her, and then leads again. This has the effect of blocking the path of the next descending bell, and so to avoid repetition this bell steps backward for one blow before coming in to lead a whole pull later. Similarly others following do the same. The other bells on their upward path also step back before proceeding on their original course,

Dodge

and so a 'dodge' takes place between each pair above the seconds place bell. With five changing bells only forty changes can be obtained with the basic principle, and so it is necessary to introduce

BOBS

'BOBS' called by a conductor, which have the effect of introducing a fourth's place 'lie' instead of the seconds place lie as above; in order to achieve all the necessary changes to ring the 'extent'.

Extent

This term is used for the maximum number of changes on any ring of bells, e.g. with 3 bells 6 only, with 4-24, with 5-120, with 6-720, with 7-5040, and with 8-40320. This latter was a target aimed at for many years. It was finally achieved at Loughborough bell-

1963

foundry on 27th and 28th July 1963 by eight men ringing continuously from 6-52 AM on the 27th to 12-50 AM, on the 28th listened to and checked all the time by four umpires. Method ringing is certainly not a matter of learning a lot of figures, but rather of complying with certain rules or signposts, and these are progressively noticed and adhered to, each ringer in the band obeying the same conditions, but at different times.

1940 Ban

Early in the Second World War on 13th June 1940 a ban was imposed on the ringing of church bells because it was felt that no better warning system could be devised than their use as a signal of the landing of enemy forces. This ban was lifted for a few hours on 15th November 1942, to celebrate the victory at El Alamein, and also for one hour on Christmas Day of that year; and then finally

1943

lifted on 27th May 1943. However, due to a very real threat, and some communication misunderstandings, a few bells did ring out during the night of 8th September 1940 from some Westcountry towers.

1553

The 1553 survey of church bells records that Luppitt then had 'iiij belles yn the tower their' and

Ellacombe Rev. H.T. Ellacombe, then rector of Clyst St George, has given us details of the four bore at his visit
1865 on 11th May 1865. The oldest two, treble and third, are referred to as 'Jesus' bells because of the inscription they both carry "Est michi collatum iho isted nomen amatum" translated as 'there has been conferred on me that beloved name Jesus'. They are not dated as were many early castings, but are thought to be about 1450. The second bears a
1774 casting date of 1774 and the lovely toned tenor of 10¾ cwt in F sharp, with the inscription "Ave Maria Gratia Plenia" is considered to date from
1550 about 1550. Its founder, a much better craftsman than scholar, has also identified himself with 'NOSMESREGOREMIB' set in the casting in reverse with the letters E. R and S all backwards.
The arrival of the curate of Uffculme to become the Vicar of Luppitt in 1924 was the inspiration which led to a complete restoration of Luppitt's ring
Prouse of bells. The Rev. J. F Prouse was a very keen bell-ringer and two new trebles were added, and all six hung in a new cast and steel frame by John Taylor & Co., dedicated on the 19th November 1928. Several teenage boys were taught to ring and method ringing was introduced. After duties at Exwick, in Exeter, and at Upottery, Mr
1958 Prouse returned to Luppitt in 1958 for a second spell of about 10 years as our Vicar, and we set about the task of another augmentation to a complete octave. The purchase of a modern bell of ¼ cwt was a step in providing metal, and the collection and sale of waste paper, cardboard, bale string, paper feeding stuffs bags, etc, from local farmers contributed to eventual success by the band who were able to build the extra two pits, and to hang the new bells themselves. This entailed the transfer of the 1928 bells to the new pits, and then putting the 1974 bells in their places to get the rope circle correct. The new bells were dedicated
1974 at a special service on 30th November 1974. From photographs available a record of nearly sixty slides was built up concerning the ration octave.

As distinct from ringing church bells, when the bell swings a full circle each way, the chiming of bells indicates that the bell is either simply

rocked to make the clapper strike, or remains stationary, mouth down, but is struck by an independant hammer, a ball of metal pivoted on an arm, manually operated by a separate rope, or by some electrically operated automatic system, as at the 'Granges and demons' church of St Clement Danes in London, where the hammer is outside and clear of the swinging bell. The rope and lever system such as we have in Suffitt tower was devised by Rev. H.T. Ellacombe and is operated from the base of the tower. The mechanism allows each rope to be wound up and held by a ratchet, thereby pivoting the hammer upwards inside the mouth, and just clear of the soundbow of the bell. When each is adjusted evenly the operator can pull the ropes in any desired order, merely to strike changes, or to play any of over fifty hymn tunes available on the octave. This ratchet must always be released so as to prevent damage to a swinging bell.

Dove 'A Bellringer's Guide' gives an up-to-date and very comprehensive list of nearly 6000 rings of bells, with much information about them. Devon has 368 rings of five or more, containing a total of nearly 2400 bells, to which must be added those with four or fewer bells. Only three other counties in Britain have more than 200 rings. Details of the bells of Exeter Cathedral, with their names, use, and history, have

Scott been given by the Rev. J. Scott, Grandisson the full circle swinging tenor being of 3 tons 12½ cwt.

3T 12½c So why do we ring church bells? And why over the centuries has so much money and care been spent on them? Towers and spires were erected to point the human soul upwards to its Creator and Redeemer, and before the days of clocks and watches, the sound of the joyous bells conveyed their message 'Come and join us in Worship'. They still do. Most brides enjoy their sound on their special happy day, but at times they have also conveyed to listeners a sad message in the ringing of the 'death bell', indicating the age of the deceased and whether male or female. At funeral and memorial services some families prefer to have the bells half-

muffled muffled. This is done by tying a leather pad to one side of the clapper ball, giving the effect of an echo sound following the open side: others prefer the bells normal open sound as proclaiming not defeat but of victory

over death. To some, ringing bells is a fascinating hobby, and change ringing by method presents an open-ended challenge which can be taken just as far as an individual desires and is able to go. But it should always be remembered that these expensive musical instruments are provided and maintained for one main purpose, that of the Glory of God.

3/8/05 Researching the origin of the reference to the Luffitt Artillery which I have at sometime seen somewhere Luffitt Artillery I came across the following, but for what purpose it was typed I cannot recall.

I wrote to Mrs A Summers of Wessington Farm and also to Mr John Cann of Aubiscombe and both gave me useful information, but in the meantime I came across the copy which follows and I therefore suspect that at some time I borrowed the book from the library and typed this but omitted to make any reference to it in these hand written notes.

Trafalgar Trafalgar. 21st October 1805

We have already had a glimpse of Luffitt men being caught up in the Monmouth rebellion more than 100 years before, now we have been given information which helps to broaden our knowledge of the effect of international tension in our rural area in the very early years of the 19th C. We were taught at school of the great relief to our nation at the naval victory which was fought off Cape Trafalgar, when Admiral Lord Nelson and the British ships sealed the fate of the combined strength of French and Spanish vessels, and by so doing led to the breakdown of Napoleon's scheme for invading England

Monmouth

Napoleon

A publication by author Mary Bedcock Tryer and Christopher Dracott 'A Biography of John Graves Simcoe' tells that these years around the turn of the century were in fact very troubled times, and that as General Simcoe had his Brigade Headquarters at Wolford much activity was centred there. A few extracts from this 'Biography' must suffice here. General Simcoe was commander of the West of England and was responsible

Wolford Simcoe

for the training of the Militia over a very wide area

Pearce St Byres Battery

'the Luppitt Artillery under Captain Pearce would meet at the Battery on St Byres Hill, to practice and to fire salutes on the King's birthday.'

A further entry from the Biography is best given as it is written.

Trafalgar

'Life in the West of England was reasonably calm, but news from overseas signalled great rejoicing. Lord Nelson had been victorous at the Battle of Trafalgar; euphoria dampened by Nelson's death; John Bailey, (one of the staff at Wolford Lodge) recalled that people within earshot mistook Simcoe's celebrations for the arrival of the French, --- general simcoe sent to captain Pearce to send the Luppitt artulery with thare cannon at the end of St. sirues hill thare to fire a salute it wase then 8 o'clock at night the people of Honiton was rather alarmed hearing the cannon so very near them the guns wase herd very plain at axminster and many parts of devonshire general simcoe hade a very grand dinner party all the head gentery of the neiburhood wase present the great new room wase fitted up buetefule moor than five hundred lamps lighted up in the room---.'

Pearce

See page 381

However in the following year 1806, General Simcoe was aboard the Illustrious, a ship which was being freshly painted, and was taken ill, and he died on the 26th October. Details of the cortege accompanying the General's body from Exeter to Wolford are given.

'At Honiton, the troops were all drawn out, and minute guns fired. In short, every respect which could be paid to an esteemed and much lamented commander was shown on this occasion. The body was interred by torch light, about six in the evening'.

'When the procession reached Wolford Chapel, thousands were waiting: the Church field was crowded. The Luppitt Company of Artillery was there with the guns, which were fired when the body was put in the grave, which shook the very house of Wolford.'

The above references to an organised military force in Luppitt and also the name of a Captain Pearce prompts me to wonder if there might be a connection

Refer to Page 290

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with a problem we have for a few years been anxious to resolve. Mr Jesse Read informed me that some cast iron slabs were found in a field named 'target moor' when they came to Greenway many years ago, and one of them is still at Greenway. Thanks to being kept by the present owners. It is about ½ to ¾ of an inch thick and measures 6 feet by 2 feet, the top face is divided by neat grooves into 6 inch squares, clearly numbered 1 to 4 across its width, and 1 to 6 from the central line to each end. In addition to the squares, it has circles and semi-circles based on its central line; one 8 inch diameter circle at the centre, and 8 inch semi-circles on the centre of each long side. From the same three centre points of these, other circles and semi-circles of 1ft 6in and 2 feet are also formed with similar grooves.

So what were they made for? so elaborately and accurately marked. 6ft by 2ft would tie up with the dimensions of a man as a target, but why shoot at cast iron? And what of the numbered squares? one would expect a higher score at the centre whereas the lower one is along the centre line. Perhaps someone reading this could inform us.

See P290

So was the Captain Pearce resident at Greenway?

1767 A document dated July 1767 mentions an Edward Pearse of Luffitt, but spelt with an 'S'; and it seems probable that a family of that name

1855 was at Greenway until 1855, when it passed to George Potter Blake, who had married Sarah Ann Pearse, and who was the provider of the land on which the school was built in 1843.

Mention is also made of Major William Goodenough Pearse who died on 11th October 1858.

I shall pass this way but once,
Any good therefore that I can do,
Let me do it now;
For I shall not pass this way again.

Borrowed from Honiton Library August 2005

Mrs Simcoe's Diary

Page 1 Introduction
Canada divided in 1791 into
Two Provinces — Upper Canada and Lower Canada

" 26	1	Journey to Canada	17/9/1791 –	10/11/91
" 38	2	A winter in Quebec	11/11/1791 –	5/6/92
" 60	3	Journey to Niagara	8/6/1792 –	25/7/92
" 75	4	A year at Niagara	26/7/1792 –	28/7/93
" 101	5	Life at York	27/9/1793 –	11/5/94
" 123	6	Life at Niagara	13/5/1794 –	12/9/94
" 136	7	Visit to Quebec	13/7/1794 –	16/6/95
" 159	8	Niagara	22/6/1795 –	4/11/95
" 169	9	York and Niagara	13/11/1795 –	20/7/96
" 189	10	Departure	21/7/1796	16/10/96

Page 141	Peace between G.B. and U.S.	30/9/1794
" 147	Rank of major General	October "
" 179	Treaty ratified with U.S.	"

Borrowed from Honiton Library

The Extraordinary Lives of
Elizabeth Posthuma Guillim and John Graves Simcoe
by Ann Guillim Parker

2	Ch I	The only grandchild
6	II	A young man of action
12	III	Love and marriage
16	IV	From Devon to Niagara
23	V	A new start and another move
31	VI	War clouds gather 1793-94
36	VII	Happy Reunion and sad departure
39	VIII	Home to Wolford and another assignment
42	IX	Defending of the West Country against Napoleon.
45	X	Fate steps in
50	XI	More about Frances Guillim Simcoe
56	XII	A Long widowhood.

So said Chris Dracott

Wrong Aunt Georgie's Diary refers to Capt. Simcoe so I would think that the visit to Germany was before their period in Canada from ~~1791 – 1796~~

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Newhouse Chapel

History of Newhouse

Now let us locate this old "Newhouse". It is situated in the parish of Wrottery, one and a half miles from the parish Church, just off the main Honiton to Taunton road, turning up by the Smethark (sic) sign post at the top of the hill. Indeed its situation is the cause of its past celebrity. It is 7 miles from Honiton, and 10 from Taunton. Formerly, for the boundaries have been altered, it was in a pivital position, on the Borders of three counties, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, and of some five parishes. This made it so desirable a rendez-vous for the persecuted Nonconformists of olden days. For when a warrant or an ejectment order was issued against them from some County or parish authority, they simply crossed the boundary and met in another spot.

Before Newhouse was built, companies of Protestant dissenters met around the present site, and also at Luffitt, the adjoining parish. Rippons Registry indeed says that Luffitt was the original meeting place for worship. In any case the Brethren at Newhouse and Luffitt often amalgamated their meetings during persecution times.

Luffitt

Assuming that Luffitt was the original meeting place, an interesting historic link can be forged with the Lollards. For Luffitt is only about 3½ miles from Honiton, and many Lollards, during the religious persecutions in Flanders, fled to England and settled around Honiton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At Honiton, the pious, industrious Lollards introduced serge and lace making, and the famous Honiton Lace is still produced.

Lollards

Flanders

Honiton

Lace

The History of Newhouse, compiled by Pastor W T Andress, printed by Hammell Co. Taunton c 1932

1932

Lent By Edna Crabb

21/10/05

200 c. Trafalgar.

Local news ..... from Honiton newspaper 18/10/05

A photograph of the information panel at Dumpdon Hill with five men standing behind it.

Dumpdon

An information panel has been installed at Dumpdon Hill, the distinctive tree-topped landmark overlooking Honiton, to tell visitors about the area.

The 62 acre common, now owned by the National Trust, was once an Iron Age fort and then the site of an Elizabethan fire beacon, the location of which was recently discovered.

The scheme to provide the panel was launched by Honiton Rotary Club last year to mark the centenary of the international Rotary movement. The club raised money for the £3,000 project, and large contributions were made by the Sidbury and Hembury groups of the National Trust.

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The Rotary club has close links with Dumpdon Hill. In 1967 the club planted 400 trees, as many of the ancient beech were dying. A further 150 were planted in 1977 following severe gale damage.

The panel was formally handed over to John Channon, National Trust property manager for East Devon, by Derek Eagles, last year's Rotary Club president, and Charles Chalker, president elect, who supervised the project.

Dumpdon Hill

The new Dumpdon Hill panel with John Channon (centre) of the National Trust, and (from the left) Rotary club representatives Derek Eagles, John Stabb (president) Derek Perryman and Chris Chalker.

Letter 15/11/05

Having seen this panel in the car park on 15/11/05 I later wrote to Mr Chalker expressing my opinion that the plan was presented 90° out of true within the panel, while standing looking west the top of the map was shown as north, otherwise the project was an excellent idea.

See Page 364

Copy of The new Trafalgar Dispatch

Vice Admiral Cuthbert Collingwoods Dispatch

Collingwood

To William Marsden Esq., Admiralty, London.

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct 22nd

Sir,

Nelson The ever to be lamented death of Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th instant, it was communicated to the Commander in Chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Streights entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Streights.

On Monday, the 21st instant, at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light, the Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they are formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty three ships (of which 18 were French and 15 Spanish) commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards under the direction of Gravina, were with their heads to the northward, and formed the line of battle with great closeness and correctness, but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing its leeward - so that, in bearing down to their centre,