See Vol II P 52.

His Majesty's Broadcast to his peoples. Sept 3rd 1939
from War Facts and Figures

To this High Purpose—

"We have been forced into a conflict. For we are called, with our Allies, to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilised order in the world

It is the principle which permits a State, in the selfish pursuit of power, to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force, or threat of force, against the sovereignty and independence of other States.

"Such a principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely the mere primitive doctrine that might is right; and if this principle were established throughout the world the freedom of our own country and of the whole British Commonwealth of nations would be in danger.

"But far more than this — the peoples of the world would be left in the bondage of fear, and all hopes of settled peace and of the security of justice and liberty among nations would be ended.

"This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear, and of the world's order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge.

"It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home and my peoples across the seas, who will make our cause their own. I ask them to stand calm, firm and united in this time of trial..."

The following is copied from 'The Christian Herald 24/6/95
by Derick Bingham.

Hitler

It is worth noting that Himmler said

"After the victory of the Third Reich, the Fuhrer will abolish Christianity and establish the Germanic faith on its ruins. We will preserve the idea of God, but it will be vague and indistinct.

The Fuhrer will replace Christ as the Saviour of humanity. Thus millions and millions of people will pay only Hitler's name in their prayers, and 100 years from now, nothing will be known but the new religion."

The following was copied from
Historical and Miscellaneous Questions with a selection of British and General Biography
by Richmal Mangnall P80.

Abstract of the English Reigns, from the year 800 to the Norman Conquest.

See I 43

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EGBERT, first king of all England | | AD | 800 |
| ETHELWOLF, | son of Egbert | " | 838 |
| ETHELBALD and ETHELBERT, | sons of Ethelwolf | " | 858 Jointly |
| ETHELRED, | younger brother of Ethelbert | " | 866 |
| ALFRED THE GREAT | | " | 872 |
| EDWARD THE ELDER | son of Alfred | " | 900 |
| ATHELSTAN | son of Edward | " | 925 |
| EDMUND THE PIOUS | " " " | " | 941 |
| EDRED | " " " | " | 948 |
| EDWY | nephew of Edmund | " | 955 |
| EDGAR | | " | 959 |
| EDWARD THE MARTYR | son of Edgar | " | 975 |
| ETHELRED II | " " " | " | 979 |
| EDMUND IRONSIDE | son of Ethelred | " | 1016 |

Danish Line

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CANUTE THE GREAT | son of Sweyn | " | 1017 |
| HAROLD HAREFOOT | or Harold I son of Canute | " | 1036 |
| HARDICANUTE | brother of Harold | " | 1039 |

Saxon line restored

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EDWARD THE CONFESSOR | | " | 1041 |
| HAROLD | son of Earl Godwin | " | 1065 |

Abstract of the Scottish Reigns from Duncan, contemporary with Edward the Confessor, to Mary Queen of Scots.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUNCAN | AD | 1033 |
| MACBETH | " | 1040 |
| MALCOLM III | " | 1057 |
| DONALDBLAIN, or DONALD VII | AD | 1092 |
| DUNCAN II | AD | 1094 |
| EDGAR | " | 1096 |
| ALEXANDER I | " | 1107 |

DAVID I AD 1124
MALCOLM IV " 1153
WILLIAM the Lion AD 1165
ALEXANDER II " 1214
" III " 1249
" 1285 An interregnum of several years
JOHN BALIOL " 1299
ROBERT BRUCE " 1306
DAVID BRUCE or David II AD 1329
ROBERT STUART AD 1370
" III " 1390
JAMES I " 1423
" II " 1437
" III " 1460
" IV " 1488
" V " 1513
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS AD ~~1542~~
JAMES VI AD 1567.

A considerable amount of information is given on both the above English and Scottish monarchs as well as on the English Kings and Queens after the Conquest, already listed in VOL I P 43. and this is followed by details of French Kings from AD 420 up to Louis XVI AD 1774; 68 in all

From 'Friends of Exeter Cathedral' 65th Annual report dated 31/3/95

Exeter Cathedral

P.22. The German Bomb fell on Exeter Cathedral during the night of 3-4 May 1942.

War-time Bomb

A 500 Kg High Explosive Bomb destroyed the chapel of St James, with the chamber above it and the crypt below it. Three bays of the South Quire arcade and two flying buttresses which were structurally part of the Chapel, about 2,000 tons of masonry were thrown down.

Bell Casting

P.24. At the excavation in 1970 of the Base of the tower of St Mary Major, Rev. J. Scott was able to confirm that a casting of a Bell had taken place there, within the small church to the west of Exeter Cathedral.

P.25. Reference to 16 Ranging Bells where hitherto there had been 7.

8/5/95 Victory in Europe — 50 years on was celebrated nationally on 8th May 1995 and in Hyde Park London at 3-38 PM two minutes silence was observed just before the lighting of the beacon bonfire by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II at 8-40 PM by laser from the Post Office Tower.

Here in Luffitt a huge heap of wood had been built by parishioners on Hartridge just above Beacon under the guidance of Mr Noel George and Mr Alan Hewett, of hedge parings, waste pallets and other materials; similar to the 'Armada 400' celebrations of 19th July 1988.

See III P154 Bells

The Church Bells were rung from 7-45 PM to 8-15 PM, and the ringers then joined a considerable gathering at the bonfire site on Hartridge. The two minutes silence was observed to coincide with the national timing as in London, and then the beacon was lit by Mr Alex Hardwick, a veteran of the Burma campaign. Robin Legge gave us a trumpet voluntary and Robin Hancarlow provided music. After the bonfire spectacular, fireworks of all kinds lit the night sky.

Victory over Japan — 50 years on. 19th August 1995 Celebrations of commemoration and thanksgiving for the end of nearly six years of war took place in London with a spectacular programme on Horse Guards Parade, at which H.M. the Queen gave a speech, young people gave a display and Burma veterans paraded. The centre of proceedings then moved to Buckingham Palace where a huge gathering had assembled, the flags of many nations flying around the Victoria Memorial. The whole proceedings were very impressive seen on our T.V. screens.

Luffitt's remembrance was incorporated in the open air service after the fete on the Sunday evening of 6th August, when Ottery St Mary Silver Band played for our hymn singing. At the Vicar's request 'A personal Word' was given by Mr Alex Hardwick and he spoke of a recent reunion of Burma campaigners which he had recently attended,

and something of his war-time experiences.
Jack Sage also gave a brief resumé of what took place in and around Luffitt. We listened in Luffitt Church to the Broadcast by the Prime
See II 50 Minister at 11-15 a.m. declaring that we were at
IV 12 War with Germany on 3rd September 1939, from Rev B.A. Finn's radio. This speech, and that of
See IV 211 H.M. King George VI to the nation at 6 P.M. was read.
Reference was made to the miracles of Dunkirk and 'D' Day. Bombs dropping on Windsor Soil
Bombs at Gorwell Farm and at Brook, and Home Guard duty at the mouth of Honiton tunnel. V.E. Day recently remembered on 8th May, then The nuclear BOMB which led to the Japanese surrender, and contributed to the 50 years of virtual peace.
The statement was then read made by Himmler that Hitler would abolish Christianity and
See P 211 become the saviour of mankind.

Bells Luffitt's octave of eight Church Bells were rung at 12 noon after the morning Prayer service on 20th August 1995 by

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Treble | A J Grabb | 5th | Mrs J Gardiner |
| 2nd | Mrs P Fulman | 6th | R Watson |
| 3rd | J Sage | 7th | A W Sage |
| 4th | Mrs J Selway | Tenor | P Watson |

The Church Services Register confirms that four services took place on 15th August 1945, 8AM, 11AM, 2PM Open Air at Beacon, 7PM. The collections were given to the Sailors, Soldiers and Airmens Association.

'D. Day' 6th June 1944.

See P 193 His majesty King George 6th called the nation to Prayer.

See P 194 President Roosevelt called the United States to Prayer.

See 'D Day' over page.

6/9/95
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D Day' Copied from "Duffett Packet" June 1944 P 14

June 1944

Everyone knew that the 'Second Front' - the long awaited invasion of Hitler's 'Fortress Europe' was bound to come; but only the few knew that an outline plan was approved in August 1943 and an approximate date fixed for May 1st 1944.

However, members of No 4 (Duffett) Platoon, "D" Coy., 19th Seaton Bn. Devon Home Guard, did know that one of our duties was to guard the Tunnel western end of the S.W. Railway tunnel as from April 24th 1944 on each Saturday night. In the event these duties ceased on July 10th, and in retrospect it was obvious that this vital supply line to the Devon coastline was of very great importance.

Three bell tents were provided for rest periods between 'on duty times', and a gangers hut was available for N.C.O.'s with its facilities for a fire, if we could encourage engine crews to offload a knob or two of coal for us. A telephone link at the tunnel mouth could enable us to call for support should this be necessary. Fortunately I do not recall it being used for this. One chap on picking it up heard a conversation between signalmen on growing big marrows. There were guards posted at varying distances from the tunnel, and the N.C.O.'s duty was to be the communicating link, and if any emergency arose the rest of the Platoon were to be 'called out'. On one occasion a report was received that a peculiar noise could be heard from down the line. The Cpl. to whom this was reported decided to investigate before assessing whether a full 'call out' was justified. Growing more terse as he slowly advanced toward Honiton, presently he could make out a form in the gloom: what could it be? The farmer's horse rubbing an itching backside on a fence post, sending a vibration up the taut fence wires.

In the middle of one dark and dismal night there was sudden consternation among the campers, and on emerging from the ganger's hut, the N.C.O. could

just make out the cause; the men from one of the tents were crawling out from underneath the collapsed canvas. The central supporting pole had torn through the apex, apparently from the stress caused by the too tight, and still shrinking, guy ropes. On duty at the time Sgt. A.T. Crabb sorted that lot out, and knowing dawn was approaching, did not seek further sleep, but instead composed his thoughts in verse as follows:-

See II 43

It happened on a Saturday night,
The guy's of ho2 were tight,
When to the sgt's vision there
Appeared a funny sight, so rare;
For ho 2 had come 'unstuck'
The Boys still floundering in the muck,
As one by one the struggled free
From underneath that canopy;
Said sgt. "Clear this up I must,
I'll find the ruddy man, or bust,
Who mess'd around and wrecked this tent",
And then, said he, on vengeance bent,
"Yes, I'll get that man, by heck
And when I do, I'll break his neck";
But each in turn denied the charge,
And so the culprit's still at large.

During the following week Lt. W.T. Walden, as platoon commander, was called to section H.Q. at Bramble Hill, Honiton, to give an account for damaged W.D. property, and he asked me to come with him. I was not quite sure, but maybe for moral support. I sat in the vehicle while he faced the music, but when he came out there was obvious relief. It proved to be the last occasion that we were required as the tunnel guard, and the matter was excused.

Having ploughed a steep field for direct reseeding, I well remember that I was working it down with a Standard Fordson tractor and drags, as wave after wave of heavy transport planes towing gliders passed over me heading for the channel, and when I came in for a meal I said to my wife "Something really big must be going on!" Sure enough the radio told us later that a landing had been made on the north coast of France. During those difficult

years from 3rd September 1939 to 8th May 1945 the British people had flocked to our Churches. I have nine specific dates recorded as National Days of Prayer, with others as Days of Thanksgiving. When the Fordson tractor was delivered to Shelvin on 10th January 1940 with it came a very detailed instruction Book with details on how to look after it. Should I have said that I didn't need it? or never even looked at it? on the basis that I knew better than its manufacturers. Is'nt
Bible that how many today treat a Bible, our very detailed instruction Book dealing with this miracle machine, ourselves, and so many pews in our churches and chapels remain empty, and nationally we slide downhill, away from our Designer and Maker. It is, of course, impossible for our younger ones to realise what
Hitler might have been, if Hitler had been allowed to conquer this small island, and but for the miracle of Dunkirk, Alamein, and others, he humanly speaking, could have done, so let us not forget the sacrifices, yes, and the blessings too, surrounding the D-Day operations and that period of our national history.

D-Day Museum Should any one have the opportunity, do go and see the D-Day museum, on Clarence Esplanade at Southsea, near Southsea Castle, where the Overlord Embroidery is on exhibition. It
Overlord consists of 34 panels, 83 metres long by one metre high; 12·5 metres longer than the Bayeux Tapestry of Norman times.
See II 70

Jack Sage

Bombs 11/8/95 Mrs Phyllis Pulman told me that she has always considered that some of her wedding presents were cracked when the Doug bombs
Windsor fell on Windsor fields across the valley from Littletown Cottage. The craters could be seen.

Mrs Effie Coles told me that some ceiling fell at The Mill when the land mine fell on Gorwell
Gorwell Farm at about 7 PM one evening. She still has a piece of schrapnel and parachute rope.

Copied from Scripture Union's notes 'Encounter with God' for Saturday 16th March 1996 P.94. Source not known.

Verses

Said the robin to the sparrow,
'I should really like to know
Why these anxious human beings
rush about and worry so.'
Said the sparrow to the robin,
'I think that it must be
That they have no Heavenly Father
such as cares for you and me.

The Archive Photographs series 1995
Around Honiton
Compiled by Les Berry and Gerald Gosling

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Luppitt Photos

P99 John Gosling head gardener at Halsdon House with wife Elizabeth (nee Totterdell) children - Elizabeth (Cissie) John, Mary, Jim, and Tom

P102 Luppitt Post Office, c. 1902.
The Reddion c. 1900.

P103 Newhouse Farm, c 1904
The Barn

P104 Luppitt School and Schoolhouse c. 1900
Dolish Farm c 1904.

P105 Tapsterwater c 1910
The Chapel, Beacon c 1900

P106 Luppitt Manor Court Leet, held at Luppitt Inn 29/11/1937
T. Thorn, J Richards, F Bartlett, W Stevens, A.S. Summers, F Wilson. J.F. Madge, C.V. Wright. John Madge J. Crabb F Valentine, A. Clark

Peggy Roswell. The Ladies Cricket team May 1949, included Mary Wright

Quoted in Devon Farmer June 1996

Kipling 'Man' Verses

Rudyard Kipling

"If you can keep your head
when all about you,
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when
all men doubt you,
But make allowances for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be
tired of waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good,
nor talk too wise.

Yours is the Earth and everything
that's in it,
And – which is more – you'll
be a man, my son!"

From 'Glory of the Garden'

Garden Our England is a garden,
and such gardens are not made by singing,
"O, how beautiful, and sitting in the shade."

Footprints Footprints in the sand.

"Lord you told me when I decided to follow
You, You would walk and talk with me
all the way.
But I'm aware that during the most trouble-
some times of my life there is only one set
of footprints.
I just don't understand why, when I needed
you most, you leave me."
He whispered, "my precious child, I love you
and will never leave you,,
When you saw only one set of footprints,
it was then that I carried you.