early 20th century date. The attractive openwork chancel screen and choir stalls are probably of the early 20th century; the cresting of the screen is similar to that of a wall tablet on the south of the chancel in memory of the Rev W.Cockin, d.1917. The Altar Rails are of simple mid-19th century (?) form with a trefoil-arched balustrade.

In the central lancet on the south side of the chancel is a roundel of 16th or 17th century Flemish **Glass** showing the crucifixion, from Lord Gort's collection, and recently restored.

Sepulchral Monuments

Five **Medieval Grave Slabs** currently lie on the floor against the north wall of the north aisle, at its west end. From west to east these comprise:

- (1) The upper part of a slab of coarse brown sandstone, with a simple bracelet cross head above a broad cross shaft. Above the cross is a sunk panel, shaped a little like a dumb-bell; this may have contained a brass plate for an inscription; it is clearly part of the design (space having been left for it between the cross head and the top of the stone). Whilst the cross head is of a common form popular in the late 12th and 13th centuries, the use of a brass plate (if that is what the panel contained) would suggest a late medieval date, in the 15th or early 16th century.
- (2) The lower part of a semi-coped slab with roll-moulded edges; the r. side has part of an incised sword.
- (3) A coped slab with four lines of incised inscription (two on each side) now very weathered. At the end of last century J. R. Boyle was able to read:

‘SIC AGAT I CELO BENEDICTIS ASSOCIATA
QUOD ERIS FUERA....PRO ME PRECOR ORA

- (4) A cross slab bearing an incised design; bracelet-derivative type cross rising from stepped base, and sword on r. Probably later 13th century.
- (5) Another semi-coped slab, badly weathered..

The semi-coped slabs, similar to examples lying in the Cathedral Yard at Durham and elsewhere, are probably of 13th century date. Grave covers 1, 2 and 4 have been drawn and published (Ryder 1985, 103-4 & plate 44).

On the north wall of the sanctuary are a pair of marble **Wall Tablets**; the western to John Hunter and Elizabeth his wife, he died in 1822 ‘the last male heir of an ancient and worthy family’; it has a casket above and a coat-of-arms below, and is signed by I. Jopling Junior, Sculptor, of Newcastle. The eastern is to another John and Elizabeth Hunter; he died 1767 and she in 1781; there is an urn above and a coat-of-arms below, but no signature.

Further west above the vestry door is a Gothic tablet to general Sir Martin Hunter d.1846, with a cross fleury finial.

In the western part of the chancel are two rather decayed 18th-century **Ledger Stones**, partly concealed by the modern fitted carpet; there is another, in even poorer condition, close to the font. Close to the west end are two slabs with small 19th-century brass plates (one currently lying loose) to members of the Hunter family.

Set upright against the west wall of the nave, at its south end, is a slab with moulded edges, commemorating further members of the Hunter family, who died between 1738 and 1843 and ‘are all interred in this vault’. Also on the west wall is a tablet recording an 1876 grant of £100 from the Incorporated Church Building Society towards the ‘rebuilding’ of the church, and a brass plate giving a World War I roll of honour to old boys of the Gateshead Guardians Cottage Homes, Shotley Bridge, ending ‘Sleep lightly lads, you

are for king's guard at daybreak. With spotless kit turn out and take your place of honour'

Carved Stones

Several stones, which presumably came to light during the 1877 remodelling, are set in purpose-made recesses in the internal walls of the late-19th century porch, others stand on the eastern bench, or are stacked in the eaves. Two other pieces in the eaves on the east are said to be Roman, and parts of a carved figure. In the recesses are three small pairs of column bases or capitals (a fourth pair lies loose at the north-west corner of the aisle) that have mouldings of late 12th or earlier 13th century character. It is difficult to reconstruct their position in a village church; they are reminiscent of a monastic cloister, and could have been part of an open arcade or gallery. Three large blocks stand on the eastern bench; two appear to be sections of a jamb with attached roll mouldings at the angles; it is tempting to see them as parts of the jambs of a chancel arch contemporary with the south doorway, which has similar but smaller mouldings. Another seems to be part of a curved respond, but could possibly be Roman, as might a much-damaged and eroded stone portion of a carved figure, possibly part of a monument, in the eastern eaves.

Also lying loose in the north aisle, with the medieval grave covers already described, is an eroded 18th-century headstone and a fragment of another.

Historical notes

Until the 18th century Medomsley was a chapelry of Lanchester.

1794 The Durham historian Hutchinson (II, 469) writes that the church 'is superior to many in this part of the county: it stands lofty, and is viewed at a considerable distance: the building is of stone, covered with lead, but has not tower: The nave is about sixty five feet in length, and twenty-two in width: lighted to the south by three windows, two of double lights, the middle one single: The chancel opens by a fine pointed arch rising from corbels or brackets; is thirty-five feet in length and twenty in breadth, lighted to the east by three long windows: the piers ornamented with mall round columns or pilasters, belted in the midst, having foliated capitals: To the south there are three windows, two under pointed arches, and one of two lights with a circular arch. By the sculptures and heads scattered in the walls, it seems this structure has anciently been more ornamented.

1820 Surtees (II, 286) follows Hutchinson's description, but adds that 'a sort of decorated niche is closed up in the south wall'

Faculties and Other Records of Structural Work

(All faculties at Durham University Library, prefix DDR/EJ/FAC)

Date	Reference	Works
1795	3/97	Enclosing with an iron rail a parcel of ground at the east end of the chancel for a burial place

1877	3/224	'Taking down and rebuilding church'. (The major remodelling and extension carried out by the Newcastle architects Austin., Johnson and Hicks)
10 June 1896	3/385/10	Improvements (carried out by Hicks and Charlewood, including new rere arches over the east windows, and the blocking of the round window, inserted in 1877, above them. Also the erection of the reredos And the choir seating.
27 Apr 1898	3/396/12	Screen in chancel
19 Dec 1960	3/4310	General repairs
1965		Roof re-slatted (from 1996 Quinquennial Report)
18 Apr 1968	3/5049	Erection of new side chapel and new furnishings
21 Dec 1971	3/5300	Installation of new oil-fired heating system
2 June 1974	3/5513	Introduction of aumbry with lamp holder
14 Feb 1984	3/6163	Repairs to south wall, insertion of equipment to measure all movement, disinternment of human remains (three graves re-sited after concerns that chancel arch was moving)
18 Nov 1986	3/6447	Introduction of wall safe etc

Structural History

It is clear from the external elevations of the church that the earliest masonry is in the eastern two-third of the nave and the western two-thirds of the chancel; its character is not especially distinctive, and offers little help in ascribing a date. The nave wall is c 0.93 m thick -a typical 'Norman' thickness, thinning to c 0.83 m a little to the east of the south door. It is this doorway that is the oldest architectural feature in the church, dating to the second half of the 12th century; the fact that it is set in the thinner western section of the nave wall rouses suspicions that it may not be in situ, and there is in fact a large patch of secondary masonry to the east of the porch, which may mark its original position.. The semicircular heads of the two single-light windows on the south of the nave look like re-set material of around the same date.² The only architectural feature in the chancel which dates to this earlier phase are the jambs of the priest's door and the western piscina, but both have been altered and lost any feature from which they might be dated.

A major remodelling and extension of the church took place in the second half of the 13th century; Pevsner & Williamson (1983, 362-3) date this phase to 1250-1270. The chancel was lengthened in better-quality stone, and given its present lancet windows, and the present

² There is no sign of the western of these on old drawings.

chancel arch was constructed³. It would seem that the nave was lengthened to the west at the same time, although the evidence for this is less clear; the lancet in the west gable is of 13th-century type, but might have been re-set. Boyle (189, 601-2) saw both chancel and nave as having been extended eastward at this time, but seem to have misread the fabric (considering the eastern part of the nave and the east end of the chancel to be of similar stonework). It is this good quality 'Early English' work that attracted considerable antiquarian interest in the 19th century, as shown by the plates in Billings (1846, 55-6), who calls the chancel 'a little early English gem' and the architectural drawings in Perry & Henman (1867, plate 45).

The church as it stands today preserves little evidence of later medieval alterations. At some time both nave and chancel roofs were reduced to a low-pitch, entailing the loss of the internal mouldings of the eastern lancets; the western bellcote was doubtless reconstructed as well. The old roofs survived until the 1877 remodelling; antiquarian opinion at this time dated them to c 1400 although such illustrations as survive show very plain constructions that might just as well have been post-medieval (17th century?) work..

Illustrations of the church before its 1876 remodelling indicate that there had been some alterations to its windows at some post-medieval period. Hodgson (op.cit) considered the windows of two round-arched lights (two on the south of the nave and one south of the chancel) of 17th century date. A plan and south elevation of c 1800 (copy in vestry) show a small south porch with a rough segmental-pointed outer arch, again perhaps of post-medieval date. Later this replaced by a much larger structure that combined the functions of porch, vestry and schoolroom. Bartlett (3) dated its addition to 'about 1830' but it is shown on a plan dated 1825 in Archdeacon Thorps' plan book in the Chapter Library Durham.

Some minor restoration works seem to have taken place in the middle years of the 19th century; Surtees; mentioned of a 'decorated niche', then 'closed' presumably refers to the piscina in the chancel, which by the time of the 1876 restoration seems to have had the rather incongruous fluted bowl (that now lies by the font) made for it, which clearly offended the architectural sensibilities of Austin, Johnson and Hicks.

An 1876 plan and section of the church (accompanying the faculty 3/224) gives a good impression of the church on the eve of its major remodelling. An L-plan stair within the porch/schoolroom gave access, through a high-level doorway in the south wall of the nave, to a gallery in the west end. The north walls of both nave and chancel are shown without any openings at all, except for a feature that looks (on plan) like a fireplace, opposite the south door; was it formed in the recess of a former north door?

The 1877 remodelling was not as drastic as the note accompanying the faculty 'take down and rebuild church' suggests; Austin Johnson & Hicks do seem to have been concerned to preserve all medieval features. The church was greatly enlarged by the addition of a north aisle, and a new organ chamber and vestry on the north of the chancel. A new south porch was built; all the walls were heightened, the roofs all renewed, to approximate to the presumed steep pitch of the originals, and a new bellcote built. The moulded rear arches of the east windows were re-instated; an oculus window above these, in the new gable, was soon realised to be a mistake, and was blocked up after a few years. Old stonework from the north

3 For possible pieces of its predecessor see 'Carved Stones' section.

side of the medieval church was re-used in the west end of the new aisle and east wall of the vestry.

Some antiquarian accounts have exaggerated the scale of the 1877 remodelling; Pevsner & Williamson (1983, 362-3) misleadingly described the church as being of 1878 (most accounts give '1877' for the restoration) and only add that the chancel is medieval, completely ignoring the survival of medieval work in the nave.

The Churchyard

The churchyard is large, having been greatly enlarged to both west and north in the 19th century. The position of the former northern and western boundaries is clear, defined by a scarp and a line of old trees. The older monuments lie to the south of the church and include some interesting 18th-century headstones (including some small headstones, one dated 1711), and a scatter of old box tombs; the most interesting stands close to the south wall of the chancel and has an inscription to 'JOHN STEVENSON GENTLEMAN LORD AND MASTER OF BIERSTOW', d.1639; one side of the box is made up of a slab bearing an incised pair of pincers, perhaps part of a medieval grave slab (Ryder 1994, 47, 50-51). Also in the churchyard are two further medieval cross slabs (Ryder 1985 104 & plate 44, nos 4 & 5)

- (4) 15 m south of the nave, on the east of the path. All that is normally visible is a cross head of eight-terminal ring form, carved in relief within a circle, and heavily weathered; an 1880 (Blair III, 112, reproduced by Ryder 1994, 51) shows a sword lower down the stone, which is just visible under optimum (low angle) lighting.
- (5) Slab lying between two table tombs a short distance south of the east end of the nave. Interlaced-diamond cross head, on shaft rising from stepped base, with sword on r.

These two slabs would merit being cleaned and brought inside; although very weathered, their designs would be clearly visible if oblique lighting could be arranged.

Archaeological Assessment

As usual it is difficult to assess the degree of preservation of sub-floor archaeological deposits. As often there is a 19th-century underfloor heating system, which will have occasioned some disturbance of both structural remains and burials. There are now concrete floors in parts of the nave and north aisle, with wooden blocks under the pews. The chancel again has concrete in the centre, and stone slabs (now concealed by a fitted carpet) in the sanctuary. As in any medieval church, any disturbance of underfloor deposits should be accompanied by archaeological recording.

It is possible, although somewhat unlikely, that the medieval walls of the church may retain old plaster and possibly remains of mural decoration. Any replastering works in the chancel, or the south or west walls of the nave, should be preceded by an investigation to ascertain whether any earlier layers do survive.

Outside the church, the construction of a perimeter drain will have occasioned some damage to the interface between churchyard deposits (including possible masons' constructional layers) and the built fabric. The historic part of the churchyard is clearly of archaeological interest, so any disturbance will require monitoring. The only known structure of which

remains may survive, outside the present perimeter of the church, is the c 1820 south porch/vestry; footings of this will probably survive beneath the path and the churchyard immediately south and west of the present porch; its position is shown on the phased plan at the end of this report.

Priorities

The inscribed coped slab is an important monument, and is worthy of proper recording. These, together with another two currently lying in the churchyard, are of some interest and merit proper display, possibly by being fixed upright against the walls. In their present position furniture is being piled on top of them, and they are directly adjacent to pipes - heating and cooling can cause damage to stone artefacts (although in this case there does not seem to have been any recent deterioration).

The final crosses to the east gables of nave and chancel are probably medieval (cf West Boldon) , and merit proper inspection - or at least photography with a long-focus lens.

Peter F Ryder January 2001

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Interior after Billings (1846)

St Mary Magdalene Medomsley

An Archaeological Assessment

January 2001

The church before the 1877 remodelling (from Bartlett 1951)

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St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley

An Archaeological Assessment

January 2001

Contents

Architectural Description

The Exterior	1-3
The Interior	3-4
Fittings & Furnishings	4-5
Sepulchral Monuments	5-6
Carved Stones	6
Historical Notes	6-7
Faculties and Other Records of Structural Work	6-7
The Structural History of the Church	8-9
The Churchyard	9
Archaeological Assessment	10
Priorities	10
Bibliography	10-11
1867 drawings of chancel after Perry & Henman	
1876 plan & drawings /Phased Ground Plan	at end

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St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
1. South-west view
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
2. South side of nave
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
3. South-east view
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
4. South side of chancel
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
5. east end
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
6. North east view
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
7. South door
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
8. Interior of porch
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
9. Interior looking east
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
10 Nave looking north-east
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
11. Nave looking west
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
12. Chancel looking east
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
13. Piscina and candle brackets on south of chancel
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
14. Candle bracket on north of chancel
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
15. Font (looking north into 1887 north aisle)
St Mary Magdalene, Medomsley. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
16. Medieval cross slab in churchyard