

Origins of some of our Tabernacle names.

St Winnold

Old English form of Winwaloe, Gunwalloe or Guenole. A *Breton* name which means "he who is fair".

Saint Winnold was a 6th century Cornish saint. He was the son of a prince and a holy woman called Gwen who is supposed to have had three breasts as a sign of God's favour (almost certainly a confusion with some local pagan deity).

His family fled to Brittany to avoid the Saxons, and this is where he grew up. He founded an abbey, and his Rule was the standard one for monks until Saint Benedict.

His feast day is the 3rd of March. According to English weather folklore, this day of the year is supposed to be especially windy,

Cardinal Wolsey

Thomas Wolsey (c. March 1473^[1] – 29 November 1530; sometimes spelled *Woolsey* or *Wulcy*) was an English churchman, statesman and a cardinal of the Catholic Church. When Henry VIII became King of England in 1509, Wolsey became the King's almoner.^[2] Wolsey's affairs prospered, and by 1514 he had become the controlling figure in virtually all matters of state and extremely powerful within the Church, as Archbishop of York, a cleric in England junior only to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His appointment in 1515 as a cardinal by Pope Leo X gave him precedence over all other English clerics.

The highest political position Wolsey attained was Lord Chancellor, the King's chief adviser (formally, as his successor and disciple Thomas Cromwell was not). In that position, he enjoyed great freedom and was often depicted as an *alter rex* (other king). After failing to negotiate an annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, Wolsey fell out of favour and was stripped of his government titles. He retreated to York to fulfill his ecclesiastical duties as Archbishop of York, a position he nominally held, but had neglected during his years in government. He was recalled to London to answer to charges of treason—a common charge used by Henry against ministers who fell out of favour—but died on the way from natural causes.

Felix of Burgundy

Felix of Burgundy, also known as Felix of Dunwich (died 8 March 647 or 648), was a saint and the first bishop of the East Angles. He is widely credited as the man who introduced Christianity to the kingdom of East Anglia. Almost all that is known about the saint originates from *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, completed by Bede in about 731, and the *AngloSaxon Chronicle*. Bede praised Felix for delivering "all the province of East Anglia from longstanding unrighteousness and unhappiness". Felix, who originated from the Frankish kingdom of Burgundy, may have been a priest at one of the monasteries in Francia founded by the Irish missionary Columbanus: the existence of a Bishop of Châlons with the same name may not be a coincidence. Felix travelled from his homeland of Burgundy to Canterbury before being sent by Honorius to Sigeberht of East Anglia's kingdom in about 630, (by sea to Babingley in Norfolk, according to local legend). On arrival in East Anglia, Sigeberht gave him a see at Dommoc (possibly Walton, Suffolk or Dunwich in Suffolk). According to Bede, Felix helped Sigeberht to establish a school in his kingdom "where boys could be taught letters". He died on 8 March 647 or 648, having been bishop for seventeen years. His relics were translated from Dommoc to Soham Abbey and then to the abbey at Ramsey. After his death, Felix was venerated as a saint: several English churches are dedicated to him. Felix's feast date is 8 March.