forecasts, disagreements in strategy, and related timing dilemmas predicted on the need for optimal tidal conditions, Eisenhower decided before dawn on June 5 to proceed with Overlord. Later that same afternoon, he scribbled a note, intended for release, accepting responsibility for the decision to launch the invasion and full blame should the effort to create a beachead on the Normandy coast fail.

Leaving headquarters at Portsmouth, Eisenhower first visited the British 50th Infantry Division and then the U.S. 101st Airborne troops; the latter was predicted to suffer 80 per cent casualties. After travelling 90 minutes through the ceaseless flow of troop carriers and trucks, his party arrived unannounced to avoid disrupting the embarkation in process. The stars on the running board of his car had been covered, but the troops recognised "IKE," and word quickly spread of his presence. According to his grandson David, who wrote about the occasion in Eisenhower: At War 1943-1945, the general wandered through the formless groups of soldiers, stepping over packs and guns. The faces of the men had been blackened with charcoal and cocoa to protect against glare and to serve as camouflage. He stopped at intervals to talk to the thick clusters of soldiers gathering around him.

He asked their names and homes. "Texas, sir!" one replied. "Don't worry, sir, the 101st is on the job and everything will be taken care of in fine shape." Laughter and applause. Another soldier invited Eisenhower down to his ranch after the war. "Where are you from soldier?" "Missouri, sir." "And you soldier?" "Texas, sir." Cheers, and the roll call of the States went on, "like a roll of battle honours" one observer wrote, as it unfolded, affirming an "awareness that the General and the men were associated in a great enterprise.

D-Day

At half past midnight, as Eisenhower returned to his headquarters at Portsmouth, the first C-47s were arriving at their drop zones, commencing the start of "The Longest Day." The confusion and carnage of the landing efforts as troops in full kit (combat gear) waded through cold choppy water amid

the deadly enemy fire must be deeply etched in the memory of those who took part in or witnessed the assault. During the invasion's initial hours, Eisenhower lacked adequate information about its progress. After the broadcast of his communique to the French people announcing their liberation, SHAEF switchboards were overwhelmed with messages from citizens and political officials. SHAEF communications personnel fell 12 hours behind in transcribing radio traffic.

According to his secretary-chauffeur Kay Summersby, as recounted in David Eisenhower's book, "Eisenhower spent most of the day in his trailer drinking endless cups of coffee, waiting for the reports to come. Few did, and so Eisenhower gained only sketchy details for most of the day about the British beaches, Utah and the crisis at OMAHA, where for several hours the fate of the invasion hung in the balance.

In an early morning message Eisenhower reported to his superior officer General Marshall that preliminary reports were all "satisfactory". At that time, he had received no official information that the "leading ground troops are actually ashore." The incomplete and unofficial reports, however, were encouraging.

His comments concerning the weather speak of the one crucial factor of the invasion over which he had no control. Meterologists were challenged to accurately predict a highly unstable and severe weather pattern. As he indicated in the message to Marshall, "The weather yesterday which was the original date selected was impossible all along the target coast. Eisenhower therefore was forced to make his decision to proceed with a June 6th invasion in the pre-dawn blackness of June 5th, while horizontal sheets of rain and gale force winds shuddered through the tent camp. The forecast that the storm would abate proved accurate, as he noted in the document. He closed his brief message on a confident note, describing the steely readiness of the men he sent to battle, recalling the resoluteness in their faces that he termed "the light of battle" ... in their eyes. This vivid and stirring memory doubtless heartened him throughout the day until conclusive word reached him that the massive campaign had indeed succeeded.

Photo of A C-47 flying on June 6th 1944
" " Gliders in flight.
" " Group Captain Hope and Col Krebs.
British and American Commanding Officers at Exeter.
Glider Pilot Wings
Photo of A practice parachute jump.
" " Dakota taking off towing a Horsa glider
" " troops Waiting
" " Planes in formation

COVER photos Front Troops inside a transport
Rear fully laden soldier climbing aboard

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A few notes from copy sent by Grahame Smith July 04

Sir Peter Carew

The Life of Sir Peter Carew, of Mohun Ottery, Co Devon.
Communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., F.R.S.
F.S.A. in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis., K.H., F.R.S. Secretary
Read Nov 29, 1838

Dear Sir Henry, Middle Hill
Nov. 1838

I beg to send you an article for the Archaeologia, which contains some curious traits of the Manners in the reign of Henry VIII. as well as some passages in the General History of this Country. I trust you will find it of sufficient interest to be printed in the Society's next Volume.

Believe me, yours very truly, T. Phillipps.

The Lyffe of Sir Peter Carewe, late of Mohonese Otrey, in the Countie of Devon, Knighte, who dyde at Rosse, in Irelande, the 27th November 1575, and was buryed at the Cittie of Water Forde, the 15th of December, 1575; collected by John Vowell, alys Hoker of the Citie of Excester, Gent, partly upon the credyble reports of others, and partly wch he sawe and Knewe hymselffe

This Sir Peter Carewe was Boren and descended of the honorable and auncient house and famalie of the Carewes, who first were Barones in the Countie of
Pembrocke Pembroke in Wales, and afterwards of Mohonese Otrey in Devon. His proper and auncient name is Montgomeroye. This Sir Peter Carew was the younger sone of Sir William Carewe, Knighte, the sonne and heire to Sir Edmond Carewe, Knighte, and the laste named Baron of Carewe
Tyrwen who was slayne at the Seege of Tyrwen, with the shott of a gunne, in the xxvth yeare of Kinge Henrie the
Mohonese Otrey 8th 1513; and was borne at Mohonese Otrey in the yeare of our Lorde 1514.

His father conceived a greate hope - in the scholes
About the age of 12 yeares to Excester to schole
Excester with Thomas Hunte a draper and Alderman
to one Freer master of Grammer schole
founde hymne on the wall - I shall breake my neck
he sent to Sir William Carewe
they led hymne home to Mohonese Otrey - Cyake a dogge

London Sir William Carewe beinge agayne come to London
put hyme to schole unto the schole master of Paules.
advertised hyme of the untowardness of his sonne
met a gentleman of his olde acquentaunce who served
in the Frenche courte — asked Sir William to put his sonne
unto hyme — to be brought up in the Courte of Fraunce
Haccombe John Carewe of Haccombe — Carewe Angloys —
Warres beganne John Carewe dyed.
Marques of Salewe toke hyme — seege of Pavia
Pavia Marquesse, with the shott of a gune slayne
Prince of Orange receved hyme
yere and a half untyll the sayde Prynce dyed — Princesse
letters to Sir William Carewe — Kynge Henrie the 8th
Grenwiche Arryved into Englande to the Courte — Grenwiche
roade to Mohone's Otrey — presented Pryncesse of Orenge's
letters Prayed his father's leave to retourne to Courte
Mohonese Otrey passed over to Calice one of the cheffest about the Kyng
Calice sente to Scotlande to Kynge James the 5th
mariage concluded betwyne the Kynge and the Lady
Anne of Cleve — for recevinge of her at Calice
Warres betwyene the Turke and Kinge of Hungerye
Kinseman of his John Champernowne — perellouse a journy
Fruance passed over into Fruance to Venice thense to Aragosa
Aragosa land to Constantynople had in great suspection
Buda beinge in Venyce seege of Buda went to Duke of Ferrari
wente to Myllayne went to Vienna in Austria
Venyce felle all sycke took his horse and travelled agayne to
England Venyce came to Englande
Procleymed open Warres agaynste French Kynge
Wallop sente Sir John Wallop with VIM men this Peter
Sir George and his eldeste brother Sir George Carewe
Younger capteyne of 100 footmen — blacke bende
Tyrwyne towne of Tyrwyne challenge accepted
to Cambrasia chased French Kynge — Sir George prisoner
armye one to Bullyn other to Muttrell
Frenche Kynge was preparinge a great navye
Isle of Peter Carewe was made Capyteyne tall ship (- - - -)
Weight Frenche gallyes came even unto Isle of Weight
Kynge to Portesemouthe Sir George Carew Vyce Admyrall
took his chayne from his necke and put it about the
Mary necke of Sir George Carew Mary Rose Sir Gawen askinge
Rose hyme how he did — sorte of knaves he could not rule
drowned with 700 men whiche were in here.
P 111 "the more cookes the worse potage"

In view of the difficulties I have had in writing correctly the old English text, from this point on I will write the words in modern English as spelt; sufficient to give the important notes — JS

Treporte — The Lord Admiral directed his course to the bay of Treyporte — the foremost was one John Courtenaye of Powderham, Devon Knight — next after him followed Peter Carewe — Treyporte spoiled — French ships burned — The Lord Admiral gave praise for their services — with sword dubbed them with the girdle of chivalry. Sir Peter preferred service to the King. Peace between King of England and French King Coronation of King Edward 6th. Challenge of six Knights. After the feast the said Sir Peter with the Lady his wife rode to Lincolnshire — her livings — commotion in Devon with Sir Gawen Carew his uncle To City of Exeter. Sir — Courtenay sheriff — many from Sampford Courtenay assembled at Crediton. Barn fire men left — returned to Exeter — like wasps took the town of Clyst St Mary and fortified it. Four Knights thought to pacify but rebuffed by mob. Religion cause of rebellion. Money and men sent to Lord Privy Seal for repression of rebellion. Moved from George Henton to Honiton. Delay in receiving help departed from Honiton for Dorsetshire. Sir Peter Carew took his horse at Mohuns Ottery rode to Blackdown, persuaded the force to return to Honiton. Subdued the enemy. King Edward died. Mary became Queen. Proclamation at Dartmouth and Newton Abbot. Sir Peter — Sir Gawen Sir Arthur Champernowne and William Gybbes declared traitors. To be apprehended, Secretly informed escaped to Weymouth and arrived at Roen. Then to Venice. A friend Francesco helped Sir Peter. Ruffians in wait but avoided. Then to Strausburghe in Germany to Dr Poynet but house fire, Sir Peter broke into cupboard to save money. His wife working on his behalf. Towards Antwerpe then taken and blindfolded brought by boat to the Manor and to the Tower. A debt by the last Baron of Carewe was disclosed and being paid he was freed. Queen Mary died and Lady Elizabeth proclaimed Queen Troubles in Scotland and Sir Peter sent to put it out. Returned to London and came to Mohuns Ottery. Desirous of having over his inheritance in Ireland found

Treporte
Peace
Lady Lincoln
Devon
Crediton
Clyst St Mary
Honiton
Blackdown
Queen Mary
Roan
Dr Poynet
Antwerpe

Exeter someone at Exeter who could read old documents.
Ilfracombe Took ship at Ilfracombe to Waterford, through Cdone
Dublin to Dublin. Requested Her Majesty and Counsel received
letters. Sent for the man to come from Exeter who then
1568. obtained rights to Sir Peter's title to Lands. August 1568
Great possessors and noblemen in that Land.
Old gentlewoman proclaimed he 'had come from the dead
family not heard of for 200 or 300 years' Sent for Sir
Christopher Chyvers who dwelt at Maston 15-16 miles from
Dublin. Courts decided in favour of Sir Peter. Next his
suete against the Kevenaughes and won it. Thomas
Stukelye discharged from garrison of Leighlyn, Sir Peter
appointed and took up possession. Well known for his
fairness and honourable dealings. Ambushed at Blacke Raghee
but escaped his enemies. Another ambush thwarted at
Thomastowne where horsemen were spotted. A Sir Edmonde
Butler started wars against Sir Peter but did not prevail,
And thus by God's providence he was miraculously saved.
Sir Peter returned to Leighlynge. Message from Lord
Courcye, Lord Barrye Og. the Mohoresse, the Mackeswyne
the Odryscoles and Odalyes, would he come to Corke,
he agreed to satisfy these requests. Came to England
for a while, went to Court, but found he was blamed
for Butler wars. Later took ship at Exmouth for Cork.
His agent was arranging for meetings with those
who had held his land to come to Munster.
But God who is the disposer and worketh of all things
appointed to him another journey — fell sick with
bladder trouble — continual prayers — wanted to speak
to his writer — but two days too late - died 27th Nov 1575
Details of the burial service, and his burial.
The writer of the notes concerning Sir Peter Carew's life
gives at length in six pages a full account of the
quality of life of this honourable man.

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sept 04

Lent by Grahame Smith

The BAKERS of Luffitt and the Pounds connection.

Some notes by Richard Holme

Elizabeth Baker was born in Luffitt in May 1830 she was one of eleven children born to William and Harriet Baker, tenant farmers at Birds Overday Farm at Luffitt. William had been born in 1787 at Woodbury near Exmouth about 15 miles away. They rented 59 acres at Birds Overday at an annual rent of around £42.

Frederick Pounds was born in Wimborne, Dorset in 1837 and married Elizabeth Baker of Luffitt in 1867 in Portsea. Local trade directories indicate he was the founder of the Pounds shipbreaking / military surplus business in around 1875. He died in 1883 and Elizabeth ran the business until her death in 1889 when their son Frederick William took over. Frederick William's great grandson Harry and grand nephew Tony Cornish are the family members now involved in running the Pounds business.

I was lucky enough to visit Birds Overday Farm at Luffitt on Sunday May 2nd 2004 with local historian Grahame Smith. This was due to kind permission of owner Henry Trott.

The Bakers appear to have left Luffitt around 1852 and moved to a farm called Stannerhays at Hawkchurch near Axminster. The family next appear at Blashenwell ~~and as noted above~~ near Swanage in 1881 and may have moved there by 1865 at the latest.

In compiling the above I have had a great deal of help from Grahame Smith and Paul Baker — Paul is great great grandson of Elizabeth Baker — Pounds' father William Baker — he is descended through Elizabeth's brother Thomas.

Paul can be found on paulBAKER@bigwig.net. and 296 Winchester Rd, Shirley, Southampton SO16 6TU

Upper

See Page 264

Flower Festival

Flower Festival 2004

Liphill's second Flower Festival was held from Friday 25th June to Sunday 27th June 2004 on similar lines as the first in 1999. The main thoughts were based on

Once upon a Parable

Parables

Definitions of a Parable

An earthly story with a heavenly meaning.
or
A similitude taken from natural things, in order to instruct in spiritual things.

We are only able to cover twenty from more than forty parables handed down to us. Matthew's record indicates an emphasis of interest towards the Jew, whereas Mark concentrates more on Gentile converts; and Luke gives several parables that the others don't mention.

Many of the parables are introduced by 'The Kingdom of Heaven is like - - - -'. How could this preacher from up north know what Heaven is like? There was only one way - He'd been there! His claims must therefore be true.

Do you accept this?.

A message from the Vicar

As we welcome you to this ancient and truly lovely Church, we trust that you will find more than enough to make your heart dance for joy and warm towards God, not only does He shower us with the beauty of His creation, but the artistry and interpretations of the arrangers are gifts from on high too.

Before Jesus died on the cross for us, to bring us to God, His ministry was very much to explain God's will and His ways: hence these parables.

So our prayer is that, as you reflect on the Saviour's sayings, so you'll be drawn by His Spirit, closer to him in personal faith and love - and, of course, in obedience to Him, all to His praise and glory. Yours rapturously

Nick Wall
Vicar

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Arrangements in the Church.

The first arrangement "The Workers in the Vineyard" is in the porch. Upon entering the Church, please turn Left and move towards the font; the arrangements should then be presented to you in the following order.

Each arrangement is accompanied by its relevant Bible passage and some food for thought.

1 The workers in the Vineyard
2 The net
3 The Rich man and Lazarus
4 The Lamp under a Bowl
5 The Fig Tree
6 New wine in Old Wineskins
7 The mustard seed
8 The friend in need
9 The Good Samaritan
10 The Growing seed
11 The Wedding Banquet.
12 The Lost Sheep
13 A Representation of our Angel Gate in flowers
(You will find the original in the tower doorway by the font)
14 The Sower and the Soils
15 The Valuable Pearl
16 The Unfruitful Fig Tree
17 The Pharisee and the Tax Collector
18 The Ten Virgins
19 The Wise and Foolish Builders
20 The Hidden Treasure
21 The Lost Coin.

At the Village Hall there were eighteen separately listed exhibits, mainly by local people and on many aspects of country life in and around Lyphill Parish. Refreshments were available, thanks to many willing helpers

Tubs of brilliant flowers lined the churchyard path, and the roadway between Church and Hall.

Lyphill Packet Feb 200

What happened to the Baby who swallowed a spoon?
It could'nt stir.

Can February March?
No, but April may.