Antelope?

Inns ~ 1774 Red Lion

Luppitt pubs. run by Sarah Pavey and John Merchant. No names of public houses are given until 1774 when Thomas Burrough is entered at the Red Lion Luppitt. The sureties for £10 were Samuel Dymond and Thomas Porter. Thomas Burrough is shown as no. 41 on the list shown here.

Most of the inn signs are common names but one of the Honiton Public Houses was unusual: see no 27 The Rolling Pin and Chopping Knife.

QS 62/14/34

Manor 16 ~ 1789 Shapcombe

Shapcombe Manor Valuation 1789.

The detailed valuation lists the farms and other holdings by acreage and annual value and shows the outgoings on taxes, rates and repairs.

The properties are:

Farms names

	Tenant	Acreage	Annual Value
Shapcombe	Richard Huggins	86¼	£62-14-6
Lower Shilvin	Thomas Manning	128½	£96-18-6
Higher Shilvin	Edmund Dowman	42¼	£32-2-6
Pulshays	Henry Thomas	106½	£71-13-0
Bishops	James Huggins	54¼	£45-3-6
Lees	James Huggins	48¾	£40-4-6
Yard	James Huggins	95¼	£54-7-0
	Totals	561¾	£403-3-6

49/9/1/495

1789 17 ~ 1832

Land Tax Assessments 1789, 1832

See IV 114 MO

A description of Land tax assessments is available as a Devon Record Office publication.

Mohuns Ottery manor, owned by the Yonge family and assessed at £26-1-8d was by far the largest single holding in 1789. The 1832 assessment shows Mrs Mary Barnard, Mrs Ann Hawker

42

Helyar

and Mrs. Elizabeth Helyar as the chief land-holders (all widows).

18
Shapcombe

Shapcombe Manor Survey (late 18th century)

Survey showing the lengths of leases outstanding on various holdings and the income due to the Lord of the manor from them. Three tenants are listed: William Seaman, John Bird and William Lee.

There is no date on the document, though the style of the watermark in the paper would probably give an approximate guide, and the tenants could be traced in land tax assessments after 1780. The manor belonged to the Worth family of Worth in Washfield.

1780
Tax
Worth P119
53/6 Box 38

Overseers 19
1812

Overseers of the poor accounts April 1812

The accounts show monthly pay for long-term destitute and aged residents. Most receive 5s 0d to 12s 0d each week with extra in times of illness. 'Casual' short-term help is also given during temporary sickness and unemployment. Other expenses are noted for apprenticeships, the Easter vestry meeting, the doctors salary (for attendance on the poor) and parish constable's bill. Extra income is obtained from various sources, including listing the population of the parish for the 1811 census: '666 at five shillings per Hundred.'

Vestry

Constable

Population
1302
A/PO 1
1811

1826 20

Luffitt Church Alterations, 1826.

See Vol I P 336 and 315 Faculty Lee

Petition for a faculty (permission from the Bishop), specifications of works and ground plan prepared by J. L. W. Lee.

Floor Seating Pews

Extensive works were proposed, many of them designed to provide 147 extra seats to bring the total to 430. The stone, brick and wood floors were to be taken up and all the existing seating replaced with pews of 'red deal Baltic timber'. The floors between the new seats were to be laid with Hembury stone paving. More

See II 3.x Doorway & Screen Gallery

drastic alterations involved removing the chancel screen; blocking the S.E. doorway and building a gallery in the N.W. transept. In addition the pulpit was to be moved and the wooden boards giving the texts of the commandments, Lord's Prayer and Creed re-erected in the chancel. The seats marked as 'free' are those for which no pew rents were payable.

Chancel

Faculty causes: Luffitt.

1842 21

Examination of John Cox, 1842

John Cox, his wife Harriet and their four children were living in Ottery St. Mary, destitute. The investigation of his rights of settlement included not only his own lengthy statement about his life since the age of seven but the depositions of four other people who had known him since 1829. These documents provide information about an illiterate working man, his family, employers and fellow employees,

1829

events and conversations in more detail than might even have been expected from the most diligent letter writers and diarists of the leisured middle classes of the early nineteenth century.

1302
A/PO302-307

22 Settlement Laws

Before aid for the poor and infirm began to be centralised in the mid nineteenth century, each parish had to provide help for those residents unable to support themselves. Access to poor relief, raised by rates on all owners and occupiers of property who were able to pay, was strictly controlled. The right to receive money from the parish officers, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, was dependant on 'acts to gain settlement'. These included owning or renting a property of sufficient value to be liable to pay poor rates, working for an employer in that parish for a full year or more, or completing an apprenticeship there.

1872

23 Luppitt National School Plans, 1872

Schools Plans

The Board of Education provided government grants towards the cost of erecting new schools. Plans of the proposed buildings had to be submitted for approval of the overall design and the provision of adequate space for the expected number of pupils.

White VOL I. P77. 1850

White's Directory of Devon 1850 mentions two small schools in Luppitt supported by

Simcoe ~ 1857 School

Mrs. Elizabeth Simcoe. The 1857 Directory lists one charity school attended by about 50 children, taught by J. Orchard and Mary Stone. James Orchard was still teaching in 1870, with his wife Ann. The new buildings completed in 1873, were intended to hold 120 children, but it is unlikely that there were ever that many pupils.

1873

Population

The population of Luppitt, 666 in 1811, had risen steadily to around 780 in the late 1840's and then declined: 761 in 1851, 714 in 1861 and 601 in 1881.

School ~ 1473

The average number of children attending the school in 1889 is given as 75. When the school finally closed in 1966 there were 16 pupils.

C/EB 5/84

1874 24 Rates

Churchwardens Rates 1874

Church Repair 1302 A/PW 6

This entry lists occupiers and their holdings, assessed at 1d. per £1 rateable value to raise money to pay the interest and repayment on a loan from the Public Loan Commissioners for repairs to the Church.

25 Shapcombe manor

Sale of the manor of Shapcombe, 30 Dec. 1876

Map 282 M/L 4 1881

Conveyance by John Francis North to William Storey of Torquay for £6,000. The Schedule, listing the number, description and size of each parcel of land is attached to the deed under the map and therefore cannot be shown separately.

~ 26 Plans Vicarage

Vicarage House Plans and Specifications 1881

Architect: Joseph Houghton Spencer. Taunton

L6

Plans

Grant

VOL. I P77
White

These plans, part of a series, were submitted for approval by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty who provided a grant towards the building costs of over £1600. White's 1950 Directory of Devon described the existing Parsonage House as 'a small cottage'. Pages 9 and 14 of the architect's specifications include the detailed instructions for stone work and woodwork in the house and outbuildings.

382/
ADD E 2245

1925 27

Luppitt School Log Book 1925-1952

School
1862

Log Books were introduced into schools in 1862 to provide information on pupil's attendance and progress, as part of the system of government grants, 'payment by results'. The earlier Luppitt log books, recording the school's activities from its opening in 1873, have unfortunately not survived. (See note)

Attendance Log book from 1873 does exist. JS.

Pages 171-172 shown here mark the beginning of great changes in the life of the school. 21 children were on the register in May 1939: on the 11th September they were joined by pupils from three inner London schools and later by smaller numbers of 'unofficial' evacuees. Two 'shifts' were introduced, so that the children attended for only half the day, split into two groups.

1939

1940
Evacuees

The log book continues with reports on the severe winter of 1940 and the gradual reduction in pupil numbers as evacuees returned to London. Throughout the war time assistant teachers were hard to find. For

part of 1942 the headmistress had to teach all 38 children, aged 5 to nearly 14, alone, while in the 1943/44 winter the retired headmistress, Miss Simpson, had to return to help. The last 19 of the London children left at the end of June 1945: 33 local children remained on the register. The opening of Honiton Secondary Modern School in April 1946 reduced Luppitt School's numbers further, so that the register in 1945 listed only 25 children aged 5–11 years. Pupil numbers never recovered and on 6 April 1966 the school closed.

Simpson

1945
1533
C/EF2/1
1966

Closure of school

28

Red Doors Farm

Bankruptcy sale.
Poster advertising auction to be held 30 Oct. 1902.

62/9/3
/69/1A
1902

29

Slaugh Farm and Slaugh Dairy Sale Particulars 1926

Slaugh
1926

Offered for sale by auction 13 February 1926

547
B/P 2433
1936

30

Ellishayes Farm Sale Particulars 1930

Offered as part of the Woodbine Hill estate for sale by auction 12 September 1930.
Most of the farm is in Combe Raleigh

1930 547
B/P 3027

31

Mohuns Ottery

M.O.

Photographs of the manor house and gateway taken in the 1930's

1733 Z
(111) 118

18/3/97

1888

See Vol 1 P 42 & 190

Memorials of the West 1888.

By W. H. Hamilton Rogers. F.S.A.

Rogers

Borrowed Honiton library

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Heavenham A.

P20 'Heavenham Abbey' photo P21.

Here stood a noble Abbey of Cistercian rule, founded early in the thirteenth century by two pious brothers, Sir William and Sir Reginald de Mohun. A curious little story hangs on the circumstance that made Lady Alice de Mohun (the mother of these two Knights) the wife of their father, Sir Reginald de Mohun the elder, and is, perhaps, worth the recounting.

There lived in that age a powerful baron having large possessions in Devonshire, Lord Briwere by name, and this nobleman had a pious and dutiful daughter called Alice. It would seem that Reginald de Mohun, her subsequent spouse, was left an orphan while but a child, and as he had a great property bequeathed to him, the wardship of the parentless boy was eagerly sought after — as according to a monstrous law of that age, the territorial property, personal liberty, and matrimonal prospects of a ward were almost absolutely at the disposal of his trustee.

P21

This privilege of thus taking care of the young Reginald was accorded by the King (Henry III) to Lord Briwere, who with proper regard to family interests, in due time married the youth to his fair daughter Alice; and, as both the young people were of distinguished birth and had large inheritances, we may conclude that the matrimonal arrangements terminated happily. — (Lady died about 1228) —

One of the seats of the noble family of Mohun was at Ottery-Mohun, a few miles east of Heavenham; and the reader will doubtless

recollect the description of our visit to the old place.

The Abbey Church itself was a splendid building, about three hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty wide, with a lofty tower, built in the Early English or Lancet style, contemporary with Salisbury Cathedral, and designed probably by the same architect—

1254 P22 — foundation stone laid 13th September 1254.—
13/9/1254 — building being finished in 1280.

Bells

A peal of bells hung in the tower, and one of them, as at Exeter, was named the Grandisson, in honour of that renowned Prelate, who gave 10 marks towards its purchase. The high altar was consecrated 16th October 1277.

Grandisson

1277

Prince

John Prince

1673 — Curate Bideford and St Martins Exeter 1673

1676 — living of Totnes 1676

1681 — Berry Pomeroy 1681 for 42 years

1723 — dying 1723 aged 90

Davidson

James Davidson

of Sheckter Asminster.

1864 — Died 29th February 1864 aged 70 years.

21/5/86

Glebe

After the funeral of Mrs Amelia Middleton of Lufflitt Post Office Mr Alex Hardwick told me that he had a note in a reply from the Church Commissioners saying that some Glebe Land was sold in 1910.

1910

Messrs Hayes?