seen just below the eaves, in the S wall of the N wing, to E; and in the N wall of the S wing are the outlines of a small window in a similar position. At one time, these windows appear to have been surrounded by plain flat cement architraves. In the SE angle of this rear-court is a small single-stage thatched porch, with more or less modern side windows, canting off the angle. This admits to a passage through the house to a modern doorway in the E front. Here are 3/3 windows (including 2 French windows), and a doorway. Facing S in the S wing are 3/2 mainly modern windows; at the E end of this side, near the corner, is a prominent chimney-breast. All the walls are stuccoed, (probably of rubble and cob, with very little of the former exposed), colour washed. (The mainly modern windows just referred to are irregularly disposed). The E side of the long S wing (which like the rest has a hipped roof) 3/3 windows with exposed plain lintels. Along the N side of the E wing runs a rather dilapidated open pentice. The eaves here is picturesquely irregular, rising and falling a little in places, in straight lines. The E end of the N wing has 2/2 windows, including one with rect. leaded panes, in the upper floor, near the inner angle; and the N side of the N wing has 3/3 windows in irregular bays.

The old drawing-room, in the S wing has an encased ceiling beam, and the remains of a round-headed C18 wall cupboard; the old dining-room has a similar beam, and

panelled window-shutters. The walls are unusually thick throughout, and many of the earlier window-embrasures are quite well splayed. The principal staircase, not far within the porch, appears to be an early C19, or very late C18, reconstruction, or addition, with a round-headed wooden arch, from plain pilasters below, and curious plainly panelled cupboard-like projections, with sloping tops, to the upper flight, which altogether is quite short. Above the stairs the landing is shut off from the former by a partition in which is a large rect. unglazed opening, above which, on the landing side is a 2 door cupboard. A room on the L has a 3 sided plaster (plain) ceiling, with two straight purlins and rough purlins partly exposed. On the landing is a splayed blocked window-opening with a seat and plain panelling below, the remains of an oriel or bay-window, now invisible externally. In the room over the dining-room is a plain mid C18 wooden fireplace, simply moulded; here also are a large wall-cupboard, with doors; and a 3-sided plain ceiling, with encased straight roof-timber springers shewing. The cupboard has been made in a blocked window-embrasure. An adjoining dressing-room has a small wall-cupboard with well-angled panels to its doors, and a "secret" shelf. The window-embrasure here is well splayed. On the landing is a dilapidated wooden transverse arch, with remains of plain pilasters; and at the

far end of the landing is a mantel-headed one to a doorway. Near the elliptical arch is a doorway with a 3-sided plain ceiling, a blocked outer window, and a window with leaded panes, but otherwise plain, onto the landing; this room is an old box-room, apparently. The blocked window has a splayed embrasure. A large upper room c. the centre of the main block has splayed window-embrasures, with panelled seats, and some late panelling between the embrasures, and exposed curved roof-timber springers, now papered over. This may represent, with the room below, the position of the original hall. One window has leaded-lights; these, the windows, also have shutters within; and here are old floor-boards, as elsewhere in the house. Also a small early C19 wooden fireplace, and a large wall-cupboard, with 8 doors. The room below had an open fireplace altered later, for here remain the frieze and shelf of a wooden surround, decorated in the Adam manner, with festoons, small paterae, a small acanthus-and-pellet mould, pellet mould, ogee-mould, etc. and a central festoon with an urn in the middle. Over the former pilasters are figures of cupids. Stone-paved floor, and encased ceiling-beam. The smoking-room retains traces of its C18 remodelling: a wooden fireplace with an angled architrave and moulded shelf, and depressed elliptical headed wall-alcoves; here are two wall cupboards, one with 4 doors and one open. The decorated fireback bears the following: G.P.B. 1878 (for George Potter Baker) Here are also 3 remaining

1878

panels of a low wainscot; the window has a seat and panelled shutters. The original kitchen has a stone paved floor and an original chamfered oak ceiling beam, end-stopped. In the adjoining pump-house, are two more similar beams; remains of the pump, etc. The original kitchen fireplace has been obliterated. In an upstairs room a window pane (leaded glass in N wing) bears the following modern, but curious, inscription:

Window

1895

31/1/95 Dog Poisoned Maliciously / Value £20 o. great Pet / nothing but Trouble with Farmers / A cowardly Contemptable Set.

The chimney stacks are stuccoed, generally square and rect., and on the ridge, with an exception or 2o. In a delapidated greenhouse are preserved two or three freestone fragments, apparently from a fireplace; they shew a bold roll and a kind of interlaced arcade, with cusped pendants (see sketch).

In one of the disused upper rooms is a curious chimney-breast, of half domed form, in two tiers.

SRO

1807

Taunton Record Office 1/8/86

Tenants of William Hawker 8th January 1807

Henry Eveleigh	Ottery. Mohun Barton	£226
Robert Wright	Woodhayes & Lower Shaugh	£230
Messrs Holly & Wright	Rectorial Tithes	£100
Humphrey Thomas	Hill End	£80
John Bishop	Whitehall Witcombe	£156-15-3
John Webber	Shaugh	£90
Mary & George Warren	Spurtham	£140
Samuel Dommett	Hill tenement	£50

Honiton Library photocopy.

Mohuns Ottery (Luffitt)

G.W. Copeland

Mohuns Ottery

The manor of Mohuns Ottery was anciently held by the Flemings, from whom it descended to Lord Mohun. William Mohun is said to have dissolved a Religious Order established in Luffitt, a Luffit, and to have translated the monks to Newenham, which was founded by this William and his Brother Reginald. The manor with its monastic adjunct appears to have been bestowed by Reginald, Lord Mohun, on his younger son, Sir William, whose mother was Elizabeth, widow of Lord Gilbert Bassett, and the daughter of William, Earl Ferrers. Sir William's daughter, Elinor, married Sir John Carew. Their son, Sir Nicholas, conveyed the manor to his half-brother, Sir John Carew, the son of Joan Talbot, a second wife. As Sir John died without issue, the lands passed to his brother, another Sir John Carew. The latter served valiantly in the French Wars in Edward III's reign (1327-77), and in 135? became Lord Deputy in Ireland. His son, still another Sir John, was killed in France. In Henry V's reign (1413-22) Thomas, Baron Carew, was in charge of a navy and 3000 English soldiers on behalf of the security of the Emperor Sigismund, during his stay in England. Edmund, Baron Carew was knighted on Bosworth field, for good services by Henry VII. In the C17 the property was the inheritance of the Southcotts, through Cicely, the sole sister of Sir Peter Carew, Kt. In the early C19, Mohuns Ottery belonged to a Mr. Hawker, Lord of the manor.

Flemings

Mohun

1327

1413

Carew

Bosworth

Southcott

Hawker

Mohun

The present house appears to have been built by Sir Reginald de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, sometime during the C14., and to have been altered in the C16. There was formerly a free Chapel here, founded by the Carews, and endowed with £3-6-8 per annum. It appears to have adjoined the Manor House, but its site is now difficult to trace, as it appears to have been swept away.

Fire

The house, in spite of a disastrous fire, which must have destroyed the whole of the interior of the principal remaining wing, and perhaps have caused the removal of other parts, in 1868. is still a very attractive-looking place, somewhat remotely sited on an undifferent lane, and in hilly country.

Peter Carew

1575

1512

Sir Peter Carew lived at Mohuns Ottery until his death in 1575. He was born in 1512, and may have rebuilt the House, though there are suggestions that earlier work remains. The Southcotts inherited it after Sir Peter's death, it appears, and thus earlier than the C17. as stated above.

Lysons

In Lyson's day (early C19) the House became a farmhouse, and was curtailed; but in view of the past history of its Lords (the Carews were in the C16, it should be added, among the leading Protestants of the County, and were implicated in Wyatt's rebellion), it is well worth a visit, and retains several interesting, mainly external features.

It seems likely that the original C16 House was quadrangular, with Gatehouse.

The present House probably formed the front,

or E, wing of the quadrangle. It is L shaped on plan, with a return rearwards at the N, and with a detached building also N, in which is a fireplace suggesting that here was an integral part of the dwelling. The rear and the wing have been modernised by the introduction of wooden-framed rect. windows and doorways; but most of the walling appears to be ancient.

Gatehouse

The principal remaining features are the four walls of the lower stage of the Gatehouse, without roof; the porch in the centre of the E front; and the latter itself.

The Gatehouse must have been a splendid structure when complete; two white brick buttresses of two setoffs now flank the outer gate. This is a splendid 4-centred arch, continuously hollow-chamfer flanked by narrow single rolls moulded; the rolls slightly ogee in section; label square, moulded, and with dropped ends, without stops; the spandrils are particularly richly carved, in freestone like the rest: shields with the arms of Barew (3 lions passant in pale) left; and a manch (ermine) the hand (argent) holding a fluer-de-lys (or) on scrollwork, with supporters, all on a crown-like cushion, right. The rest of the spandrils are filled with intricate interlacing stems, with small nude figures, and single putti below, somewhat Italianate in character. The inner arch, on the side facing the porch, has even richer spandrils: Tudoresque shields, with the same charges, flanked with small animals, left (Barew) and also with husk-like

swags below, and surrounding arabesque-work; and right the shield surrounded by a wreath, with tassels and swags (probably originally left also), the rest filled with ~~small~~ still more intricate stem-work, with small crawling semi-human nude figures. This arch is similarly moulded and has a similar label, but with suggestions of having had square stops. The walls are of rubble, but with long and short freestone quoins, and the walls are now capped with tiles. There are traces of chequer-work on the inner face.

Porch

The porch is very fine, of shallow projection, but of 2 stages, of the full height, and gabled; the upper stage is corbelled on freestone corbels over the canted-off angles of the stage below: light rect. stone mullioned chamber window; very fine 4 centred doorway, double-ogee and hollow moulded, with inner round shafts, with moulded bases and octagonal caps; square moulded label, and elaborate spandrils of Italianate Renaissance character: small nude quasi-putting figures, scrollwork, and swags, in high relief. The inner doorway is 4 centred and well-moulded, and in a rect. arch; in the spandrils are the letters, slightly Gothic, P and C (for Peter Carew). The passage through the house no longer exists, and the interior generally appears to be quite modern. (small shields also in spandrils).

P.C.

The front of the house is of well-finished masonry, ~~ashlar~~, and shews 3 rect. mullioned windows, 4 × 4 well-moulded, like that

of the porch-chamber, and of 3 lights to the ground-floor, and two lights above; all with mld. labels.

The roof is hipped, N. and S is a part original square freestone chimney-stack. The other stacks later. In the detached 2 storey building at the rear is a wide depressed freestone fireplace, well-moulded with relieving-arch in the end wall; and the floor has old beams supporting it, the chimney has been removed it seems.

Addenda and corrigenda

The walls are of rubble masonry, with an admixture of flint; the quoins and dressings are of freestone; the gable of the porch is also of rubble. It is not the upper chamber of the porch which is corbelled out but the gable: the coibds are of round on ogee section; and the gable has wooden engrailed barge-boards, with a wooden spiked finial at the apex. The porch is more or less connected with the gatehouse by two low stone walls flanking a causeway. The porch is also asymmetrically placed: 1 bay to the left, and 3 to the right.

Bells 1943

"The Ringing World" April 22nd 1988
From The Sunday Times — April 25th 1943

See Vol IV P 78

"Church bells today — Britain's church bells will be heard today, the ban on the ringing of them having been lifted
The bells of York Minster will be broadcast at 10-30 A.M. 27th May 1943

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25/8/86

See note at end 142. Horiton Library (Photocopy)

1932 Place Names in Devon
English Place Names Society Vol IX Pt 2. 1932

Axminster Hundred

P. 641

LUPPITT

Luppitt 139 A 3/4

1086 Lovapit 1086 DB, Lovepitte 1257 Pap, Lovepette 1267 Excon, Lovepitte 1267 Abbr, -pytte 1291 Tax, -pitte 1303 FA. Lovepitt howse called Luppitt c. 1603 Pole

P 642 Luuepuet 1175 P, -pit 1238 Ass, -putte 1334 Pat Luppitt 1767 Recov
'Luva's pit or hollow'.

Dumpdon Hill (damdan) is Dumpton 1690 FF. In 1344 it was called Ryngburghe (Excon 1344)
See ? 1344 'Circular hill' v. hring, beorg.
P 188 Vol I

See P 139 Greenway Fm is Grenoweia 1086 DB, Grenewey juxta Honeton 1316 brig, 1339 Ass v. weg.

Mohuns Ottery (mu'nz'oteri)
Otri 1086 DB, Otery 1242 Fees 793, (Flandrensis) 1247 Misc, Ottery 'Flemeng' 1279 RH
Otermoun 1285 FA, Oteri Mohoun 1297 Ipm, Mounesotery 1453 Pat, Moonsotery 1630 Recov
v. Otter river supra 11. The manor was held by the Mohun family from 1242 (Fees) a part belonging to the family of William le Flemmeng in 1244 (Ass), called William Flandr', in 1219 (FF).
Odle is Wodhulle 1278, 1281 Ass, -hille 1333 SR (all P), Odehill, Wodehill 1469 Ct.
Probably 'woad hill' cf. Odell PN Beds Hu 34.
For the modern form, cf Catnell supra 207.