A further paper has a list of items written in pencil but I have no idea now what the significance of such a list could have been

Greatcoat	Leather pouche
Blouse	Cloth "
Trousers	Leather belt
Boots	Sten
Anklets	8 magazines
Gloves	Sten strap
Cape	100 rds. Amm.
Trousers	Pull through
Forage cap	Weight
Badge	Oil bottle
Tin hat	Water bottle
net	" " carrier
'DVN' '19'	Gas cape
'Home Guard'	Field dressing
Respirator	Wallet A.C.
Anti gas ointment	
Eyeshields	Rifle
Anti dim outfit	Bayonet
Haversack	Scabbard
Webbing straps	60 rds. Amo.

Monument. P 101 VOL I 336 Plan

Could this reference to the removal of a monument have any connection with the Petition for Alterations VOL I P 336 dated 25/8/1826 and the plan of J & W Lee of 2/5/1826 seen at Devon County Record Office, although this refers to a monument in the East aisle, and not to one in the South Transept. This may also tie up with Davidson's statement (3/9/1828) see VOL P 83 "Under the tower lie the remains —"

Davidson VOL I. 83

92

19/9/87

Munday

A Parish Patchwork

1985

By Daphne Munday

P.220. Carew — The following is a reference to Sir Peter Carew.

See Vol III P 52

Sandford at Wad

In the 16th century when the new Prayer Book, in English, was introduced, the resulting Rebellion involved Crediton and all the neighbouring parishes. This uprising began in Sampford Courtney, just a few miles away towards Okehampton. On Whit Sunday 1549 — 1549 the English Liturgy was read there for the first time; on the following day Whit Monday, as the priest of Sampford Courtney was going into church for Morning Prayers, he was beset by a crowd of his parishioners who demanded to know what service he was going to use. The priest answered that he must obey the Laws, but the people insisted that they would have none of the "new fashions" but the old religion of their fathers. The priest yielded and putting on his vestments, said the Mass in Latin. This example was soon imitated and a wave of unrest swept over the whole country.

Carew — Sir Peter and Sir Gawain Carew were ordered to put down the disturbance. On reaching Exeter they learned that the rebels were assembled in force at Crediton. When they reached the town they found the streets barricaded and trenches dug across the roads. Charging the barricades they were met with a shower of arrows and canon balls.

See P 52 Crediton

See Bottom Line
Families resident — S. Braddick, D Bright, Mrs Prince

A row of barns at the end of the street, (thought to have been in the area of the White Hart), were occupied by matchlock men. The assailants set fire to the barns and when the smoke had cleared away, they found the road open but the town deserted and rebels scattered into open country and villages around, Sandford and Upton Hellions no doubt included.

Crediton — At once the cry spread around that the "Gentlemen" were destroying the "Commons" and "The Barns of Crediton" became a rallying cry and a flaming beacon of Insurrection.

Russell Exeter — The rebels then marched to Exeter and the trouble continued with the Siege of the walled city of Exeter. Lord Russell was sent for to stamp out the rebels but it was ten weeks from the start of the trouble before it was finally ended where it had begun, at Sampford Courtney, where the resistance was finally overcome in a desperate and brutal battle in the village streets. It was said then that the country had been "sore wasted."

Luppitt Packet Nov 1987 Page 5 — 15/11/87

"Cottages Gutted" Honiton firemen fought desperately against overwhelming odds of a scarcity of water, to save three cottages at Luppitt, which fanned by a strong easterly wind, burned furiously. After the outbreak was discovered, a motor cyclist was dispatched to Honiton to summon the fire brigade ---. they used nearly half a mile of hose and pumped two hundred dry before the fire was subdued" Western Morning News. 22nd April 1933.

See IV 147

1933

Beacon — The above cottages were at Beacon; now known as 1 & 2 Franklins

See Above → Families resident —

94 Sent by Mr J Manley, Bollitan, Broadhembury. 19/11/87

'Home Words for Heart and Hearth' 1891
This bound volume of monthly publications contained bound at the back the monthly parochial magazine for the parish of Churchstanton. Vol XXI Jan 1891. Bne penny.

Notes concerning the History of Churchstanton.

January
449 AD
1066
47-411 AD

'Stanton means Stone Town. Saxon - Staen - tun. Saxons invaded Britain in 449 AD, themselves conquered by William, Duke of Normandy (1066-1087) Romans held sway in Britain from about 47 AD to 411 AD when they withdrew from the island.

February

Letter from Prebendary Hingeston Randolph who had studied old registers.

Bishops

"If the medieval bishops (i.e. roughly speaking the bishops of the period reaching from the Norman conquest of England in 1066 AD down to the beginning of the 16th century) allowed, non-residence on the part of an Incumbent for any length of time, they not only secured the due performance of his duties by his substitute, but also could appropriate a definite portion

Tithes

of the tithes, etc. of the benefice to the poor of the parish, and they did so frequently. The matter about which you inquire is another case of the same sort - a case of power long since lost. ... If a bishop saw good reason

Bishop

for permitting a rector to be permanently non-resident, he was not always contented by the appointment of a chaplain as locum tenens. He could, and he sometimes did, insist on the temporary constitution of a vicarage - an

incumbency within an incumbency — and the man who was appointed thereto was not a mere curate in sole charge, but an actual incumbent, and the Bishop and patron, with the consent of the rector, settled his endowment. His position, on institution and induction, was a fixed one, and the result was that for a time the benefice became two benefices, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage. No doubt the rector's consent was never a difficulty, as he was in the Bishop's power, who could compel him to reside himself if he insisted on terms which would starve his substitute. Sometimes the Bishop arranged that the vicar should have the right of succession to the rectory on a vacancy. Sometimes he assigned the whole endowment to the vicar, requiring him to pay a pensio, i.e. a certain fixed sum of money, annually to the rector, with which the latter had to be content. Sometimes this arrangement was a prolonged one, apparently; but by-and-by a rector would be appointed who desired to reside, and then the vicarage was no longer of any service. But there were two distinct benefices in existence and they had to be dealt with formally. The Bishop reunited the rectory and the vicarage. The latter, taken out of the former, and for a while separated from it, was put back into it: i.e. the vicarage was consolidated with the rectory, and the two became one benefice again. The rector wanted to reside, and of course he did not want a vicar alongside of him, so Bishop Bronescombe consented to the consolidation of the rectory and vicarage of Churchstanton on these terms,

Rectory
Vicarage
Vicar
Bishop

'provided the rector of the said Church kept his residence therein in person'.

Manor

A word as to the Lords of the manor in the middle ages. The Tudenhams sold the manor

Damarell

to the Damarells, the heiress of whom, Margaret,

Bonville

brought it to the Bonvilles of Shute, near

1361

Axminster in 1361. William Bonville, Lord of the manor of Churchstanton, the grandson of Margaret, was created Baron Bonville in

1449

1449, and Knight of the Garter, fought with

(Order of Garter)

distinction against the French, took the side of the Yorkists in the Civil Wars in England between the two branches of the royal family, the Houses of York and Lancaster, the former bearing as their badge a white rose, the latter a red one, and was beheaded by

King

order of Margaret, wife of Henry VI., after the

1461

defeat of the Yorkists at St Albans in 1461. His great granddaughter and heiress, Cicely Bonville, was one of the Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth's godmothers. She married,

Thomas Grey

as her first husband, Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and her great granddaughter was Lady Jane Grey, of whom I have spoken in a former number of the magazine.

March

Lady

Jane Grey

1553

The Duke of Suffolk, you will remember, was pardoned when his daughter Lady Jane Grey and husband were executed in 1553. But not learning wisdom by experience, he engaged in another rebellion against the Queen very shortly afterwards, was defeated, fled, and hid himself in a hollow tree in his park at Astley; but

being betrayed by one of his own keepers, was executed on Tower Hill, on the 23rd February, 1554.

1554

On his death the manor of Churchstanton was confiscated by the Crown, of whom it was purchased by the Clifton family, who however, only held it for a short time, and then sold it to the Popham

Clifton
Popham

concerning the most celebrated of whom, Sir John Popham, I have already spoken. The Pophams sold it to the Southwoods, its last possessors.

Southwood

I have heard it questioned whether the Lords of the manor ever had a house at Churchstanton. I certainly think that at least in the early days they had. The Tudenhams probably resided here, and hence gave their name to the parish, Stanton Tudenham.

—— some entries in the parish register, beginning on the 25th September 1678. In that year we are told that —

1678

"Mr George Bond was buried the 25th September. This affidavit was brought unto me, which is as followeth. John Donny and Marjory Quiver do make oath that George Bond of Luppitt, in the Co. of Devon, was buried at Churchstanton in the Co. aforesaid, not enrafled or wound up in any linen, silk, or any shroud or shift made of any other materiall than of sheep's wool only, or putt in any coffin lined with any stuff or other thing but what is made of sheep's wool only, the 25th Sept., 1678."

George Bond of Luppitt

Oath taken before Sir Edward Waldron, Sept 26th 167[illegible]

Act 1678

—— Act passed in 1678, to encourage the woollen trade, enacting that corpses should be buried wrapped up in wool and nothing else. It was repealed in 1690, and re-enacted with

1690

much stronger provisions and penalties.

Registers

By section 4 a register of all such burials was to be kept, an affidavit to be made within 8 days of burial – in default £5 penalty on goods of deceased, or in default on goods of person "where party died", or on goods of master in case of a servant. £5 penalty

Churchwarden

on parson or churchwarden neglecting duty under act, imposed by section 6. By section 7, the minister was to certify where an affidavit

Overseers

was given; by section 8, the overseers were to distribute penalties. The Act was repealed in 1814.

April

It was proposed, and seconded and carried unanimously, that special payments of 5s

Payment to Ringers 1891

to the ringers on Nov 5th, and Dec. 31st be discontinued, and that a fresh arrangement be entered into with them for the payment to them of £1 per annum, on condition of their chiming every Sunday morning before the service. On this resolution I should like to point out that, as ringing is part of the worship of God, and as ringers are in their way as much

Ringers Ministers

ministers of God as I am myself, regularity and attention in the performance of this duty is most essential.

Rev. F.E.W. Langdon was doing the duty at Churchstanton until August in the absence of Rev Arnold D Taylor who, it appears, was away on account of his wife's ill health. Rev Langdon was Curate-in-charge.

1302/A ~ PVH P 388 Vestry meetings

Some newspaper cuttings found in the Vestry Book April 1889 – May 1938 borrowed March 88 and from which notes were taken

Luppitt Church

To the Editor of the Daily Gazette

Restorations

Sir, — It must, I think be deeply regretted that at the restoration of this church some years ago the beautiful old monuments and brasses of the Carew family (of Mohun's Ottery) and others dating back to the 14th century were ruthlessly destroyed. Surely the Bishop of Exeter (the patron of the living) and the ecclesiastical authorities could not have been aware of this act of vandalism!

Brasses Carew Bishop ~ NOTE P 91.

Yours truly Devonian

1931 Nov 12th 1931

Luppitt Church

To the Editor of the Daily Gazette

Sir, — In Saturday's issue, "Devonian" deplores the disappearance from this church, some years since, of "beautiful old monuments and brasses of the Carew family and others dating back to the 14th century".

~ Brasses Carew

Can "Devonian" give your readers some details of these or reference to where such may be found? Lyson's Devonshire (PP 324, 325) states "In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the Carew family without inscriptions", and then adds a footnote, "One of them is in memory of Sir Thomas Carew, who married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Bonville, temp. Henry VII. Another, with a single coat of arms, is said to be that of Sir Peter Carew, the last of the family, but there

Lysons Vol I 38. 306.

Sir Thomas ~ Bonvills Sir Peter

Cathedral — is a monument for him in the Cathedral — it might have been for one of his brothers".

D & C notes — A few years since, in "Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queeries", a description was given

Brass — of a fragment of a brass of a lady, which was dug out of a hedge in the parish.

Yours truly "Devonian II"

Luppitt Church

To the Editor of the Daily Gazette.

Sir, — I see in the "Gazette" references to

Brasses 1906 — alleged brasses in Luppitt Church. I visited this church in 1906 and took notes of inscriptions inside and outside. I find in my notes no

Floor stones Font — reference to brasses at all; only to inscribed stones and to the font. I feel sure, therefore, the brasses had been removed before 1906.

Yours truly H G Sumner
51 Old Tiverton Road Exeter

1931 — 23rd November 1931

Luppitt Church

To the Editor of the Daily Gazette

Sir, — Your correspondent "Devonian" whose letter appeared in your issue of Nov. 14th, is so ambiguous in his statements that I must, in pure self defence, reply to his (or her) letter.

Restoration — He talks of the "Restoration of the church some years ago". Does he refer to the great restoration

1923 — of 1923-1926 when I was Vicar of Luppitt, or does he refer to the preceding restoration, which must be nearly fifty years ago? The restoration for which I was responsible was done under the specification and supervision of Mr Harbottle