you want them. I will send a note on the fragments of the stone rood screen at the same time as the account of the Church. Yours sincerely C A Ralegh Radford

Screen

Trewinnow Vean
Carbis Bay
Cornwall
15 x 25

Dear Mr Hay dew

I hope this delay for which I apologise has not unduly held you up but one thing after another has descended on me and I have found it impossible to get an uninterrupted period to get the actual notes sorted out and put into order. However all things emerge at last and I forward the result. I thought that the most useful way would be for me to put the facts down as baldly as possible without attempting to arrange them so that you could rearrange however they will go most conveniently in your book. I have looked up parallels and I do not think that it is possible to say anything more about the screen fragments than that they are all probably 15th century and that the decorated piece is certainly of the second half of that century. With regard to the roof after looking up parallels I see no reason why it should not belong to the same date as the rebuilding i.e. 1300 – 1320. I found that it was not of delph it that I had the dedication date but of Dunkeswell and I think Upottery. If you need further details about any of the documents I will look them up in the printed Registers. If these are insufficient I should suggest that you write to the Diocesan Archivist

Screen

Roof

Rebuilding 1300–1320

Preb Chanter
Marlands
Exmouth

From Rev. F T Mayow — Three Letters from C.A. Raleigh Radford to Rev F T Mayow.

Trewinnow Vean
Carbis Bay
Cornwall
27 Sept 1925

1925

Dear Mr Mayow

Lest you should fear I have altogether forgotten I am sending a first instalment about your Church. The slab in the Transept is purely Hamilton Rogers and as far as I can test it correct. I think that you already have the account of the Palimpsest Brass as given by Mr Mill Stephenson in Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries. If not I could pick out the necessary facts and send them on to you. The extract from Lysons is interesting as shewing how very recently the brass was cast out of the Church as it undoubtedly refers to the same one. I have never seen the book in the Institution but the original publication of Dr Oliver could be turned up if your list of Vicars is incomplete or illegible.

I have practically worked out the history of the present Church of Lelant and its dates but one or two points require clearing up. This I shall do next week if not interrupted and I will then send the story on to you.

The Font is a more difficult problem and I am still seeking parallels. I find it hard to concur in the opinion that it is Saxon of the late X century. The costume on which the argument is based might easily be 100 years behind the time in a remote Wessex village and the costume seems to me the only objection to a Norman date. Still I will seek further. I reported to the Advisory Committee about your roof and was requested to write Mr about it. This I am doing and will let you know further. If there be any further information I can get you I shall be very pleased to do so. I have the references to Reports on the Church Plates etc if

On the west side is a conventional representation of the "Tree of Life"

By Mr John Stabb. Torquay.

Wynard floor stone 1404 Altar Screen

In the south transept is a stone inscribed to Joan wife of Wm Wynard - supposed Recorder of Exeter 1404 apparently begun but unfinished - It is suggested that this stone is the Altar Slab of Chantry -

Portions of stone screens are to be found in various places, as chimney pieces.

Roof 1962

The whole of the Nave and Transept roof timbers, the porch roof, and some affected chancel roof timbers were thoroughly sprayed with "Protim" against wood boring beetle by two men, on May 8th 9th and 10th, 1962, from the firm of Horsley Smith & Co of Hayes, Middlesex at a cost of £124-18-4. This included a charge of £15 for the use of a movable adjustable scaffold frame

Wall (See also Page 10) 1962

The churchyard retaining wall along the north side of the Church was repaired, some parts having to be completely rebuilt; By local voluntary labour in four days, July 30th and 31st August 1st and 2nd 1962. A wonderful response to the appeal for help, so that Church funds only had to pay £6-12-3 for load of sand, and £7-8-2 for 18 cwt cement. Gifts of £3-1s were received towards this.

The Carews originally owned Carew castle and lands Pembrokeshire - Sir Peter Carew mortgaged it and the rent of Welsh property to Sir Rychs ap. Thomas. Sir Rychs was dispossessed
King by Henry VIII on some trumped up charge of Treason and it passed to the crown - who let it to Sir John Perrott - he was Lord Deputy of Ireland
1584-8 1584-88 - but his administration not being a success he was recalled and committed to the
1527-92 Tower where he suffered death - Born 1527 Died 1592.
Perrott He was commonly reputed to be a son of Henry VIII by Mary Berkley afterwards wife of Thomas Perrott.

Font The font at Luppitt has I think the finest carving of on any font in Devonshire. The subject on this side, the East side is a puzzle. at first sight one thinks of Dives and Lazarus but the presence of a third figure disposes of this
Wall idea. Mr Wall in his book on Porches and Fonts, gives a possible explanation - he says - Two combatants are engaged in a duel, one with a battle axe, the other with a club, each protects himself with a highly concave target held well over the head, the skull between them expresses the fatality of the shot. The subject is not yet explained, but it possibly illustrates some local tradition not improbably connected with
Dumpdon the strong hill fortress of Dumpton Great Camp, which is within the parish, a fortress of massive earthworks and cunningly devised defences, which was doubtless the scene of much strife. On the south side is sculptured a scene of the chase, a hart and a dog running after a hare. The hart is symbolical of both good and evil according to the scene it illustrates - in the same way a lion may either represent the devil or the Lion of Judah, but I believe the hare always represents evil, so on a font it would stand for one of the sins renounced at Baptism.

Altar

Altar where the Sd Chaplain shall officiate — and the salary of the Sd Chaplain priest shall be 5 marks per annum, besides an additional sum of 6/8 on each anniversary day of the Sd

Carew

Thomas and Elizabeth Carew — the Trustees are further to provide the vestments, chalices, cruets, Books, Bread and Wine, and wax Lights for the Sd. Altar at all times — and the Sd. Elizabeth Carew charges her heirs, assigns to fulfill her wishes under pain of forfeiting her blessing and of answering for every failure thereof to the Supreme Judge the Almighty God

King

Refer to P 118.

King Henry VII probably visited, if he did not stay at Mohuns Ottery — on his return from Exeter when he visited that City to hang the rebels who had joined Perkin Warbeck 1497 —

M. Ottery

Mohuns Ottery at this time was the principal rendezvous of the conspirators whither they came to hatch their plot — there was a violent scene among the magistrates at Exeter — a countryman came in and reported that he had been waylaid and searched by a party of strange horsemen in steel saddles — under the gallows at the

Fairmile

hill top at Fairmile near Mohuns Ottery — this person had been mistaken it seems but questions were asked inquiries made and ugly language

Queen

used about the Queen.

It is believed Sir Peter Carew restored and

Mohuns Ottery Carew

enlarged Mohuns Ottery — it was described as impregnable except by cannon — He also furnished the rooms in a manner which even now would be considered magnificent — as we gather from the inventory taken of it shews —

See III 57.

In the following reign he had to flee from England and the house was seized and rifled and his

1868

goods spoiled — since destroyed by fire.

From Rev.

F T Maydew — Luppitt — Devon

1248 Mohun — In 1248 Reginald de Mohun the cofounder and patron of Newenham Abbey had granted this Church to the Abbot, in frank almoinge, as well as the patronage of it, and had written to the Bishop and Dean of Exeter requesting them to support the Abbot and convent in their future possession of the living — and a Bull was afterwards obtained from Pope Alexander IV confirming the grant and giving the usual privileges and immunities — 1256 — but directing at the same time that the Vicars of Luppitt should be endowed with congruous portions of the revenues for their maintenance and for enabling them to support Episcopal and Archidiancol, and other burdens —

Newenham — Bishop — Papal Bull — 1256 — Vicars

Bishop — Bishop Lacy's Register Vol iii. 490. 1420 – 1455 P 167

Carew — Lady Elizabeth Carew - daughter of Sir Wm. Bonville - died 8 Feby. 1450 - conveyed to Trustees lands in Trust for the maintenance and endowment of a perpetual chaplain to serve in the chapel of St Michael, situate in the South Aisle of the parish Church of Luppitt - there to celebrate for the souls of the Sd Thomas Baron Carew and his relict Elizabeth aforesaid, as also their parents, children, friends and benefactors, and for the soul of William Lord Bonville and his wives - John Moore (More) and his wife Agnes, Henry Drewe and his wife Agnes, William Hoves (?) clerk - and Richard Champernoun - and also for the trustees and their wives, parents, children, friends and benefactors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed and for all benefactors of this Chantry - all whose names shall be placed on a tablet or schedule upon the

1450 — Chapel — Michael — Memorial — See p 114.83. — Bonville — Chantry

fleur-de-lys, a coat which may belong to the families of either Balthorpe, Arton or Peyton. The cord or band of the mantle is arranged in a peculiar and unusual manner; it passes under the right out over the left wrist. Both sides of the brass are of English workmanship, and the reverse may be looked upon as a workshop wasted, rejected for some fault turned over and revised. The plate is of excellent material and of unusual thickness. On the reverse side it has been bevelled off at the top in order to make a union for the head of the Bonville lady. The brass appears to have been torn from its original slab with considerable violence, for it is badly cracked and bent on its lower edge. No casement now remains either in the Church or Churchyard, so the fragment has been mounted in a wooden frame to ensure its safe preservation.

(Signed.) MILL STEPHENSON

1907 Devon Notes and Queries,
October, 1907.

From Rev F Thaydes 1893

Printed card describing Brass.

This fragment of Brass was found by the Vicar in field hedge adjoining the Churchyard, in 1853.

Brass.

The obverse or later side, which is of excellent design and workmanship, shows a portion of a Lady in the costume of a widow, and may be dated to the second quarter of the fifteenth century. Roughly the figure extends from the shoulders to the elbows and shows the ends of the veil headdress, the wimple the gown with close sleeves edged with fur, and the mantle also furlined and fastened by the usual cord: but the special point of interest is the use of small shields, in the place of the usual studs or brooches, to fasten the cord to the mantle. So far as the writer is aware, this is the only example on brasses of the use of small shields for such a purpose.

Bonville

The shield on the right shoulder bears the arms of Bonville (sa) six mullets, 3, 2 and 1 (arg) quartering Bonville. Sir William Bonville, who died in 1408, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir

Damarell

William Damarell. To the issue of this match we must look for the Lady commemorated by the brass.

In addition to sons, Sir William left two daughters, Katherine, married successively to Sir John Cobham and John Wyke, and Elizabeth, who became the

Carew

wife of Thomas, Lord Carew, most probably the Lady to whose memory the brass was laid down.

The reverse or earlier side of the brass shows that the figure has been cut out of a much larger effigy of another lady, of the date about 1400. This fragment, which is also well engraved, shows the hands, the right shoulder and the right arm of a Lady, wearing a gown with tight sleeves, having at the wrists small bands ornamented with quatre-foils. The mantle has a narrow border, correspondingly ornamented, but is otherwise plain, whilst the front of the gown bears a — Chevron charged with five

From Rev 102 Letter to Rev W.T. Perrott from Geo. C. Druce
F T Mayclew

1911

Ravenscar
The Downs
Wimbledon
March 4. 11.

Dear Sir

Amphisbaena Font.

The paper about the amphisbaena, for which I had a photograph of your font at Luppitt taken, is now published in the Archaeological journal. I believe you expressed a wish to see it, so I am sending with this a copy. As I have very few left over I would ask you to be so good as to return it to me when read. I not able to say anything very definite about your example, which is very curious as it has 4 legs. But apart from this I hope you may find the paper interesting.

Yours very truly
Geo C. Druce

Copied on the back of letter above

The Font at Luppitt - Devon

"It is an extraordinary beast, with four legs and a tail which curls up between the hind legs and ecbands into a broad neck and head turned towards the main head in the true amphisbaena fashion. Both the heads are much exaggerated with large mouths and prominent teeth. I am inclined to think it must be meant for a kind of amphisbaena, because of the way the heads approach each other"

From a paper by Geo C. Druce
The Amphisbaena and its connection in Ecclesiastical art architecture.

Reprinted from the Archaeological Journal
Vol LXVII 2nd Series Vol XVII pp. 285. 317.

See page 112

From Rev. F.T. Maydew

Letter to Rev F.T. Maydew from Jonas Bromfield.

The Mills
Upottery
Honiton
October 14th 1925

Rev & Dear Sir

Seeing you are restoring your Church Tower and also having an opening Day I thus take the liberty of writing you on the history of the Four Bells in the Luppitt Tower it may be you are already acquainted with their history if so all well if not my remarks may be acceptable. Having for years past been interested in Church bells and ringing is why I write you. There is three out of the four very ancient and interesting bells viz the First Third and Fourth the Second is more modern although this one is 151 years old. The First and the Third is known as Jesus bells with the Latin inscription - Est michi collatum Jesu istud nomen amatum. I understand the English to be Let this loved name of Jesus be conferred upon me, as regards the Fourth this is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Ave Maria Gracia Plenia. This bell was cast by Roger Semson of Aish Priors Somerset and is a beautiful bell as all that remain of his is. I estimate the First and Third to be cast perhaps in the Church yard about the year Thirteen Hundred perhaps before the Fourth 1450 as that was the time that Semson was in business. The Second was cast by Wroth in Exeter year 1774 - Edward Harrison Churchwarden. Its most interesting to know that we can now listen to the same tunes as called our forefathers to worship so many years back They are in a minor key and perhaps rather out of tune but still of great Archaelogical Value &

Kindly accept my apology in this

Bells.

Semson

Ballfounders. Copy. 1550.

1774 Wroth

Harrison

To preceding page