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EXETER CHURCHES

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NOTES ON THE HISTORY FABRICS
AND FEATURES OF INTEREST IN THE
CHURCHES OF THE DEANERY OF
CHRISTIANITY DEVON.

Λίθος ἔκ τείχου βόησεται καὶ κάρθαρος ἔκ ξύλου φθέγγεται ἀντὰ
Pereunt et Imputantur.

BY
BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL

EXETER:
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PREFACE.

THE following notes on the churches in the Deanery of Christianity form part of an ambitious attempt to produce such notes upon all the churches in the Diocese of Exeter; of which half the Deaneries are now completed in MSS. Whether any others will be prepared for publication will depend upon the reception given to the present volume.

I have no wish to lay claim to having recorded much that will be new to the ecclesiastical archæologist in the West country, but have gathered these notes together with the hope of grouping into a whole the scattered mass of learning distributed in local Histories, Transactions, new and old periodicals, in such a way that it is necessary to have a whole reference library at command to acquire the details of one church. I have also wished to make a description, as accurate as possible, of the condition of each building at the beginning of the 20th century.

Except where requisite for understanding the history of the church, no parochial history is included in these notes; they deal with the church only. Of these, the modern buildings have been considered as well as the ancient ones; they, too, have their histories, which, though they may be of little interest in the present day, must increase in value as time goes on.

In order to make the details of each church more perfect, many of the monumental inscriptions have been included, but not all—they would have increased the volume to unreasonable proportions with much that would have been matter of little interest.

“For we have mural tablets, every size
That woe could wish or vanity devise,
See here lamented wives, and every wife
The pride and comfort of her husband's life!
Here to her spouse with every virtue graced
His mournful widow hath a trophy placed;
And here 'tis doubtful if the duteous son
Or the good father be in praise outdone! . . .”

Not one of the least remarkable features of the inscriptions is that many of the largest monuments and longest epitaphs commemorate young persons of the tenderest years. They are, doubtless, pathetic mementoes of parental grief, and in many cases singular instances of the infant mortality of former days—but from the point of view of the genealogist or antiquary they are of no value whatever. But all tablets and floor stones that can be connected with the history of the city, or of the church, have been carefully recorded.

A work like this cannot be carried out without the kind assistance of those who have been willing to put their special knowledge at the writer's disposal. I have to thank all those incumbents who have added to the interest and accuracy of these notes by revising them and giving many additional details, besides kindly letting me see church plate and other treasures, and in many cases allowing photographs to be taken. I must record my gratitude to Mrs. Strother, patroness of the living of St. Mary Steps, for her kindness in giving me full details of the restoration of that church by the late Revd. J. B. Strother; and to Mrs. Dymond for permitting me to use the late Mr. R. Dymond's papers, and to reproduce illustrations.

The black and white drawings of armorial bearings were kindly done for me by Miss C. M. Cresswell; and last, but certainly not least, my warmest thanks are due to Miss Kate Clarke for undertaking the photographic illustrations, and for the indefatigable care in which she has carried them out, so as to add greatly to the completeness and interest of my work.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

Exeter, 1908.

LIST OF PLATES.

	PAGE.
<i>All Hallows, Goldsmith Street</i>	7
<i>All Hallows on the Walls</i>	13
<i>St. David's, 1816</i>	16
,, <i>West Front</i>	18
<i>St. Michael and All Angels</i>	25
<i>St. Edmund's</i>	27
<i>St. Michael's, Heavitree</i>	32
<i>Arms of Dennis, Livery Dole</i>	49
<i>Communion Plate, Holy Trinity</i>	53
<i>Armorial Bearings, Wynard's Chapel</i>	61
<i>Pulpit in St. James' Church</i>	64
<i>St. Anne's Chapel</i>	65
<i>Monument of Sir Benjamin Oliver, St. John's</i>	69
<i>St. Lawrence's</i>	75
<i>St. Leonard's</i>	81
<i>St. Martin's</i>	86
<i>Armorial Bearings, St. Martin's</i>	88
<i>St. Mary Arches</i>	91
<i>Tomb of Thomas Andrew, St. Mary Arches</i>	94
<i>Armorial Bearings, St. Mary Arches</i>	99
<i>St. Mary Major: Rebuilt 1865</i>	110
<i>Clock: St. Mary Steps</i>	120
<i>Font in St. Mary Steps</i>	123
<i>St. Mary Steps: Facsimile of Churchwardens' Account,</i> 1553	125
<i>St. Olave's</i>	128
<i>Sculpture: The Scourging of our Lord, St. Olave's</i>	130

	PAGE.
<i>The Font, St. Pancras'</i>	135
<i>St. Pancras'</i>	136
<i>Tower of St. Petrock's</i>	145
<i>Sculpture of Last Judgment, St. Petrock's</i> ...	147
<i>Chained Book: "Bishop Jewel's Apologie," in St. Petrock's Church</i>	149
<i>St. Sidwell's</i>	155
<i>Capital of a Pillar in St. Sidwell's Church</i> ...	158
<i>St. Stephen's Bow</i>	163
<i>St. Thomas's</i>	168

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- P. 3, l. 119, *add* St. Cuthbert's.
- P. 22, l. 13, *read* "Paris of St. David, Dovon."
- P. 23, l. 3, MDCCIII. (1703).
- P. 25, BULLER: *Sable on a cross argent quarter pierced of the field 4 eagles dis. of the 1st.*
- P. 39, l. 3, *probably* Muschamp.
- P. 54, l. 34, for muskets *read* mullets.
- P. 98, Crossing impales Doderidge; Brooking, Clarke of Bridwell, Halberton.
- P. 99, l. 18, *read* 1635.

INTRODUCTION.

The Deanery of Christianity includes all the Parish churches of Exeter and its suburbs, with the neighbouring parish of Heavitree, and that of Countess Wear. The three and thirty churches thus grouped together represent buildings of every date, from before the Conquest to the present day, when the church of St. Matthew remains uncompleted.

Exeter churches are admittedly poor in style. The Cathedral has no rival in the city. We have no magnificent parish church like that of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, to compete with it in interest and beauty. It must be confessed that the parish churches of Exeter, whatever may be their interests (and these are greater than most people know) have no beauties at all. But if we study them in connection with the history of the city, the story told in their stones becomes a very interesting one.

Taken all together, there is much to be said of them in common, before we study each church individually. How they actually came here we shall never know, there is no record anywhere of Exeter save as a Christian city. Roman and Saxon alike arrived to find her Christian, and no heathen peoples ever left any impression within her walls.

The Saxons did not interfere with the British Christians of Caerwisc. They had themselves been converted by S. Augustine long before they came so far west, but they neither drove out the British, nor occupied their churches. They settled beside them, and built churches of their own.

Historians tell us that Briton and Saxon lived together in Exeter, "sharing equal rights." But they contrived to live peaceably by each nation keeping carefully within its own part of the city, the British to the north, the Saxons to the south, with the Fore Street making the boundary between them.

Mr. Kerslake's pamphlet on *The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter* is universally accepted as an authority, although Freeman calls its conclusions "an ingenious inference." Still he made use of that inference in his history, and all

other writers have adopted the theory that the dedications to British saints in the churches, shew where the British quarter of the city was situated, apart from the Saxon settlers.

Starting from the central church of St. Petrock, with its unmistakably Celtic dedication, he continues:—"The next parish northward is St. Kerrians, we are now certainly on British ground, whatever may surround us. Adjoining St. Kerrians and St. Petrock is St. Pancras, this is a catholic dedication it is true, but there are others of it on the Cornish side of the county—the Exeter St. Pancras does not rest on its own claims to British origin. It is so completely embedded and surrounded in the group of parishes now being submitted to judgment that it must inevitably go with the rest. Filling the space from the north boundary of St. Kerrians and St. Pancras up to the north wall of the city is the parish of St. Paul. It can scarcely be doubted that this is one of the famous British saints of that name, most likely St. Paul, Bishop of Leon, in Armorica, an insular Damnonian Briton by birth and connection."

In considering the duplicated dedication of All Hallows and St. Mary (common to both nations), Mr. Kerslake includes All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, and St. Mary Arches in his group of Celtic churches, thus denoting the boundary of the British town, approached by the north gate, beyond which on the hill top without the walls stands the undoubtedly British church of St. Davids.

The Saxons in their turn, had dedications to St. Lawrence, St. George, St. Stephen, and St. Martin, with All Hallows on the Walls and St. Mary Steps. The dedications of St. Olave and St. Edmund may be left for consideration when we note those two churches.

This may be regarded as the "prehistoric" history of the churches of Exeter; the first touch of actual fact comes at the time of the Conquest, when William the Conqueror ordered the Provost of Exeter to pay a penny yearly to twenty-nine parish churches, the money to be taken from the city tolls. In the reign of King John, a certain Peter de Palerna, a citizen of Exeter, left in his will a penny to be paid yearly to twenty-eight parish churches, which are there mentioned by name, the interest of the document being in these names, as shewing which churches were standing in

Exeter at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Of the twenty-eight on the list the names of twenty-five are familiar to us, and twenty of the buildings remain as parish churches at the present day.

The document is translated at full, in Dr. Oliver's *History of Exeter* :—

“Let all present and future persons know, that I, Peter de Palerna with the consent of Ysabel my wife, and of my heirs, have granted and given a rent of 28d. from a messuage which Stephen of Wales holds, which lies between the land which was Baldwin Bulmer's, and the land of Ralph Helfren's, unto the twenty-eight chapels underwritten :

St. Sativola	St. George
St. Bartholomew	St. John
St. Stephen	St. Edward
St. Martin	St. Edmund
St. Peter the great	St. Thomas
St. Mary the great (Major)	All Hallows
St. Mary the little (Steps?)	St. Olave
St. Peter the little	St. Mary (Arches ?)
St. Petrock	St. Kieran
St. James	St. Pancras
Holy Trinity	St. Paul
St. Mary Magdalene (the Leper's Hospital)	Holy Trinity
	St. Leonard
All Hallows	St. Lawrence

To be received and to be had by the same chapels for ever so that the foresaid Stephen and his heirs shall yearly pay the said rent at the two terms, to wit, on Lammas Day and Candlemas Day, to the chaplain of St. Lawrence for the time being, as the Procurator, whom I appoint to distribute the same rent to the chapels aforesaid. And the chaplain of St. Lawrence for the time being, for the burden of his procuracion and labour shall receive the relief from the land aforesaid when it shall fall in. And this same chaplain of St. Lawrence shall faithfully pay the rent aforesaid to the said chapels for the keeping of my anniversary and that of my wife Ysabel, and the memory of my predecessors and successors, every year on the morrow of St. Blaise. And that this my gift may continue stable I have confirmed it by the present writing and the addition of my seal. Witnesses, Eude de Bello Campo, then Sheriff; William Dirlingthen, mayor; Roger Fitz-Henry and Nicholas Gervase, then provosts; William Hastement, Roger Baubi, Laurence Taylour, Robert Painter, Emesius Briteville.”*

It will be observed that Peter de Palerna especially calls these churches chapels, as if they had not at that date attained the dignity of parish churches. It was in 1222 that the churches and parishes of Exeter were limited to the number

* f.n. *Hist. City Exeter*, Oliver, 1861, p. 154.

of nineteen. One suspects that the building of these small chapels had become excessive, few of them were of any size, that we may gather from those left, and I suspect that many of them may have been of no more dignified material than cob. The present buildings, these little red churches with which we are familiar, are built of local stone, with a great deal of rubble introduced, the material, on the whole, being very poor indeed.

Bishop Simon d'Apulia (1214-1223) is credited with having limited the parishes, though Oliver asserts that the act existed only in the imagination of Izaacke when writing his history of Exeter. A comparison of Peter de Palerna's names with those of the existing parish churches, will shew those that were suppressed, but we have no clue to the particular reason for choosing those which remain, and for some time later they were still called chapels, and none of them had any right of burial. That was reserved for the Cathedral body, who had all the fees.

From the 13th to the 17th centuries the history of Exeter churches must be considered individually, but during the Commonwealth the same fate befel them all.

In 1656 an ordinance of Parliament was passed that "for the better promoting and preaching of the Gospel" the churches of Exeter were to be reduced to the number of four, the parishes united, and the other churches sold or used as burying places or schools. The four they reserved were St. Petrock's, St. Mary Major, St. Mary Arches and St. Edmund's.

The fate of some of the others is recorded :

St. Stephen's Church with the cellar under the same, sold 11th May, 1658 to Toby Allen for	£100	0	0
St. Kerrian's sold to the parishioners (same date)	£63	13	4
St. Martin's do. do. do.	£100	0	0
St. George do. do. do.	£100	0	0
St. Lawrence do. do. 7th June, 1658	£100	0	0
All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, sold to Dr. Vilvaine, June 9th, 1658	£50	0	0
St. Pancras sold to the parishioners	£50	0	0
All Hallows on the Walls, unroofed and sold for	£33	6	8
Trinity sold to the parishioners, 19th June ...	£100	0	0
St. Mary Steps, 14th September, 1658 ...	£100	0	0
St. John's Bow	£100	0	0
St. Paul purchased by the parishioners, 9th Nov.	£105	0	0

Certainly the parishioners of Exeter are much to be commended for the gallant manner in which they rallied round their churches and bought them in, hoping no doubt for the happier times when they might again attend divine service in them. And their faith was rewarded by the Restoration of Church and King but two years later, when the parish churches returned to their proper parochial uses, albeit somewhat damaged by the treatment they had received. Some indeed never quite recovered from it. All Hallows on the Walls remained in a ruinous condition until the 19th century when it was wholly removed, the present church which has inherited its name, not standing upon the same site.

It has been constantly found necessary to unite the Exeter parishes. There have always been more churches in the city than incumbents to serve them, or, perhaps, congregations to fill them. We hear of St. Mary Steps held with St. Edmund's, St. Olave held with St. Mary Arches in the 18th century. At the present day we have several churches united under the same Rectors, besides the united parishes of St. John and St. George, where the latter church has been pulled down.

The destruction of these old churches is regrettable, not perhaps for any architectural merits they may have possessed, but that in each dedication we lose an historical landmark. One cannot help feeling sorry that Exeter no longer has a church dedicated to St. George of Merry England, that name which meant so much to our fighting ancestors. But in 1843 St. George's was doomed, that the street might be widened (Exeter's perpetual excuse for destroying old buildings) and St. Kerrian's also went soon.

In this latter name we have a real loss. St. Kerrian was the patron saint of Cornish miners, and, in the old British dedication, we have no doubt the tinner's church, to which they would have resorted when coming in to Exeter with the tin from the Dartmoor streamings, the export of which made Exeter renowned as "*Exestria clara metallis*," Exeter famed for white metal.

Another British landmark has gone in the early years of the 20th century with the disappearance of All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, "*Omni Sanctorum in Aurifabria*," as it is named in *Bishop Stapeldon's Register* for 1309, when no doubt the goldsmiths of Exeter wrought their craft in the street

beside the church that now exists no longer. Shabby though they may have been, we cannot help regretting the disappearance of these places so long sanctified by the dust of the dead and the prayers of the living. And as each one vanishes we wonder which will be the next victim to the mania for what is called "improvement," in which name every succeeding generation sweeps away the work of those who imagined themselves to be making lasting improvements on the face of the earth in the days gone by.

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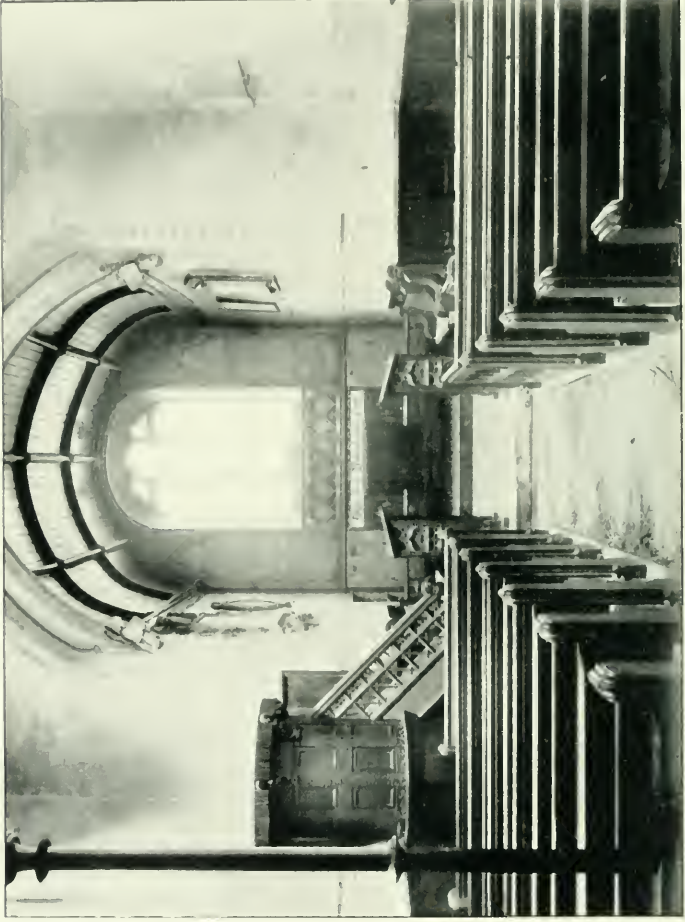
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All Hallows, Goldsmith Street.

All Hallows, Goldsmith Street.

Since my notes on Exeter churches were first made All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, has disappeared, the latest sacrifice to the cry of "street improvement."

A small and inconspicuous building, it stood on the north side of the Fore Street, the British side as adjudged by Mr. Kerslake, who assigned it to the Celtic population of the city. It certainly existed in 1191, for it was mentioned in Bishop Marshall's mandate of that year. Only one All Hallows received Peter de Palerna's penny. This, according to Mr. Dymond, was the church in Goldsmith Street; but a century later both churches of the name are recorded in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291; where "Capella omnium sanctorum in Aurifabria" is distinguished by name from All Hallows on the Walls. The name has a double interest, for it proves at what an early date the goldsmiths, now vanished like the church, had settled themselves in this street of the city; residing together, doubtless, for mutual protection, in houses well fortified for the defence of the treasures they would contain at a time when the goldsmith was the banker as well as the worker in metals for the community.

A tower was erected about the year 1546. At this period inventories were being made of church plate and valuables, with the intention (obvious though unavowed) of despoiling such churches as happened to be wealthy of their treasures. The wardens of All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, wisely decided to expend their wealth on their church, so when enquiries were made they deposed that "as for the cross and another chalice they had been sold six years before to William Smyth, goldsmith, for ye making up of ye tower or steeple of the church." Another chalice was sold "at the tyme of the commocion," to pay soldiers' wages when the city was besieged; that is at the siege of Exeter during the Prayer Book rebellion. In the 17th century this tower was considerably out of repair, and seems to have been a constant expense to the church authorities until it was finally cleared away in 1822.

At the sale of the Exeter churches by the Puritan party, Dr. Robert Vilvaine, a parishioner, bought the church for

£50. The building had special associations for him, for within it were the graves of his father and mother, Peter and Anne Vilvaine, besides the bodies of other members of the family buried here in the 16th century. The floor slab of the Doctor's parents was under the communion table, the inscription, very illegible, is given by Mr. Dymond.

Peter Vilvaine, sometime steward of Exeter, who deceased

Septbr. 5, 1602, Anne Vilvaine, his widow, deceased, Sept. 24, 1616

This was followed by a poetic epitaph of which only a line or two can be made out. This stone is now removed to the church of St. Pancras. Dr. Vilvaine himself was buried in the Cathedral.

Even after the Restoration there seems to have been an idea that Exeter contained more parish churches than were necessary; apparently the congregations had found they could manage very well with fewer. An undated pamphlet of the time of Charles II. suggests reducing the parishes to seventeen and uniting the others. Pending this motion, which was never carried out, All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, waited for some time before undertaking any improvements; but in 1680 the church was reseated, a flagon purchased, a communion cloth of plush with silk fringe, and a new Bible. This cloth was crimson, the colour universally adopted in the Church of England, when the succession of church colours for different seasons dropped out of use. The reason why the red was retained is that it was the colour appointed by the use of Sarum for all those seasons of the church that were ferial, that is neither festivals nor fasts; it will be seen that this rule made the red colour to be in use the greater part of the year. Remembering this, it is surprising to find that in 1707 another new communion cloth was purchased and this time a green one was chosen; apparently the wardens thought a change of colour would be a variety.

Soon, however, restorations in the church ceased, and with them cessations in the services. A faculty was obtained for repairing the tower, but it was found almost too ruinous to remain; twenty feet of the top was taken down, and two of the bells were sold to St. Sidwell's. After this there were no more services for fifty years, and in 1802 Jenkins described it as being dirty and in bad repair within.

That "threatened men live long," the case of this church proves. In 1820 the City Chamber had obtained an act of Parliament for its removal, as the church was only used for vestry meetings, and the congregation had ceased to assemble at their parish church, but resorted for worship to St. Stephen's.

There was a talk of erecting a new church at the cost of the city, but the parishioners preferred to have a compensation in money from the chamber. They also wished to be united parochially with St. Stephen's. But the Corporation were so long in coming to a decision that the vestry finally resolved to restore their church and to recommence regular Divine Service there.

Of no particular architectural merit, the little building consisted of a nave and chancel, separated by a chancel arch, said to date from 1380, and some of the windows dated from this century; but the church depended greatly for lighting upon a skylight in the roof of the nave inserted in 1822. When the custom of evening service became general this was the first church in Exeter to be lighted with gas.

The pulpit, a fine piece of Tudor wood carving has been removed to St. Pancras, together with the mural tablets and some of the more important floor slabs from the church.

But in the chancel were an aumbry and a piscina, brought to light at the restoration of 1883, and these relics of mediæval days have practically perished with the demolition of the chancel walls. The only important mural tablets were in the chancel, with a somewhat pathetic inscription, which readers of the twentieth century may peruse and thankfully remember that they have escaped the terrible small-pox scourge of former days:—

Loveday the daughter of Christopher Bellet late of Bochim in the County of Cornwall Esqr. by Bridget the daughter of William Pendarves of Roskrow in ye sd county, Esqr. Iyes buried near this place. She died in this city the 16 day of Septre Anno Dom. 1711 of ye small-pox a distemper so remarkably fatal to her family that no less then (sic) four of her sisters died of it in the months of Feb and March 1716-17 in the Borrughs of Penryn and Fawy in Cornwall aforesaid.

(Arms—now much obliterated—*Or, on a chief azure two cinquefoils of the field.*)

Near this place lyeth Bridgett the wife of Sampson Hele of this city sister to Loveday Bellett etc, as satt forth in ye monument adjoyning who also dyed of that most fatal distemper the small-pox ye 10th of June A.D. 1719.

This tablet has had upon it the arms of Hele, *five fusils in bend ermine*, impaling BELLETT, but they are nearly obliterated.

Both these tablets are now in St. Pancras church. The Bellett Monument is believed to have been designed by Grinling Gibbons, who visited Exeter in 1711.

The history of this church during the 19th century is a history of restorations. In the "fifties" the Revd. Charles Worthy was Rector, and finding the church in a most unsatisfactory condition he undertook the restoration of the chancel roof.

It is said that when the old timbers were removed the mummified remains of an unfortunate cat were found among the beams.

A south-west door led into the church, and a small graceful font stood at the west end under a gallery. This west wall was a rebuilding, and having been completed in 1887, the work was regarded as a Jubilee memorial, the Royal arms were affixed above the font, and a brass plate recorded:

"The west wall of this church was rebuilt and a new window inserted to the glory of God and to mark the completion of the 50th year of the illustrious reign of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, 20th June, 1887."

The old pews were then removed and their panels made into a dado round the walls, thus uncovering many floor slabs that had long been hidden away.

One of these, commemorating Thomas Westlake, was particularly conspicuous from its armorial bearings and the Latin epitaph upon it:

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Westlake gent who departed this life the 3 day of January Ano Dom 1665.

Zenas secundus noverint universi suum
 Nactus quietus est lite et tumultu fori
 Obdormit intus ulla non excitandus tuba
 Ni judicis supremi quam exaudiet hilarii
 Vixit maritus Genitor patronus dominus
 Fidusq amicus conjugi natis clientibus
 Seruis bonisq omnibus vix flendus satis abi
 Nunc lector et dehinc cauidicis magis fave.

Here also lyeth the body of Mary Westlake relict of Thomas Westlake who died the 28th of August, 1669.

Here with her husband lies a Saint, wife, mother
The world can hardly boast of such another
Her knowledge ('bove her sexe) in thinges divine
Was not unfruitful but in grace did shine
One month to her birth, wedlocke, death did give
Now shee is gone in endlesse blisse to live.

Here lieth the body of Sarah Westlake ye daughter
of Thos. Westlake of this city gent deceased who
departed this life the 20 day of October
A.D. 1666.

Here lies the heiresse of her Father's face,
Sage, with grave carriage and diviner grace.
The Muses Votiry, whom kind cruell fate
Ravisht from us and did to Heav'n translate ;
Such plants God from earth's nurs'ry doth remove
Betimes to heav'nly paradise above.

(ARMS. *Gules on a saltire 5 martlets: impaling, paly of six ermine and gules.*)

The epitaph is a good example of the "fashion" frequently to be seen in epitaphs of the date, of putting the man's commemoration in Latin, and his wife's in English. The stone was used again in 1809 to commemorate John Mildrum and his wife. It is to be placed over his grave in Polsloe Cemetery, whither the bodies taken from the church have been removed.

The grave stone of Anne Salter has been placed there, it is inscribed on a ledger line.

Anne Salter wife of Anthony Salter lyeth here who dyed the the 14th of July, 1606.

Also tablets to record that

Underneath lyeth the body of Mr. Thomas Cornish, who departed this life 4th of August 1759 aged 47.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Brown native of Nottingham who departed this life February 6th 1817 aged 70 years.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Matthew Vicars Rector of Godmanston in the county of Dorset and for 21 years Rector of this parish the church of which he opened after it had been closed for 60 years. He departed this life May 25th 1853 aged 80. This tablet was erected by his parishioners and friends who attended and valued his zealous ministrations. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord yea saith the Spirit for they rest from their labours and their works do follow them. Rev. xiv, xiii.

For many years longer the threat of demolition hung over the church; once again the Exeter Corporation Act

of 1900 empowered the city to remove All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, and use the site for the purpose of street improvements, and neither its record of a thousand years, nor the dust of the dead within could save it. For a few years, as if on sufferance, it occupied its ancient corner, and the bell in the western gable tinkled for occasional services. The last service was held on Dec. 10th, 1905, the text of the sermon being, "Little children, it is the last time," and the congregation was in full sympathy with the solemn occasion. In the spring of 1906 the work of demolition commenced, and "Ecclesia omnium sanctorum in Aurifabria" no longer exists.

The communion plate, now at St. Pancras, includes a 16th century covered communion cup with the Tudor rose on the lid, and a conventional design round the cup similar to other cups of the same date and pattern found in Exeter churches.

The mazer bowl, itself ancient, was presented to the church in 1843, by W. R. Sobey, goldsmith. There is a pewter flagon of 1680, a pewter plate, and an alms bowl of the same metal marked "All Hallows Exon 1862 G.M." Besides these there is a silver chalice, two patens, and a flagon of modern plate.

In 1883 the late Mr. R. Dymond contributed a long and interesting account of this church to the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*; it has never been reprinted, and I am much indebted to Mrs. Dymond for kindly lending me all the newspaper cuttings in which it appeared, with other extracts referring to it.

As with other such histories by Mr. Dymond, a parochial and family history is included with the structural account of the church, and also notes from the registers, and wardens accounts, and all the monumental inscriptions.

These have been again included in a later account of the church written by Mr. Harbottle Reed, for the Devon Association, and published in the *Transactions* for 1903, a last reminiscence of the building before its impending demolition took place.

This also includes a list of the Rectors from 1309:—

Philip de Essewauter—1309

Sir Walter de Essewauter—1312

Walter de Ryschforde—1331



All Hallows on the Walls.

- Sir Thomas Spenser—1336
 Sir John Abraham—1338
 Sir Thomas Bolapythe—1360
 John Fraike—1369
 John Pruet—1407
 Hugo William—1438
 Robert Wylle—1440
 John Floxe—1443
 John Tregithrow—
 Richard Haydon—1527
 Richard Widthhorpe—1531
 (1622 Master Radford Maverick appears as curate at
 the visitation 1630 William Shears M.A.)
 Robert Spark—1635 instituted on the presentation of
 King Charles 1st
 William Shears—1636
 In 1668 we get the record "Wm Humphreys reads
 prayers there"
 John Lome—1680
 Edward Bradford—1683
 There is then no institution of a Rector until 1821,
 when Matthew Vicars was instituted Dec. 5th, 1821
 Theodore Coldridge—1843
 Charles Worthy—1851
 Sackville Usher Bolton Lee—1861
 William Heathman Parkhouse—1867
 John Gerard Davis—1875
 William John Wesley Webb—1876
 Revd. William Hope—1882

All Hallows on the Walls.

A study of any old map of the city of Exeter will shew that the original position of this church was almost at the foot of the present Fore Street; a site it occupied when the entrance to the city from the west was over the ancient bridge, and then by a sharp turn, after the West Gate was passed, before the Fore Street and High Street were reached. Here on the city wall, or close against it, the Saxons built their church of All Hallows, Exeter

preserving this old English term in the dedication rather than the newer name of All Saints.

After the Commonwealth, the church stood on the wall, roofless, and almost a ruin. The three bells were sold in the 17th century, and the dilapidated building remained a reminder of a mournful past, until 1770, when it was removed at the time of the building the new Exe Bridge, when by an alteration in the streets, the new Bridge Street and Fore Street met and came down in a straight line to the river.

The parish however still existed, surviving like so many Exeter parishes have done, all the vicissitudes of its church. In 1843 it was resolved to build a new parish church on a site considerably farther north than that of the original building. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Phillpotts, April 4th, 1843, and the completed building was consecrated September 22nd, 1845, the architect being Mr. C. T. Hayward. The church is built of limestone, having an embattled western tower of three stages, which until recently was finished with pinnacles. These, like the other dressings of the church were of Beer stone, and had become so unsafe through weathering that they were removed in 1902. The entrances are through a west door, or south porch.

There is little to note in the interior, which consists only of nave and chancel, divided by a simple arch; across this is a light screen of wrought iron, surmounted by a cross.

The windows are poor, filled with coloured glass of about the date of the erection of the church; one of the worst periods of coloured glass. The font is good, in the modern Gothic style.

Round the sanctuary is painted:—

Quid enim mihi est in cœlo? et a te quid volui super terram?

The parish register dates from 1694; but there are no registers of marriage for more than a hundred years.

Of this church Freeman remarks, "The new All Hallows on the Walls in its general outline is a decided success, and has distinctly improved the general view of that part of the city." And it is still near enough to the Wall to claim the name given to its predecessor in *Bishop Stapeldon's Register* for 1325, "Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum juxta muros Civitatis Exoniensis."

Bedford Chapel.

This building is extra parochial, and has, as far as I am aware, no dedication. The site it occupies was that which in former days was covered by the Convent of Black Friars, which was given, after the dissolution of the monasteries, to Lord Russell and occupied by that family for several hundred years as Bedford House. Here the Royal flag floated to proclaim that Exeter had been relieved by Lord Russell and Sir Peter Carew after its long siege in 1549. Here Henrietta Maria took refuge during the Rebellion, and here her daughter, the youngest child of Charles I., afterwards Duchess of Orleans, was born.

Yet, in spite of all its ancient and historical associations, Bedford House was demolished in the 18th century, and two rows of houses, first known as Bedford Crescent, and afterwards (when completed) as Bedford Circus, built on the site.

On the western side part of the land was secured, and Bedford Chapel erected by subscription in 1832, as a proprietary chapel, the living being a perpetual curacy.

On the exterior, at the sides of the western window, the date of the building, 1832, is inscribed. The building shews a striking peculiarity when entered from the back, having schoolrooms and parish rooms below, the church being upstairs. This may be accounted for by remembering that all the houses have underground kitchens. From the front the floor is level with the street, and the front has pillars on either side of the door, above which are a pediment and a bell turret.

When we enter we find that the peculiarities of this remarkable architectural effort are not exhausted; galleries go round three sides, and a very small font is at the east end, the altar due west. The whole appearance of the building gives one an impression that the original designer was not sure whether he was building a church or a theatre, or having been asked to design both at the same time, had got his plans mixed.

Yet a considerable amount of money has been spent at various times in decorating, or trying to decorate the place. The stone pulpit cost £450, and there is a handsome

brass eagle lectern. The roof is very lofty and arched, decorated with gilded ornaments, and wreaths of gilded laurel adorn the walls. Round the altar are painted the Creed, Lord's Prayer and Commandments, and the Royal arms appear above them all.

There are a few mural tablets, but none with any armorial bearings upon them. Near the pulpit a brass has following inscription:—

"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of
Emily Philips Drew
Who fell asleep July 31st 1896
The alterations in the sanctuary were made
And new communion rails erected
By her sister Rosa."

The registers of this extra-parochial district are incorporated with those of St. Stephen's parish. Of the building one can only say that it has but this merit, it preserves a certain sacredness to a locality where for many centuries the Dominican Convent of Black Friars never omitted the sounds of prayer and praise through all the hours of day and night.

St. David's.

Outside the city walls, on a piece of rising ground known as St. David's Dune stood the little British church, or chapel of St. David. When Athelstane drove the Celts out of Exeter those who quitted the city by the northern road must have passed it on their way, the last bit of the old home that they left behind them, we can imagine their pausing there, lingering, looking back, hoping perhaps that they might some day return thither again. It is not impossible that S. David himself may have stood here in yet earlier ages. Like all the British saints of the time he was a wandering missionary before he became a Bishop, and there were perpetual comings and goings between Wales as we now call it, and "West Wales," the country of Devon and Cornwall.

Of the later church that stood here we have only Jenkin's description to tell us anything about it. It was, he says, "small and irregular, consisting of a nave and one aisle, without a chancel, the communion table being situated in the



St. David's, 1816.

eastern angle of the nave. The whole building is remarkably low, as is the tower, which is square, containing four unmusical bells. The present building cannot lay claim to any great antiquity, as it was built in the 15th century."

From personal recollections, one cannot help thinking that this small irregular building must have been quite as satisfactory as the church that the parishioners of St. David's produced, when in 1816, the church being in a very bad state of repair, they proceeded to rebuild it. The plate that was then fixed upon the foundation stone is now affixed inside one of the western porches of the present church, inscribed:—

"This first stone of the new church was laid by John William Williams Esqr, of Duryard Lodge in this parish, Mayor of Exeter, on the 4th day of June 1816, the birthday of his Majesty George the Third, and in the 56th year of his reign, undertaken at the end of a war of twenty years, in which the armies of Great Britain and her Allies were victorious, and by the ever memorable battle of Waterloo the downfall of Buonaparte the ruler of France was accomplished and the repose of Europe re-established."

At the end of the 19th century the necessity for further improvements led to the demolition of this unsatisfactory church of 1816, and the erection of an entirely new building.

Mr. W. D. Caroe was the architect, and the design was of no little difficulty, as the Chancellor of the Diocese required the whole building to be within a certain boundary line; it was not to exceed the foundations of the second church, so as to leave the graveyard undisturbed. This made the erection of the north-eastern tower a matter of no little skill, as it was puzzling to know how to find space for the buttresses and supports. The difficulty was overcome by distributing the greater part of the weight of the tower upon an increased number of comparatively small pillars; and the form of the upper part of the tower was designed to meet the limited conditions of its support. As soon as the heavy continuous masonry was carried high enough to give adequate carriage to the bell frame, and resist the vibration of the swinging bells, it was stopped short suddenly by an internal balcony. The upper part of the tower above this consists solely of buttresses bearing directly upon supports within the church, the walling and belfry windows between these buttresses forming merely the lightest possible veil.

I have quoted the above account at length from a short history of the church published in the *Diocesan Gazette*, for May, 1904, as it helps us to understand the rather peculiar style of the tower. The bells belong to the church of 1816, and have the name and date inscribed upon them of T. Mears of London 1817; and on the last the names of William Harding, Samuel Kingdon, Wardens. On the corner stone at the N.E. angle of the new tower is an inscription written by the late Bishop Stubbs as follows:—

Ad majorem Dei gloriam.

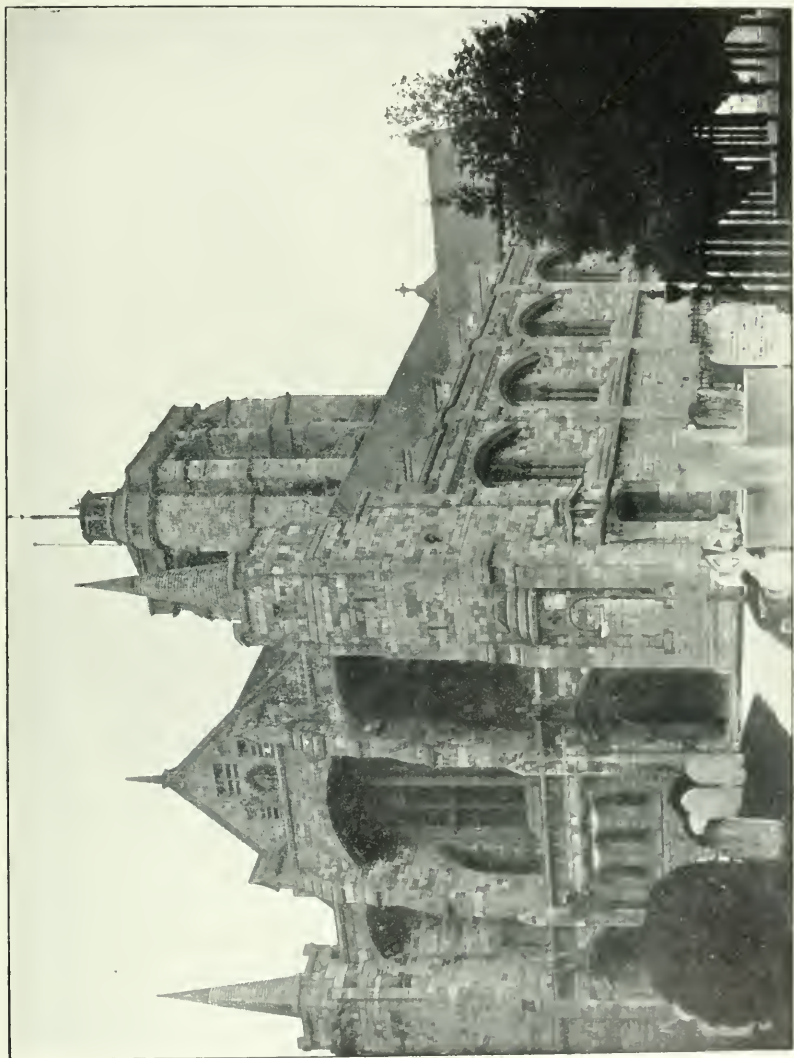
This stone was laid by Mrs Thornton West of Streatham Hall in this parish on the 28th of July 1897, in the 1300th year of the mission of St Augustine the Apostle of the English, in honour of St David who about that time was maintaining the light of the Gospel among the Britons, and in the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, under whom all nations of the Empire enjoy light and unity.

The tower is of three stages, with pierced belfry lights, and a turret on the west side; a plain parapet table, and a dwarf conical roof. There are foliage carvings on the string course, and one of the buttresses carries an image niche, which one day it is to be hoped will hold a figure of the patron saint.

The west end of the church is completed with a stone screen, having flying buttresses and flanked with two small turrets embattled and spired. The west doors have image niches over them. There is a priest's door near the vestry, and an entrance through the tower.

The interior consists of a nave and chancel, ambulatory aisles, and a south transept; on the north side the base of the tower forms a separate chapel with a second altar.

The nave is broad, the peculiarity of its construction being due to the necessity of building an enlarged church within a prescribed space. No one who knew the old church, with its narrow passages, blocked on either side with high pews, and darkened by galleries, would ever believe that the present building occupies exactly the same site, so much larger does it seem in its breadth of construction. As there was no room for buttresses outside, they were placed within, and pierced, thus making the ambulatory aisle round the nave an unusual and somewhat striking feature. The roof is supported by stone arches springing



St. David's, West Front.

from these buttresses, widening into vaults, the spaces between panelled with wood. On the wall plate are figures of angels holding shields which shew the emblems of the Passion. A boss on the chancel roof bears the date 1900, the year of the consecration of this new church by Bishop Bickersteth.

At the west end is a large square font of freestone elaborately ornamented. It is supported at the corners by four shafts, and underneath in the centre is the remaining fragment of the ancient font, which was found used as a trough below the pump at the Barnstaple Inn, where it seems to have been taken on the erection of the second church in 1816.

The relic is but a fragment, but extremely ancient, and the rough porous stone of which it is made very much resembles the stone of the font at Stoke Canon, which is of indisputable antiquity. Also the shape is very like that of the Stoke Canon font, and as the base is entirely lost we cannot say whether it may not have had something of the same kind of ornament when it was new. In any case, this relic helps to connect the present church of St. David with the building of that name mentioned by Bishop Marshall, in 1194.

The painted glass in the west window represents the Archangels, and it is hoped in course of time to fill the small windows in the nave with lights, which will represent the verses of the *Te Deum*. As members of "the noble army of Martyrs," SS. George and Alban have been placed there in memory of a parishioner who died in the South African War.

It is to the east end of the church that we naturally turn, and here no pains have been spared in finishing the work to the greatest possible perfection. It is rich in colour, elaborate in decoration, and what is perhaps best of all, it represents the most careful thought in conception of the work. Our ancient churches have the story of centuries written on their stones, too often so much obscured by lapse of time that the record is almost unreadable. A new church, if planned with careful thought, may be filled with church history written in painted glass and detailed sculpture. Such buildings are very rare; too often

the only thing considered in church building is "how many seats," and how little can be paid for them.

Such is not the case with the new St. David's, Exeter; every feature in the church has been thoughtfully considered, not only what it was going to be, but what it was going to mean.

I must express my gratitude to the Vicar, the Revd. C. J. V. French, for kindly taking me through the church and pointing out the significance of intention throughout the building. I have also availed myself of a little pamphlet written by him in detailing the carvings that decorate the chancel.

The pulpit is of carved stone, with figures of St. David and St. Augustine upon it; the former is represented with his emblem, the dove, on his shoulder. Above the pulpit is a carved wood sounding board, having upon it the arms of the See and those of the family of Gibbs of Tyntesfield, "*Three battle axes in pale*," commemorating the generosity of the late Mr. William Gibbs, who was a most munificent donor to this parish.

On either side of the chancel arch are niches with figures in them of Abraham and Melchisedek; while below on the screen at either side of the gates are the figures of Our Lady and the Angel Gabriel; and with this record of the Annunciation to remind us of the Incarnation perpetually commemorated at the Altar, we pass within the chancel to examine the sculptured figures on the choir stalls.

These are especially intended to represent praise and prayer in the Church. The singers of the Canticles are shewn in the large figures on the bench ends. Our Lady, Simeon, Miriam, Hannah, Moses and David, Isaiah and St. John, with St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, the writers of the Te Deum. In the niches on the south side are the hymn writers, from Ephraim of Edessa, who wrote hymns for the early church in Syria; St. Gregory Nazianzus; and St. Ambrose; to our own hymn writers, bishop Ken, bishop Heber, bishop Walsham How, and bishop Bickersteth, who has a double right to be here, not only as a hymn writer, but as bishop of Exeter.

On the north side those whose work has been to arrange the liturgical services of the church begin with

St. Osmund, who first used the Sarum Missal. Archbishop Cranmer, the first reviser of the English prayer book, and Bishop Cosin, of Durham, who in 1661 gave us the final revision of the "sealed prayer" book of Charles II.; with Bishop Andrews, whose "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer" is too little known.

In the panels of the front bench ends are St. Augustine, St. Gregory, St. Columba, and St. David. On the north and south sides in front of the choir stalls, the conversion of the Heptarchy is represented by the six kings, and the bishops to whom they and their people owed the introduction of Christianity. Ethelbert and St. Augustine; Edwin and Paulinus; Oswald and St. Aidan; Oswy and St. Chad; Cynegils and St. Birinus; Rædwald and St. Felix.

And, in conclusion, the kneeling figures in front of the priests' stalls represent those four whose names are closely associated with the organization of the church in England. Wilfrith of the synod of Whitby; Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, who in the 7th century began to form the separate parishes of the country; St. Adhelm and Geraint King of Devon and Cornwall, here given as representatives of the rulers of the ancient British church.

The figures are the work of Mr. N. Hitch, and were the gifts of Mrs. Thornton West. The reredos, bold and plain in outline, is equally rich in carving, having upon it Our Lord in Glory surrounded by apostles and bishops, chosen as representatives of the apostolic succession. Below it is the altar of modern mosaic, having angels upon it holding shields with the emblems of the Passion.

There do not seem to have been many mural tablets in the church of 1816; of the few memorial brasses that have been placed in this new church, the most interesting is that in memory of Bishop Tozer, first bishop of Zanzibar. It is at the west end of the north wall, and inscribed:—

Juxta requiescat Gulielmus Georgius Tozer
Ang. Ecclesiæ Ep. Africanum Gentium Doctor in fide
et veritate. Obiit. mdecxcix.

In front of the chancel is a modern brass with an angel, in memory of Mary Arabella Duckworth.

Below the chancel is a crypt, used as a choristers' room. Here is preserved an ancient fragment of stone that looks

as if it might have been a stoup, though battered out of all recognition. It is part of the old church—and of how old a church, who can say? This relic has always been preserved in St. David's through all successive changes and rebuildings.

A silver mace belongs to the church and is carried in the processions. It has the figure of St. David upon one side of the top, and on the other the "*stags head cabossed,*" which is the cognizance of the Dean of Exeter; but I have failed to discover what is the connection between the Deanery and this Parish. The church plate included an ancient silver two handled chalice, or cup, inscribed "The Parish of S. David, Devon, 1717." This is the work of Elston, goldsmith, Exeter.

The church chest has had figures of the four evangelists mounted upon panels round it. They were carvings from a pulpit of the 18th century, such as were evidently a fashion of the date, as there are several examples of such pulpit in the county.*

The register dates from the year 1599, thus forming another link between the new church and its predecessors; and helping to show us that there is more of antiquarian interest to be found in St. David's Church than is credited by those who pass it by as necessarily uninteresting because wholly new.

The few memorial tablets that were in this church have been replaced on the walls of the new building; older ones which were in the church prior to the rebuilding of 1816 have entirely disappeared. At one time under one of the gallery staircases were preserved, as the late James Davidson stated, the fragments of an old monument, painted and gilded. On a slab, fixed against the north side of the old church, was the following inscription:—

M.S. Viator tamen etsi properas, hoc te monumentum rogat, uti ad se aspicias, deinde quod scriptum est legas propter hoc marmor

* The pulpit at St. James has the same style of figures upon it restored. At West Teignmouth there was the same style of pulpit, mentioned by Polwhele in the 18th century, now with the panels made, like St. David's, into a church chest. At Offwell the pulpit with identical figures yet remains unaltered and in all the glory of its sounding board complete.

situ sunt ossa Thomæ Jefferd equitis aurati hujis civitatis iterum prætoris decimum tertium lustrum claudere trepidantis, bonis bene multis triste sui desiderium relinquentis. Kal. Jan. ano æere Christianæ CIDI DCCIII hoc volebam nescius ne esses. vale. S.T.T.L.

Arms: *Sable, 3 lozenges in fesse erm., a label of 3 points, arg.*
A knight's helmet.*

Some modern brass tablets have also been placed in the church to commemorate the names of parishioners lately deceased:—

In memory of Richard Blake died 9th August 1746 aged 54.
Hannah Blake his widow died 15th Aug. 1673 aged 68.

To the memory of Rowland Hunt Esqr, barrister at law of Lincoln Inn son of the Revd Rowland Hunt D.D. late Rector of Stone-Doyle co. Northampton, died at Exeter 6 August 1831 in the 65th year of his age.

His only sister Mary Hunt died at Exeter 5 Dec. 1834 in the 71 year of her age.

Arms: *Per pale, argent and vert, a saltire counter-changed, with a canton ermine.*

He brought down my strength in my journey and shortened my days.

This tablet is erected by Charles Bruton of this parish to the memory of Mary Ann his affectionate and beloved wife, who departed this life deeply lamented on the 23rd of March 1844 in the 41st year of her age. The many virtues she possessed and the exemplary manners in which by God's grace she discharged her religious, maternal, and other duties in this transitory world secured for her general esteem and will long be remembered by her bereaved husband and children.

The sun shall be no more thy light by day, neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee, but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory.

This tablet, together with the eastern window of this church is sacred to the memory of Thomas Snow of Belmont in this parish, Esqr, born February 15th 1749, died Dec. 28th 1852. Also to the memory of his wife Margaretta, and daughters Juliana, Lavinia and Marianne, all of whom are interred in an adjacent vault.

This inscription refers to the east window of the church of 1816, the tablet, now on the north wall, is probably no longer near any "adjacent vault."

Memorial brasses dating from the 20th century.

In memory of William Shapley who died 15 February 1900.
Erected by members of St. David's Working Men's Club.

To the glory of God and in memory of William and Francis Danby the east window of this chapel is dedicated by their children A.D. 1900.

(Arms: *Three chevrons braced in the base point of the escutcheon, in chief 3 mullets, impaling 5 mullets, 3 and 2, crest a Crab.*)

This brass is on the north wall of the side chapel.

To the memory of Joseph Theophilus Toye who died on Christmas Eve 1893, and in recognition of his faithful services to God as Vicar of this parish for 31 years, this tablet is placed by past and present parishioners.

In memory of William and Sarah Tucker of Holloway and of their children Elizabeth, Mortimer, Edward, Maria, Abraham and Harriott (Pearse) the first named died in America the others were buried (1777-1821) in the churchyard (F.M. 1900.)

In loving memory of John Anderson late Colonel P.W.O. 19th Regt, and his affectionate wife Harriet (Mo) Anderson. This tablet is raised by their remaining sorrowing children Thomas Anderson and Ellie Tripp 1900.

To the loved memory of Robert Frederick Cumming Surgeon Scots Guards; eldest son of Robert Cumming of this parish, returned from the Egyptian Campaign 16th July 1885, died at Richmond Barracks Dublin 16th October 1885 aged 30. Buried at Little Tew Oxon.

In memory of Arthur Hoskin officer of the Inland Revenue and sergeant 24 Devon and Imperial Yeomanry. Killed in action at Vlakfontein S. Africa May 29 1901 aged 23. This window was dedicated by his brother officers of the Inland Revenue as a tribute of respect and admiration.

(Placed below a southern window.)

Below window of south transept.

This window was inserted by many parishioners and friends in memory of Richard Bowerman West D.L. and as an expression of gratitude for his generous gifts to the building of this church. He died 8th August 1900.

On the floor near the pulpit, a brass decorated with an angel holding this inscription:—

Giving thanks to God for Mary Isabella Duckworth widow of Sir John Thomas Duckworth, and for Mary Georgiana their daughter March and September mcmii.

(On a ledger line round the brass.)

The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God, their hope is full of immortality, for God made trial of them and found them worthy of himself.

Arms: Two lozenges. *Argent, on a chevron azure between two ducks proper in chief and a naval crown of the second in base a*



St. Michael and All Angels.

bomb fired betw. two estoiles or. on a chief wavy, also az. the words St. Domingo within a branch of laurel, entwined with another of oak, or.—DUCKWORTH, impaling, argent on a cross voided sable, three eagles displayed of the field.—BULLER. On the second lozenge, Duckworth only.)

Saint Michael and All Angels.

The lofty spire of this church, standing on "Mount Dinham," at the top of North Street, is one of the most conspicuous features in any view of the city; from base to top it rises to a height of more than 230 feet. It was erected as a chapel of ease to St. David's in 1868, the architect being Mr. Rhode Hawkins, the entire cost defrayed by Mr. William Gibbs, of Tyntesfield; and it was consecrated on the 30th September, 1868.

The beautiful building, Gothic in style, is built of limestone with freestone mouldings, the tower of three stages, with an open parapet table, pinnacles, and completed with the lofty spire. The belfry lights are pierced, and the dripstones of every window are completed with corbelled heads.

The west doorway is particularly fine, having nook shafts of polished marble with sandstone capitals, the doors are double, and above them in a circular medallion is a carving of the seven archangels. In the front St. Gabriel with the lily, St. Michael with his sword and scales, St. Raphael with staff and scrip, and behind these the other four having trumpets.

An ambulatory runs between the western entrance and the nave, from which it is divided by a stone screen having a figure of St. Michael on the top, with other angels round him.

Another small figure of the Archangel surmounts the alms box for church expenses.

The font is square, standing on marble shafts, and carved with emblems of the four Evangelists.

The interior of the church consists of nave, north and south transepts, ambulatory aisles, and chancel. There are five bays down the nave with circular sandstone pillars,

the capitals carved with foliage. Where the mouldings of the arches meet are brackets ornamented with flowers and grotesques. Above is a clerestory, the inner shafts of the windows completed with corbelled heads, and the shafts that support the timbers of the waggon roof rest on brackets carved with angels, six on each side, making a band of angel figures down either side of the church.

The transeptal arches rest on brackets carved with angels. The pulpit and choir stalls are of carved oak, and there is a brass eagle lectern.

Of the lancet windows in the aisles, four are filled with coloured glass as memorials, the names of those commemorated being on brasses below. One of these records the name of Samuel Sebastian Wesley, born August 14, 1810, died April 19th, 1876, who was well known as a musician, and was organist at the Cathedral. The window in his memory has in it the figure of David, with the arms of the see of Exeter.

The shafts on the chancel are marble, and the roof painted, with angels holding shields of sacred emblems. The walls are painted in opus sectile, with figures of the prophets, four on either side,

Jacob, Abraham,	David, Moses,
Ezekiel, Daniel,	Elijah, Isaiah.

The coloured glass in the east window represents visions of angels.

The reredos is of Bath stone and marble, decorated with the figures of the twelve apostles, and in the centre a mosaic of Our Lord in Glory.

On the south side of the sanctuary are sedilia, and on the north the founder's tomb. This has a canopied arch, below which is the recumbent figure carved in white marble, with the inscription:—

William Gibbs, a merchant of London, but by parentage and affection a man of Devon. In his life he did many good works for the love of Christ, as elsewhere, so especially in the city of Exeter. One such work in the erection of this church of SS. Michael and All Angels for the use of the poor of the neighbourhood, is here recorded by his widow and surviving children to the end that the remembrance of his loving kindness and piety may not pass away.



St. Edmund's.

St. Michael's is undoubtedly the most beautiful modern church in Exeter, it is impossible to enter it without being impressed by the building and by the completeness with which the angelic dedication is carried out in all the decorations of the church; here again we have the impression that nothing was done without careful thought as much to the meaning as to the artistic effect of the work when completed.

St. Edmund.

The traveller who, in former days, approached Exeter from the west would have passed St. Edmund's Church before he entered the city; for this was one of the parishes outside the walls being built on land that was gradually reclaimed from the river. Jenkins, in his *History of Exeter*, mentions that stakes and baulks of timber were being constantly found under the soil, shewing that the river had evidently been thrust back by piles.

In attributing the erection of the church to the Danes, one is not sure but that Mr. Kerslake is carrying his "ingenious inference" (to quote Freeman's term) too far. He conjectures that the Danes might have dedicated a church to St. Edmund in expiation of Sweyn's insult to the saint's ghost. But if the old chroniclers are to be believed St. Edmund's spirit avenged the insult in a very practical manner by killing Sweyn; and one imagines that the Danes might feel their future safety lay in leaving St. Edmund alone. It is far more probable that as the land was reclaimed from the river banks a little chapel was built by the Saxons dedicated to their particular patron St. Edmund, as it was near the river side. The church was here before the bridge was thought of, otherwise one might have attributed the dedication to the building of the bridge, as so many churches and chapels of St. Edmund are placed by bridges, the reason being the tradition that the Saint after the fatal battle of Hoxne took refuge under a bridge.

The church is mentioned in the will of Peter de Palerna in the 12th century. It was most likely a small chapel, and did not attain to any importance until the 13th century,

when Walter Gervase, twice Mayor of Exeter, in 1231 and 1239, built his bridge over the ford of the river, close to the site of St. Edmund's Church.

The bridge was very long, it had twelve arches, and must have extended for some distance across the muddy soil on the river banks. In all probability the old chapel was taken down and the new church of "*St. Edmund super pontem*" built almost upon the arches of the bridge. On the opposite side, and actually on the bridge, was a chantry chapel dedicated to the blessed Virgin; and in this chapel it is said that Walter Gervase was buried. When it was removed in 1833, the bones of a very tall man were found lying under the floor, and were reverently re-interred on the same spot. The burial place of the old Mayor is believed to be under one of the old bridge piers, in or near the crypt of the present church, in which pillars that were part of the old church are still standing. The first Rector of St. Edmund *super pontem* was instituted by Bishop Bronescombe in 1259, he took his name from the bridge as John de ponte, thus shewing his connection with the newest improvement in the city.

A couple of centuries later Bishop Lacy was offering indulgences to all who would contribute towards building a new belfry for the church of St. Edmund on the bridge, and further indulgences to those who would assist in the pious work of keeping the bridge in order. The Rector of St. Edmund's evidently had some tithes from the river, for in the valuation of the living in 1536 it is stated that owing to the destruction of a weir, "*unius were vocati Calleber weyre*" (they were not quite certain about the spelling of weir), the worth of the living was diminished by ten mills, and the annual fishing.

When the Commonwealth reduced the churches of Exeter to four, St. Edmund's was one that they condescended to retain for the spiritual needs of the city. Mr. Thomas Downe was the minister appointed to St. Edmunds, and it was especially stipulated that he was to have another minister to assist him every other Lord's Day at Edmund's in the morning in case of absence or sickness.

The many alterations which took place in this part of the city consequent on the building of the new Exe Bridge

in the 18th century, and the alterations in the curve of the Fore Street must have made a great difference to St. Edmund's Church. It no longer greeted the stranger on his entrance to the City, but stood aside, as it were, apart from the main traffic of the town. In 1800 the tower was struck by lightning, and the whole building must have been very much out of repair by 1833, when it was taken down and the present church built. Dr. Oliver mentions the re-building of the church of St. Edmund in his history of Exeter rather as if some satisfactory change had been effected.

This third church of St. Edmund is no less St. Edmund on the bridge; below it is a crypt, part of which is supported by what actually were arches of the old bridge. On looking round the church one is at once struck by the absence of all grave stones or memorial tablets such as fill up nearly all the other churches in Exeter. But there never were any interments in St. Edmund's, there could not be, because it stood on the arches of the bridge. This is noted by Jenkins in his account of the church.

The present building had the misfortune to be erected in 1833, therefore, as a building, there is nothing more to be said for it. The materials of the old church were utilized, and the tower in some measure retained, the top repaired with an ornamental parapet, and battlements completing the edge of the south wall.

The entrance is through a south door in the tower, and just inside hangs the board which holds the church notices, ornamented with a picture of S. Edmund, king and martyr. An ambulatory at the west end has the stairs leading up to the gallery, and is divided from the rest of the church by an oak screen, upon which the following inscription is placed, on a brass:—

" To the greater Glory of God
This western screen was erected by
The Revd. Henry Vivian Panton, B.A.,
Rector of this parish.
Festival of S. Edmund, King and Martyr,
1895."

The church is rectangular with a west gallery. Jenkins describes panelled galleries in the old church with figures of angels and apostles painted upon them. What became of

these when pulled down? Originally the galleries extended down the sides of the church, as the construction of the windows shews. Some of these have had good modern glass put into them. On the north side one window has two quarries of old glass with armorial bearings:—(1) *Ermine 3 lions rampant gules*—CHUDLEIGH, impaling *barry gules and vairé*—BEAUMONT. (2) CHUDLEIGH, impaling *argent 2 glaziers irons in saltire sable, between 4 pears pendant or*—KELIAWAY.

The connection between the Chudleigh family and St. Edmund's seem quite unknown, the glass has been handed on from the old church where its existence is noted by Jenkins. In the upper lights of another window on this side are some other quarries of old glass, also apparently armorial bearings, some of which have been identified as the Copplestone arms.

It is proposed to erect a new half window near the font, in which all the pieces of old glass in the church will be incorporated.

The font stands under the gallery at the north-west, it is modern gothic, and good of its style. The old font has disappeared, it was left in a stone mason's yard in the parish. Has it found its way to the garden of Heavitree House?

The pulpit is made from panels of the old oak 15th century pulpit which was in the former church, and the altar is also of the same wood. A chancel has been formed at the east end by oak screen work, and the reredos behind the altar is very handsome. It is the gift of the Alleyne family, patrons of the living, and has pictures painted on it, the work being carried out by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. In the centre are the Nativity and Resurrection of Our Lord, at the sides the sacrifice of Abel, and Melchisedeck blessing Abraham.

The organ, in a handsome oak case, stands at the north side, but it is rather too large, and owing to the construction of the church is rendered almost the most conspicuous object in the building. The centre of the church is seated with chairs, but at the sides are some old and rather uncomfortable looking open benches; these were brought from the nave of the Cathedral at the time of the restoration.

The oldest piece of the Communion plate is a chalice with cover dated 1659, there is a paten of 1684. The flagons have the mark of Philip Elston, goldsmith, Exeter, and the date 1728; there is a silver alms bowl, a pierced spoon, and a churchwarden's silver cross.

In the west gallery there is a small Communion table belonging to the old church, and some quaint candlesticks dating from the 18th century.

There are eight bells of very pleasant tone in the tower, the older ones cast by Evans, of Chepstow, in the 18th century.

The inscriptions on the eight (as given by Mr. Ellacombe), are as follows:—

- (1) Thomas Mears, of London, 1833.
- (2) Glory to God in the Highest, W.E. 1721.
- (3) And on earth peace, W.E. 1731.
- (4) Good will towards men, W.E. 1731.
- (5) W. and C. Pannell, founders, Cullompton, 1833.
- (6) Peace and good neighbourhood, W.E. 1731.
- (7) Let my sound move thee to God's glory, W.E. 1731.
- (8) Thomas Mears of London fecit 1833. Given by Samuel

Mortimer as a token of regard for his native parish Edmund super pontem Exon, 1833.

It is evident that when the church was rebuilt the peal of five was increased to eight, by the addition of three new bells.

The registers, dating from 1571-1572, now remain as the only things of any antiquity belonging to the parish. They contain some quaint entries, and the book of Homilies and Fox's Book of Martyrs, once chained in nearly every church in the country, still survive.

On the west screen are placed the names of the Rectors, from the 13th century.

1259—John de Ponte.	1536—George Huett.
1265—Vivian.	1554—John Willins.
1329—Henry Mol.	1567—John Tilley.
1349—Walter Thieghlere.	1571—Edward Payne.
———Roger Scam.	1575—John Gybbons.
1350—Robert Atte Wille.	1592—Edward Basill, B.A.
———John Hembery.	1604—Henry Hartwell, B.A.
1413—Thomas de Placy.	1611—Edward Ellyott, M.A.
1441—William Pounde.	1612—John Dynham.
1456—William Montegu.	1623—Thomas Spicer.
1504—Matthew Lewys, M.A.	1625—William Streate, M.A.

———Thomas Downe (intruder.)	1801—Richard Eastcott.
1666—Richard Hall, M.A.	1822—Thomas Atkinson, B.A.
1670—Hugh Jenkyns.	1841—Owen Owens, B.C.L.
1675—Thomas Shute.	1863—Arthur Osbourne Gibbs Alleyne, M.A.
1680—Josiah King, M.A.	1886—William Woodhouse Secretan.
1708—William Barter.	1891—Henry Paul Vivian Panton, B.A.
1762—George Portbury, B.A.	
1763—John Stabback.	

Heavitree: St. Michael.

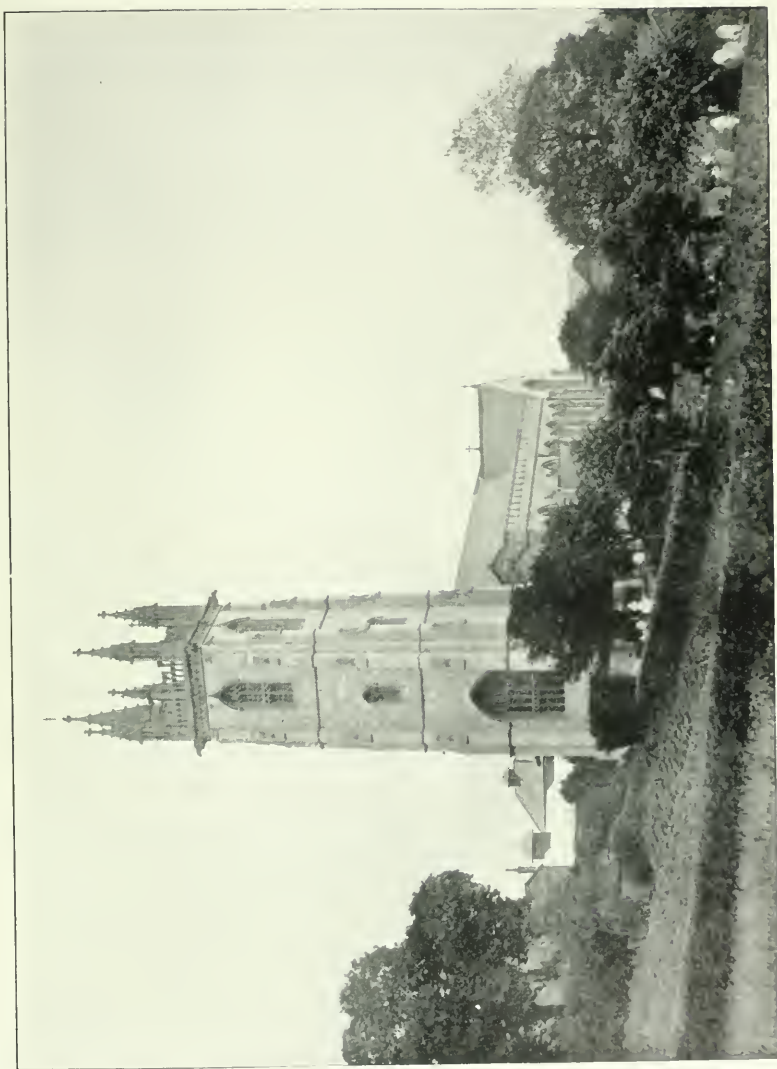
The history of Heavitree Church is so much the history of rebuilding that one is irresistibly reminded of Mike's knife which had had three new handles and four new blades, "but sure 'twas the very same knife his mother gave him when he was a little boy."

The church existed in the 12th century, and is thought to have received some alterations in the 14th. Like most of our churches it underwent a great deal of rebuilding in the 15th century, followed by entire restoration in 1541.

In the 19th century it was found that this church was too small, and with the exception of the tower, it was wholly rebuilt in 1844-46. In its turn the old tower was taken down and a new Jubilee tower erected in 1887, and after that the chancel was enlarged in 1893. The structure, thus wholly modernised and looking all the newer from the use of limestone instead of the red sandstone of our older churches, represents the ancient dedication to St. Michael on the top of this hill, but has recently been somewhat unkindly described as "a pretentious brand new church."

Under a yew tree which must have seen a good many of these alterations, are heaped together many fragments of carving and gargoyles that came off the old tower. The most important bit is a cross-shaped relic which is thought may have formed part of the vaulting of the roof. This, with many of the other pieces, was built into the masonry of the old tower.

The earliest record that we have is the grant of Heavitree Church to Exeter Cathedral in 1152; it was appropriated to the Dean and Chapter in 1291; in 1280 we find that John de Christenstow was instituted as vicar by Bishop Bronescombe.



St. Michael's, Heavittree.

His is the first incumbent's name we possess, not because there were no earlier ones, but owing to the loss of the Bishop's registers: before Bronescombe the names are only rarely remembered.

Until the middle of the 19th century the vicar of Heavitree had under his charge all the suburbs of Exeter on the north and east sides of the river, St. Sidwell's and St. David's being in his care. In the Ecclesiastical Survey of Bishop Veysey in 1536, Thomas Valens is vicar of Heavitree, "cum capellis Sancte Sativole et Sancti Davidis eidem Vicaria annexis."

From 1595 till 1820, with one exception, all the vicars of Heavitree were members of the Chapter of the Cathedral, their appointments proving that Heavitree was considered the most important of the parishes outside the city. Besides the churches of St. Sidwell and St. David, the hamlets of East and South Wonford belong to the parish, with the little chapel of St Eligius, or St. Eloyes, built as a domestic chapel in the 14th century, having its own wardens and being most probably used for divine service until the end of the 18th century, when it was desecrated and allowed to fall into the total ruin now remaining. The school chapel of St. Loyes in South Wonford preserves in its name this ancient dedication.

The new tower is very lofty, with buttresses set square, ornamented with tabernacles on each set-off. The parapet table is open, having gargoyles below the string course, and eight crocketed pinnacles; on the north side is a turret rising above the parapet table and surmounted with a small spire ornamented with crockets. At the base near the west door is the inscription:—

To the
Glory of God
And in gratitude for
The completed years
1837 to 1887
of the reign of
Queen Victoria.

The walls of the church are embattled, the dripstones of the windows completed with corbelled heads. On

the south side of the chancel wall another stone is inscribed:—

To the
Greater Glory of God
This chancel was
enlarged
A.D. 1893
Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, M.A., Vicar.
Horace Charles Lloyd } Wardens.
John Sampson }
Edward Hall Harbottle, F.R.I.B.A.,
Architect.

The principal entrance is through the south porch, which has small lancet windows with the figures of S. Michael and S. George.

The interior shows nave, north and south aisles, and chancel. There are six bays to the nave, supported by late perpendicular columns, the ancient arcading of the 15th century church. In some old pictures of the church before its restoration in the "forties," these columns are represented as circular; but we know Heavitree had no Norman work in it, and I think the representation is a caprice of the artist rather than to be regarded as an accurate sketch of the church.

The capitals are particularly richly carved, and the soffits of the arches decorated with Perpendicular ornament. On each capital are four angels holding shields, and between them sculptured faces or conventional designs. On the south-west capital are two little figures that seem as if they may have been intended for Adam and Eve; at the other side of the same capital (visible from the gallery) is a spirited little figure of a jester with a tambourine. But the most striking carvings are the faces, of which there is at least one on each capital, fashioned in so marked a style that they almost suggest likenesses. North-west is a lady's face with the winged head-dress of the 15th century; lower down on the south side another female face is surrounded by the veil we see in portraits of Elizabeth of York. The other faces are masculine; some of them undoubted grotesques, yet we may be sure they all meant something to the original sculptors; others may possibly be intended for likenesses of priests or patrons. On the

third arch of the south side (again we must go into the gallery to see it), a shield with the Courtenay arms may be found in the soffit. It bears the three torteaux without the label, and may be assigned to a date before 1335, when Hugh Courtenay, then lord of the manor of the hundred of Wonford, was not yet Earl of Devon. This fine 14th century shield with its mantling contrasts strongly with the others that have been placed near it, bearing the arms of the See of Exeter, impaling Phillpotts, those of Atherley and Crabbe, with the date 1845, when the rebuilding of the church was commenced. To Mr. Crabbe's antiquarian tastes Heavitree Church owes the various armorial bearings that are carved on the soffit of this arch, or painted on the roof with perhaps more zeal than judgment.

The galleries that run down the sides of each aisle while permitting us to easily view and examine the capitals, greatly injure their appearance from below, taking away the clear light that would exhibit them more perfectly. The ornament in the soffits of the arches has been very much retouched and restored.

The roof is waggon shaped, the timbers supported on brackets decorated with angels bearing shields. On these are painted armorial bearings belonging to families connected with the parish or the church. There were formerly a great many more of these painted when the church was rebuilt in 1845. According to Mr. Worthy they have little to recommend them either in point of antiquarian interest or heraldic accuracy.*

The font is octagonal, large, handsome, in modern gothic style, with figures of angels supporting the basin. In the grounds of Heavitree House there are two old fonts doing duty as vases for flowers; but neither of these belong to the church. The old font, removed at the restoration was taken into a builder's yard in the parish where it still remains. Some years ago there was a thought of taking it back into the church, but it was discovered to be in such a condition that any attempt to repair it was hopeless. Of the fonts in the grounds of Heavitree House one is conjectured to have

*Worthy, *Suburbs of Exeter*, p. 48.

belonged to St. Edmund's; was the other the ancient font of St. Sidwell's mentioned by Jenkins?

The pulpit of modern Gothic stone carving is of the same date as the font; and the carved oak eagle lectern was also placed in the church at the same period; it is extremely handsome, the best ornament in the church.

The screen, or what remains of it, has suffered many vicissitudes. In 1822 it was taken down and part of it (the greater part) made into pews. When Dr. Oliver described the church what remained stood across the north aisle. In later times this was taken to the west end and made into a tower screen; this consisted of two bays with four panels each at the base, and two extra panels, making ten in all, the last two probably having been part of the doors. They are distinctly wider than the others, and every student of screen panels is aware that they are placed in groups of four.

The figures painted on the panels have been subjects of the wildest conjectures by every writer on the church. When at the west end they were so completely in the shadow that they could only be seen with the help of a light, and that not well.

Quite recently the screen has again been moved, with the intention of replacing it at the east end of the church, where a new screen and parcloles are to be erected, and the old screen work (very fittingly) incorporated with the new work. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Read, to whom the work is entrusted, I have seen panels in broad daylight in his studio, and by washing them over it was quite evident that Mr. Keyser and Dom Bede Camm were correct in attributing the figures to the Sybils. The costume of the figures is of late Tudor type, and the whole work of the screen is late in style. No doubt these ten paintings are the last remains of a series of the twelve Sybils such as appear on the screen at Bradninch. They are always represented bearing the emblems of the birth and Crucifixion of our Lord, in allusion to those prophecies in the Sybiline books, wherein, as in the Old Testament to the Jewish Church, to the heathen world was foretold the coming of the Redeemer, with the end of the world and that day of terror which should come when

Solvat saeculum in favilla;
Teste David cum Sibilla.

To the mediæval mind the Sybils' prophecies were as important as those of David, and the Sybils figure with the Prophets on that splendid roof of Michael Angelo's in the Sistine Chapel, in the pictures of Raphael, and also were depicted by the humble monastic artists who wrought the panels of our west country churches. I found the emblems on those at Heavitree to be as follows:—(1) The sponge and reed; (2) the crown of thorns and a rose; (3) the pillar of scourging; (4) three nails; (5) cradle; (6) a sword: this figure has at her head those puzzling letters which look like N.C. regarded by Dr. Oliver as standing for "nomine Catherina"; (7) scourge and lighted torch; (8) cross; (9) here the figure has her hands clasped and no evident emblem; (10) uncertain.

I sincerely hope that when the screen comes to be restored these old panels will be put in some place of honour where they can be plainly seen, as these fragments of the screen are the last remaining portions of the ancient mediæval church of St. Michael, built here on the top of the hill. Some other parts of it, carved work, were found not long ago and formed into the altar now in the temporary iron church at Polsloe Park.

The modernized chancel has a chancel arch, and at the end of the aisles are arches forming additional chancel aisles. Of these the south aisle has been fitted up with a second altar for use as a chapel for weekday and early services. On the north side the organ is placed on a gallery above the aisle; here is preserved an old church chest, and the names of the Vicars are placed on a tablet against the wall.

The chancel is very spacious, with carved oak fittings the floor tiled, and divided by one arch at each side from the side aisles. On the south side of the sanctuary are sedilia and a piscina. On the north, under an ogee arch is the tomb of the Revd. Arthur Atherley, Vicar from 1820 to 1857; the monument is of black marble with a brass of the priest at the top, vested in surplice and stole, having the emblems of the Evangelists at the corners of the bordering, and on either side of his head a coat of arms.

In memory of the Revd Arthur Atherley, A.M. xxxvi years Vicar of this parish, who died the xiv day of February A.D. mdccclvii in the lxiv year of his age. Erected by general subscription of the parishioners.

Arms: *Or. on a bend azure 3 lozenges of the field*; ATHERLEY—*gules, a lion passant gardant between two mullets or; on flanches of the last a lion rampant azure.*

Dr. Oliver mentions three pre-reformation floor slabs, one with an inscription to John Legh, Vicar of the parish; these have either disappeared or are placed in some obscure and out-of-the way position. Pitman Jones says that there was a stone on the south side of the altar with the following inscription:—

Thomas
 Spysers y^e
 sone of M.
 Spysers dec^d
 y^e 25 of June
 1625
 ætatis
 suæ
 106
 whose de-
 sire was
 to lye wth
 his gra^d
 Fathe^r in
 this place.

The oldest floor slabs are now at the east end of the nave, just in front of the chancel steps. Of these the oldest, with an oft-quoted epitaph, commemorates Thomas Gorges, of Heavitree, Esqr., and Rose his wife. "Hee departed this life 17th Oct., 1670, and Shee the 14th day of April, 1671."

The loving turtle having lost her mate
 Begged shee might enter ere they shut the gate,
 Their dust here lies whose soules to Heaven are gonne,
 And waite till angels rowle away the stone.

Below is a coat of arms, rather singularly arranged.

Per fesse: in chief per chevron engrailed on three roundles as many fleur de lys—MALLOCK; in base: lozengy a chevron—GORGES; impaling: on a chevron between three talbots' heads erased a crescent—ALEXANDER.

Of the mural monuments the oldest is on the south side and inscribed:—

Near into this place lieth the body of
 Sebastian Isacke of Polsloe Esqr, who
 departed this life on the 8th November
 1688.

Arms: *Sable a bend or, on a canton of the last a leopard's face of the first, impaling Barry of six, or and gules.*

The arms impaled are believed to be those of Berry, and may be those of Mary Berry, only daughter of John Berry, Vicar of Heavitree, who was deprived by the Puritans of his living, one might say of his "livings," as he was also Rector of Widworthy, and of St. Mary Major, besides being both Canon and Prebendary of the Cathedral. Polsloe Priory was leased in 1609 to Thomas Isacke for a thousand years, Sebastian Isacke commemorated in the above inscription was his grandson, and a Colonel in the Royalist army; his son, another Sebastian has the unenviable reputation of being the destroyer of the last remains of the conventual buildings, and the chapel at Polsloe Priory.*

Upon this same south wall are a group of interesting tablets to the Rhodes Family, of Bellair, Heavitree.

Near this place are interred the bodies of Ambrose Rhodes Esqr, of Bellair in this parish who died 1st of March 1777 aged 72. And of Sarah his beloved wife sole daughter of Soloman Andrew Esqr (of Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset deceased) who died the 22nd of August 1785 aged 83. Also of Mary their daughter who died 17 Nov. 1760 aged 24. Also the mortal remains of Ambrose Andrew Rhodes Esqr of Bellair son of the above Ambrose and Sarah, Gentle man of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty George the third Who died unmarried on the 26 Nov. 1800 aged 71.

Arms: *Argent a lion passant guardant gules between two acorns azure, in bend cotized ermine—RHODES; on an escutcheon of pretence, sable, a saltire argent between 4 crosses crosslet or—ANDREW.*

Sacred to the memory of Maria Philippa Brereton, late of Bellair in this parish, eldest daughter of the Revd. John Sleech Archdeacon of Cornwall, and relict of the Revd. Richard Brereton of Wotton House in the county of Gloucester; she lived a bright example of every Christian virtue, she now reposes among the blessed ever lamented by an affectionate sister whose children she loved as her own, and by whom she is still mourned as a second mother. She departed this life July the 9th 1807 aged 57.

Also to the memory of Thomas Baker Rhodes nephew of the above and sixth son of the Revd. George Rhodes Vicar of Colyton in the county of Devon, and of Elizabeth his wife. He departed this life on the 14th of August 1804 aged 9 years.

*Worthy: *History of the Suburbs of Exeter.*

Arms ; *Chequy or and gules a canton argent*—SLEECH.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Sleech Rhodes Captain of the Royal Engineers, who was killed at the storming of St. Sebastian, Aug. xxxi mdecxxiii, in the xxviii year of his age.

Whilst leading the storming party to the attack his left arm was shattered to pieces by a musket ball ; notwithstanding he mounted the breach and fell covered with wounds. His mortal remains are deposited near the place where he died. The deceased was the 4th son of the Revd George Rhodes late Vicar of Colyton.

The chiefs example and the soldiers friend,
 Pure was his life and glorious was its end,
 Sons of Iberia scatter round his tomb
 Such flowers are soonest fade and earliest bloom ;
 Cull the first fragrance of the opening year
 New plant they vine and nurse thy olive there ;
 For in thy deadliest breach he foremost stood
 And sealed thy country's freedom with his blood.
 Yet had we hoped when hushed the voice of strife
 To walk with him what yet remained of life ;
 Just as we thought to greet him he was gone,
 Father of Heaven and earth Thy will be done.

To the memory of a beloved mother, this stone is dedicated by her lamenting children. Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of Elizabeth Rhodes, widow of the late Revd. George Rhodes formerly Vicar of Colyton in this county, and daughter of the Revd. John Sleech Archdeacon of Cornwall. She died on the first of August 1817 aged 62.

Also of the Revd. Ambrose William Rhodes third son of the deceased, who died on the 16 Feb. 1818 aged 36.

Also those of Frances Bridget Rhodes, second daughter to the above Elizabeth, who died June 27 1832 aged 52.

Arms : RHODES.

Near this place are deposited the remains of George Ambrose Rhodes, Esqr, M.D., Fellow of Caius College Cambridge, of Bellair House in this parish, who departed this life on Wednesday Sept. 21 1842 aged 67 years.

Arms : Quarterly, 1 and 4 RHODES ; 2 SLEECH ; 3 ANDREW.

Besides these the following tablets are in the south aisle :—

Sacred to the memory of James Graham Turner, Major in H.M. 28th Regiment. He died in London on the 11th day of January 1870 in the 39th year of his age, after serving in his Regiment for 21 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him. This tablet is erected by his brother officers as a token of their esteemed regard, May 1870.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the wife of William Hauteville Esqr, late of Filey Gibbon Street in the city of Dublin, who closed a brief existence adorned with every virtuous excellence in the flower of her years. She departed this life the victim of a painful and lingering disease borne with exemplary fortitude and patient submission, in the will of her Creator, the 8th day of Jany. 1827 in the 35th year of her age.

To the memory of master James Boyd whom it pleased the Almighty to take from this world before he attained his eighth year. Interred in a vault in Heavitree church, near where this tablet is placed by his sorrowing parents. (No date.)

Sacred to the memory of George Tuckett Esqr of Exeter solicitor, who died at his father's residence in this parish on the 6th of October 1849 aged 28 ; and was interred in a vault in the churchyard. His kindness of heart and amiable disposition greatly endeared him to his fond relatives, and for his sterling worth he was held in the highest esteem by a numerous circle of friends, who deplored his early death. This tablet is a tribute of affection from an uncle and aunt by whom he was sincerely loved.

In the south aisle lie the remains of Elizabeth Wills Toms, who died 24th April, 1844, also of Elizabeth Ann, her daughter, who died 14th October, 1843. This tablet is erected by the sorrowing husband and father as a tribute of unfeigned regard.

Tempus fugit.

The Lord in mercy gave but gave in trust,
The Lord resumes, resuming not unjust,
Giving, resuming, He is still the Lord,
Yet be the glory of His name adored.

Stephen Shute.

Thirteen years a member of the choir of this church. As a working statuary singularly skilful, as a Foreman beloved by man and master, as a Christian humble and sincere. Called away September 3rd, 1880, aged 42. This tablet was erected by one in whose service he died, and who mourned him as a brother.

Sacred to the memory of Harriet, fifth daughter of the late John Davie Esqr, of Orleigh, in this county, died December 21st, 1815. Erected by her sorrowing sisters as a token of their affection.

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant General Sir William Paterson, K.C.B., Captain of Carisbroke Castle, son of Lieut. General James Paterson, who died at Brighton the 27th of September, 1819, aged 79 years. Also of Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Mair Esqr, of Plantation, near Glasgow, who died at Heavitree on the 8th of December, 1839, aged 67. Also of Janet, her sister, who died at Heavitree, on the 17th of January, 1838, aged 62 years.

Opposite this place are deposited the remains of Martha, the wife of Robert Collings, who died August 16th, 1814, aged 55 years. Also in the same grave Robert Collings, late of Islington, in the county of Middlesex Gentleman, who died April 1st 1825 aged 69 years.

In memory of Hugh Allen Mackey Captain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Brigade Major to the Forces in Jamaica Born at Heavitree Aug. 1st 1840, died at Bermuda Mount Jamiaca on the 21st October 1879.

In a vault within this church are deposited Jane the beloved wife of Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, Bart., who departed this life Oct. vii. mdccxxviii aged xxxviii years, leaving a large family to mourn her irreparable loss.

In the same vault are interred the remains of the above named Sir Henry Maturin Farrington Bart, who died October 4th, 1834, aged 56, to the inexpressible grief of his surviving family.

Sacred to the memory of Major Thomas Edward formerly of his Majestys sixth Regiment of Foot. After a long and faithful service of thirty-four years in almost every part of the globe, he retired from the army and settled at Hills Court in the vicinity of Exeter, where he died Aug. 24, 1815, aged 82. His son in grateful respect to his father's memory inscribed this tablet,

The remains of Hugh Somerville Esq. (of Hamilton near Glasgow), are deposited within these sacred walls, who died at his son's residence in this parish 6 July 1805, aged 82 years.

This to the memory of a beloved father.

The sweet remembrance of the Just

Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

In loving memory of Lieut. John Dennis Hickley of the Royal Navy, first Lieut. of H.M.S. Phebe and a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, eldest son of Admiral Henry Dennis Hickley, died at Delagoa Bay, South Africa, Feb. 17, 1895, aged 33.

IN THE NORTH AISLE—

Sacred to the memory of Dudley, son of Henry and Frances Wyatt of Brome in Suffolk whose remains are deposited near this place, he died November 14th, 1814, aged 13 years.

Sacred to the memory of Edward Small Portbury Esqr., late Secretary of the Marine Board, Calcutta, who departed this life March 1st, 1839, aged 71 years.

Also to the memory of Harriet, widow of the above who died 29th Decr. 1861, aged 80 years.

This tablet is erected in memory of Edmund Pusey Lyon of Hooper House near the city of Exeter, whose remains are interred in a vault in this church. A sound lawyer, a vigilant and impartial magistrate, he was distinguished for his able services as one of the chairmen of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Devon; combining a strict adherence to fixed principles with conciliatory manners. He gave a zealous support to works of benevolence and public utility. A sincere Christian he possessed a most affectionate heart, and having faithfully discharged the various duties of life, he died on the 4th day of Feb. in the year of Our Lord 1831 aged 67.

This tablet is erected to the memory of Charlotte Lewis Lyon, the widow of Edmund Pusey Lyon of Hoopern House near the city of Exeter Esqr. She departed this life on the 24th day of May 1841 aged 78. She was endued with all the graces of the Christian character, and died in a joyful hope of the resurrection to Eternal life through the merits of her Redeemer.

Also in memory of Edmund Pusey Lyon Esqr, their eldest son who died beloved and lamented on the 25th day of March 1832 aged 29.

Sacred to the memory of George William Lyon Esqr Barrister at Law, Late of Hoopern House near Exeter, and of Rolestone in this parish. Who died on the 21st of June A.D. 1854 aged 49. He was the youngest son of Edmund Pusey and Charlotte Lewis Lyon.

In my Father's house are many mansions.—*St. John* 14 2.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Rt. Rookes who departed this life deservedly esteemed the xvith of July mdcccxxi, aged lv. years. Also to the memory of Mary relict of the above who departed this life in the hope of a glorious resurrection on the ivth of July mdcccxxxii aged lxiiv years.

In memory of Joshua Loring Winslow Esqr, who died 22nd Nov. 1820 aged 54. And of Elizabeth his wife who died 21st Sept. 1813 aged 49. Their remains are deposited near this place.

Sacred to the memory of Caroline youngest daughter of Colonel Henry Vincent of the Bengal Establishment, who died at Heavitree March 22nd 1812 in the 24th year of her age.

This tablet placed here at the desire of his affectionate daughter Charlotte, is sacred to the memory of Captain J. T. Blunt late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Engineers, who died 20th Oct 1834 in his 68th year. "I know that my Redeemer liveth." *Feb.* 19. 28.

Arms; *Barry nebule of six or and sable*—BLUNT. These arms are also in south windows, placed in memory of Captain Blunt, his wife and daughters. Crest: *a bull's head sable, behind the rays of the sun or.*

In memory of Charlotte Cartwright, relict of John Cartwright gent. of St. James' Westminster; who after a faithful discharge of her duty as wife and mother adorned the declining years of a long protracted life with daily acts of hospitality and friendship and with a continual exercise of piety and charity. She died at her house in Exeter April 10 1800 in the 97th year of her age. Thankful for the good she had received, and with hopes full of immortality. Her body was deposited at her request in this church near the remains of her beloved daughter, Mary, wife of George Moore Vicar of this parish.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Roper Saunders of the city of Exeter banker, who departed this life the 5th day of November 1836 in the 65th year of his age.

Also that of Joseph Barnes Sanders his son who died the 2nd of August 1846 in the 42nd year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of John Norman of Yatton and Iwood House Congresbury Esq; one of His Majestys deputy Lieutenants for the county of Somersel, who departed this life at Heavitree near Exeter June 4 1837 aged 60 years.

This monument is erected with affectionate remembrance by his wife and children who deeply mourn the loss of husband and father, while his generous upright, and honourable character will long live endeared in the memory of his numerous friends. Whose remains are interred in a vault near this monument.

Arms: *Argent 4 barrulets embattled counter embattled gules, debruised with a bend sable charged with 3 escallops*—NORMAN, impaling *or, 2 chevronels sable bet. 3 mullets in pale*—PAXTON (?)
Crest: *A dexter arm embowed armed, the arm grasping a dagger.*)

This tablet is erected by E. C. Ford in memory of his dear wife Annie Ford who died 27 Feb. 1872 at St. Petersburg aged 33, and is buried in the monastery of St Sergius near St Petersburg in Russia.

Also in loving remembrance of his father Richard Ford of Heavitree House "Author of the Handbook on Spain," who died 31 August 1858 and is buried in the churchyard at Heavitree.

Arms: *Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure 3 lions rampant or; 2nd, per fess or and ermine, a lion rampant per fess azure and gules; 3rd, quarterly 1st and 4th argent, 3 boars' heads erased, erect, sable, langued gules, 2nd and 3rd, sable a saltire engrailed or.* Crest: *A demi lion ramp. crowned or.*

To the memory of Ellen Anne beloved wife of Robert James Mignon Esqr I.N. and dearly beloved and only child of William and Annie Pitts. She was married in this church 26 Feb 1857, and entered into rest Aug. 24th 1858 at Byculla Bombay, aged 25.

(Verses from St. Matth. xi. 28, and Ps. xv 17).

Also of Ellen Anne infant daughter of the above, born Dec. 28th 1857 died Jan. 1st 1858.

The above Anne Pitts fell asleep Aug. 13th 1819. This tablet is erected as a tribute of affectionate remembrance by her bereaved mother.

(The end of the inscription being quite at the base of the tablet, leaves room for the memorial to "Anne Pitts" above it).

IN THE GALLERY.

In memory of John Raleigh Esqr diplomatist and for a period of thirty-eight years and during six successive Governments chief secretary to the Governor at Gibraltar, buried within a family vault in Kensington church Middlesex.

And also Sarah his wife, and Dorothy Lipyeatt their daughter, and of their four sons ;

Cornwallis Raleigh esquire.

Frederick Raleigh Esquire diplomatic service.

Francis Raleigh Major H.M. 9th Regiment of foot, and town Major of Gibraltar.

And Edward Raleigh senior Major of H.M. 11th Regiment of foot, educated (with his brother) at Harrow school. Served in the Peninsular War, in the East Indies, and on the Staff, and died at Exeter on the 27th of Feb. 1849 aged 50 years, buried in a family vault at Heavitree.

And also Esther Raleigh relict of Major Edward Raleigh, who died at Brighton Sussex on the 5th of Dec., 1857 in the 73rd year of her age.

And also of two daughters of the above, Emily Raleigh and Frances Raleigh who died in their youth.

And in sacred memory of Frederick Raleigh, second son of Edward and Esther Raleigh a Major of the Bengal Army and for the last fourteen years of his life commandant of the Calcutta Militia, who died of cholera at Calcutta on the 25th of April 1856 in the 45th year of his age, and in the 29th year of his military service.

And of his gallant eldest son Walter Keppel Raleigh Lieut of the 7th Regiment of the Bengal Light Cavalry who was killed at Lucknow by the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny, at that station on the 30th of May 1857 at the early age of 17 years and three months.

And also in memory of Edward W. Walter Raleigh F.R.C.S. of the Bengal Medical Staff, formerly surgeon to the Governor General of India, in the Calcutta Hospital and Eye Infirmary, and "Professor of surgery" at the Medical College of Calcutta, having held the above distinguished appointments for seventeen years, he retired at a comparatively early age from active service in 1845 and died at London 22nd Jan. 1865.

Arms: *Five lozenges in bend. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a mound supporting four feathers.*

Of this crest Mr. James Dallas remarks, "It is, I think, incorrectly described." (See "Heraldry of Heavitree Church," *Notes and Gleanings*, Vol. III.)

Besides the floor slab of Gorges, already described, there are two others at the east end of the church that are of interest :

Here lieth the body of Nicholas Duck of Mount Radford in the county of Devon Esquire, who died the 25th day of August, An. Dom. 1667.

Also Martha his wife and relict of Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe in ye sd county of Devon Baron, who was buried 10 Jany 1673. Here also lieth the body of Richard Duck of Mount Radford Esqr son of ye said Nicholas Duck and Martha who died the 25th day of April An. Dom. 1695 aged 39 years. Here also lieth Martha ye daughter of Arthur Duck, and neece to ye sd Richard Duck who died ye 7th day of January 1706 in the 14th year of her age. Also Elizabeth relict of the said Rich. Duck Esqr who died ye 14. Feb 1729 aged 72.

Arms : *On a fess wavy 3 lozenges—DUCK.*

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Wright Gent, late of this parish, a great example of piety and justice, who departed this life Oct. 10th anno Dom 1678 in hopes of a blessed resurrection. Also Anne wife of Thomas Wright Junr, died ye 9th day of March in ye 33rd year of her age 1710.

O death where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory? Thanks . . . (inscription not finished).

Here also lyeth ye body of Elizabeth wife of the above named Thomas Wright who departed this life the 18th day of June 1686.

Arms: *A fess pierced by a pile, impaling in chief a fess between 2 chevronels, 2nd chequy, a chief.*

The other slabs on the floor have no inscriptions of interest and many of them are much defaced and cut to form the flooring of the church.

Below the chancel is a large crypt used as a choir vestry; here is preserved a large church chest of unusual style, it is of deal, ornamented with poker painting, the design in bold patterns partly carved and burnt outside, and all done in burnt wood-work within. On the front the arms of England and France quarterly are represented with the lion and wyvern, supporters of the Tudors, thus dating the chest. Historical relics of a much later period are also to be found in the church, they consist of a number of constable's staves of William IV's reign, no doubt used when the special constables were enrolled for the parish at the time of the Reform Bill.

There were four bells in the old tower, one a mediæval bell with an imperfect inscription, the other three cast by Pennington at the end of the 17th century. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria opportunity was taken to get a peal of eight new bells in the new tower. A brass in the tower gives a complete account of them.

To the Glory of God, and in thankful remembrance of sixty years of the reign of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria a new peal of eight bells in the tower was given by loyal parishioners.

Sackville Hamilton Berkley, instituted 1886, died July 18. 1897.

Theophilus John Ponting, ins. 14 Dec. 1897.

Arthur Burch }
John Sampson } Churchwardens A.D. 1897-8.

Edward Vaughan Lieut Col. Chairman }
Edward A. Saunders J.P. Hon. Treasurer } Bell Committee.
Alfred Brooking, Hon. Secretary }

John Taylor & Co. Bell Founders Loughborough.

Inscriptions on the bells:

On each bell: "1837 Victoria R.I., 1897."

(1) Prepare ye the way of the Lord. (2) The Lord is at hand. (3) Glory to God in the Highest. (4) On earth peace. (5) Good will towards men. (6) Fear God, honour the Queen. R.M.G. Baker gave me. 1897. (7) To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Matilda E. C. Holmes given by her sisters Ellen and Anna M. Holmes 1897. (8) We praise thee, O God! Given by E. A. and M. Sanders 1897.

The earlier Registers are lost, the present ones not beginning till 1653. In the volume for this year is the following Verse:—

The swaddling clothes, the wedding and the winding sheet,
The cradle bed and grave within this book do meet.

This verse was most likely written by the then Vicar, William Banker, who began the book, and who may also have composed the crabbed illegible Latin lines of which this is, as he notes, "the rendering in English."

The names of the Vicars are placed on a tablet below the organ chamber in the north chancel aisles.

John de Christenstowe—1280	John Roche—1571
John de Burnham—1283	John Chardon—1571
Roger de Sydbury—1309	Francis Godwin—1595
Henry de Chippenham—1348	William Helliar—1602
Walter Bers—1348	Francis Bradsell—1619
Adam de Kellesye—1348	John Bery—1626
John Lisle	William Banckes—1645
Thomas Pymmeswode—1396	John Snell—1698
John Wydelonde—1400	Charles Hawtry—1728
Walter Twynye (or Twyncowe)— 1421	Georgé Moore—1770
Walter Boway—1421	Ralph Barnes—1807
Walter Pawlyn—	Arthur Atherley—1820
John Warde—1473	Edward Harold Browne—1857
John Bourton—1478	Henry Woollcombe—1858
Richard Norton—1504	Reginald Henry Barnes—1869
Thomas Valans (or Valence)—1507	Sackville Hamilton Berkeley—1886
John Legh—	Theophilus John Ponting—1897

Livery Dole Chapel.

S. CLARUS OR S. CLARA.

All accounts of Livery Dole are full of contradictions; the dedication itself is a case where doctors disagree. Dr. Oliver assigns it to Saint Clara, the foundress of the

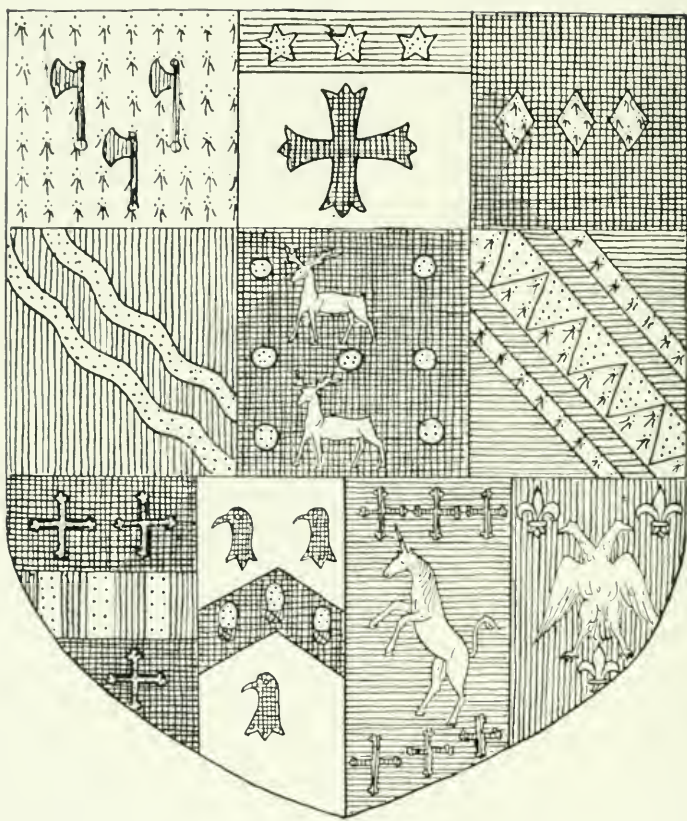
Franciscan order of poor Clares; Mr. Worthy asserts that the dedication is to a much less known monk Saint Clarus, an English missionary murdered in Normandy, The name too has puzzled antiquaries. "Livery Dole," the place where the "dole" was delivered, but what dole? To whom, and why? Was it an unendowed chapel supported by the alms of those who gave offerings for the souls of criminals here executed? Or was the dole given to monks for this purpose long before any chapel was built? The earliest mention of the place by name is in a deed dated August 1st, 1279; this, like so many ancient deeds is one of landed property, and "Lever-dole" is mentioned as a boundary. The chapel does not seem to be mentioned until 1439 when it is referred to as "the Chapel of St. Clarus without the south gate, in the parish of Hevetre."

When Henry VI. visited Exeter, the monastic communities and the rural clergy met him outside the chapel of St. Clarus, and attended him into the city.

For centuries Livery Dole had been the place of public execution outside Exeter, but the locality was altered in the 16th century, soon after Thomas Benet had been burnt here for heresy in 1531-2. Sir Thomas Denys, High Sheriff of the county, was present at the execution, and treated the condemned man to some of those gratuitous insults to which the victims of justice were too often subjected. It has been suggested that afterwards the Denys family felt some compunction for the act, and that this was the reason why in the next generation Sir Robert Denys in his will, dated 1592, set aside a plot of ground for the erection of an alms house and chapel for a certain number of poor people. The work was completed by his son Sir Thomas in 1594.

The charity came by inheritance to the Rolles of Bicton, by whom the alms house was rebuilt in 1851. Over the gateway on one side are the arms of Denys, and on the other those of the Rolles with Denys and Trefusis.

The chapel, built of red stone, with a western bell turret, stands at the east end of the almshouses; the walls are supported by strong buttresses, and the tracery of the east window, which is a transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, probably belongs to the original building. The side windows



Arms of Dennis, Livery Dole.

are Late Perpendicular in type, and were probably inserted at the end of the 16th century when the almshouse was erected.

Within, the chapel is perfectly plain, simply consisting of a nave and sanctuary with no division between them. On either side hang china plaques, one bearing the arms and quarterings of Denys, the other repeating the inscription which is placed outside the almshouse over the gate.

These almshouses were
founded by Sir Robert Dennis
Knight in March 1591
and finished by Sir Thomas
Dennis his son in

1594

Arms: Quarterly of ten. (1) *Ermine 3 battle axes gules*—DENNIS. (2) *Argent a cross moline sable, on a chief sable 3 mullets or*—DABERNON. (3) *Sable, 3 fusils in fess ermine*—GIFFARD. (4) *Gules 2 bends wavy or*—BREWER. (5) *Sable, 2 bucks passant argent, between 7 bezants*—BOCHERELL. (6) *Azure, a bend per bend indented or and ermine, between two cotizes of the third*—CHRISTENSTOWE. (7) *Sable, a fess compony or, and gules between 3 cross crosslets of the second*—GOBODESLEY.* (8) *Argent, on a chevron between 3 eagles heads erased sable 3 acorns or*—CHIDERSLEIGH. (9) *Azure, between 6 cross crosslets or a unicorn salient argent*—DUNN. (10) *Gules, a double headed eagle displayed between 3 fleurs de lys argent.*

The tinctures in the plaque in the chapel are not wholly correct, in every case where the field should have been sable it has been left plain white, perhaps on account of some difficulty in the china painting.

From 1844 to 1846 the chapel was licensed for weddings during the closing of Heavitree Church for restoration; the first marriage was on July 31st, 1844, the last July 26th, 1846, and there were altogether forty-five marriages celebrated here during that period.

Whipton: All Saints.

A little more than a mile from Exeter is the village of Whipton, included in Heavitree parish; in 1861 the little

*GOBODESLEY, not given either by Carewe or Holland; Burke spells it GOBOTESLEY; Worth says "alias GOLDESLEY."

church was built as a chapel of ease on ground given by Lord Poltimore.

It is of red stone, having a west gable surmounted with a bell turret. The entrance is through a south porch, with corbelled heads completing the dripstones of the moulding of the arch.

Within, it consists of nave, chancel, and south transept, this last separated by a very depressed arch supported on carved brackets. The roof is open-timbered, the beams supported on shafts resting upon brackets. There is a simple octagonal font. The west window is fine, filling nearly the whole of the west wall, and has very good mullions. In the transept, the chancel, and on the north and south side of the nave there are coloured windows, that on the north being in memory of Mr. Edward A. Sanders, who died in 1905. He presented the carved oak reading desk and lectern to the church.

The reredos is of stone, and on the north wall of the sanctuary a brass, ornamented with the figure of an angel, commemorates the name of Anna Maria Everard, donor of the east window. The organ was placed in the church in November, 1903.

Holy Trinity.

Many of us would be glad to have seen the church of Holy Trinity as Jenkins describes it to us at the commencement of the 19th century. It was so near the South Gate as to seem part of it, and had a tower projecting into the street, in which hung "four untunable bells." Adjoining the tower was an arched building, formerly the residence of the priest, then of the sexton. Within were nave, chancel and aisles, and the historian further adds that it was all kept in very good repair.

But nothing could check the all-devouring monster of "street improvement," which has assimilated one old building in the city after another. The South Gate was demolished, and Holy Trinity came down in its fall, that "projecting tower," we may be sure, met with swift condemnation. And no sense of veneration for antiquity existed in the

minds of the Commissioners for improvements. As a matter of fact this never has existed in the minds of any improvers, restorers, or reformers of any date, or tone of thought, or country. The whole history of building, whether the architect be Michael Angelo, or "Mr Compo," is the story of the removal of some existing interest, to put up something else which the present builder thinks would be an "improvement."

It may be that in 1820 the builders thought the new church of Holy Trinity an improvement. It exhibits all the want of architectural features common to the churches of that time. The west front combines a classic pediment with gothic crocketed pinnacles and above this is a bell turret; only from the back can its remarkable elongated shape be seen to full advantage. It seems not quite sure whether it was intended for a tower or a chimney, and has stopped at something half way between the two. As the church stands back a good bit from the road other architectural deformities in front retire behind railings, small trees, and the shop fronts.

Within it is equally unpromising. The rectangular "body" can hardly be called a nave. Down this are four bays, with clustered columns, which seem not so much to form aisles as to support the galleries on each side of the church, also crossing the west end above a stone screen that divides the entrance from the interior of the church. This is a later addition.

The font is modern Perpendicular, octagonal, with quatre-foils on the panels, and the arms of "Shield." Near it is a brass plate inscribed:—

This font was presented to the church of Holy Trinity, Exeter, by George Henry Shield M.A. Rector of the Parish, A.D. 1855.

Arms: *Gules, on a bend engrailed or, three shields azure.*

The church was "re-seated and improved by Mr. Ashworth, architect," in 1884; to this date we can assign the tiled flooring, open seats, and the west screen.

The pulpit is very lofty, and the sanctuary, for it cannot be called a chancel, at the east end, shews nothing of interest except a monument with armorial bearings to Anne, wife of the Rev. George Henry Shield, and daughter of Admiral Shield.

But on entering the vestry we shall find a most interesting document preserved there which helps to connect the present building with the earlier church of the 12th century. It is a deed of 1442, when Bishop Lacy held the See, referring to an enquiry made by him at the request of Simon Chudleigh, then rector, relating to the consecration of the church. It is evident from the statements in this deed that the old church of Holy Trinity had become so much dilapidated as to require putting into thorough repair. Such restorations were very frequent in Bishop Lacy's time, many of them receiving personal assistance from the Bishop himself. During these restorations the church had been closed, apparently for a very long period, and the services so much interrupted that a doubt had arisen as to the date of the feast of the dedication, and whether the church had been consecrated at all. At the instance of the Bishop a court of enquiry was held by the Archdeacon, where the oldest inhabitants of the parish testified that though they had no personal recollection of the dedication nor knew the time of the founding of the church, "for that their memories did not go so far back," yet they could certify to the existence of the consecration crosses both within and without the church; and they were not aware of any pollution or desecration taking place in the church, and they could certify that the feast day of St. Jerome was kept as the festival of the dedication, and moreover the Kalendar of the breviary of the church contained the words, "Dedicacio Ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis Exonie" written against the feast day of St. Jerome the last day of September.

The deed records the names of four early rectors of the church:—John de Susseter (or Circester) collated 5th September, 1349; Roger Harper; after whose death John Govys (18th November, 1402) was Rector. He was probably succeeded by Simon Chudleigh, at whose instance this enquiry was made.

In the time of John Govys (we learn from the deed) the church was closed for repairs, the roof being old and decayed was removed, the south and west walls rebuilt, and the roof renewed. These restorations had been completed during the lifetime of John Govys, with the consent of "the more honest of the parishioners." The old church is



Communion Plate, Holy Trinity.

further described as having a soler (gallery) where the people of the parish could hear the Divine Sacraments administered; a high altar, and three other altars, one in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and one in honour of S. Giles. Of this latter there was an image sculptured in wood and set in a tabernacle. Also there was a tomb near the font with an effigy of the corpse of Master John Susseter, sometime Rector of this church.

It would almost seem from the careful descriptions recalled by the memory of the old parishioners as if some of these things had disappeared at the restoration of the church, and had not found their way back again, the effects of church restoration being the same in the 15th century as at the present day.

This deed is a most beautiful specimen of 15th century calligraphy, every word and letter clear and readable. At the base is appended the Bishop's seal, inscribed "Sigillu^o edmundi dei gracia exoniens^{is} epi." The parchment is framed, so that everyone interested in so valuable a document can see it. On the back is pasted an account of the deed, with a digest of its contents, written by the late Mr. R. Dymond, and published by him in the *Exeter Flying Post* of May 11th, 1881. From this paper the foregoing notes have been taken.

The church plate is very beautiful. The oldest piece is an Elizabethan communion cup with a cover, one of the many cups wrought from the old chalice by John Johns, of Exeter, and bearing his IONS mark, with the crowned X. At the top of the cover, intended to be used as a paten, is the characteristic Tudor rose, with the inscription, "The Paryshe of Holy Trinity the year of our Lord 1575"; elsewhere it is marked, "This cup of Trinity w. xxii ounces less vid." A second simpler cup, also with a cover, is "The gift of Katharine Matthew to the Parish of Holy Trinity in Exon. Anno Dom. 1639."

One of the very large flagons was the gift of the parishioners in 1683; another, dated 1703, presented by Mr. Thomas Facey, "late of Parkers well." He left St. Leonard's parish and came to reside in that of Holy Trinity, where he was a generous donor to many charities. On the large silver alms dish are the words "Sum Ecclesia.

S. S. Trinitatis Exon 6th May Anno. Dom. 1705." All these pieces of plate were weighed in the eighteenth Century and have their weight and the date 1780 upon them.

The registers begin in 1562.

The church of Holy Trinity has lost much; it has been almost the worst architectural sufferer in the city, but still these links remain to preserve the continuity of its claim to be recognized as one of the ancient churches of Exeter: a church consecrated when, by whom, or in what year no human memory can know, no mortal record remains to tell.

Of the mural tablets preserved in the church the older ones have been placed on the vestry walls, of these the earliest and most interesting records the name of a seventeenth century rector.

M. S. Thomce Wight M.A. SS Trinitatis Exon Rector
nec non societatis militaris ibidem sacellani.
qui obiit 18 Februarii Anno Aetatis 40
Dom 1682

Fortis eras probus (et quod rarus est) fidus amico
Doctus item (sed quod rarus est) humilis.

There are nine memorial tablets altogether in the vestry, but of these three are placed so high up on the wall and have become so much obscured as to be quite illegible from below. Another, which is in a dark corner, is also scarcely readable, it is surmounted with a coat of arms, "baron" much obliterated, impaling *argent 3 chevrons*. The tablet is of John Wyse died Oct. 9th, 1686. Jenkins mentions this monument, which was on the north side of the chancel, to the memory of John Wyse, merchant of this city, who died 29th October, 1686; and a plain stone tablet to the memory of Mr. John Carter.

The other inscriptions are as follows:—

William Burn, born at North Berwick A.D. 1745, died at Exeter 11 April 1814, a Major General in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Arms: *Or, in chief 2 muskets, in base or, hunting horn stringed.*

Samuel White Esq. of Colleton Crescent in this parish Adjutant in the Royal First Devon Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry died 28th Janry. 1832 aged 66. Mary his wife daughter of John Harris Esq. died 1 Feb. 1824 aged 59. Erected by his 4 sorrowing daughters. Elizabeth, eldest sister of the above named Samuel White died 24 Jan. 1828 aged 76.

Arms: *Argent on a bend wavy cotised sable 3 mullets pierced or.*

Here lie the remains of Anne Wylde (wife of John Flawtrell Wylde and daughter of Peter and Mary S. Gurley of the island of St. Vincent) who departed this life the 20th of May 1804 in the 23rd year of her age.

In memory of Anne Thomazine Hurnand daughter of Thomas Hurnand Esqr. Alderman of the city of Norwich who died in this parish the 29 day of December 1779 aged 36.

Whose behaviour through life endeared her to all who knew her, and rendered her an example worthy of imitation.

Underneath lie the remains of Caroline Frances third daughter of Colonel Parr inspecting Field Officer of the Exeter District, died Aug. 17 1801 aged 4 months. Also of Jane Elizabeth his second daughter died Aug. 26 1807 aged 13 years.

Sacred to the memory of William Brabazon Wye Esqr. aged 37 Late Commander of one of his Majestys Packets on the Falmouth Station. A long and lingering illness contracted during 23 years service in climates ill adapted to a European constitution deprived the service of an able experienced commander, society of a valuable member, his numerous friends and relations of a warm friend, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, his disconsolate widow of a fond and indulgent husband to whose memory this last tribute of her grief and affectionate remembrance is erected on the 3rd of October 1812.

To the memory of the Revd. John Vye Rector of Wotton in Northamptonshire who died at Teignmouth the 9th of June 1835 aged 69 years.

Near this place are deposited the remains of the Revd. George Carwithen M.A. late Rector of Ashprington in this county, who died in this parish the 2nd Oct. 1794 aged 64. Also Elizabeth his widow who died 7th March 1818 aged 83.

Sacred to the memory of William Roberts Esq barrister at law, who died xxv Dec. mdcccxvi aged lxxi. Upright, humane, generous and religious he cherished throughout life with an ardent sincerity the pure and exalted principles of piety and charity. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Sacred to the memory of Martha Hart widow, matron of the Devon and Exeter female penitentiary, whose pious judicious and unwearied exertions for a period of twenty years were blessed with the highest success. She died 26 November 1844 aged 60. This tablet is erected in testimony of her worth by the Governors of the institution.

In a vault near this spot lie the mortal remains of John Blackall M.D. who after a long and distinguished career as a physician in this city died on the 10th of January 1850 in the 80th year of his age.

Also of his widow Laura Blackall eldest daughter of the venerable Ralph Barnes Archdeacon of Totnes, who died in her 90th year on the 6th of January 1862. And of their third son the Revd. Henry Blackall M.A. late student of Christ Church Oxford, incumbent of Littleton

Worcestershire, who died on the 24th day of October 1853 in the 44th year of his age.

This tablet is erected by Thomas Blackall M.D. youngest and only surviving son of the said John and Laura Blackall in token of his affectionate remembrance of his parents and brother.

To the Glory of God, and in loving remembrance of Amelia the beloved wife of George Henry Mugford who died Nov. 12th 1893 aged 57.

Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of James Creswell Esqr., late of this parish. Who departed this life on the 9th day of April 1850 aged 76 years, esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends. In the same vault are the mortal remains of Anne Creswell his beloved wife, who died on the 30th day of January 1813. Beside them are interred their three infant children. In affectionate remembrance of departed worth this tablet is erected by his surviving sister Maria Creswell The Lord delivereth the souls of his servants. Ps. 34, 22. Also sacred to the memory of Maria Creswell who departed this life on the 14th day of March 1867.

Be ye also ready. Matt. xxiv. 44.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Foster late churchwarden in this parish, who departed this life on the 24th day of March 1866 aged 53 years.

The memory of the just is blessed.

Also of Sarah widow of the above who died at Mount Radford 2nd Sept. 1881 aged 67.

Her children shall rise up and call her blessed.

Near this spot lie the mortal remains of George Pedlar Esqr, Commander in the Royal Navy, who departed this life Nov. 22nd 1849 aged 70.

Throughout the late war with France, and the United States of America, he was actively employed in the service of his country, and earned the reputation of a gallant and skilful officer. Uniform integrity of conduct and kindness of disposition, blended with an unpretending yet earnest and consistent piety marked his private character. He died in the meek confidence of Christian Hope.

The memory of the just is blessed.

In the same vault are the remains of Emma Pedlar his beloved relict, who departed this life in Christian Hope January 5th 1854, aged 70 years.

Waiting for the coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

On the north wall of the chancel:—

Sacred to the memory of Anne Shield the beloved wife of George Henry Shield M.A. Rector of this parish, and only daughter of Admiral Shield for many years the Commissioner of H.M. Dockyard at

Devonport, and Jane his wife. She departed this life in Christian hope on the 20th day of February 1875.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.

Arms: *On a bend three shields impaling a chevron charged with 3 fleurs de lys between three leopards' faces crowned.* Burke gives the first of these as SHIELD OF SCOTLAND. The arms are also upon the font, which was presumably presented to the church by the Rector, the Rev. G. H. Shield.

Sacred to the memory of Rear Admiral Francis Godolphin Bond, who after twenty-five years of professional service exhibited throughout the remainder of his life a bright example of private virtue, of domestic affection, of religious principles, and of active benevolence, to a generous disregard of self, an habitual cheerfulness, a constant endeavour to promote the happiness of all around him, was joined with the firm and humble faith of a Christian. His never failing support in his last illness and in the hour of his death. Born 25 Jan. 1765, died Oct. 26 1859.

Sacred also to the memory of four sons and a daughter of the above F. G. Bond and Sophia his wife.

Tucker Francis Lieut. in the Hon. E.I.C.S. born 18th June 1805 killed in the Burmese war near Rangoon 7th Oct. 1824.

George Hardy born 10th Feb. 1819 died 17th June, 1826.

Margaret born 2 Dec. 1810 died 3rd Feb. 1831.

Henry Mate of H.M.S. Fair Rosamond born 2 Aug. 1812, died at Ascension 3rd Jan. 1840.

Francis Godolphin Lieut R.N. commanding H.M. Brigg Forester born 16 Dec. 1804 died on his passage from Sierra Leone to Ascension 16 July 1840.

Also to the memory of Sophia relict of the above Admiral Francis Godolphin Bond who departed this life on the 2nd of Feb. aged 88 years.

To the memory of her beloved aunt Frances Bellew daughter of John Bellew formerly of Stockleigh Court in this county Esqr. one of the most amiable of women, who departed this life on the 22nd of December 1846 aged 76 years, this marble was erected by Caroline Bellew of Exeter.

Oft shall thy virtues still to memory dear
 Oh sainted spirit claim a pious tear,
 While on their bright example one shall dwell
 Who strives to copy where she can't excel.

Sacred also to the memory of Phillippa Bellew sister to the said Frances, who died Feb. 4th 1841 aged 66 years.

Their remains repose in the vaults beneath the church.

Arms: *Quarterly of six. 1 and 6 sable fretty or (BELLEW). 2. Vairée a chief chequy or and gules (FLEMMING). 3. Argent on a bend sable 3 horse-shoes of the field (FERRARS). 4. Argent a lion rampant gules debrushed with a fess sable charged with*

3 crosses firmed fitches or. 5. Quarterly argent and sable, a bend gules charged with 3 mullets of the first (CALLEY OF CHYMNEY).

For these arms see Burke who gives "Colebroke of Colebroke" as being quartered by Bellew, but the arms on the monument are not those of Colebrooke as given by Burke.

In the family vault near this place lie the remains of Adam Pierce of this city Esqr, who died on the 5th August 1794 aged 73. Also Elizabeth his wife daughter and co-heiress of Charles Kendall of Landew in the county of Cornwall LL.D. who died the 17th of April 1760 aged 35, and of their children Elizabeth Kendall Pierce died June 10th 1807 aged 58.

Charles Pierce died June 6th 1825 aged 70.

Mary Pierce died April 12th 1824 aged 67.

Samuel Pierce died Sept. 17 1827 aged 69.

This tablet is erected by the second and sole surviving daughter Charlotte Pierce of Ipplepen in the county of Devon to perpetuate the memory of her parents, brother and sisters.

This tablet is erected by his bereaved widow to the memory of John Macdonald Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 1st Devon Militia, in the church where the 1st (or Exeter and South Devon) Battalion of Rifle Volunteers (organized by him as acting adjutant 1859) are wont to worship. The great and disinterested services he rendered coupled with his uniform kindness and soldierly bearing endeared him to the members of the battalion who felt acutely his loss both as a friend and a military instructor. He died June 6th 1861.

Mark the upright man, for the end of that man is peace.

Also Anne Ellen relict of the above who died Dec. 10th 1884, aged 75 years.

Arms of the 1st Batt. Rifle Volunteers.

Near this sacred spot lie the mortal remains of William Shield Esqr, Admiral of the White Squadron, of H.M. Fleet. He served his country with zeal and fidelity for lxx years, and departed this life with a lively faith in Christ on the xxv June, A.D. mdcccxlvi aged lxxx years.

My flesh shall rest in hope.

In the same vault are interred the remains of Jane the beloved relict of Admiral Shield who departed this life in Christian Hope at Dawlish on the xxii day of August, mdcccl aged lxxxv years.

Waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Arms: *Shield. See above.*

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Churchill Esqr (of this parish) who died 9 April 1818 aged 71 years.

In beloved remembrance of Samuel Moass builder of this parish who died June 5th 1872 aged 71.

His end was peace.

Also Elizabeth widow of the above who died March 30th 1891 aged 88 years.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Cheetham (late of Staley Bridge in the county of Lancaster) who departed this life January 30th 1817, aged 27 years.

To the memory of William Burn who was born at North Berwick A.D. 1745 and died at Exeter the 11th of April A.D. 1814. As an officer brave and indefatigable he highly distinguished himself during 40 years in the service of the Hon. East India Company, in whose army he bore the rank of Major General. As a friend warm and sincere the remembrance of his attachments will long excite the purest feelings of regret and admiration.

Arms: *In chief two mullets pierced, and a bugle horn stringed in base.*

In memory of Peter Radford Esqr of this city one of the surgeons of the Devon and Exeter Hospital who departed this life 17 of April 1815 aged 37 years. Also of his infant son Peter who died the 8th of May following aged 7 months, and was buried in the same grave near this spot.

There are no floor slabs, as the church is paved with tiles.

Wynard's Chapel: Holy Trinity.

Upon an ancient red wall in Magdalen Street may be observed a shield and an inscription:—

Wynard's Hospital erected mccccxxx
restored mdccclvi.

The armorial bearings upon the shield are *argent a bend azure charged with three mullets of the field.*

These are the arms of William Wynard, Recorder of Exeter in 1404, who founded this "hospital" as a 'habitation for a priest and twelve poor men.' And here after resigning his office as Recorder the founder himself passed the end of his life and was buried in his chapel.

In course of years this property with its endowment passed into the possession of the Spekes, through the marriage of Sir John Speke with Joan, daughter of John Wynard. During the Rebellion the inmates were unpaid and the chapel and house much injured. In 1654 George Speke retained the rents, but refused to restore the charity.

The Mayor and Corporation sued him in Chancery, and in 1692 a decree was obtained ordering the Spekes to restore the land and rebuild the hospital. In the 18th century the heiress of the Spekes married Lord North, who sold the hospital and the property belonging to it to William Kennaway, Esq. He and his successors proved worthy guardians of the old Recorder's trust; under their care the houses were restored, the chapel rebuilt, with a vault made underneath it, in which Mr. William Kennaway and many of his descendants are buried.

The chapel stands on the western side of the quadrangle round which the almshouses are built. Above it is a turret containing two bells, surmounted by a vane.

In the entrance to the chapel hangs an old plan of the buildings as they were in the 17th century.

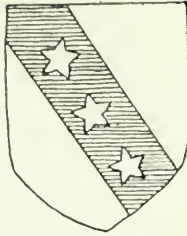
The interior consists of a nave and chancel. At the west end of the nave is a stone screen divided by arcading, having corbelled heads at the end of the mouldings; within each arch hangs a shield having an emblem of the Crucifixion on it. On the north wall are tablets commemorating the Kennaway family, and in the centre the mural monument of William Wynard, with three shields of armorial bearings and a Latin inscription.

On the south wall is a hatchment of the Kennaways. On the south side of the nave, close to the chancel screen, is a stoup, and near this the painted "Regalia stand" used for the maces when the mayor of Exeter pays his annual state visit to this ancient foundation.

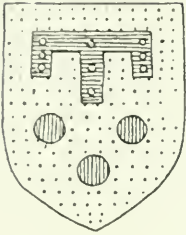
On the memorial to William Wynard is this inscription:

Hæc nova structura retinens habitacula plura
 Sit permansura per tempora longa futura
 Debilibus simul ac senibus fuit ædificata,
 Pauperibus non divitibus domus ista beata
 Hanc qui fundavit, donavit perpetuavit
 Crimina cum davit sua credimus omnia lavit,
 Constructor cujus patriæ edecus urbis et hujus
 Atq'recordator Wynard, heu! nomine Willus
 Sit domus ista Dei aut hæc mea non reputetur
 Sic baptizetur, sit domus ista Dei.
 M. C. junge quater, sit opus hoc X numera ter,
 Anno octavo regni regis Henrici sexti
 Annoq' Dni 1430.

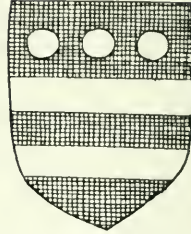
WYNARD.



COURTENAY.



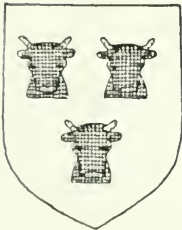
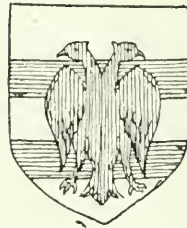
HUNGERFORD.



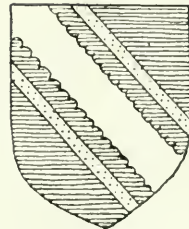
BEVILL.



SPEKE.



WALROND.



FORTESCUE.

The armorial bearings are as follows:—1. *Argent on a bend azure 3 mullets of the field* (WYNARD). 2. *Argent a bull passant gules, armed and langued or* (BEVILLE). 3. *Or, 3 torteaux and a label of three, azure charged with nine plates* (SIR PHILIP COURTENAY, of Powderham). 4. *Sable two bars argent, in chief 3 plates* (HUNGERFORD). 5. *Argent two bars azure, over all an eagle displayed gules* (SPEKE). 6. *Argent 3 bulls' heads coupéd sable, armed and langued p̄p̄r.* (WALROND). 7. *Azure a bend engrailed argent, cotized or* (FORTESCUE).

Joan Beville was the wife of William Wynard, she is buried at Luppit beyond Honiton. Elizabeth Hungerford married Sir Philip Courtenay.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a beautiful stone screen with one broad arch of Late Perpendicular style, having clustered shafts, and ornamented with scroll and leaf carvings. On the west side the arms of the see and the city of Exeter are painted in the spandrils. The roofs are waggon shaped, in the chancel the bosses on the beams are richly painted and gilded. Behind the altar the east wall is decorated with fresco designs of grapes, corn, and a pelican in her piety. A tiled dado lines the walls north and south, into which are inserted tiles bearing the names of the Kennaways. The windows are memorials to members of that family. On the north side is the doorway leading to the vault in which they are buried, a light, quiet crypt, with little suggestion of those terrors usually imagined in connection with such resting places of the dead, but more like the chapel crypt of some Italian church where rest the relics of a saint.

The most important modern monument is that of George Glass Kennaway, placed upon the north side of the chancel floor. It is a large brass upon which he is represented in his master's gown holding a model of Wynard's chapel in one hand and a plan of the estate in the other. At the four corners are the emblems of the Evangelists, above his head are two coats of arms, and one at his feet. It is inscribed:—

Here lieth George Glass Kennaway, of Christchurch, Oxon. Eldest son of Mark Kennaway of Hoopern Esqr., by Harriet Codrington second daughter of George Daniel of this city. A cheerful restorer of

this ancient chapel and Gods House, a liberal benefactor to the pries and the poor. He deceased Dec. xxxi mdccclxvii in the xlvi year of his age.

Arms: 1. *A fess between two eagles displayed in chief, in base through an annulet a slip of olive and another of palm in saltire* (KENNAWAY). 2. *A pale lozengy* (DANIEL). 3. *Two wolves.*

Besides this there are six other tablets commemorating members of the Kennaway family.

Sacred to filial duty and affection, here rests Frances Kennaway between those parents whose lives she prolonged and made happy perhaps at the expense of her own. She died February 11th 1795 aged 39 years.

In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of William Kennaway who became possessed of the lands and houses with which this hospital is endowed in 1789. He died Jan. 18th 1793 aged 74 years and 6 months. His eldest son caused this marble to be placed to the memory of his excellent father.

This tablet is surmounted with the arms of Kennaway, much obliterated.

Argent a fess az: bet: 2 eagles displayed in chief and an annulet in base gules, through the last a slip of olive and another of palm in saltire proper.

To the memory of William Kennaway; born the 19th of March 1789 died 30 April 1793. The sweetness of his disposition and a capacity superior to his age made him the delight and hope of his family and peculiarly qualified him for that happiness to which he was so early called.

Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Underneath rest the mortal remains of William Kennaway Esqr who was born the 16th of November 1751 and died the 26th December 1819.

From his earliest years to the close of a long life he cultivated the high gifts of a rare understanding and a refined taste, whilst active benevolence evinced the excellence of his heart and the remembrance of his Creator and Redeemer from the days of his youth blessed him in death with a Christian hope beyond the grave.

This marble is raised over all that was mortal of Harriet Codrington wife of Mark Kennaway and second daughter of George Daniel M.D. She departed the 28th August 1861.

At midnight there was a cry, behold the bridegroom cometh
go ye out to meet him.

A tribute of grateful hearts for sorrows dispelled and pleasures enhanced, by the never ceasing affection and bright Christian example

of her who in the relations of daughter wife and mother diffused happiness and concentrated love.

This monument has on it a marble relief representing the call of Christ to his servant, and it also bears the arms of Kennaway impaling Daniel.

BRASS.

To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of Lawrence James Kennaway for many years acting patron of this hospital, who departed this life July 7th 1904 aged 70.

Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.

With veneration for the piety of a fondly endeared husband and parent this tablet is consecrated to the memory of Thomas Kennaway by his widow and surviving children. He died the 28th December 1820 aged 57 years.

That is not lost which the Lord hath taken and which the Lord at his coming shall restore.

To mingle (as she desired) her own with his cherished dust here also rest the remains of his widow Anna Couch daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Glass Esqr. She died 28 Feb. 1849 aged 85.

Arms: (KENNAWAY) impaling a *fleur de lys* between 3 mullets.

In the tiled dado of the sanctuary are memorial inscriptions commemorating

Elizabeth Kennaway d. 1805 aged 6.

Thomas Mark Kennaway d. 1845 aged 15.

Richard Kennaway d. 1807 aged 17.

Thomas Kennaway d. 1811 aged 19.

They were the children of Mark Kennaway and his wife Harriet.

"God's House," to give it the beautiful name bestowed by its ancient founder, is in the Parish of Holy Trinity, and is now served by the Rector of that church.

St. James.

In this parish we reach a new Exeter unknown to our forefathers, which has sprung up in the nineteenth century far beyond the limits of the old gates and walls.

The parish of St. James was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from St. Sidwell's September 4th, 1838, the first church having been built as a chapel of ease for St. Sidwell's in 1836. It seems to have been an erection in the churchwarden gothic style of that time, and was removed and the

church wholly rebuilt in the "eighties," resulting in a handsome modern church built from designs by Mr. (now the Revd.) R. Medley Fulford. The corner stone at the south side of the porch is inscribed:—

All glory to God
The first stone
of this church in its enlarged form
was laid July 27th 1880
41 years after its original foundation.

The building is of local red stone with freestone dressings. At the west end is a bell turret surmounted with a small spire. A handsome triple west porch makes an effective entrance. Within are nave, north and south aisles, chancel and side chapel, and a gallery across the west end. There are four pointed arches down each side with polished red granite columns, having simple freestone capitals. Above these is a clerestory with stone carved brackets supporting the very lofty roof, and angels holding shields along the wall plate. The roof of the nave is waggon shaped, those of the aisles lean-to, spanned by flying buttresses supporting the nave.

The font is octagonal modern gothic, with a carved oak cover. There is a carved oak eagle lectern. The pulpit attracts attention at once: it is so utterly unlike anything one expects to find here. It was given by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral to this church, which is in their gift, as is the church of St. Sidwell, from which parish it is formed.

It is a very beautiful piece of wood-carving, with figures of the four evangelists on the panels, and wreaths of fruit and flowers above them, in the style of Grinling Gibbons, if indeed they be not his work. Jenkins describes the pulpit that formerly stood in the nave of the Cathedral as of this type, and says that it was entirely the work of Grinling Gibbons. The figures of the evangelists, as I have said elsewhere,* resemble those on other pulpits in the diocese, but the beautiful wreaths of foliage are only to be found here. In one account of the pulpit it is said to have been taken from a Spanish ship in Queen Elizabeth's reign—the Armada has been made accountable for many unlikely

* See ante St. David's.



Pulpit in St. James' Church.



St. Anne's Chapel.

pieces of work in Devonshire churches, and we may be sure that this pulpit never saw the light in the fifteenth century.

A wrought iron screen crosses the chancel. The choir stalls are carved work commemorating the jubilee of Queen Victoria, with her crown and initials on one side, and on the other indicating their dedication to the King of Kings. The reredos is of carved wood, with a lofty canopied niche above the cross and marble panel let in on either side bearing carvings of saints and angels.

The organ stands on the north side of the chancel; at the south is a side chapel with a second altar. In the window above this are figures of SS. George and Nicholas, by Drake, of Exeter, and a brass commemorating members of the Harding family. Another window, representing Our Lord blessing the children, is in memory of a younger son of the Revd. F. R. Hodgson, formerly archdeacon of Zanzibar; the other, shewing Our Lady and Simeon, is a thankoffering from Mrs. E. A. Sanders, of Stoke House, for the long and useful life of her late husband. The lectern already alluded to was also her gift.

The original design of the church includes a handsome tower and south-west porch, the present western entrance being then modified into a baptistery. The present bell turret was an after-thought when it was found that the funds were not sufficient for the completion of the original design.

The Chapel of St. Anne.

IN ST. ANNE'S ALMSHOUSES.

This interesting little chapel has a card hanging within it upon which is the following account of the almshouses for eight poor women at the top of Sidwell Street:—

“The date of the original foundation of this religious house is unknown; but the present chapel was erected (“de novo constructo”) in the year 1418.

“It was formerly a house for a hermit, but was made into an almshouse for eight poor people by the brothers Oliver and George Mainwaring in the year 1561. Later it received benefactions in the years 1576 and 1617.

"The place was used as a fortified post during the siege of the city by the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax in the year 1646 and was much injured.

"St. Anne's Day, July 26th, has been observed here from time immemorial.

"The chapel is served by the clergy of St. James, and the house is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

E. V. FREEMAN,

Rector of St. James."

The above notes sum up most of what is to be said about this tiny chapel, which shows many traces of former decorative care. The roof is cradle, ornamented with bosses carved with heads; on either side of the altar are canopied niches for statues; upon the north wall is a stone bracket, at the south side the piscina. The chapel was formerly considerably longer, its west window appearing in the wall of one of the present dwelling houses.

Plans have now been adopted for the restoration of this chapel to its former dimensions, and for the rebuilding of the almshouses.

St. John.

In the absence of any authority for the dedication of this church, it is, I believe, usually attributed to S. John the Evangelist. It should, however, be remembered that this is a rare ancient dedication, and that it is more probable that this church, which was founded at least in the 11th century, was more likely to have had the commoner popular dedication to S. John the Baptist.

It is now the parish church of the "united parishes of St. John and St. George," the latter church having been pulled down during the last century. The two churches have always shared a common history. In the middle ages both were appropriated to Plympton Priory; the Priors' town residence being in South Street on the site of the Black Lion Inn. After the Reformation the churches were held together under the same incumbent, much in the same way that the parishes are now united, only that St. George's Church was the more important of the two. In 1814 this was made a rectory, and continued to be one

until its demolition in 1843. The excuse of "street improvements" has always been the reason assigned by the city for the removal of her ancient buildings; and it was for this purpose that the Commissioners of Improvement approached the Revd. John Kingdon Cleeve with regard to alterations of St. George's Church. He refused to allow anything to be done unless the Commissioners would grant him a foot of land behind the building for every foot removed in front. These terms were rejected, and Dr. Cleeve declared that as long as he lived the church should not be touched. He died in 1842, and St. George's Church was taken down in 1843. The site in South Street is preserved, neatly kept as a garden, with a board placed there recording the name and history of the church and some interesting parochial details. The grave stones that line the path still preserve the names of the dead that lie beneath them. Upon one is the following epitaph:—

Here lyeth the body of
Thomas Gist of this pa-
rish Fuller who departed
this life the 20th January
1671.

T homas could not believe, but when he spyed
H is Saviour's wounds, My Lord and God he cry'd!
O h Faith wer't not for thee heavens endless joys
M ight be esteemed no more than childish toys,
A nd he whose body here in hope doth rest
S hould not in heaven be a welcome guest.

Like the church of St. Stephen, St. John's was originally built over an arch, locally termed John's Bow, across the side street, upon which stood the chancel. Street improvements were again alleged as necessary here, the Bow was inspected, declared to be unsafe, and the Rural Dean asserted that any money spent upon repairs would be wasted. It was then taken down, with the chancel upon it, a wall was built across the east end of the church, and a window placed in it. This alteration no doubt destroyed whatever appearance of an ecclesiastical building the church may have possessed. At present the only part of the structure which suggests a church is the embattled tower, with its turret rising above the battlements on the east side. The entrance is through a door in the north wall,

the vestry and the tower door being level with the street, the church itself upstairs.

Within, ecclesiastical features are conspicuous by their absence. The building is rectangular, with a sanctuary at the east end, galleries south and west; the font octagonal, modern gothic in style, buried among the pews. On the south side of the sanctuary is the organ, on the north the pulpit; this has been considerably lowered of late years. It used to be immensely high to enable the preacher to observe his congregation in the galleries. These were built in 1843 to accommodate the increased congregation due to the demolishing of St. George's Church. They are now, I am told, seldom occupied. The altar is a Jacobean oak table, which has been enlarged for greater convenience, fitted with an embroidered frontal, decorated with a brass cross and flowers, showing that care is bestowed upon the sanctuary of a church which in appearance must be the despair of any incumbent.

Near the pulpit a door leads into the belfry; there are six bells, five of which were brought from St. George's. The first belongs to St. John's, and is inscribed:—

T. Mears, of London. This bell was added to the peal of the united parishes of St. John and St. George at the rebuilding of the church in 1843. John Collins, Wm. Davey, Wardens.

The others came from St. George, and bear the following inscriptions:—

(2) Glory be to God on high, 1740.

(3) Peace on earth. T.W. 1740.

(4) Good will towards men, 1740. T. Wroth cast us all.

(5) Fear God honour the King. T.W. 1740.

(6) Revd. Thomas Billington minister. Richard Takill, Nath. Cross, wardens. To means of grace to life I call, the news of death I bring to all. W. Wroth fecit. 1740.

In April, 1740, a license was obtained from the Bishop for casting the three old bells of St. George's into five, the tenor being then broken. These bells are usually chimed with a carillon, but they were all put into order, and a peal rung upon them in October, 1906, the first time that they had been rung for many years, on the occasion of the Mayor of Exeter attending the church in state.

In the gallery are the Royal arms of Charles II. brought from St. George. They suggest an interesting



Monument of Sir Benjamin Oliver. St. John's.

memory of Exeter church history, for who can fail to suppose that they were put into the church with a sense of loyal gratitude for the Restoration, when the church having been sold by the Commonwealth returned again to its parochial dignities. The Royal arms that actually belong to St. John's are placed at the top of the stairs as one ascends into the church.

A great many boards with records of parochial charities are also placed against the gallery walls. Upon one of these it is noted that Mr. Thomas Potter gave two silver flagons to be used at the communion table on December 8th, 1694.

Of the many large and imposing 17th century monuments that are placed against the church walls, several came from St. George's Church. But the one that is regarded by the parishioners as of the greatest importance and interest belongs to St. John. It is that of Sir Benjamin Oliver, who was knighted by Charles II. in 1671.

On the occasion of my last visit to the church an extremely pleasant small boy who came with the keys, was not content until I had seen it, lamented greatly that it was now hidden by the organ, and expressed his opinion that if photographed and put on a picture post card every one would want to buy it!

After all the organ does not obscure its interests very much, though perhaps Sir Benjamin Oliver would share the opinion of his twentieth century admirer. It is one of the large quasi-classical monuments of its date:—

In memory of

Sir Benjamin Oliver of this City

Who had the honnour of being knighted in
the year of his Maioralty by King Charles II
in his Majestys passage from London to Plymouth

June 23rd 1671

Who departed this life in the 71st year of his
age. Nov. 2nd 1672.

Also of Jane his wife aged 66 who dyed July the 7th 1670 after they had lived together in a sober profession of religion and dear affection 44 years.

Also of Benjamin and Jane their grandchildren: ye later died March 6th 1667 aged 3 years and 5 mo: the other died the 26th of December 1668 aged 6 years and halfe.

Arms: *Ermine, on a chief argent 3 lions rampant azure.*

This is the coat of Oliver, it is impaled on a large shield at the top of the monument with a coat that is quite obliterated; and the two are repeated on either side; both very obscure.

On the west wall under the gallery is a tablet with the names of Mr. William Chilcote, who was Rector of St. George and the author of a small devotional treatise on "Evil Thoughts." It was the publication of this book which no doubt is referred to in the Greek inscription at the end of the epitaph. The monument was first erected to his daughter, and is surmounted by armorial bearings which have become almost obliterated.

M.S.

Catharinæ Filiæ Gulielmi

Chilcot clerici ob xiv

Cal. aug. mdcxev

Nec non

ipsius Gulielmi Chilcot A.M. hujus

Ecclesie post nullum memorandi

Rectoris qui post annos vitæ

mortalis 48 revera cepit vi-

vere 30 die Maii A.D. 1711

'Αποθαιων ετι λαλειται

In addition to the memorials already quoted are the following:—

Sacred to the memory of Francis Gylett Esqr, late Major of the 2nd Somerset militia and Capt in H.M. 56th Regt, sharing its various fortunes for 20 years, beginning with the ever memorable siege of Gibraltar under Gen. Elliott. Ob 16 Dec 1835 aet 76, and his remains are deposited in this church. Also of Margaretta his beloved wife Ob 8th April aet 90. Her remains are deposited in St. Johns Paddington.

M.S. Chester Henrici Macmullen, scholæ Exoniensis alumni, Stephani Macmullen M.D. de Bridgewater in Comitatu Somerset filii natu maximi moribus egregiis ingenioque præstantissimo juvenis quem optimarum artium doctrinæque appetentissimum abstulit mors immatura die 18 Novembris 1824, ano æt 15. Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus tam chari capitis?

Sacred to the memory of John Powning of this city, born June 6th, 1765, died July 16th 1832.

Also of Ann wife of the above born Oct. 17 1770, died Sept 12 1839.

Sacred to the memory of William Newcombe Esqr of London and Trerithick in the county of Cornwall. Born 10 October 1757 died 7 July 1829. Beloved in life, lamented in death.

Beneath this tablet lie the remains of Elizabeth wife of Mr. George Reeves of this parish, who departed this life April 2nd 1825 aged 57.

Near this stone lieth the body of Richard Vivian of this city of Exeter merchant, who by his charity to the poor, and his affability and benevolence towards all mankind justly gained the esteem of everyone who knew him, and died universally lamented 20 March 1740 aged 64.

Near the same place lie also four of his sons Richard, Nathaniel, William and John, who all died in one month (viz. the month of Sept. 1729) and also two others of his sons called William and Sydenham, who were both born and buried since in the same grave.

Arms: *Or, a chevron sable charged with 3 annulets of the field, between 3 lions heads erased of the second, impaling or, a saltire sable charged with 5 crescents of the 1st.*

In memory of Thomas Baron Esqr, sometime Mayor of this city, who was a lover of justice, charity and hospitality a promotor of trade, and well affected to the church and state. He died Feb. 17 1708, aged 80. Mary wife of the said Thomas Baron died January 10th 1698. Mr William Elston of this city married Iseat (*sic*) their daughter and died Nov. 15th 1703, whose relict erected this monument.

This monument, which with that of Mr. Vivian came from St. George's Church, is kept in good order, as a sum of money was left to be appropriated to its repair. But it is a great pity that the armorial bearings are not repainted, as they are becoming almost indistinguishable. They show on the top: *Gules, fretty argent, on a chevron azure 3 garbs or.* The arms impaled with these are practically obliterated. At the base have been the arms of ELSTON impaled with BARON, of these the former have disappeared; Burke gives the arms of Elston as *Gules, a saltire between four escallops argent.*

Sacred to the revered memory of Joseph Ratcliffe a sincere humble Christian, the most tender and affectionate father, who departed this life February ix. mdcccxl.

Also of Margeria Anne his beloved wife, who died May xxi. mdcccxxii, aged xlvii years.

Sorrow not even as others that have no hope. 1 Thess iv 13, 14.

This last tablet, placed high above the tower door, is one of the most interesting in the church, giving as it does so much insight into the condition of church affairs in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and commemorating a man who was evidently most energetic in his endeavours

to increase the services, and also to add as much as possible to the stipend of the incumbents of the church.

In memory of Samuel Cumming Collins Rector of this parish who died Oct. 3rd 1822 aged 70, who lies buried adjoining this arch. He obtained the presentation of this rectory from the Lord High Chancellor Eldon in the month of August 1814. At the time, and beyond memory of man this parish church had Divine service only in one part of the day Sunday, but Divine service was restored in this church on both parts of every Sunday immediately on the presentation of the Rev Samuel C. Collins and who continued the same regularly, being the first Rector since John Atkins in the reign of Charles the second when the Right Reverend John Gauden was Bishop of Exeter in the year 1661. This church having been held ever since that time by sequestration under the Lord Bishop of this diocese. In the year 1817 Samuel C. Collins obtained by his own exertions a Parliamentary grant of £1200 the interest of which is for the augmentation of the stipend of the Rector of this parish for ever. Also a grant of £200 from Mr. Marshalls charity of Christ Church London for the augmentation of small livings, and also a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty of £300 added thereto for ever. And prior to this grant in the year 1805 £600 was granted from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to the minister of this parish for ever, and with this money was purchased an estate called New Garden or Smiths Land in the parish of Teignmouth in the county of Devon, the rent of which is payable to the Rector of this parish for ever.

Also to the memory of Rebecca widow of the above named Revd S. C. Collins who died 16 December 1826 aged 74.

The property acquired by this energetic gentleman still is held by the church.

The Communion plate, combining that of both churches, is a fine collection, and I am much indebted to the Rector and to Mr. Linscott, churchwarden, for the opportunity afforded me for seeing it all thoroughly. The earliest piece is what experience has led me to look for in Exeter church plate, a sixteenth century "communion cup," with a cover having the Tudor rose knob; it is not an "IONS" make, but bears a mark somewhat worn and obscure which seems to be (RD), if so, this stands for Robert Daube who worked about 1572, which is the approximate date of all these cups.

A second cup with a cover (it must be remembered that these covers were intended for use as patens) bears the inscription, "This belongs to the parish of St. Johns Above in Excester, given by the parishioners 1643."

The expression "St. Johns above" is curious; it means that the church sometimes went by the name "St. Johns above the bow," and shews that the church always stood in that peculiar position, "upstairs."

The two flagons are both inscribed "Donum Thomæ Potter paroch. St. Johannis Exon 8 Dec. 1694." The mark, a crowned I.C. refers to James Chadwick, maker. These are the flagons given by Thomas Potter mentioned on the board in the gallery; they are very large and heavy and quite plain.

A beautiful alms dish is ornamented with an incised design, and inscribed, "The gift of Margaret Stabick widow 1679 to remaine in the parish of St. Johns for ever." Another alms dish is inscribed, "Richard Gould and John Woosley Wardens, Purchased by the parish 1810, St. Johns Exon." There is also a silver gilt spoon for straining the dregs from the wine inscribed, "St. John Exon 1730."

The cup and paten belonging to St. George both bear the date 1684, "St. George the martyr in Exon, Richard Mew Warden."

The flagon was evidently a later possession, as it is inscribed:—"Exon Oct. xxi mdcxxiv. St. George the Martyr. Thy Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly. Matth. ch. vi. 34." It is of Exeter make, marked with the castle.

The alms dish records the last rector, Dr. Cleeve, who struggled so hard to preserve his church. In the centre is a dove and the sacred monogram, and the inscription runs:—"St. George the Martyr. J. K. Cleeve, D.D., Rector. William Youlden, Thomas Hart, wardens, 1829." The silver spoon is marked with the names of Wm. Pain, Rt. Hodge, wardens, St. George, Exeter, 1833.

The church chest contains the documents of both churches; all these have been scheduled, but yet remain to be read.

In the parchments of wardens' accounts for the reigns of Philip and Mary and Elizabeth, there must be an immense amount of interesting information awaiting the coming of the leisured and enthusiastic antiquarian who can devote time to deciphering these ancient documents.

Saint Lawrence.

Standing at the very top of the High Street, St. Lawrence's was the last church within the city walls before the East Gate was reached. The veneration for the saintly archdeacon of Rome, who was martyred in the third century, began before the fifth century and is universal throughout Christendom. At least one hundred and fifty churches are dedicated to him in England, and all the world knows the story of his sanctity and terrible martyrdom.

When, in the reign of King John, Peter de Palerna left his yearly pennies to the churches of Exeter, the chaplain of St. Lawrence was made trustee (as we now should say) of the fund. He was then only called the chaplain, as the church of St. Lawrence had not then attained to the dignity of being a parish church. In 1202 it was given to the Convent of St. Mary de Valle in Normandy, and it has been thought very possible that the Exeter churches never got their pennies regularly, but that the money which should have been paid them went to France. In the reign of Henry III. the French house surrendered its property to the Convent of Merton in Surrey, and Bishop Quivil persuaded the new possessors to resign their right to the patronage of St. Lawrence's church in favour of St. John's Hospital in this city. The living, which is a rectory, is now in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter.

Externally the little church is more ornamental than many in Exeter. Its south wall is embattled, and at the west end rises an embattled tower, with an ornamental string course below the parapet table, and four angels at the corners.

This tower has been considered out of proportion to the size of the building; Jenkins quotes what appears to have been a local Exonian joke of a hundred years ago, of the country lad paying his first visit to the city, and crying out, "Zee, mother, what a girt chimbley that there little house have got."

Close beside the tower is a south porch. This once formed a conduit which stood at the top of the High Street, with the date 1590, the arms of Exeter, and a figure of Queen Elizabeth



St. Lawrence's.

upon it. In 1694 the conduit was removed, and the materials used for building this porch at St. Lawrence's, still ornamented with the figure of the Maiden Queen.

The external tracery of the windows shows good Perpendicular mullions of old stone work; within they have been very much tampered with. The interior is very small, consisting of a nave and sanctuary, rather than a regular chancel; and a recess, scarcely a transept, at the north side, now holding the organ. The font is Perpendicular in style and somewhat massive. A correspondent in the *Ecclesiologist* for 1842 remarks, "at the west end of this church is a large circular headed recess, serving during service as a seat; on a bracket above is deposited a jar, like those in which dried leaves are kept, this thing, when there is a Baptism is brought down, set in the recess before mentioned, and serves as a font."

Such were the customs in our churches some sixty years ago. A gallery crosses the west end. Below this may be observed the gaily painted wrought-iron bracket work used for resting the maces and sword of state on such occasions when the Mayor attended service in state. The existence of this regalia stand (they mostly date from the eighteenth century) shews that an annual state service was probably the custom, and the Mayor must have been in the habit of thus attending a yearly service in many of the Exeter churches. In nearly every case this has been discontinued.

The roof is cradle, with coloured and gilded bosses carved with faces, knots and foliage. Although many of these are original old work, they have been augmented of later times with imitation bosses in gilt plaster. On either side carved angels carrying shields ornament the wall plates.

Across the east end the nave and sanctuary are divided by rich carved work of the 15th century, with stalls; the carving is very elaborate in design, with clusters of small heads grouped round each pinnacle, evidently part of a parclose screen, as the doors remain. It has been said that this carving originally came from the Cathedral.

The east end is entirely wainscotted with panel in Jacobean style; some of the work good oak, some, it must be confessed, imitation in deal. The date of the best part of this work, and its evident origin from the Cathedral, is

fixed by the arms of Bishop Valentine Cary, which are to be found on the left side, near the organ. They shew, *Argent, a bend sable charged with three roses of the field, a mullet for difference.*" He held the see from 1621 to 1626.

The altar piece is very remarkable, not to say remarkably ugly. It is a marble sculpture by Mr. John Bacon, R.A., junr. (1777-1859), representing an angel holding a cross rising from clouds towards a crown. The parishioners are attached to it, for at the church restoration of some few years ago they refused to have it placed on the north wall and its place occupied by a more suitable reredos.

On the south wall, just behind the pulpit, is a small mural tablet with arms, undated, but of Jacobean style, commemorating Hugh Vaughan; it has had four coats of arms upon it, but these are almost obliterated by frequent varnishings. The Latin epitaph may be read with patience after some trouble:—

Optimi integerrimique viri Hugonis
 Vaghan armigeri memoriæ
 Non situs in tumulo Vaghan prudensquæ piusq'
 Illius in busto portio parva sita est
 Exuviæ fragiles urna clauduntur in arcta
 Pulveream pulvis terrea terra capit
 At fuscas fugiunt tenebras radiantia cœli
 Religio et virtus introcere domos (*sic*)
 Francisco Comitibus qui dat Bedfordia clarum
 Nomen perspecta est intemerata fides
 Nec vixisses quater demos Russelia proles
 Annos ter fidum dissimulare potest
 Quin (?) et Vaghanem ventura fatebiter ætas
 Vivere quem soboles tam numerosa beat.

Arms: 1. *Gules 3 boars' heads in pile argent* (VAUGHAN OF DEVON). 2. *Charge quite obliterated.* 3. *a lion rampant.* 4. *A fess between 3 wyverns' heads erased.*

These four coats are placed quarterly on the top of the monument: 1 and 4 at each side, 3 is probably at the base, but it is quite impossible to make it out.*

* Bishop Kestell Cornish, for whom I copied this inscription, tells me that the will of Hugh Vaughan is dated Dec. 22, 1606, and was proved the following March, the inference being that he died between the two dates.

The little cemetery in which Hugh Vaughan was buried behind the church was purchased and given to St. Lawrence's by the parishioners.

There were three bells in the tower, but in 1780 the parish had license from the Bishop to sell two of them to defray the expenses of repairs to the church. The remaining bell is a mediæval one, cast by Robert Norton, the Exeter bell founder, who is known to have flourished in the reign of Henry VI. It bears an imperfect Latin inscription, "Mari—istud—sancta—."

The register dates from 1604.

On the same wall as the tablet to Hugh Vaughan is another of the 17th century with a Latin inscription:—

Memoriæ.

Optimi viri et de re litteraria meritissimi Edward Bradford qui postquam per annos 28 Juventuluum Exoniensem in moribus et doctrinâ mira, cum felicitata instituerat, quiete et placide terram cælo commutavit July die 18 A.D. 1679 anno ætatis 70.

Putre cadaver habet tumulus quis enim hoc negat atqui

Nil tumulus præter putre cadaver habet

Prisca fides virtus et rare modestia morum

Ars— et pietatis te super astra ferunt.

Qui docti fuerint fulgebunt quasi splendor firmamenti

et qui ad justitiam erudiunt multos quai stellæ in

perpetuas æternitates. Dan. 12. 3.

There are three other tablets on the walls.

To the memory of Samuel Sprigg Jeffry of this city Esqr who died 19th March 1782 aged 21. His natural abilities and acquired accomplishments and amiable disposition gained him the esteem of all, his filial affection and duty endeared him to his parents who erected this monument to testify their affection and soothe their sorrow by this memorial to his virtues.

Arms: *Argent 6 billets 3.2.1. on a chief of the second a lion passant or armed and langued gules.*

To the memory of William Thomas Tucker of this parish eldest son of J. Tucker who died at Brussels 14 July 1881, aged 31. This tablet is erected as a tribute of sincere affection by his father and mother.

In affectionate remembrance of Charlotte Lucy Tyssen Everitt the beloved wife of the Revd William Everitt Rector of this parish, who died the 3rd day of March 1886 aged 51. This tablet is erected by parishioners and other friends as a mark of the high esteem in which she was held by all who knew her, and in memory of her unceasing energy in the service of her Master.

A servant of the church, a succourer of many.

FLOOR SLABS—CHANCEL.

Here lyeth the body of John the son of Mr. Thomas Facey of this pish who died the 16th October 1684.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Gill of Pastock in Dorset, who died Jany ye 30th 1676.

Deathe here thy bitter malice thou hast shown
To crop soe faire a flower ere fully blowne
He whose virtuous actions always penned
The perfect copie of a faithful friend
Till envious deathe hath found out such another
Here rests alone a friend a matchless brother.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth the wife of Nicholas Pidgeon of this pish Gent and eldest daughter of Charles Vaughan of Ottery St Mary in the county of Devon Esqr, who departed this life the tenth day of June Anno Dom. 1669.

Here lieth the body of Nicholas Pigeon.

The rest of the inscription is covered by the altar step.

NAVE.—(On a lozenge shaped marble let into another stone).

Underneath lie interred the remains of Frances Elizabeth (daughter of the Revd. James Shallcross and Frances his wife) who departed this life June 13 1819 aged one week.

Here are deposited the remains of Anne, the beloved wife of Richard Crudge Campion of Bedford Circus Attorney at Law, youngest daughter of Mr Robert Leigh of Bardon in the county of Somerset.

She was married in the 18th year of her age to Montague Bere Baker Bere of Morebath Esqr, who died suddenly four days after, and in Jany 1811 to John Burgen Kerslake Esqr of South Molton but within six weeks she was again a widow.

There survived to deplore her loss with her affectionate husband Elizabeth and Arthur their children and Mary B. Kerslake the child of her second marriage She died in the 51st year of her age after a long and most painful illness January 25th 1837.

The above named Arthur Campion their only son died a bachelor the 19th of April 1854 and was buried in St. James cemetery at Highgate Middlesex.

Here lyeth the body of Humphrey Facey of this pish who died ye 11th of May 1716.

Here lieth ye body of William Kelland of ye Close who dyed ye 4th day of June 1668

Also here lyeth ye body of Mr John Pope of this city minister who died ye 9th day of July 1689.

Here lieth ye body of Wm. the son of the above said Mr John Pope who dyed ye — day of December 1694.

Here lyeth the body of Robert son of Mr. Humphrey Evans of this parish who deceased the 20 of Sept 1739 aged 8 years.

Here lyeth Mary the wife of Doctor Forrester died March 18th 1730 aged 87.

Here lyeth the body of Humphrey son of the above sd Mr. Humphrey Evans who died May 17 1753.

Here also lieth the body of Mr Humphrey Evans senr who died March 1763 aged 70.

Also here Hannah Evans his wife daughter of ——— Forrester Physician of Sherbourne Dorset. Died Oct 10th 1776 (?) aged 76.

Elizabeth the wife of (Eze)kiel Steed who departed this life the 11 August 1679.

Mary his daughter died 2— ——— 1679.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Mitchell Merchant of Exeter who — May 13 17— aged 74.

Here lyeth the body of Daniell Harford of this city phisitian son of Anthonie Harford Divine which said Daniell died the 10th day of March Ano Dom 1602. (?)

Here lyeth the body of William Walrond son of Edmond Walrond Esqr who dyed — October 1683.

Here lieth the body of Deborath the wife of Robert Dawe of this city pewterer who departed this life the 27 of May 1671. Also Elizabeth his second wife who was formerly widow of John Herman joyner of the pish of St. Stephens who died 10 August 1684.

Elizabeth daughter of Robert Dawe junior who died Aug. 5th 1689, also the above said Robert Dawe the elder who departed this life ye — of June 1694 aged 71.

Mary Bryant died ——— 1719.

Elizabeth wife of Robert Dawe the younger died April 30th 1731 aged 76.

Here lyeth the body of John Davey of this parish who died the 13th day of July 1691.

Also Mary the relict of John Davy who departed this life March 30 16—

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth the daughter of John Davy ye 3rd of January 1685, also John his son who died June 10 1709 aged 22 years 3 months.

Saint Leonard's.

In the large suburban parish of St. Leonard's with its many new streets and rows of modern houses, we look in vain for any traces of that old suburb, almost a village to

itself, outside the city, which is described humorously enough in the late Mr. R. Dymond's "History of the suburban parish of St. Leonard, Exeter."

From the illustration of the old church given in this book we can see that originally St. Leonard's Church was one of the many small chapels which are scattered all over the country, many restored, and some (like St. Eloy's at Heavitree) in ruin.

We have one other dedication to the saint in Devon, in Saint Leonard's at Newton Abbot, where the old tower of the original church stands in the centre of the town, and a new successor has been built a little farther up the street. Here too it was not the dedication of a principal church, for Saint Leonard's was a chapel of ease to Wolborough. The saint chosen as patron of these small chapels was the godson of Clovis, who quitted court life for a hermitage in the forests near Limoges.

To find something of the beginnings of St. Leonard's Church we must get back to the 12th century, when it was a chapel of ease for the manor of Exminster, which possessed this property on the eastern side of the Exe. So completely had the village of St. Leonard's nothing to do with Exeter, that to reach the mother church of Exminster the river was crossed by a ford at Matford, a name preserved in Matford House, which remains the oldest residence in the parish.

On the top of the hill above the river was the little chapel of St. Leonard, and at some distance from it, close to the river, Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, founded the Priory of St. James some time between 1138 and 1141. In the deeds relating to this Priory mention is made of an "Avis of St. Leonard's" who had land and a mill leat near the river. The land was to belong to the Priory, but Avis was to have the right of water for her mill without hindrance. Later on "Stephen of St. Leonard's," a son of Avis, gave the Priory further land in the same place, "for the good of his soul and the souls of his mother Avis, Christian his wife, his father Nigel, and Adam, his son and heir."

In Bishop Brantyngham's *Register* for 1331 mention is made of "Ecclesia Sancte Leonardi juxta Exoniam."



St. Leonard's.

Dr. Oliver gives the date of the first rector in 1348. In 1397 Bishop Stafford gave permission to a holy woman to live in a house in the churchyard as a recluse or anchorite. The place may have had some reputation as a refuge of this kind, for a century later a canoness from the priory of Kildare named Christina Holby, who had been driven out of her convent by the "wild Irish," begged permission of Bishop Lacy to live as a "solitary" in the "house situated in the cemetery of St. Leonard's outside the south gate of Exeter." This permission the Bishop would not grant until Walter Collys, precentor of the Cathedral, had examined her and ascertained that she was fit to undertake this austere way of living. On the 8th of September, 1447, she was allowed (as Dr. Oliver expresses it) to follow her own inclinations.

Of the old church, Mr. Worthy, in his *Suburbs of Exeter*, tells us: "This interesting old edifice had been much knocked about and modernized from time to time, and was altogether removed in virtue of a faculty dated the 28th of April, 1831, and a tasteless incongruous modern structure was then erected, which has happily perished in its turn, and the present handsome church succeeded it in 1883. The tower, with its beautiful spire, is a still later addition."

The present building was erected from designs by Mr. R. M. Fulford, and is of limestone with freestone dressings, having a western tower surmounted by a spire, at the base of which are four tabernacled pinnacles. The chancel, which was first built, is apsidal, with lancet windows, and at the base is the foundation stone inscribed:—

The foundation stone of this church
was laid Augst 18th 1876
By the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Northbrook
To the Glory of God
And in commemoration of his safe return
from India where he held the post
of Viceroy and Governor General
from May 1872 to April 1876.

The interior consists of nave, north and south aisles and chancel. There are four wide bays down the nave, the columns alternately circular of polished granite and octagonal, of red sandstone, with simple moulded capitals.

Above the nave is a clerestory, the roof being lofty with vaulted timbers.

The western arch separating the tower from the nave is very fine. The font is octagonal of freestone, with marble shafts round the basin, on the panels are foliage carvings with the dove, and sacred monogram. There is a brass eagle lectern. The pulpit is of carved freestone with marble shafts between niches in which are figures of saints. These represent

S. Stephen, S. (without an emblem, and one hand gone). S. Peter, S. John the Evangelist, S. Mark, S. Luke, S. Matthew.

The chancel arch is upheld by brackets carved with angels, and a similar arch rises above the sanctuary. There is plain panelling behind the altar; and on the north wall of the sanctuary two brasses record the building of the church. The register dates from 1708, and there are no memorials in the church earlier than the 19th century, and none of these of very special interest, although the residential history of the parish, as given by Mr. Worthy, is full of interesting details. The church owes much to the generosity of Mrs. Miles, at whose sole expense the tower was built in memory of her husband Dr. Miles. In this tower is a brass inscribed to his memory.

To the Glory of God,

and in memory of William Miles Esqr, formerly of the 2nd Life Guards, and for many years resident in Dix's Fields in this city, the tower of this church is erected by his widow Louisa Anne Miles.

He was a man of highly cultivated mind and clear intellect, a well known author, and energetic magistrate, and a liberal and generous supporter of all local and national charities. His heart was full of love and charity for all in need or distress, and none ever appealed to him in vain or went empty away. His aim through a long life was to help his fellow creatures, and his actions were guided by the principle let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. High in his appreciation of others, low in his estimation of himself, warm in his affections, a devoted husband and a firm friend, he has left behind him a name honoured and revered by all who knew him.

Trusting in the merits of his Redeemer, and in perfect peace, he fell asleep in Jesus March 5th 1881 aged 80 and rests in a vault adjoining this tower.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

The larger number of mural tablets in the church have been placed at the west end, four of these are so high up that it is impossible to read their inscriptions.

One only belonged to the original chapel, it is the tablet with the Latin epitaph to Thomas Collins, which is mentioned by Jenkins as being in the old church.

M.S. Thomæ Collins, Edwardi Collins de Parkerswell in hâc parochiâ arm. filii unici felicitis ingenii optimæq' spei juvenis at scientiæ imprimis appententis quem bonarum literarum apparatu instructissimum, vidit schola Wintoniensis. Eheu! autem ad maliora festinantem ulterius progredi vetuit mors immatura. Natus fuit 16 Januarii 1744 obiit 31 Maii 1761.

A large tablet at the east end of the church commemorates the family of Wills who have been for many years connected with this parish.

Samuel Wills gentleman of this parish, late of Crewkerne Somerset departed this life Oct. xviii mdcccxlvi aged 4v years.

The memory of the just is blessed.

Also of Marianne eldest daughter of the above, who departed this life June iii mdccclxii aged xciii.

Made perfect in weakness.

Also of Emily Augusta wife of Andrew James Lithgow M.D. of Weymouth Dorset who died Aug. 1st 1888.

Because I live ye shall live also.

In a vault underneath the western entrance of this church are deposited the remains of George William Burrow Wills M A Rector of this parish for xxxii years, who departed this life at Kensington Jan. viii mdccclxxxv.

Waiting for the coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Also of Sophia Townsend wife of the above and second daughter of Sir J. T. Lee, she entered into rest Nov. ix mdccclxxxvi. Into thy hands I commend my spirit.

George William Burrow, second son of the Revd. G. W. B. Wills Rector of this parish, who was born Nov. xxi mdcccxlvi and died April xxiii mdcccxcix.

Also of Arthur St. Leonard who died Jan xvii mdccclv aged iv years.

Also of Theophilus Samuel who died Feb. 2nd 1881 aged 36 years. Interred at Willesden Middlesex.

At the west end of the church a tablet similar in style to the above is placed in memory of Sir Theophilus Lee and his wife, father, and mother of Mrs. G. W. B. Wills.

Sacred to the memory of Sir John Theophilus Lee of Lauriston Hall Torquay Knt, magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Middlesex Hants and Devon.

He departed this life on the xxv day of October A.D. mdcccxlii aged 57 years.

And now Lord what is my hope? Truly my hope is even in thee.

Also of Dame Sophia Reed Lee widow of the above who died at Torquay on the xxvii day of Oct A.D. mdccclviii aged 77 years.

Lord Jesu receive my spirit.

The following tablets are also in the church:—

In memory of Penelope Emily Hawkins, who died Nov. 30th 1864 aged 22.

We all do fade as a leaf.

Sacred to the memory of Frances Anne for 57 years the beloved wife of James Bute of Clairemont in this parish, who departed this life the 15th of August 1857 in the 78th year of her age, and was buried at Bishopsteignton in this county. Also of Major James Craig Bute H.E.I.C. Bombay N.I. eldest and last surviving son of the above James and Frances Anne Bute, who died of cholera at Bombay June 27 1857 aged 50 years.

Also of James Bute of Clairemont, who died Nov. 11th 1861 aged 89 years.

He giveth his beloved sleep.

H.S.E. Josephus Drury S.T.P. In ecclesia Wellensi prebendaris et xx annos scholæ Harroviensis apud medio Saxonas informator qui obiit die nono mensis Jan. A.S. mdcccxxxiv ætatis suæ lxxxiv Qualis vir fuerit, quanta ubertate ingenii et doctrinæ copia, qua sapientia fide et perseverantia, quam sanctus denique moribus testis sit cenotaphum illud, quod orde alumnorum collata pecunia Harroviæ faciendum curavit. Uxorem habuit Louisam viri doctissimi Benjamin Heath LL.D et hac civitate filiam natu minimam tali marito unice dignam quæ ejusdem sepulchri particeps die quinto mensis novemb: A.S. mdcccxxxvii ætatis suæ lxxxvi.

Arms: *Arg. on a chief vert 2 mullets or: imp. per chev. sa and or in chief 2 mullets in base a moor-cock counterchanged.*

Henry William Baugh Lieut. R.N. son of Capt. Thomas Folliot Baugh and Mary his wife, departed this life Jan. xxxi mdccclvi aged xxxi years.

Mary the wife of Capt. Thomas Folliot Baugh R.N. departed this life June xxiv mdcccliv in the lxvi year of her age.

Rear Admiral Thomas Folliot Baugh, departed this life Aug. xixi mdccclvii in the lxxxv year of his age.

Sacred to the cherished memory of Frances Emma eldest daughter of the Revd. Edward Houlditch Rector of this parish and of Frances Elizabeth his wife, she was born 16 Sept. 1821 and died 12 March 1838.

(Here is carved a broken flower.)

“Like thee sweet flower she came and went
Like thee she bloomed and fell
In momentary pity sent
Of fairer climes to tell
So frail her form so short her stay
That naught the lingering heart could say
But hail and fare thee well.”

Sacred to the memory of Robert Sproule Esqr. This tablet was erected by one who knew thy worth, experienced thy friendship, and laments thy loss.

Friend of my soul farewell.

In affectionate remembrance of Eliza widow of William Sisin Esqr R.N. who departed this life July 15 1867.

Also of her sister Emma Charlotte widow of John Willmas Esq. who died Dec. 12th 1868 whose remains are interred under the chancel.

Sleeping in Jesus.

RECTORS—Walter Power—1348.
 Paschasius—
 John Stowford—1382.
 John Crugge—
 Nicholas Scheyer—1420
 Thomas Tailour—1423.
 Thomas Williams—1430.
 Robert Trevyne—1432.
 William Chubbe—
 John Bell—1503.
 Charles Pytford—1523.
 Alexander Englyshe—1552.
 Robert Butstone—1554.
 Walter Veysey—1557.
 Edmund Templeman—
 John Tilley—1596.
 Francis Moore—1661.
 Nicholas Hall—1671.
 Nicholas Redwood—
 Henry Gandy—1688.
 Thomas Lee—1691.
 Richard Gay—1708.
 John Weston—1755.
 George Moore—1767.
 Samuel Ryder Weston, D.D.—1778.
 Gayer Patch—1780.
 William Ward Smith—1826.
 William Sweet—1827.
 Edward Houlditch—1831.
 George William Burrow Wills. M.A.—
 James Frederick Sheldon—
 W. Bothamley—1897.
 Reginald Callender—1904.

Saint Martin.

The little church of St. Martin, within the precincts of the Close, which for some years has been disused for divine service is one of the most ecclesiastical looking of the old churches of Exeter, and in spite of Dr. Oliver's assertion that "nothing of the present edifice challenges attention but the graceful Perpendicular window at the west end," it will be found to contain many things of interest. Close beside it is the lofty Tudor front of "Mol's Coffee House," which in former days is believed to have been a religious establishment, and the little church is almost overpowered by its imposing neighbour.

The church was dedicated "in the year of Our Lord's incarnation 1065 on July the 6th, in honnour of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and of his Holy Cross, and of S. Mary the Mother of God, and of Saint Martin the Bishop, and all the saints of God."

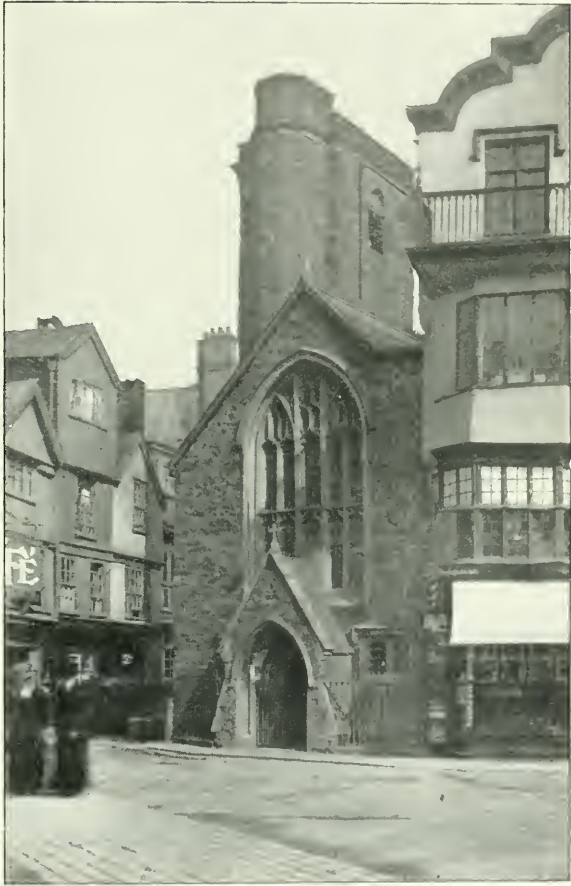
From the date of the year of dedication, we may venture to infer that the service was performed by Leofric himself.

Of this very early church nothing appears to exist; the present building belongs to the 15th century, and from the circumstance that Bishop Lacy presented a window to it, we may suppose that like so many other west country churches it was restored or rebuilt while he held the See.

On the north side is a low red tower, with a plain parapet table, and a turret at the west. The church is entered by a west porch, and consists of nave and chancel with a west gallery dating from the 17th century, one of those panelled galleries universal at that date, and ornamented with various coats of arms.

Here there are five panels, the first and last being painted with trumpeting angels. On the second are the arms of the See of Exeter impaling "*argent a chevron sable*," the arms of Bishop Trelawney (1689-1707), then follow the royal arms, and those of the city of Exeter.

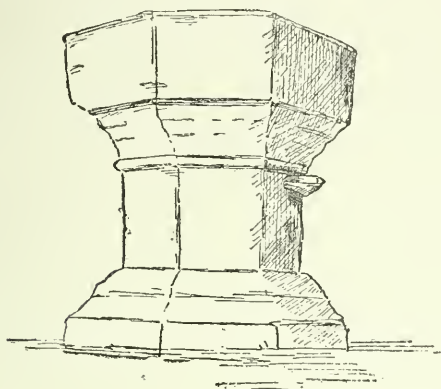
Behind this gallery is the fine Perpendicular west window, having in it the ancient arms of the See of Exeter and those of Courtenay. Was this Bishop Lacy's window? The Courtenay arms suggest a commemoration of Bishop Courtenay (1478-1486). On the south side there is another



St. Martin's.

fine window with traceries of the same date, and four shields of armorial bearings in old glass. Here we find the arms of Bishop Lacy, "*azure three shovellers' heads erased argent*," and the ancient arms of the See, with the keys addorsed, and the sword placed across them saltire wise. The other two shields shew: *Sable, a fess gules charged with a crescent argent, between 3 asses of the third*—

ASKEWITH. *Argent, a chevron sable between 3 cootes proper*—SOUTHCOTE.



The octagonal font appears to have been made up of separate pieces; the top is Purbeck marble of not very great antiquity, and this has apparently been set on the old shaft of

a piscina or holy water stoup, which has been partly cut away, enough remaining to shew what it has originally been. The roof is cradle with carved and painted bosses, among which two faces may be observed, besides the usual knot and foliage designs.

The nave and chancel are divided by an arch, a feature in itself a proof of the early building of the church, as this was so frequently omitted in the Perpendicular churches that depended upon the screen to divide the chancel from the nave.

On the north side of this arch is an image niche, no doubt it once held a figure of the patron saint. Jenkins mentions the pulpit being newly erected in his time, that would be about 1804, and also speaks of the church possessing a "Gothic screen." The altar rails and communion table are of carved oak, of the Jacobean style common to Exeter churches, the rails enclosing the altar on three sides, with benches outside them on the north and south. This is the old arrangement of a post-reformation chancel, when the intending communicants literally "drew nigh," and seated themselves near the altar as the invitation was read.

The east wall is panelled and painted with the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments, above which are shields on either side having the arms of the See impaled with those of Bishop Olfspring Blackall: *Argent a greyhound sable, on a chief indented of the second 3 bezants.* On the opposite side are the arms of Hooper: *Gerony of 8 ermine and or, a castle sable.*

Bishop Blackall succeeded Bishop Trelawney, and it is evident that at about this date, the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, St. Martin's church was restored, and we may further guess that one of those who assisted at the restoration was Mr. Philip Hooper, who died in 1715, and whose large mural monument occupies part of the northern wall. He is represented kneeling at a desk on which are piled some books and a skull; on his head is one of the broadest and most flowing wigs then in fashion, and he has a complacent smile as if he were occupied neither with books, nor skull, nor prayers, but was reflecting with satisfaction upon his improvements in the church, or perhaps upon the legacies left for charitable purposes which are recorded in the not particularly legible inscription on the monument.

H.S.E.

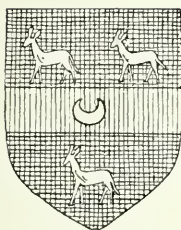
Philippus Hooper ex hoc civitate mercator, qui diem obiit supremum III id. Decembres Ano post Christum natum mdccxv. Hic pari modestia ac liberalitate sese esse indignum deputavit cui hoc monumentum statueretur nisi quo suo alies sperabat exemplo cominoniturum atq' etiam cominoniturum ut sui similes vivi mortuiq' quam plurimus prosint. Testamento legavit bonos interim cognatis sustentandis promovendisq' puerorum puellarumq' beneficiorum scholis nuper hic loci institutis libras c. d. Triginta pueris civium pauperulorum filiis ad artem faciendum mancipandis singulis denas labras ad numeros c. c. c. libratum. Centem patribus matribusq' familias siquis opus ejus indigeret singulis libras singulas summatim c. libras adeo parvi retulit non suscepiee liberos inventi sunt qui parentem beneficio experiantur.

Above are the arms of Hooper.

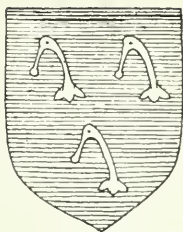
Near this monument another large tablet commemorates

The pyouse and loved memory of Mrs Judeath Wakeman widdow daughter to Mr Thomas Spicer sometymes alderman of this city who lyes buries in his tombe and died the 5th of January 1643.

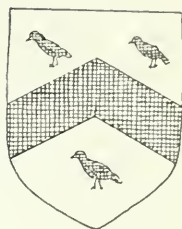
This is my dwelling this my trewest home
A howse of clay best fits a guest of lome
Nay tis my howse for I perceave I have
In all my life been walking to this grave.



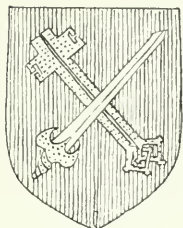
ASKEWITH.



BISHOP LACY.



SOUTHCOTT.

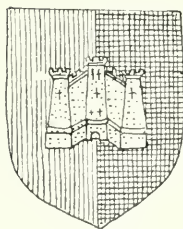


SEE OF EXETER (Ancient).

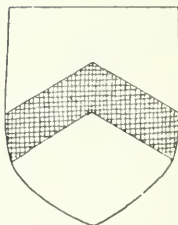
Medieval Glass.



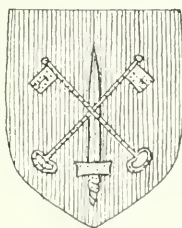
BISHOP OFFSPRING BLACKALL.



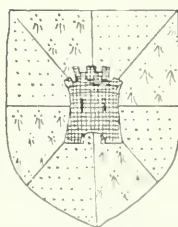
CITY OF EXETER.



BISHOP TRELAWNEY.



SEE OF EXETER (Modern).



HOOPER OF EXETER.

Painted Panels 18th Century.

Armorial Bearings St. Martin's.

A second inscription below this is placed

To ye memory of Mrs Elizabeth Butler grandchild to ye above
Thomas Spicer who departed this life ye 27 October 1644.

So good a neighbour, mother, friend and wife
That heaven and earthe about her were at strife,
Earthe was desirous here to have her rest
Heaven was desirous there to have her blest,
To please them both herself in twain divides
Earthe has the body the soul in heaven resides.

Arms, at the top:—*Sable, a chevron erminois between three towers triple towered or*—SPICER OF EXETER (*Burke*).

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Winifredæ Butler filicæ Richardi Prideaux de Thuborough in comitatu Devon militis quæ fuit chara conjux Edwardi Butler de Exon mercatoris quæ obiit 27 Julii 1673.

Vivit post funera virtus.

Arms: *Azure 3 covered cups or, a chief of the last, on a canton argent a rose gules, a crescent for difference*—BUTLER OF EXETER. *Burke* gives a "cross" gules, here it is a rose. Impaled with this, *Argent a chevron sable and a label of three points gules*—PRIDEAUX.

On the tower wall:

Juxta heic sita sunt reliquæ Thom Spicer et Eliz vxoris Jud Wakemake vtrivsq' filia Eliz Butler nepotis Edwardi Butler Eliz filii una cum Winifreda vxore.

(Arms of Spicer.)

Sacred to the memory of Richard Thorn Esqr a member of the Chamber (or Corporation) of this city, who departed this life on the 10th day of Sept. 1787 in the 28th year of his age. His mortal remains as well as those of Barnabas and Sarah Thorn his father and mother the former who died on the 25th of Feb. 1785 and the latter on the 20 Nov. 1782 aged 57 and also those of his son John Eversfield Thorn who was born on the 30th July 1786 and died on the 1st of March 1789 are deposited in a vault in this church.

Gulielmus Holwell M.D. obiit July 25 1707 aet 45.

Elizabetha uxor ob. Feb. 18 1704 aet 40

Gulielmus filius ob. April 24 1693 aet 6 mensi

Margaretta filia ob. Maj 31 1701 aet 4

Charissimi parentibus fratri et sorori Gulielm. Holwell arm. posuit.
Qui et ipse decessit A.D. III non maij 1737 anno atatis xxxviii

Et Elizabeth e filia xii cal nov. anno act—

The rest of this inscription has never been completed.

In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of Annie Holwell the daughter of the Revd. William Holwell and Anne his wife, who died April 1818 aged 88. Of William Gater who died Sept. 1831 aged 83, and of Isabella Anne his wife daughter of Edward and Isabella Holwell

who died Feb. 1816 aged 54. Also of their children William Holwell Gater died June 1801 aged 5 years, Edward Holwell Gater died July 1817 aged 19.

Sacred to the memory of Isabella Holwell Holwell widow of the Revd. Edward Offspring Holwell Rector of Plymtree in the county of Devon and eldest daughter of the late William Gater of this city and Isabella Anne his wife, born 16 Oct. 1794 died 17 Feb. 1844. Her mortal remains are deposited beneath in the family vault.

In the tower of this church there is one bell cast by Thomas Pennington of Exeter in 1675, having upon it the names of Nicholas Tripe, John Mason, John Brewer, Wardens, and impressed into it two satirical medals with heads representing a king and a pope, a bishop and a cardinal under one face. A bell similar in device hangs at Ottery St. Mary.

The church plate includes an Elizabethan Communion cup with the London mark; a small chalice and paten of 1720 inscribed—

“Deo, Christo et Ecclesia St. Martini Exon in usum infirmorum.”

A Lavabo bowl, Exeter mark and the date 1702, and another paten tempo William and Mary with a rope pattern border.

St. Katharine's Chapel.

This ancient chapel recently restored for the benefit of the Church Army Labour Home, stands in St. Katharine's Street near St. Martin's church. Little is known of it except what may be learnt from Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*, p. 407.

“Adjoining St Katharine's gate, but out of the Close, is the almshouse founded by John Stevens D.D. canon residentiary of St Peters Cathedral, for thirteen poor persons. It is dedicated to St. Katharine, and is under the direction of the Dean and Chapter. The will of the founder may be seen in Bishop Neville's Register (fol. 124). It is dated Feb. 3rd 1457 and was proved February 27, 1460. After paying his debts the executors are directed to dispose of his remaining property for charitable uses, and especially for the better support of his foundation, and he invites his Christian brethren to contribute towards the maintenance of this benevolent institution.”

It was known as “*Domo eleemosynaria magistri Johannis Stevens.*” In its chapel Thomas Bishop of Solubria, suffragan for Bishop Oldham, held a considerable ordination December 6th 1516. Either the chapel was then larger, or the term “considerable” did not suggest many in 1516, for



St. Mary Arches.

the present building is a very tiny place; lately restored to sacred use after long years of entire neglect and desecration. The old walls are of red stone, and outside the entrance door remains the relics of the holy water stoup. Inside, facing the door, a tablet bears this inscription:

S. Catherines alms-house
 Founded in 1495 by the Revd. John Stevens
 D.D. Canon of Exeter. Restored and
 transferred to the trustees of the Church
 Army by the Hon. Lady Hotham 1894.

It will be observed that the date here is incorrect, the will of Doctor Stevens having been proved in 1460, thus making the chapel at least thirty years earlier than is here recorded. The roof is waggon shaped, and there are clerestory windows. About half way up the wall, are the marks of a division, as if another floor had been laid across; and it is believed that the cells for the inmates were built here above the chapel.

This is very possible, but whether this religious house was connected with the Tudor building, "Mols Coffee House" (now Mr. Worth's shop), is more difficult to decide. At the west end is the bowl of an old font, of which also it cannot be confidently said that it originally belonged to the chapel. The piscina remains beside the altar, and ancient mouldings divide the lights of the east window, though the arch surrounding it is a restoration.

Such small charities as these were some that suffered most cruelly through Edward the Sixth's senseless edict for supressing chantries, chapels, and hospitals. It is one of the most satisfactory parts of the church revival of the 19th century that these old religious foundations should be restored for such good works as their original founders would heartily have approved of. St. Katharine's Chapel is again used for daily services in connection with the Men's Labour Home of the Church Army.

Saint Mary Arches.

Though not the oldest of the churches of Exeter, St. Mary Arches is indisputably one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in the City, being the only one to

retain its ancient Norman architecture, surviving from some early period of its foundation. It stands a little way down the street of the same name, and Mr. Kerlake in his pamphlet *The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter*, assigns it to the British settlement in the City.

The earliest written record of the church is its name included in the will of Peter de Palerna, in the reign of King John. Whatever may have been the period of its dedication (now lost with the lapse of years), we know that the day of the ceremony was the Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for in 1232 Bishop Brewer granted an indulgence to all those who would piously observe the anniversary every year.

When in 1636 the Puritans reduced the churches of Exeter to the number of four, St. Mary Arches was one of those appointed to be retained as a parish church. The reason for this may possibly have been because the then Rector Ferdinando Nicholls had joined the Covenant and was in high favour with the Puritan party. He had been instituted to the living in 1634, and ought to have known better! He it must have been who helped to deprive the church of its ancient glass, for there is a record in 1641 of money collected "for the new glazing ye church windows in Mary Arches parish where ye olde painted glass had been taken down by a late order from ye House of Commons in Parliament."

Externally the church does not present an appearance of great interest. The outer stonework has been faced with plaster; it has a western tower with a turret over it, where the clock bell hangs; the plain parapet table has ball ornaments at the corners, and there is a west tower door.

The principal entrance is through a south doorway within a yard divided from the street by iron rails and a gate. This yard having been used for burials has led to the suggestion that formerly the church stood in its own churchyard. Above the south door are the Royal Arms. They appear again over the same door inside; these latter are older, good wood-carving, with the white horse of Hanover in the centre of the shield, and the letters below G.D.G.R., probably the date of George II. or III.

The interior consists of nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel merely raised by shallow steps at the east end of the nave. It seems possible that there may at an earlier date have been a chancel extending eastwards beyond the present building. The striking feature of the church is in the Norman arches of the nave, from which it takes its name. There are four bays on each side, with plain circular columns of late Norman style, having massive square capitals wrought in scollop moulding, and shewing traces of chevron ornament on the edge of the abacus. This work probably dates from the end of the 11th or early 12th century. Very possibly the Norman conquerors of Exeter restored the ancient British church of the Blessed Virgin for their own use, preferring to do this rather than interfere with the Saxon churches in the city. The Norman nave of St. Mary Arches is, as far as I am aware, the only Norman nave in Devon.

The ceilings are waggon shaped, with small bosses on the ties of the beams. They have been pierced at intervals with dormer windows to give additional light to the church; the glass in these is dated 1898. The font is circular modern, of plain freestone, and the old regalia stand formerly used at the Mayor's attendance at the church has been utilized as ornamental ironwork to suspend the font cover.

Behind the altar the east end is panelled with a 17th century reredos of wood-carving, the altar table and rails being of the same date. This work was carried out in 1696, when Bishop Trelawney had the see. A mitre with the arms of the see impaling Trelawney (*argent a chevron sable*) was over the top of this reredos. This was removed to the vestry when the present east window was put up in 1880.

It is said that the end of the north aisle, where the organ now stands, was formerly a chantry dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A second chantry was founded in the south aisle by Thomas Andrew, Mayor of Exeter in 1505 and again in 1510.

The chantry was founded in honour of St. Thomas and St. Andrew, the founder's patron saints, for the endowment of a priest, and to provide twelve poor men yearly with "gowns of fryze," hosen shoes, and woollen socks. In the reign of Edward VI., when all chantries were suppressed,

the last priest, Thomas Peter, was pensioned off with £5 a year for life. The charity probably went into the pockets of people who had no right to it. The only monument remaining in the church is the tomb of Thomas Andrew, with his recumbent figure under an ogee arch, in the spandrils of which are angels carrying shields of armorial bearings. These shew *two calvary crosses in saltire with a sickle in pale*, the arms of Thomas Andrew, and *nebuly of six on a chief quarterly 1st and 4th a lion of England, 2nd and 3rd two roses*. These are the arms of the Merchant Adventurers. The shields are repeated at the base of the monument. On the sides of the tomb are small figures of saints, of which St. Mary Magdalene, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Barbara are clearly discernible. There has been sculpture of some kind behind the figure, but this has been hacked away. Above on a scroll is the inscription :

Hic jacet Magister Thomas Andrew quondam Maior civitatis Exoniæ qui obiit Ano Dni mccccxxviii et nono die marcii. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

On the floor of the south aisle opposite to the second column of the nave is a gravestone of the 16th century

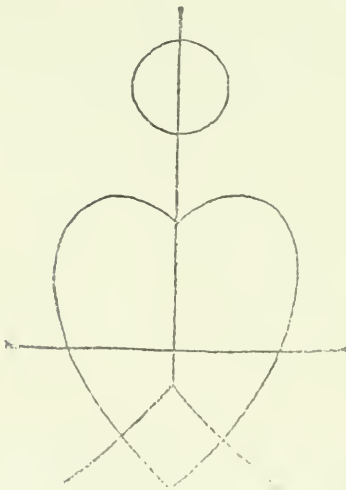
with a merchant's mark; the date and inscription are half hidden by the seats; all that can be read is :—

— **Jobi et Katbni**
uoriti suæ qui obiit vi die
Decr ano dni mdi—

The sanctuary has been recently paved with marble, and a parquet flooring put down in the chancel, in the centre of which has been laid a gravestone formerly outside the church, inscribed with the name of Alice Blackaller, a daughter of Thomas Andrew :—

Orate pro anima Alicia
Blackaller filia magistri

Thome Andrew que obiit ultimo die juli ao di mo vxxxv cui
pcat do.





Tomb of Thomas Andrew, St. Mary Arches.

A better position for this stone would have been in the south chantry near the monument of Thomas Andrew. She was no doubt the wife of that famous Mayor John Blackaller, who held Exeter for the King during the Prayer Book rebellion of 1549.

The importance of St. Mary Arches in the 16th and 17th centuries as a civic church may be determined by the number of large monuments of that date on the walls, most of which commemorate former Mayors of Exeter. The oldest of these in the centre of the south wall commemorates John Davy, who was a younger son of the family of Davy of Sandford, and Mayor of Exeter in 1584, 1594, and 1604. He died on the 11th and was buried on the 16th January, 1611, aet 70. He married twice, having no issue by his first wife; his second wife was Margeret, daughter of George Southcote, of Calverleigh, by whom he had a son John and a daughter Margaret, married to Gideon Haydon. From the arms of Haydon appearing on the monument it is very likely that she put it up to the memory of her father.

There are six coats of arms on the monument:—

Azure 3 cinquefoils or, on a chief argent a lion passant sable (DAVY) (twice repeated on the monument, but the lion passant left out). *Gules a bend argent between two roundles* (tinctures uncertain). *Arms of the City of Exeter. Argent, three bars gemelles azure, on a chief gules a bar dancetee or.* (HAYDON). *Argent a chevron gules between three cootes sable.* (SOUTHCOTE).

The inscription has been recently restored.

To the memory of the religious and charitable
Mr. John Davy.

This marble monument this failing brass
Could have been spared for neither needful was
To stand as register of Davy's name
Who livinge did erect a fairer fame
And farre more lastinge whose foundation
Was firmly grounded in the corner stone
Whose base is faith, whose pillars piety,
And whose engraving works of charity.
Oh happie Hee who as in Heaven hee lives
So on the earthe life to so many gives.
Who was 3 times Maior of this city
And dyed the xi of January 1611.

Mr. Davy's fame included him among Prince's Worthies of Devon, where we learn that in the first year that he held office Don Antonio, king of Portugal, came to Exeter, "driven out of his country by Philip, king of Spain, and came to Plymouth, and from thence to Exeter, where he and his retinue were lodged by this mayor in his own house, and there very nobly entertained during his abode there which lasted some considerable time." He also founded an almshouse in the Parish of St. Mary Arches for the relief of two poor men and their wives and two single persons. This charity still continues, but the houses have been removed from the crowded narrow streets of the parish and rebuilt in the more open site of Parr Street, Belmont Road.

There are many monuments to the Walkers of Exeter, the oldest being in the centre of the north wall, having upon it two kneeling figures of Thomas Walker and Mariery (*sic*) his wife; he was Mayor of Exeter in 1601, 1614, 1625, and died in 1628. The armorial bearings are those of Walker of Exeter; *Azure, with a border engrailed ermine a griffin segreant argent armed gules.* Crest, *A greyhound sejant sable, impaling Ermine a fess azure, charged with 3 fleur de lys or.*

At the base is the inscription:—

Sacrum memoriæ

Here lyeth Thomas Walker esqr three times Maior of this city
Together with Mariery his wife whereof the latter departed this life
Novbr 3rd An. Dom. 1622 The former Feb. 23 anno 1628

Having both lived together in no less religious feare of God

Then conjugall love between themselves for the space of 43 years

Our reste together is in the duste Feb 1716

Repaired by B. H. Walker Esqr Descendant of the above 1815.

Affecte they that can challenge none

Gilded letters on a stone

Mortals keep your annals just

This pair shall ever scorn times rust

In them after ages may

Reade what this stone spar'th to say.

Here lye two Walkers now at reste

By whose course of life expressed

A straight way to blisse than all

Those that you walking sages call

By th' steps of these fair readers you may

Then th' others rules find Heavens milky way.

There seems no explanation to be given to the line dated 1716, probably it refers to some repair of the monument. B. H. Walker was Benjamin Honeycombe Walker who was Mayor of Exeter in 1782.

On the east wall of the south aisle two other tablets commemorate Robert Walker who died in 1673, and his daughter, Maria died 1682. The armorial bearings are those of Walker of Exeter, with *argent a fess dancetté* and *argent a bend between 3 pellets* (COTTON). Robert Walker married Mary, granddaughter of Bishop Cotton. He was a son of the Thomas Walker who died in 1628, and his son Thomas is commemorated on a large monument near the south door. This last named was Sir Thomas Walker, knighted when Mayor on presenting an address to King Charles II. in 1667.

Maria, daughter of Robert Walker, married the Revd John Ceely, Canon of Exeter, and Rector of this church. Their monument also commemorates Oliver Ceely, merchant of Plymouth and father of the Revd John Ceely. The arms of Ceely, *azure a chevron or, between 3 mullets argent*, are on the monument, with those of Walker, and Cotton, and another shield with a *fess or*. The colours of all the old armorial bearings in this church have faded so much that they are extremely difficult to determine, the azure and sable especially are frequently quite indistinguishable.

Immediately above the Andrew chantry is a monument to Richard Crossing who died in 1682. He is distinguished among the Mayors of Exeter for having refused to take office when elected in 1649, "because the king's government was then by violence obstructed." Either he swallowed his scruples later or could not afford to pay the fines levied by the Commonwealth on those who refused to take office under government, for he was Mayor of Exeter in 1654. It is evident from the inscription on his monument that he was at heart a loyal Cavalier:—

B.M.

Richardi Crossing Armigeri

Qui

Urbis inclytæ Exon alumnus prætor benefactor
Templorum sub temporum vicissitudine nutantium
Conservator et vindex

Fori frumentarij ἐπιγυρητης Meritissimus,
Humanioribus literis simul, et mercatura
Domi foras Oxoniæ Galliæ fœlicissime versatus

Tandem

Post varios casus et rerum discrimina
Plenus annis et honore

Concivib, pauperib, bonis deniq : omnibus desideratissimus
Transit ex hac vita ad Beatorem

Vito Idus Martij mdcclxxxii ano. æt lxxvi

H. M. Maria conjux amoris ergo
Mæstabunda posuit.

(Arms: *Argent a chevron azure charged with 3 bezants, between 3 crosses crosslet gules, impaling, in chief 9 quatrefoils between 3 pales wavy, in base 3 mullets pierced*).

Beside this is the monument of Nicholas Brooking, who was Mayor in 1655, and died in 1666. Arms: *Argent a fess wavy gules, between 6 crosses crosslet of the second*. Nicholas Brooking is notable for having been one of the few influential persons of Exeter who ventured to remain in the City during one of its most fearful visitations of the plague in the 17th century.

Memoriæ Sacrum

Nicholai Brooking armigeri quondam
Hujus civitatis Majoris, qui præstantis
-sima sincere religiosa large benefica
eximieq : pacifica vita peracta, obiit x
tertio die octobris, Anno Dni 1666
Aetat. suæ 68.

A life so good must have a fame so clear
That epitaphs of praise are needless here.

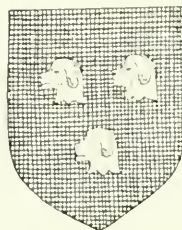
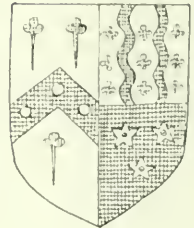
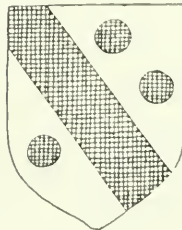
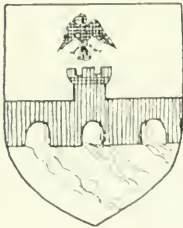
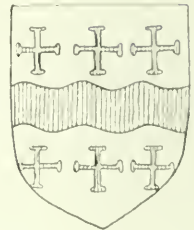
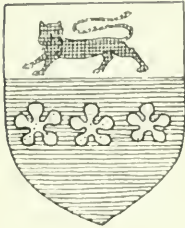
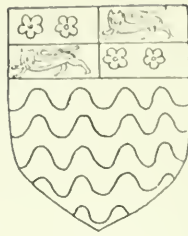
On the north wall is the monument of Christopher Lethbridge, Mayor in 1660, included by Prince among the *Worthies of Devon*:—

Piæ memoriæ

Christophori Lethbridge armigeri

Hujus civitatis nuper prætoris. Simvl ac Mariæ uxoris ejus
Qui post varia pietatis et Charitatis officia summa fidelitate
Peracta placide in Domino obdormiverunt Hæc 15^o Maij
Anno Doni 1659 : Ille 28 Julij Annoq. Domini 1670.

Reader if thou more than the name wouldst hear
For whom this Hearse doth thus appear,
The sober righteous godly men
Will tell thee she was one like them
A virtuous wife, his help most meet,
Erst made her dress her winding sheet



THOMAS ANDREW 1518.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS 1518.

JOHN DAVY 1611.

WALKER OF EXETER.

NICHOLAS BROOKING 1666.

BISHOP COTTON.

CHRISTOPHER LETHBRIDGE.

RICHARD CROSSING.

BISHOP HALL.

With children ten they both were blest
 One yet survives and nine at rest
 Failes this thy curiosity
 Then view his workes of charity
 The poor he did and doth relieve
 To him God gave a heart to give,
 From hence that thou mayst profit make
 Do him for thine example take
 Stand not at gaze to feed thine eyes
 Give God the praise and doe likewise.

Johanna filia et heres unica superstes uxor Gulielmi
 Trevill de Butshead ar. mærens posuit.
 Quæ obiit 5^o July A^o Dom 1706.

Arms: *Argent, over water proper a bridge turreted gules, in chief an eagle displayed sable (LETHBRIDGE), impaling Azure, a lion rampant between 5 cross crosslets fitchees, or; a chief of the second (JURDAINE).* Christopher Lethbridge married Mary Jurdaine Nov. 23, 1685.

Mr. Burnet Patch, who was Mayor in 1813, seems to have been one of the last Mayors of Exeter to be buried in this church, which has thus had at least 300 years of importance as the civic church of the city.

Sacred

To the memory of Burnet Patch Esqre
 (late of this city) who died the 11th day of June
 in the year 1815 aged 60 years.

He was chief magistrate of this city in the
 year 1813 during which period of peculiar
 difficulty he discharged the arduous
 duties of his office to the satisfaction
 of his own benevolent heart and with the
 approbation of his fellow citizens and as a father
 husband brother and friend
 his loss will be long and
 severely felt and deeply
 lamented.

Also of Sarah Patch
 relict of the above named Burnet Patch Esqre
 who departed this life the 23rd of March 1844
 Aged 75 years.

The church plate is extremely interesting, the most ancient piece being a richly chased communion cup and cover, the latter completed with a Tudor rose, and work of John Johns of Exeter, bearing his mark IONS and the crowned X of the city. It is inscribed "Saynte Mary

Arches church 1573." Next in date comes the pewter flagon, now used for filling the font, but no doubt having been used at the communion until the large silver flagon was presented to the church. On the handle of the pewter is cut

Mary
Arch (sic.)
cs
1628.

The flagon bears the London hall mark, and the letter date of 1691, and is inscribed

This flagon was given to the Parish of St. Mary Arches by Coll James Walker Decembr 1691.

Johanna Andrew gave the paten inscribed with her name and the date 1688. This bears the London hall mark. She also gave an alms dish or paten inscribed "The gift of Johanna Andrew unto the parish church of St. Mary Arches;" a larger alms dish has no inscription, but both bear the Exeter hall mark, and the date 1706.

Another possession of the church is a covering for the altar made in the 18th century out of two old vestments, one of which has been a chasuble of the 15th century. The central cross has been ornamented with a crucifix between two angels, these remain but the figure of the Christ has gone. The side embroideries have figures of saints worked in appliqué. Many of these have become unstitched and are lost, others are in a very good state of preservation. The rest of the cloth is a velvet material, green, with lines of gold thread in it. The payment for making this "carpet for the altar" is included in the warden's accounts; careless treatment and neglect have unfortunately left it in a very worn state.

There are three bells in the tower, 1 and 2 are plain with only shields upon them; these shew a *chevron between three laver pots, and a chevron between three trefoils slipped*; the former of these is believed to be the arms of the ancient guild of bell ringers, and is found on bells cast by Austin Bracker, of London, a bell founder of the 15th century. On the third bell are the names

Thos. Mears of London me fecit 1827.
Revd Ed. Chave Rector
Samuel Moore. Thos. Toswell wardens.

The church possesses a most interesting book originally intended to make a record book of the history of the church. Its contents are:—

A letter from Mr. Robert Dymond written in 1887 to the Revd A. H. Hamilton, then Rector.

A list of the parish books.

Names of the Rectors from 1634 to 1886.

A transcript of deeds belonging to the church; these are most interesting. They begin with a grant of land from Galfrid Vairchild conjectured to date from the reign of Richard I.

Next comes a copy of the indulgence granted by Bishop Brewer containing the statement of the day of dedication; date 1232. Other deeds of less importance follow, dating down to the 17th century. From the handwriting and the initials G. O. appended to these copies, I believe them to have been made by Dr. Oliver, who apparently had the bundles of deeds entrusted to him to read in 1819, he then being one of the few persons in the diocese who was able to decipher these ancient parchments.

Next follows: An account of some new windows, east and north east, placed in the church in 1880-1892.

An entry about the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Entries from the registers concerning members of the Coleridge family, who were married in this church.

A note about the Register.

An account of the mitre and armorial bearings of Bishop Trelawney, now in the vestry.

Fifteen pages giving the inscriptions of every monument in the church, and all the floor slabs; a most valuable collection. Although evidently incomplete and never wholly carrying out the intention with which it was begun, this book contains a most valuable record of the church, and it is a great pity that in 1886 the volume was turned upside down and used at the blank end as a preacher's book for the church.

The "Regester Booke of Maryage, Crystening and Buryall" was commenced in the reign of "Kynge Henry the Eight," in the year 1538. This book is in excellent preservation.

I find no rectors mentioned before the registers of Bishop Stapeldon, where :—

Sir Henry Sake appears 1321.

In Grandisson's Register—on the resignation of Master Henry de Okehampton, which was accepted at Chudleigh 13 Nov., 1347, Sir Robert Midwinter, priest, was collated the same day.

John Frye or Vrye, Rector, is granted a license of non-residence for the purpose of study in 1374, which was renewed Oct. 6th, 1380.

In 1393 Sir John Cutvyne was instituted on the death of Sir John Vrye.

In 1536 George Plankney was Rector, when the Valor Ecclesiasticus for the diocese was taken.

1634—Fernando Nicholls took the covenant and was in high favour with the Puritan party; on his death.

1663—March 22nd, Gideon Edmunds was admitted.

1666-1682—John Ceely, Canon of Exeter.

1731-1778—Robert Wight, Prebendary. While he was Rector John Wesley visited Exeter, and St. Mary Arches was lent to him for the morning and evening service. But his sermon in the morning displeased the Rector, who withdrew his consent to Wesley's preaching again, one of his objections being that though Mr. Wesley's doctrine was of the Church of England, it was dangerous, and might lead people into enthusiasm. Mr. Wight was Rector for 47 years, and is commemorated on a mural tablet between the arches on the south side of the nave, with his arms, *gules a chevron ermine between three boars' heads coupé or.*

1827—Edward Chave was Rector this year; his name with this date is on one of the bells.

1841-1866—James John Rowe.

1866—Arthur Hayne Hamilton resigned.

1900-1904—George M. Wilson took charge of the parish at the request of the Bishop. (Note in the preacher's book).

1904—Wynell H. Carter admitted November 10th, 1904.

In addition to the inscriptions on monuments already quoted are the following:—

SOUTH EAST WALL.

Hic sitæ sunt reliquæ
 Roberti Walker
 Clarissimi Thomæ filii
 Hujus civitatis semel prætoris
 Ejusdemq. votis ter legati senatoris
 Deo, Ecclesiæ et Regis semper fidelis
 Obijt 23 Aug. Anno ætatis suæ 77
 Aeræ Christianæ 1673

Arms. (1.) *Azure a griffin segreant argent, with a border engrailed ermine* (WALKER OF EXETER). (2.) *Argent a fess dancetee.* (3.) *A bend between three pellets sable* (COTTON). Robert Walker married a granddaughter of Bishop Cotton.

In memoriam.

Mariæ Charissimæ quondam uxoris suæ Roberti Walker hujus civitatæ armig. filiæ: quæ beatæ ad vitam resurrectionis indubitata spe fulta et vita discessit 18 die Julij annoq. Æræ Christianæ 1682.

Nec non.

Oliveri patris sui multum honorandi, celebris de Plymouth mercatoris ibidemquæ bis prætoris qui obiit 14 die Februarij Annoq salutis 1683. Monumentum hoc mærens posuit Johanne Ceely Ecclesiæ Beati Petri Exon Cononicus Residentarius et hujus parochia Rector.

Arms: *Azure a chevron between 3 mullets argent Ceely*, impaling WALKER OF EXETER—COTTON; and *azure a fess or*, the colouring and charges now much defaced, but perhaps intended for Duck of Mount Radford, second wife of the Revd. John Ceely.

SOUTH WALL.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas
 The son of George Lethbridge
 Of Jacobstow who departed this life
 the 5th day of July 1725.
 Here also lyeth the body of Sarah Lowdham
 sister to the above mentioned George
 Lethbridge who departed this life
 ye 21 day of December 1726.

Also

Elizabeth Horne Daughter of the above
 Sarah Lowdham who Died the 3rd march 1763.
 Aged 82.

In memoriam
 Thomæ Walker militis
 (Filijs natu maximi Roberti Walker, hujus civitatis
 armigeri) qui obiit 24^o die Novembris A.D. 1682
 Aetatis suæ 50.

Conditur eodem pariter tumulo Domina Maria Walker
 Thomæ supra memorati conjux amatissima: quæ patrem
 habuit Samuelem Hall (Iosephi primum hujus deinde
 Norvicensis Diœceseos præsulis celeberrimi filium)
 Ecclesiæ apud hanc urbem Divi Petri Cathedralis
 aliquando subdecanum. Nata fuit Octob. 10 1641
 Mortem vero obiit Decem. 3 1707.

Arms: WALKER OF EXETER, *on an escutcheon of pretence*
sable 3 talbots heads erased argent—HALL.

BRASS.

Erected to the memory of
 George Wilson, M.A. for some
 years Rector of this parish
 Died July 17th 1904.

Sacred to the memory of
 Sarah Floud

Who died the 6th Sept 1803 aged 63
 Mary Floud

Who died the 2nd of June 1787 aged 72
 Thomas Floud

Who died the 16th Feb'ry 1791 aged 81
 and Alice Floud

Who died the 6th Feb'ry 1807 aged 74.

Sacred

to the memory of

The Revd William Tanner A.M.
 Rector of Meshaw

Whose remains are deposited
 Underneath the vestry of this church

Obt the 27th of April 1830 Act. 82

Also Mary relic of the above

Obt May 22nd 1838 Act. 82

In the middle aisle of this church
 Near the desk lie interred the remains

Of the Revd Robert Wight A.M.

Late prebendary of Exeter and forty seven

Years Rector of St Mary Arches who
 departed this life August 26th

Anno Dom. 1778 aged 74.

How virtuous his life, how respected his
 character let this monument erected
 at a public expense by an order of
 Vestry be a lasting testimony.

By his side are deposited
the remains of Margaret his wife

Who died the 16th March 1783 aged 69.

Arms: *Gules a chevron ermine between 3 boars heads coupéd or.*

FLOOR SLABS.

Many of these are nearly obliterated, and not a few have been cut to make pavement for the aisles. In some cases the inscriptions are more than half concealed by the seats.

SOUTH SIDE.

Here lieth the body of Mr. William Bodley of this city merchant, who departed this life the 29th day of November Ano Dom 1698 in ye 50th year of his age.

Also here lieth Rebecca relict of ye said Mr. William Bodley, who died ye 27th of July 1709 aged 81.

Here lieth the body of William the son of John Bodley of Creditor who dyed the 16th day of May Anno Dom. 1668.

A stone, almost illegible, shews the names of Richard Benet 1603, and William Martyn Recorder of this city 1677.

Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Bagwell who was buried the 20 day of October 1670.

Other names, probably of children of the above, follow, but they are nearly illegible.

—— baccalaureus Rector ecclesie Sti Credi in Cornubia ——
mcccccxviii ——

This ancient stone is interesting, the inscription is very illegible, and partly covered by the seats.

Here lieth interred Mr. Richard Tucker of this cittie merchant, who departed this life the 6 of Feb. 1680 ætatis suæ 56. Also of Dorothy his wife who died 20 May 1693 aged 57.

Arms: *Barry wavy of twelve, on a chevron crenellee between 3 sea horses, 5 guttees de poix. impaling three bars wavy.*

Here lyeth ye body of James Tucker of this cittie goldsmith, son of the above sd Richard, who departed this life ye 25th day of December 1708. Also the body of Jane his wife who died the 12th day of April 1703.

Arms of Tucker as above, impaled with a coat which is entirely obliterated.

Here lieth the body of Margaret the wife of Mr. Robert Walker of this (city) merchant, who departed this life the 10 day of December Anno Dom. 1629.

Here lieth the body of Margaret the daughter of the above named Robert Walker and of Margaret his wife—departed this life the —— of December Anno Dom. 1668.

Also the bodies of Robert Walker and Mary his second wife he died Aug. 23rd 167— she Sept. 3rd 1685.

Here lieth the body of Theodora the wife of Thomas Coplestone Esqr of this city, who departed this life the 18 day of May 1723 aged 45.

Also the above named Thomas Coplestone who departed this life the 10 day of June 1754, aged 80.

Also the body of Thomas Prouse Esqr of this city who departed this life the 14th day of May 1782, aged 45.

Also the body of Anne Trevithic of Duryard in the county of this city who departed this life the 8th day of August 1770 aged 75.

Also the body of George Cross Esqr of Duryard in the county of this city, who departed this life the 31st day —— 1779 aged 39.

The stone is cut at the end, and another half stone placed beside it to complete the flooring.

Here lyeth the body of Dorothy daughter of Thomas Southcott of Dowishays in the county of Devon Esqr, and wife of Colonel James Walker, who departed this life ye 27 August 167—.

Here also lieth the Hon. Colonel James Walker, late Governor of Port Royal in Jamaica, son of Robert Walker of this city Esqr. obiit ye 16 day of January 169—.

This marble was laid by Mary their sole daughter and heiress.
Arms: Walker impaling Southcott.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Walker, son of Robert Walker of this city Esqr who died ye first day of November, 1666.

Also here lyeth William Walker son of the above sd Robert Walker, who died the 16th day of February, 1671.

Also here lyeth the body of the truly vertuous and pious Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, daughter of the above said Robert Walker, who lived a virgin 61 years, and died the 20 of April 1700, to whose memory this was laid by her neece (*sic*) Mary the daughter and sole heiress of Colonel James Walker.

Here also lieth the body of Elizabeth ye daughter of Mr Will. Ponsford Marchant by ye above Mary Walker who died ye 4 day of July 1713 aged 8 years 4 months and 19 days.

Arms: *On two lozenges* WALKER, and *three escallops in fess between as many lions rampant* PONSFORD.

Here lieth ye body of Mr Will^m Ponsford merchant, of this city, who departed this life ye 12 day of march 1735, father to the above sd Elizabeth, who was ye best of husbands tenderest of fathers, and kindest of masters.

Here lyeth ye body of Will— son of Robert Taylor of this city druggist, who died ——— Sept. 1716.

Also Sarah Taylor Grandmother to ye said William Taylor who died Decem— 1720.

Also Robert son of Robert Tayl— who died Jany ye first 179— aged six years.

Stone cut and much obliterated, inscription only partly visible :—“ Marshall ——— Maior of this city who ——— this life the 26 January 1664.”

Probably commemorating James Marshall who was Mayor in 1658.

NORTH SIDE.

Conditur hoc sub marmor (una cum Maria et Martha uxoribus) vir admodum reverendum Johannes Ceely Plymothiensis, ecclesie apud hanc urbem Divi Petri canonicus, residentarius, qui gradu magistrati apud Exonienses in academia Exoniensi insignatus Ecclesiam hanc Beatae Mariæ per 22 plus minus annos tam deinde Ecclesie ejusdem sanctæ Virginis de Clist in agro Devoniensi per 19 feliciter rexit et ornavit. Hospitalitate, charitate concionibus assiduus animas quibus in terris tam exemplo quam doctrina. prævit in Cælos secutus est 10^o die mensis 9 bris Ao natatis Dom. 1701 sui vero ipsius 61.

Maria filia fuit Roberti istius Walker cui in adversa pariete sinistror sum marmor inscriptum conspicis virgo 26 uxor 8 duxit anos quorum postreum millsm sexcentsm octagessm secundum (a nato silicet Domino) numeravit.

Martha Richardum Duck de Mount Radford prope hanc urbem arm. Patrem habuit nata 29 nupta 3 anos mortem obiit (2 do) die mensis Febii 1689.

Idem olim thalamus (vicibus intelligis attenatis) idem deinde tumulus utramque cepit Coelum (cui ipsæ pariter jam adsunt) unice memorare desinas et frustra tertium quæras locum qui pares unquam simul continebat.

Also Margaret 3rd wife of ye above sd John Ceely daughter of Rich^d Beavis of Clist House Esqr obiit 16 die martii 1723 annorum 54.

Arms: *Paly of three. 1. in chief WALKER OF EXETER. in base 3 lozenges on a fess wavy—DUCK. 2. CEELY. 3. Three close helmets—BEAVIS.*

Stone partly covered over.

Also Sallomy (*sic* Salome) Tucker who died october the 13th 1696, daughter of Mr. James Tucker of this city merchant. Also ye body of Mrs Jone Tucker their mother who departed this life ye 2nd day of—

Here lieth ye body of Johanna Trevill daughter of William Trevill of Butshead Esqr who was buried the second—

(The rest of this inscription is covered by the flooring near the organ).

The Lady Joan wife of Sir Thomas (Walker)—
This stone is illegible and so is the next one.

Stone half covered by the benches. The base has been used by another family to record:—

Martha wife of John Dinham of this parish grocer
died Dec 6th 1823 aged 40 years.

Here lieth the body of Josh— Hickman Esqr, who was twice m(ayor) of this city, he died Dec 23 1735 aged —.

Also Jane his wife and seven children.

Here also lieth ye body of Nich— Lake Esqr, who was mayor of (this) city and son in law to ye above Joshua Hickman, he died Decr 1758 aged 72.

Also Martha widow of the above N— Esqr, died 9 Oct. 1775 aged 7—.

Beneath are deposited the remains of Jessy the wife of Thomas Tanner Esqr, Capt in the Hon^{able} East India Companys Marine who died the 4th June 1820 aged 23 years.

Also of the infant son of the Revd Edward Chave A.M. Rector of this parish aged 1 month.

Also of Henry son of the Revd Wm Tanner A.M. Rector of Meshaw who died the 21st day of March 1822 aged 27.

Also of the above Revd Wm Tanner obiit 27 April 1830 aet 82.

And of Mary his wife obiit 22 May 1838 aet 82.

Here lie the remains of Richard Wotton nephew of Mr Wm Wotton of this parish goldsmith who died the — 1688 aged —.

Also the above named Mr William Wotton Goldsmith departed this life 29 Aug 16—.

The said Mr W. Wotton gave to this parish of St Mary Arches an estate called East Culme in the parish of Cullumpton for the establishment of a school.

This vault and stone were repaired at the expense of the parish.

Charles Collyns
Richard Dewdney wardens

(The property of East Culme is still in the hands of parochial trustees).

Here lyeth the ——— of Mrs Margaret ——— wife of Mr Edward ——— daughter to the w(orthy) Nicholas Brooking Esqr, sometime maior of this city, who died the 5th of March 1674.

Here lyeth the body of Hall Walker and George Walker ye sonnes of Thomas Walker: ye first buried the 24th of August 1667 and the later the first of June 1668

Here lyeth William the sonne of Mr Robert Walker of this city who dyed the first of March 1634 aged 30 days.

Here lyeth the body of Edward Crosse alderman sometime maior of this city who departed this life ye 12 day of october Anno Domini 1692 aetatis 58. Also the body of Mary his wife who departed this life the 7th day of November 1711 aged 71.

Also Richard his son dyed the 12th day of November 1676 and also Mary his daughter dyed the 16 day of Octobr 1676.

Here lye the bodies of Edward and Mary sonne and daughter of Edward Crosse of this city——

The end of the stone is covered with the font.

Here lieth the body of Sir Thomas Walker of this city who departed this life the 24 day of November 1682

Here also lieth the body of Dame Mary Walker wife of ye said Sir Thomas Walker who died ye 3rd of December 1707

IN THE NAVE.

These stones down the centre of the nave are the most illegible in the church, having been worn away with constant treading.

A stone nearly illegible inscribed to Thomas Crosse son of Edward Crosse, the date obliterated. At the base are the words:

George Braunds Family

no doubt referring to a vault.

Here lyeth Sara ye daughter of Richard Saunders merchant who dyed ye — day of August Anno Dom. 163—

Stone half covered by the seats:

Benjamin Arundel 1680, John Arundel 1682, Sarah wife, Sarah daughter, Mary, Elizabeth.

A stone, practically illegible, bearing names with the date of the 17th century, and at the base:—

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Ferdinando Nicholls who —— the —— day of December —— in the —— year of his age.

In spite of the illegibility of this stone, the word is certainly "December," but Dr. Oliver mentions the riot at his interment taking place in the church in April 1663.

Here lyeth interred the body of John Modyford alderman of this city who departed this life the 10 May 1628.

Angels, men, worms ——

—— this prize each with a share,

To angels soule, to men his name

To worms his flesh commends ye same.

Mary the daughter of Mr. George Carwithen of this parish died Jany. ye 6 1736 aged two years.

Under lie the remains of Mary the beloved wife of Mr. George Carwithen and mother of the above Mary who died Jan. 3rd 1768 aged 60 less 3 days.

Also of the Revd Thos. Carwithen——

The rest of this inscription is covered by the chancel steps.

Arms: *A fleur de lys with a border engrailed.*

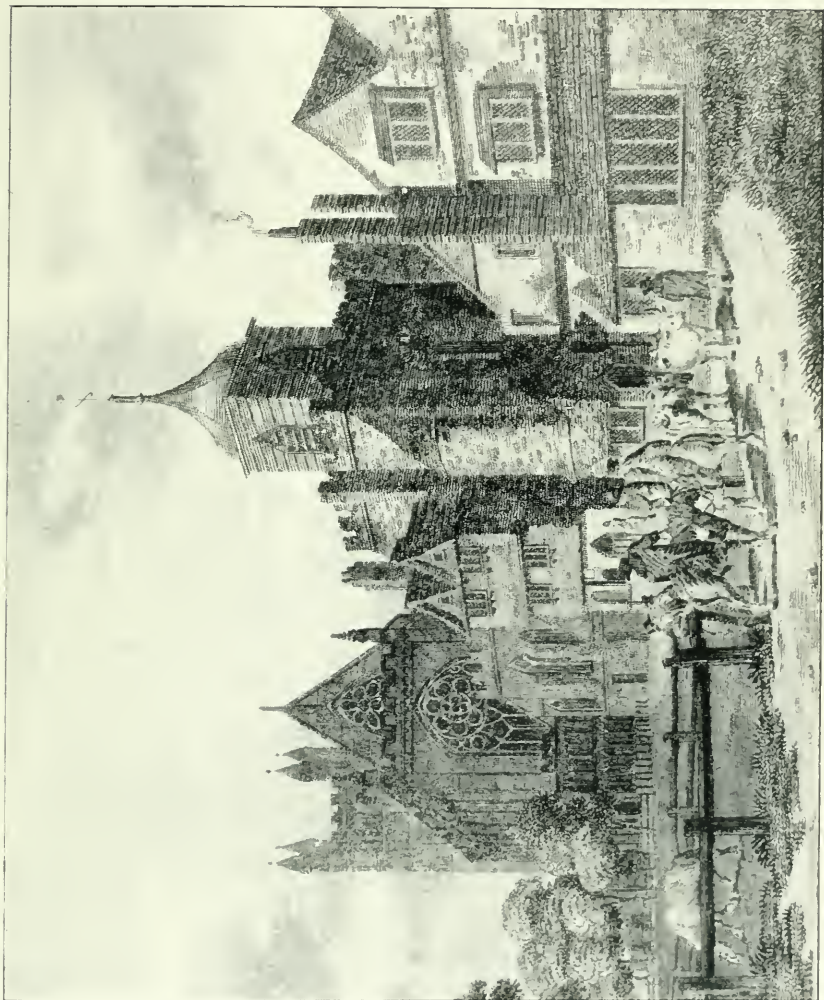
Saint Mary Major.

The situation of St. Mary Major's church is always commented upon by strangers to Exeter; they want to know why a "brand new church" has been built just opposite to the west front of the Cathedral. When assured that St. Mary Major is not a new church at all, but a very old one, they listen to the explanation with an air of incredulity, and one suspects them of going away muttering, Galileo like, "but it is new."

But if we, as good Exonians confident in the antiquity of the city churches, consider for a moment why it stands in this particular position, defying, as it were, the Cathedral itself; the very situation becomes something of importance and stamped with the hall mark of antiquity. The church stood here when there was no west front to the Cathedral possibly before there was any Cathedral, when Athelstan's monastery occupied only a small part of the space now filled by St. Peter's church.

The west front of the Cathedral as we see it now was the work of Bishop Grandisson completed between 1327 and 1369, more than a hundred years after Peter de Palerna had bequeathed a penny yearly to the church of St. Mary the Great.

The name and position suggest its having been an important church from its very foundation. There were to be sure other churches dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but one of these belonged to the British quarter, and the other was always a small church sometimes called, in contrast, St. Mary the little.



St. Mary Major: Rebuilt 1865.

Neither of these buildings were churches of such importance as befitted a church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in a flourishing city. The Cathedral had St. Peter for its patron; this had been the old dedication of Athelstan's monastery, and he was also the patron Saint of King Edward the Confessor. But close to the Cathedral, in undisputed possession of its old site stood the church of St. Mary Major. It is said that this church was appointed to hold the Court of the Archdeaconry of Exeter as early as 1050. The name was Englished into St. Mary the more, St. Mary michel, and is written on one of the old maps St. Mary Moor.

Of the older church one of the most conspicuous features was the tower; it was sufficiently remarkable for the building to be sometimes mentioned in old deeds as *Sancta Maria de Turre*. And in the old pictures of the city it stands out like a fortress in the centre of the city. This tower was Norman, with a north porch having a Norman window above it ornamented with chevron mouldings. At the west side of the tower was a circular turret of the belfry stair, and this in all probability was the oldest part of the church. Towers with turrets similar to this have been regarded as Saxon; of the four that stood in this neighbourhood only one now remains.*

Among other early notices of the church is a gift of two shillings yearly given in 1268 to provide for the expense of wax lights. In 1283 Bishop Bronescombe inducted William de Newton as vicar; in the next century Sir Robert de Aspertone was inducted as Rector by Bishop Stapledon in 1346, and since that date the living has been a rectory.

Like most of our churches the style seems to have been very mixed, owing no doubt to frequent rebuildings.

The nave is said to have dated from the reign of Edward III, when the style would have been Early Perpendicular. A spire or steeple seems always to have

*There were towers of this style at Bishopsteignton, pulled down about 1820; at East Teignmouth, pulled down about 1823. The surviving one stands at Branscombe, and it is to be hoped that when the day of restoration comes there, care will be taken to preserve this last relic of antiquity.

been part of the original building, and this was frequently out of repair. The weather-cock on the top of this steeple contrived in 1501 to play a part wherein the history of England, the history of Exeter, and St. Mary Major's church get mixed together in an unexpected manner.

"In 1501," (writes Freeman), "Katharine the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella landed at Plymouth to play a memorable, if unwilling, part in English history." From Plymouth she came to Exeter, and stayed at the Deanery. Then, to follow the tale in the words of Hooker:—

"While she lay in this city the weather was very foul and windy, and full of storms, by reason whereof the weather-cock which was on the steeple of the church of St. Mary the more which is adjoining the said Dean's house, did so whistle that the said Princess could not sleep; whereupon order was taken that some one man should climb up and pull it down, which was done, but the said man was in great danger; and after her departure it was put up again, where it continued until about the year 1580 the wind blew it down, and not long after the whole steeple was pulled down."

Poor Katharine of Arragon! From its very commencement her residence in England was full of discomforts. We can picture her, the girl of eighteen, who had just quitted the home she was never to see again, reaching Exeter, the first English city she saw, during a period of those storms and gales we are all accustomed to; the wind shrieking down the narrow streets, and the rain pouring down pitilessly from skies of unbroken gray.

And as she lay sleepless, wondering what kind of life this her new life would be, above the gusts of wind came the creaking and moaning of the vane from the church of the Blessed Virgin close by; as if on her very arrival in England the fabric of the church bemoaned the future havoc every parish church would endure on account of this Spanish girl coming into the land.

In the manuscript history of John Vowell, *alias* Hoker, is the following record of Hugh Latimer's visit to Exeter:—

"This yere (June 1542) the Revd and Godly Father Hugh Latimer was sent by the King with a commission to preach the Gosple and came to this Citie. The first sermon which he made was yn

the Churche-yarde of the Grey Friars, without the South gate. The second sermon he made in the parish church of St. Mary-the-more upon the feast day of the dedication of the saide Church, which though it was a weeke day through the whole citie yet yn that parishe the highest Holy-daye yn the yere. There was present at this sermon the Lady Margaret Douglas the Kinges niece besides sundry other ladies all of which ladyes and their companions dyed that day with Mr Hoker my father who was sheriff and principal of that parishe. The sermon was preached in the charnel howse which was then standing yn the church yarde of the saide citie oute of which howse was a pulpitt yn the northe walle towards the Churche yarde."

The complete rebuilding of this church in 1865-67, is one of the many regrettable well-intentioned mistakes from which our parish churches suffered during the last century under the name of "improvement," a word which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. There is not a feature in common with the early church, perhaps coeval with the Conquest. Its 19th century successor stands a little more to the westward, so as to get it some distance farther away from the Cathedral. It was designed by Mr. E. Ashworth, the stones of the old church being used in the new building; but one greatly regrets that the style was not so designed that at least the moulding of the Norman window might have been preserved.

The present building is of limestone with a west tower surmounted by a spire of Northamptonshire fashion. On entering we find ourselves in a completely modern church, good in style, but that the style prevalent in the 19th century. The interior consists of nave, south aisle, and chancel, the building being carried out in freestone and Devonshire marbles. There are four bays down the nave with acutely pointed arches and clustered columns of polished marble, the shafts being alternately Chudleigh black and red Oghwell marble; above these are deeply cut capitals of freestone. Medallions of this last carved with ornamental designs decorate the wall of the nave between the arches. The roofs are waggon shaped, the timbers being supported on stone corbels, those in the nave carved, in the aisle quite plain. The chancel arch rests on marble shafts with carved brackets, and the interiors of the windows have edge shafts of freestone with simple capitals.

The font is of freestone with marble shafts, and the pulpit is of similar materials.

On the south side of the church, a second chapel has recently been made, divided from the aisle by the last bays of the old rood screen, which was taken down at the rebuilding of the church, and presented to St. Mary Steps. Four of the painted panels with saints remain here, having figures of S. Bartholemew, S. Philip, S. Simon, S. Jacobus Minor (?); the old cresting along the top remains, it is a very good piece of carving decorated with figures of angels, and suggests that originally St. Mary Major must have possessed a very handsome rood screen; traces of painting appear at the back.

Close by the lectern is an old Bible, in which is recorded:

"This Bible was placed on the desk of St Mary Major by the Revd Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Exon, July the 12th in the year 1685. Robert Chilcote Rector."

The Bishop referred to was Thomas Lamplugh, who had the See from 1676 to 1688, and who, when William of Orange landed at Brixham was the first to bring the news to the King. With one of his last acts of authority James rewarded the Bishop's loyalty by making him Archbishop of York. A black velvet covering of this Bible has the arms of the See of York embroidered upon it, reminding us of this connection between the old church in Exeter, and a great event in English history.

Such old monuments as belong to the church are placed in the tower. They are of no great antiquity, none being earlier than the 18th century.

On the west wall is a curious piece of old carving, a rudely sculptured representation of the martyrdom of S. Lawrence. Formerly it was on the outer wall near the east porch.

The bell in the tower was cast by Thomas Bilbie in 1794, and bears the names of the Revd. Walter Kitson, rector, Matthew Luscombe, feoffee, Nathaniel Tucke and Mr. Joseph Spyring, Ch. Wardens. The church has preserved its Registers from their commencement in 1561.

One of the Rectors was author of a well known book: "Sufferings of the Clergy"; it was written by the

Rev. John Walker, rector of St. Mary the More, Exeter, and as we read on his title page, the book was published in 1714.

The following list of Rectors, with the dates of their institution, is now placed in the church :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1283—William de Newton. | 1588—John Dyor, A.M. |
| 1316—Sir Robert de Aspertone. | 1589—Ralph Traves, A.M. |
| 1334—Sir William de Drevyses. | 1593—Richard Rutter, B.A. |
| 1346—Sir T. Petiern de
Treveythinenoigham. | 1610—James Browne. |
| 1348—Sir Andrew Lappeflode. | 1613—John Dinham, A.M. |
| ———Sir Nicholas Wyrham. | 1622—Thomas Baker, A.M. |
| 1391—Sir Robert Lyngham. | ———John Bartlett. |
| 1428—Henry Webber, B.D. | 1663—John Bury. |
| 1437—John Boryntone, clerk | 1667—Robert Chilcott, A.M. |
| 1449—Sir Simon Chuddeleghe | 1690—Richard Carpenter, A.M. |
| 1457—Sir William Pawlyne. | 1698—John Walker, D.D. |
| 1473—James Hamelyne. | 1747—William Gates, B.A. |
| ———John Tanner. | 1771—Theophilus Blackall, A.M. |
| 1490—Walter Cose, A.M. | 1781—Walter Kitson, B.A. |
| 1509—Sir Laurence Deobell. | 1809—George Barnes, M.A. |
| 1531—Sir Richard Henson. | 1814—John H. P. Polson, M.A. |
| 1561—Sir Robert Vyne. | 1829—T. Fisher Turner, B.A. |
| 1570—Benedict Wolcombe. | 1856—Charles C. Turner, M.A. |
| 1572—Laurence Stone. | 1882—William George Mallett. |
| ———Walter Densham. | 1896—Reginald A. Mortimer. |
| 1586—William Parkes, A.M. | 1905—Harold Stephen Wyatt, M.A. |

Inscriptions on mural tablets and floor slabs in the tower :—

Sacred to the memory of John Offspring Blackall, eldest son of John Blackall, M.D. and Laura his wife, who died Aug. 9th 1826 aged 17 years. Also of Theophilus their second son who died Jan. 25 1831 aged 18 years. As a record of their early virtues talents and a small token of affection this tablet is dedicated to them by their deeply afflicted parents.

The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated. James III. 17.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Blackall Esq Magistrate and three times Mayor of this city, who died Feb. 19 1845 aged 75.

From an early period he devoted himself to public business and persevered till the time of his death in the same disinterested labours to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens. Of public charities he was a warm supporter, kindness and liberality marked his conduct towards others, and in his magisterial capacity the justice of the law was always tempered with mercy and consideration. His last end was suitable to the whole tenour of his life, full of piety and resignation.

Near this stone are deposited the remains of the Revd Theophilus Blackall A.M. Grandson of Offspring Blackall formerly Bishop of this Diocese, one of the Prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral and for some years Rector of this parish. He died July 28th 1781 aged 45, to the unspeakable sorrow of his family, and much lamented by his parishioners, to whose religious instruction he had ministered with extraordinary ability and zeal.

Also of Elizabeth his wife who survived him 36 years and during the early part of this period discharged the parental duties towards her numerous children with a devotion and assiduity which have left in their minds the strongest sentiments of veneration. She died Oct. 22nd 1817 aged 79.

Also of Charles their eldest son who died March 7th 1783 aged 18. Also of Elizabeth their daughter who died March 15 1780 aged 6 years and 5 months. Also of John who died Oct. 9th 1769 aged 1 year and 9 months.

Thomas Blackall B.D. Vicar of Tardebigg Worcestershire son of the Revd Theophilus Blackall, died at Exeter xxvii of June mdcccxix aged xlv, and was interred with his parents near this spot.

The second of these tablets shews the arms of Blackall.

Sacred to the memory of John Frederic Serle Mackintosh, late of Queens College, Cambridge, and 4th son of R. D. Mackintosh, M.D., of Colchester, Essex, who died in this city, July iv, mdccxxx, in the twenty first year of his age. A youth whose soundness of principle and gentleness of heart endeared him to all his friends and in an especial manner to his afflicted family. The victim of disease brought on by severe application, he was hurried prematurely to the tomb, with a mind however prepared for the awful change, and with hopes full of immortality. To him duty was ever a delight, and even his anxiety to excel had in it no alloy of selfishness, but arose simply from an earnest desire to fulfil the wishes of those to whom he was so unspeakably so justly dear.

Adolescentium charissime, florente cum ætate tum
egregio, modestes eheu parentibus erepte, amati
fili noster amor quondam nunc desiderium
vale

Sacred to the memory of Jane Sophia the beloved wife of Francis Turner of this city Esqr, she died on the 11th of May 1833 in the 71st year of her age.

Also to the memory of the above named Francis Turner Esqr who died May 5th 1838 aged 77.

To the memory of Thomas Turner Esqr late of this city an Attorney at Law. One of the proctors of the consistory and archdeacons courts, principal registrar of the Diocese of Exeter, and secretary to the Lord Bishop, an office which he had previously held under his Lordships four immediate predecessors. A steady perseverance united to a quick conception and sound judgment raised him to eminence in

his profession, to the pursuits of which he devoted himself with unwearied zeal, justness of principle, and liberality of practice. As a tribute to departed worth and as a mark of their affection and gratitude his widow and children raise this monumental record.

Died on the 28th of November in the year of Our Lord 1829 aged 83.

(The Bishops here referred to, to whom Mr. Turner had acted as secretary would have been Bishops Buller, Courtenay, Fisher, Pelham, and Carey, the last named being Bishop of Exeter from 1820 to 1830.)

Sacred to the memory of Harriet Louisa the beloved wife of John Eyde Esqr of this city surgeon, who departed this life the 2nd of June 1833 aged 39. Also of Harriotte Hodge her mother who died on the 8th of March 1836 in the 64th year of her age, deeply regretted by her eight surviving children.

In memory of Captain John Pitt of Lymptone who died Aug. 27 1729 age 35 years.

Sacred to the memory of Rebecca Carson whose remains lie interred near this place, who after a lingering and painful illness which she bore with truly Christian fortitude died at Exmouth the 19th of August 1804 aged 49 years.

Also to the memory of William Carson Esqr late of Charlestown South Carolina husband of the above named Rebecca Carson who died at Exmouth the 7th of Jan 1811 aged 73 years.

To the memory of Sarah Podges who died 15th of June 1839, and a tribute of affectionate regard to Ann Podges who died 18th Oct. 1840, daughter of the late Revd John Podges D.D. Rector of Bawtripp Somerset.

In the chancel of this church are deposited the remains of George Lockey Esqr formerly of Charlestown South Carolina and late of this city. He departed this life on the 17th Sept 1831 aged 39 years.

To perpetuate the justly honoured memory of a beloved husband a sincere and humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, this tablet is erected by his bereaved and mourning widow.

I am the resurrection and the life. S. John xi. 25, 26.

Captain Robert Waite of the Bombay Army, died 24 Jan. 1833 aged 44 years.

Near this place are interred the remains of James Toldervy of Leominster in the county of Hereford Gent, who departed this life the 19th day of November 1780 aged 48.

Near this place are buried the children of William and Elizabeth Chapple of the Close, viz:—

William (1st)	Born 9 Sept. 1748.	O.S.
	Died 11th Feb. 1755.	N.S.
John	Born 11 Oct. 1751.	O.S.
	Died 3rd Feb. 1755.	
Elizabeth	Born 21st Sept. 1753.	N.S.
	Died 7th May 1756.	
William (2nd)	Born 31st Jan. 1756.	
	Died 20 June.	

Talium est Regnum Dei.

Close beside them rests the above named Elizabeth their mother who died on the 3rd of October 1777 having nearly completed the 30th year of her marriage and the 60th of her age.

Morte Deo placuit firmum sic solvere nodum

Pro casta at remanet conjugii fidum amor.

Also William Chapple husband to the aforesaid Elizabeth and father of the above named children, who died Sept. 1st 1780 in the 63rd year of his age.

Floor slabs.

Here lyeth Nicholas Browne of this pish saddler who dyed November ye 10 1673. Also here lyeth ye body of Frances ye wife of ye said Nicholas Browne who died ye 10th Oct. 1685.

Here lieth ye body of Thomas Robinson vintner who departed this life the 25 of Aug. 1704.

Here lieth the body of Anne the daughter of Thomas Robinson of this parish vintner who died the 15th day of Sept 1696.

Here lieth Elizabeth the daughter of James Rhodes Fuller, born the 29th Jan. and died the 27 March 1709. Here also lyeth James born ye 17 of April 1710 and died ye 6 of November following. Also Elizabeth born ye 12th of Dec. 1711 and died the 30 April following.

This stone is very nearly obliterated.

Elizabeth Sandford vidua Georgii Sandford de civitate Exon filiæ natu maxima Richardi et Susannæ Rich de Topsham vixit anni lxxxix.

There are a few more floor slabs which I have not been able to copy as they are covered with very heavy matting.

Saint Mary Magdalene.

This church was erected as a chapel of ease for St. Mary Major in the heart of some of the poorest parts of the city, and consecrated on the 24th of September 1861,

by Bishop Phillpotts, who gave £1,000 towards the cost of the building, the rest of the funds being collected by the exertions of the Revd. C. C. Turner, Rector of the parish.

There is some difficulty in finding this church, so completely is it hidden away in turnings between West Street and Rack Street where it stands. It is built of red stone with freestone mouldings to the doors and windows, completed with corbelled heads. On the west gable is a turret surmounted by a cross, containing one bell.

Within the building is very simple, consisting of nave, chancel and north aisle. There are four bays down the nave, with circular pillars of freestone, having plain capitals. The windows in the nave are perpendicular in style, those in the aisle square headed. The roof is waggon-shaped, the beams supported on stone bracket.

The font is octagonal, of freestone, with shafts of polished serpentine, the central one of red and the four surrounding shafts of green serpentine. The sides of the basin are carved with quatrefoils, and on it is the verse, "Except a man be born of water and the spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of God."

A stone pulpit is in the south aisle, entered through a narrow archway in the chancel. The reredos is of stone with tabernacles completed with poppy heads, and divided by marble shafts. In the centre is the sacred monogram, the other niches having verses from the Holy Scriptures and the Commandments painted in them.

The archæologist of the future will discover in the memorial brass on the north chancel wall an interesting example of the customary religious instruction of the nineteenth century. The inscription is as follows:—

To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of

George Mills Died 22nd Nov. 1878.

Edwin H. Way died 6th Aug. 1887.

And Harriet R. Mudge Died 5 September 1887.

Teachers in the Sunday Schools in this parish for 11, 16, and 14 years respectively. Also of Henry Turner Died 13th Aug. 1887 for forty years a monitor in the Boys school.

Their works do follow them.

This tablet is erected by their Fellow teachers,
Scholars, and friends.

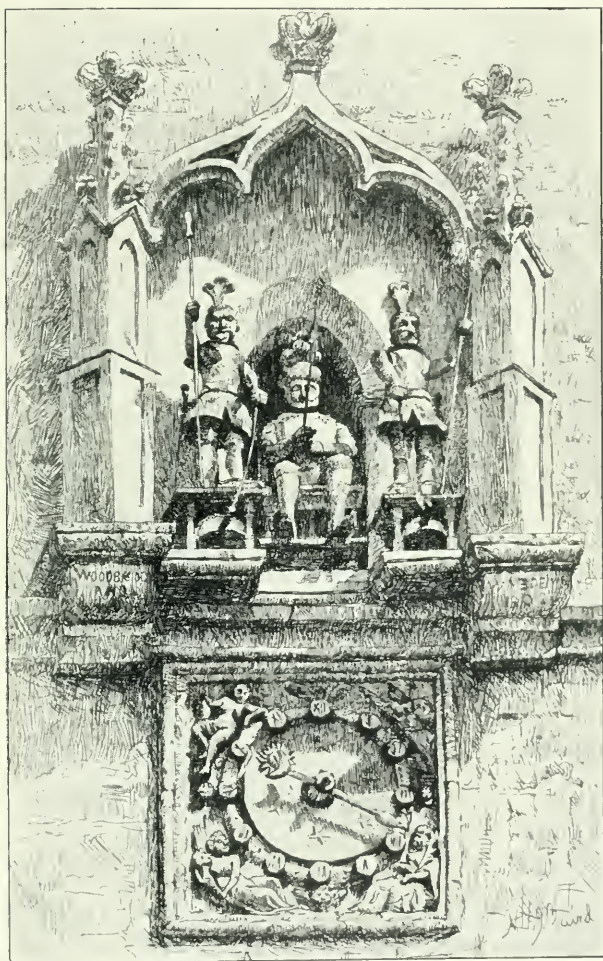
Saint Mary Steps.

The steps from which the church has taken its name are those of Step-cote hill on the east side of the building, which formed, according to Mr. Kerslake, part of the original Fore Street in the times when the Saxon church of St Mary was built here by the West gate of the city. The gate has gone, but a small door in the south wall of the church leads into a vaulted room which was formerly the house of the porter of the west gate, who had his residence here under the church to take tolls from those who entered the city from this side.

In quite recent years the room served as "kitchen parlour and all," for an old woman who was one of the parishioners.

The south wall of the church is embattled, and there is a south western embattled tower, upon which is the ancient clock, perhaps the principal attraction to those who make their way into this part of the city. The clock dates from the 16th century, and was most likely made soon after Henry VIIIth came to the throne. Under a canopied alcove above the dial are three figures, the centre one is supposed to represent the King, with two javelin men on either side; who also carry long hammers. With these they sound the quarters on bells at their feet, and at the hours the King solemnly nods his head in time to every stroke. At the corners of the clock face below are decorative figures of the four seasons. The popular name for this clock is Matthew the Miller and his two sons. The Miller, who must have lived at that delightful period "once upon a time," had a mill in Cricklepit Street, opposite the church. He was a person of such wonderful punctuality that such of his neighbours who possessed clocks set their timepieces by his comings and goings. Unfortunately Matthew was mortal, and there came a day when his cart no longer made its regular journey past his neighbours' doors. But when the parish acquired a church clock the miller was remembered, and those who looked at it said—

Matthew the Miller's alive,
 Matthew the Miller's dead
 But every hour on West Gate tower
 Matthew nods his head.



Clock : St. Mary Steps.

From an etching by N. H. J. Baird, by permission of Messrs. Eland.

The entrance to the church is through a south door, and up a short flight of steps in the tower. On the top of these stands the very beautiful ancient Norman font, quoted by Lysons as one of the four finest examples of Norman fonts in Devon. At the base is a band of plaited moulding, then comes a row of arcading, and above this a very deeply cut band of scroll work and foliage: it dates from the 12th century. The first Rector we hear of was Alan de Baucumbe instituted by Bishop Bronescombe on April 22nd 1273; thus the font affords evidence of a church here a century before we get any record of an incumbent.

The tower is divided by arches from the body of the church which consists of nave, south aisle and chancel; these are separated by two late perpendicular arches reconstructed in Thorverton stone at the restoration of the church in 1865-66.

The painstaking antiquaries of the middle of the 19th century, who have given us so many details of Exeter churches never paid any attention to St Mary Steps; the church possesses few documents relating to her early history, and what can be found out is mostly to be learnt from the stones of the building itself. The parish was always a poor one; when Mr. Thomas Downe was appointed Minister by the Commonwealth to the churches of St Edmund and St Mary Steps they are described as "being both in the most ignorant and prophane part of the city." In 1658 St Mary Steps was sold for £100; but for many years after the Restoration it was held with St. Edmunds, and only had occasional services held by the Vicar of that church.

In 1864 the Revd. J. B. Strother was Rector, and he began a thorough restoration of the church, in which work he was assisted by the Revd. W. G. Grey (father of the present Lord Stamford), who took immense interest in the work, and did much of the painting himself. The fabric of the building underwent complete restoration, the arched recess on the south side of the chancel was built for holding the organ, and the roofs both of the nave and chancel and of the aisle were restored.

In all probability this south aisle was originally built in the 15th century. In 1462 a parishioner, Felicia Selman,

bequeathed money and property to St Mary Steps for the observation of her "anniversary" or obit; and payment to the priest, with the injunction that whatever was over after these payments was to be given to the fabric of the church. It is possible that the opportunity was then taken of enlarging the church with a south aisle, the style of the arches being of about this date. The bosses on the roof are carved with arms and initials, and on one of them may be seen the City Sword and Cap of maintenance given by Henry VIIIth in 1497.

Many of these bosses are new, placed on the roof of the aisle by Mr. Strother and Mr. Grey, but no record remains to assure us which they may have found in the church, and which are restorations. At the east end of the aisle are the arms of Selman, *Ermine, a chevron embattled gules, charged with 3 eagles displayed argent*; and on a boss near it the letter F, commemorating the donation of Felicia Selman to the church. On the other side the boss bears the initials, J.S., those of the Revd. John Strother. Then we have bosses with the sacred monogram, and the Alpha and Omega; obviously new; and the other armorial bearings are:

Or on a pale azure, three crowns of the field—(KING.)

Barry of six argent and azure—(GREY.)

A castle within a border bezantee—(GIDLEY, wrongly colored.)

Azure three lozenges.

Initials, W. G., William Grey. R. K., Richard King, mayor in 1869; B. C. G., Bartholemew Charles Gidley, mayor 1870. These last initials were specially put up by Mr. Grey himself, in the year when the final restoration of the church was completed. The first plans for restoring the church had been produced by Mr. E. Ashworth, architect, in 1862, the work was not begun until two years later, and the church was re-opened for Divine service at Easter, 1866, when partially restored.

The ancient door of the rood loft may be traced behind the screen near the organ, and we have evidence in the wardens accounts of 1556 that there was originally a rood. Mr Strother very much wished to get a screen for the church, and was fortunate enough to have the opportunity of securing the screen from St. Mary Major



Font in St. Mary Steps.

when that church was pulled down in 1865. It was given to him, and at once placed in St Mary Steps.

The length did not however extend right across the church, and the bays that cross the south aisle were made new in an exact copy of the old work. The copy is wonderful, neither from the carving nor the colouring could one suspect that this piece was quite recent work. The screen has lost all its groinings and cresting, nothing remains but the bays, and the wood work which must have supported the rest of the carving. As has been noted, the style of the cresting remaining at St Mary Major's is very handsome work; no doubt the groining perished when the rood loft was taken down in the 16th century.

At the base of the screen is a series of panels painted with saints. They have been very much over-restored. The repainting was done by a Mr. Saunders, a parishioner, who also, I believe, made the new part of the screen. His work is much to be commended in that he, or his advisers, restored the panels with such figures of saints as are usually to be found on the old Devonian screens; too often new panels are painted with pictures which do not in the least correspond with the ancient work surrounding them.

Beginning from the north side, the figures represent:—

- (1) S. Anne and Our Lady.
- (2) S. Helena.
- (3) S. Blaise.
- (4) S. ——— (too much retouched to be recognizable).
- (5) S. Mary Magdalene.
- (6) S. Stephen.
- (7) S. Andrew.
- (8) S. John Baptist.

Panels on chancel doors lost.

- (9) Our Lady and Child.
- (10) S. Peter.
- (11) S. Bartholemew.
- (12) S. Jacobus Minor.
- (13) S. Paul.
- (14) S. Clement.
- (15) S. Lawrence.
- (16) S. Sidwell.

South Aisle.

- (1) S. Anthony.
- (2) S. Matthew.
- (3) S. Jude.
- (4) S. — (wearing an ermine tippet and carrying a crucifix, probably copied from a modern picture).

Doors.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) S. Gregory. (2) S. Jerome. (3) S. Augustine. (4) S. Ambrose. | } | The four Latin doctors. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) S. Jacobus Major. (2) S. Simon. (3) S. Matthias. (4) S. Philip. | | |

The painting of the Latin doctors on the doors is most correct; if their figures appear upon the screens it is almost always on the doors, symbolizing the necessity for studying the works of the doctors of the church before we can learn the mysteries of holiness.

To the restoration of the sixties we may attribute the stone pulpit of modern gothic carving; the old pulpit was surmounted by a sounding board and trumpeting angel, as we may guess by the payments for regilding the angel in the Wardens accounts of the 18th century. The altar is of carved wood, with the Madonna and child in the centre, and angels on either side. On the south side of the sanctuary is the ancient piscina. The east end of the aisle within the screen forms a little chapel where a figure of Our Lady stands below the window, but there is no room for an altar, owing to the irregular shape of the building. A new reredos has recently been erected of carved oak.

The church is seated with benches carved at the ends; they are all alike, the design being taken from an ancient bench end which Mr. Strother found at the restoration under the flooring of the church.

The four bells were cast by John Pennington, of Exeter, in 1656, and are inscribed:—

- (1) When I call follow me all. I. P., 1656.
- (2) Gloria soli Deo detur.

(3) Richard Meredith, John Ball Churchwardens. 1656

(4) John Pennington of Exon cast us four, 1656.

In the previous century there were perpetual payments for repairs to the four bells, and it may have been thought best to recast them entirely.

Of the earlier Rectors' names the first are :—

Alan de Baucumbe ins. 22 April, 1273.

Henry de Castro, 1308.

Master Baldwin de Schyllingforde April 22, 1393.

Sir Nicholas Crese, Nov. 12th, 1394, on whose death

David Loueryng was instituted, and exchanged with

John Wyndout (Rector of Black Torrington) 14 Jan., 1404-5 ;

he exchanged with Robert Mareschall Nov. 11, 1410, who in turn exchanged with Elias Stoke 31 March, 1412.

Hugh Colyn, priest, was "chaplain" in 1554.

Six interesting sheets of Wardens' accounts of the 16th century have been preserved. They date from the last year of King Edward VIth, and continue through the whole reign of Philip and Mary. In them the name of Master Hugh Colyn occurs as "chaplain." There are the usual accounts of purchases for replacing ornaments, books and vestments that had been removed during the last reign. The rood was restored in the fourth year of the reign (1557). Mention is also made of the dedication festival of the church, which was evidently observed on the Feast of the Assumption (August 15th); there were perpetual payments for repairs to the bells, with the usual outlay for tapers, and material for the repair of the church that are to be met with in all these ancient wardens' accounts.

A large volume of later accounts, dating from 1715 to 1856, has also been kept. At the end of this book it is stated that :—

"This book was bound in the year of Our Lord 1799, at the same time there was bound the Wardens account of 1671 down to 1714. This old book is deposited in the parish chest."

Neither the book nor the parish chest seem to exist any longer. The chest was provided about 1720, for the purpose of keeping together the books, the communion plate, and other things described as "lying about." It is to be hoped that the 17th century accounts may some day turn up again. On the whole the payments in the 18th century volume are of no great interest. A great deal of "oyle," seems to have been needed for the clock, which indeed was so frequently in want of repair that at last the

wardens decided to have it thoroughly put in order to save constant small outlays. "Greens" bought for every Christmas day shew that they were careful in decorating the church for the festival, which is the only one mentioned.

Then there are payments which seem very heavy for bread and wine, and for washing the linen for the "Communion," which apparently they had about seven times in the year. For many years the Minister was also paid for these Communion; this was during the period when the church had no Rector of its own, but was held with St. Edmund's. There are regular payments to the Revd. John Stabback, Rector of St. Edmund's, for officiating at St. Mary Steps. Yearly payments were made for ringing at the King's birthday, and as historical times go on there are purchases of forms of prayer and thanksgivings. In 1760, "Paid for form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the success in Hawkes Fleet 1/-" In 1775 some one was paid for making an alteration in the Prayer book in the prayer for the Royal family. Now and then "the angel over the pulpit" was regilded. The entry in 1797 of "Paid for thanksgiving for a good Harvest and for dog tax," seems a curious combination. There were two ringing days in 1800 after the capture of the Dutch fleet. In 1812 an organ was purchased by public subscription and put up in the church. Of Trafalgar I could find no reference; but in 1815 there is a significant note of "Ringing for the good news;" as if the news was so good that the writer scarcely knew how to express himself.

The registers only date from 1654.

There is only one mural tablet in the church, inscribed

Wm Fryer	Mary Fryer
Obiit 23 June	Obiit 10 July
1795	1820
aged 70	aged 88

This small but sincere tribute of filial affection is dedicated to the memory of William Fryer Esqr of Exeter whose extensive benevolence and active virtues are gratefully remembered by the many who benefitted by him.

And to the memory

of his relict Mary Fryer second daughter of Francis Parker Esqr of Blagdon House in the county of Devon by their surviving children Dame Elizabeth Collier Mary Fryer, and William Fryer.

Saint Matthew.

“Newtown,” a district that would be wholly strange to Exonians of a hundred years ago, is a parish formed from the parishes of St. Sidwell and St. James, in 1883. The church of St. Matthew, designed by Mr. (now the Revd.) R. Medley Fulford, was commenced in 1881, the chancel and eastern end being added in 1891, while the completion of the design with tower and spire, is yet a work for the future.

The building is red and white, with a decorative blending of brick and sandstones. The western exterior promises to have a very fine appearance when the tower comes to be completed, at present it has, of course, a blunt, unfinished look. Over the doorway is a beautiful niche awaiting the figure of the patron saint to fill it. The porch has central and side doors, and a wide ambulatory within surmounted by a gallery across the screen that cuts off the west end of the nave.

The interior consists of nave, north and south aisles, transepts, and chancel with chancel aisles. On each side of the nave are three bays, with circular columns raised on square bases, with bases and capitals being sculptured. There is a clerestory above the nave, the roof of which is very lofty; the roofs of the aisles are lean-to. Arches at each end of the aisles divide them from the transepts, which have transeptal arches supported by columns resting on carved brackets.

A tiled dado runs all round the walls. At the south west is a baptistery in which stands the font of freestone, the basin supported on six marble columns.

The pulpit is unusual in style, being terra-cotta and green marble. At the base it is inscribed, “In memory of John Hastings Touchett and Alice Mary his wife, 1891.”

The north chancel aisle forms an organ chamber, and on the south is a chapel with a second altar. This is entered by a priest's door on the south side.

The floor of the chancel is paved with mosaics; the altar of carved wood, having on it figures of the four Evangelists with the Agnus Dei in the centre.

Saint Olave.

An ancient arched doorway in the Fore Street has written upon it, "St. Olave's Church." But what a mass of discussion and controversy has arisen from those simple words!

From the dedications of this church and St. Edmund's Mr. Kerslake has deduced the theory of a Danish colony settling in Exeter, and building two churches on waste lands, one near the British settlement, and the other close to the river. St. Edmund's, dedicated in expiation of a crime, and St. Olave's—because S. Olaf was a Norwegian! Naturally one wants to ask a little more about this. Dr. Oliver conjectured that the church of St. Olave was founded during the reign of Canute, if so it must have been very much at the end of that reign; Canute came to the throne in 1016, Olaf, King of Norway, was killed in battle about the year 1028, or 1030; Canute died in 1039, when King Olaf's recognition as a saint was something very new, and scarcely likely to be as yet recognized by the Danes, his particular foes. He was killed while fighting against them, and in the political aspect of the matter Canute, it is said, had a considerable part in contriving his death.

Yet again it is evident that St Olave's church was built soon after the Norse King's martyrdom, for in 1053 Gytha, the mother of Harold endowed it with property at Sherford, near Kingsbridge. Older histories of Exeter declare that the church was founded by Gytha, a fact contradicted by later authorities.

But it does not seem so very impossible after all, and it is evident that she took such an interest in the church as induced her to give it property that had been Godwins, that prayers might be offered there for the souls of her husband and elder sons. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould writes:—"It is hard to see how any Danish lady should have felt any enthusiasm about Olaf, who was regarded as a saint and a martyr by the national Norwegian party, which was bitterly opposed to the Danish. I suspect that the church already existed, and was dedicated to S. Gwynllyw of Gwent, who



St. Olave's.

at Newport was also converted into Olave by the English speaking colonists." One is not surprised to hear that the Welsh Saint was called Olave for short! But then we see no reason why Gytha should have endowed his church, rather than any other in the city.

At present there is a modern figure of good King Olaf of Norway in the tower window, thus settling all disputes, as far as the opinions of the congregation of St. Olave's may be concerned, and we should be sorry to take from Exeter the dedication to the brave wild king, whom we most likely know better through Longfellow's Saga of King Olaf than in any other way.

The foundation of St. Nicholas Priory close by the church may have been commenced by Gytha; some special reason there must have been for William the Conqueror choosing this foundation, and this church especially, to bestow upon his new foundation of Battle Abbey which was scarcely begun when this Exeter ecclesiastical property was appropriated to it. One reason, no doubt, was that William gave nearly all Godwin's lands to the church, to prevent any heirs from being able to claim them.

Although dependant upon Battle Abbey, St. Nicholas Priory retained rights over its own endowments, and the churches of Sherford and St. Olave's remained in its gift until the Dissolution.

No part of the building can be traced back to Gytha's days; but the style of the architecture of St. Olave's is in some features a little earlier than that of most of the city churches. Its outward appearance is in keeping with the rest; the walls of red stone, the south eastern tower, embattled, with a chancel door on one side of it; and lower down the arched doorway of the principal entrance already referred to.

Like most of the old Exeter churches it has no proper chancel and the nave is very short, making the proportions of the building very bad indeed. One suspects that at some time the nave was longer: the exterior of the west wall suggests it. The oldest part of the present building is believed to date back to the reign of Edward III., and

it was evidently enlarged in the middle ages, in the usual fashion of enlarging Exeter churches, by doubling the aisle. Here we get a double north aisle, the first part of which is considerably longer than the other; the columns are octagon, with acute arches of a late Decorated type. In the first aisle there are four bays, two in the chancel; the second aisle has two bays only.

At the east end is the arch of the rood loft door, with a few of the steps remaining, proving that St. Olave's had its screen and rood. A gallery at the west end of the church has only recently been cleared away; where it rested some of the stone work of the arch is broken; this gallery was nothing new; in the 15th century a room was built there which served as a residence for the priest; it was first arranged for by John Burgoin, Rector in 1408, who agreed with his parishioners to have such a residence, the deed concerning it being still preserved. The room existed until the beginning of the 19th century, Jenkins mentioning that there was such a room in St. Olave's Church, "once the residence of the Romish Rector, and now of the sexton."

The font is modern, octagonal, the panels carved with the emblems of the Evangelists. It stands close to the small doorway that leads into the tower. Owing to the construction of the church, the tower with its plain arch opens upon the chancel, and the pulpit is inside it. Against the wall is a curious relic, a broken carving, apparently representing Our Lord before Herod; the principal figure is seated with bound hands, on either side are two figures in armour, and close by a king crowned. The lancet window is filled with the figure of St. Olaf, "the gift of the parishioners 1875."

A light oak screen crosses the chancel, surmounted by a cross and two angels, and inscribed:—

Erected to the Glory of God and in memory of Mrs Ellen Stephens Ingle wife of the Revd John Ingle for 24 years Rector of this parish: and of her sister, Mrs Elizabeth Agnes Vallance, Easter, A.D. 1902.

The chancel floor is paved with marble and tiles, the



Sculpture: The Scourging of Our Lord,
St. Olave's.

altar, reredos and choir stalls being of carved oak, and there are two old carved sanctuary chairs.

St. Olave's was one of the churches appointed to be sold by the Commonwealth, but we get no account of what happened to it at that time; one rather suspects that the church experienced a period of being closed and neglected until the revocation of the edict of Nantes brought Huguenot refugees to Exeter and this church was given up to their use, that they might have services in French conducted here by their own pastors.

At that time the church was described as the patron of the living being unknown, and the church held with St Mary Arches. No one wanted it for parochial use, and the Huguenots had it.

From 1685 to 1758 five Huguenot pastors successively served the church, and the French services were continued for nearly seventy years. At the end of this time such Huguenots as remained in the city had probably become a naturalized English speaking community. They make the fourth alien nation which has settled in British Caerwisc.* After the death of the last pastor, John Courtail, in 1759, the services were discontinued, and the church was closed. There were no services, unless, as Jenkins tells us, on the occasions when a regiment came to Exeter, and the military services were held here. In 1815 it was put into repair, and once more used for divine service of the church of England, as one of the parish churches of Exeter.

At the west end, concealed by matting and chairs is a slab commemorating one of the Huguenot pastors.

Here lieth the body of M. Nicholas Aubin who was minister of Gravan in Xaintonge in France, he preached 6 years last March in this St. Olave's Church. Deceased ye 3rd of April 1788 aged 59 years the 6th of January last.

There are only a few memorial tablets in the church, and of these only one has armorial bearings. This is a monument of John Acland, on the north side of the

* It is not generally known that "Paris Street" took its name from being one of the parts of the city where these French refugees resided.

church so much in the dark that it is nearly invisible. It is inscribed:—

Memorie sacrum
Vir integerrimi, civis optimi,
irenarchæ justissimi, christiani
piissimi, conjugis amantissimi,
parentis clarissimi,
Johannis Acland
obiit decimo die januarii
Anno Dom mdcclxvi
Underneath lieth Margery
The wife of Arthur Duck of
London merchant and daughter
of John Acland Junior Esqr
who died the 8th of August 1695.

Arms. *Checky argent and sable a fess gules (ACLAND) impaling, or, on a fess wavy sable, 3 lozenges of the field—DUCK.*

Besides this there are three other tablets.

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Angies of Heavitree Esqr, who departed this life the 15th of April 1806; and also Mary his wife who survived him only fifteen days.

Requiescant in pace.

S.M. Mr John Ley of this parish ob. 25 Dec. 1805 Aet suæ 65.

His only surviving son erects this tablet to the memory of an honoured parent.

Underneath lie interred the remains of Elizabeth Tarrant who died viii April mdcccliv, widow of the Revd Henry Tarrant Vicar of Kingsteignton, who died Dec. mdccxxii aged lx, and was buried in the yard near the east end of that church.

Of Judith Tarrant their daughter who died xx January mdccxxiii aged lxxiv.

Of the Revd Robert Tarrant their son who died xv Sept. mdccxcviii aged lxxviii years. He was xlii minister of St Petrocks and St Kerrians and xxiv prebendary of St Peters Exon.

Of Henry Tarrant their youngest son who died xiv January mdccc aged lxxv.

And of Judith Bowen sister of Elizabeth Tarrant who died xx Jan. mdccvi aged lxvi.

In this church the floor slabs have received, if possible, worse treatment than in most of the city churches. They are cut, defaced, or concealed by the seats, until very few of them are legible. Many have only part of the inscription visible, and in more than one case this results in a series of Christian names, the surname, which has been at

the top of the slab being entirely covered up. Here, as in the other churches, we get several names on the same slab unconnected with each other. This is the case in the oldest of them all, which has a ledger line around it inscribed :

Hic jacet Richarda Boige (?) nuper uxor Thomæ Boige (?) qui obiit anno dñi mccccxxxi.

In the centre of the stone another inscription with the date 1603 has been cut ; time here has worked its revenge, for the second inscription is quite illegible, but the deep black letter of "Richarda's" record, though difficult to make out, has resisted the treadings of more than three centuries.

Another Acland slab lies in front of the screen.

Here lye the bodyes of John Acland Esqr of this city Alderman. who died ye 12 day of Jan. 1640; and of Elizabeth his wife who died the 9th day of Feb. 1659. Likewise the bodyes of John sonn of John Acland Esqr aforesaid who died the 4th day of August 1614; also of Richard his grandchild by his daughter Gertrude wife of —— (here the seats cover the rest).

Near the door the arms of Battishill are boldly cut on a slab :—*A cross crosslet in saltire between four owls*, but the name is hidden up and the inscription only begins:—

"Of Mr —— this pish grocer who was a man of exemplary piety and unspotted name beloved of all. He died Sept. 5th Anno Dom 1716 ætatis suæ 61.

One of the bells is mediæval and inscribed, "Voce mea viva depello cuncta uociva," and is described by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe as "perfect, and a beautiful bell." The other was cast by John Pennington in 1626 with the motto "Soli Deo detvr gloria."

A list of the pre-reformation Rectors is given by Dr. Oliver:—

1276—Nicholas de Totton	1437—James Richards
1279—Adam de Leeche	1446—William Dyer
———Simon de Epston	———John Floure
1341—Thomas Songer	1459—Roger Alyn
1348—Richard Collyer	1452—Nicholas Mylton
1350—Richard de Coleton	1454—John Peet
———John Hammond	1467—John Phelypp
1391—William Aller	1501—Thomas Nycoll
1403—John Burgoyne	1501—John Jordayn
1415—Walter Cade	1508—Thomas Banaster
	1534—Thomas Wallys (or Walsh).

Saint Pancras.

When we find this little church, hidden away behind more conspicuous buildings, we have got into the very heart of British Exeter, and are perhaps standing on some of the oldest foundations of the city. Here Norman Exeter and Saxon Exeter must give place, for only a few yards away was found the pavement of the Roman prætorium; here we stand on ground which was British Exeter when the Roman came. And if a prætorium built by Roman hands, why not a church of Christian Romans, dedicated to the boy saint who was venerated from very early days of the church, as it has been assumed in the case of other nations that every race of settlers in Exeter built for themselves churches with dedications to those saints they venerated the most?

Such an explanation may serve to harmonize the one difficulty offered by Mr. Kerlake's definitions of the British quarter; he has grouped together so many British dedications, with, amidst them, one dedication obviously not British—and such an idea as this may account for it.

St. Pancras was martyred with his mother under Diocletian. The story goes that when she was summoned to appear before the Emperor as a Christian, the boy came with her; he was about fourteen. When accused of her faith the mother confessed Christ without fear. Diocletian then turned to the boy, jesting by observing that so fine and tall a lad would of course have nothing to do with this foolish superstition, but would worship the Emperor's gods and win rank and favour in his service. Upon which St. Pancras promptly replied that he was not going to have any other God but the Christ his mother worshipped, and that for none of the Emperor's favours would he desert his mother or deny her faith. The bold answer so much enraged Diocletian that he killed the boy on the spot.

In this ancient parish we meet with traditions of another saint. The monastery where Abbot Wolphard educated St. Boniface is said to have stood close by St. Pancras' Church; nothing more is known of such a convent except this tradition and the Abbot's name.



The Font, St. Pancras'.

At the beginning of the 19th century the church had been allowed to fall almost into ruin. Jenkins describes it as being only used as a cemetery for a few families, and likely soon to be desecrated. A sketch of it is extant with a bit of tarpaulin roughly covering a great hole in the roof. In 1831 an effort was made to save the church, and a certain amount of restoration was carried out, if not very judiciously, at any rate with the effect of keeping the walls together, reseating it, and making fit for Divine service. In 1888 a thorough restoration was undertaken under the direction of Mr. Pearson, and in that year a full account of the church was written by Mr Alfred Wallis, and published in *Notes and Gleanings* (Vol 1, p. 103).

The church is extremely small, with red walls of such ancient stone work that part of them seem as if they might be coeval with the British church. The entrance is by a south door, of which the hinges were evidently originally on the opposite side from their present position; as there is a stoup remaining behind the door.

The building consists of a nave and chancel; whether it ever extended farther westward is not recorded. The blocked arch at this end may represent where windows were opened, as shewn in a map of Exeter of 1570.

One of the most interesting features is the font, circular, massive, simply decorated with a band of pellet moulding along the top. Unfortunately the restorers of 1831 scraped it until all traces of antiquity were well nigh scraped away, but one regards it with veneration as perhaps the oldest font in the city. Some ancient heads of Norman work have been rebuilt into the south wall, they may originally have formed parts of corbels. Another stoup (it scarcely seems likely to have been a piscina), is on the south wall of the nave near the chancel arch. On the north side are the stairs and door that led to the rood loft, apparently a later alteration dating from the 14th century. Close to this is now placed the fine pulpit of Tudor carving which was until recently in the church of All Hallows, Goldsmith Street. When this latter was pulled down the pulpit, and the memorial tablets to Loveday Bellett and Bridgett Hele, were placed in St. Pancras Church.

The chancel arch suffered from the injudicious restorations of 1831, but the chancel is the most interesting part of the church. It is lighted by pointed windows with semi-circular heads and deep splays, the western opening on the north side being a single lancet of a very early character. In the sanctuary is a piscina, dating from the 13th century, the basin scolloped into a shallow quatrefoil, and enclosed in a niche with an acutely pointed trefoil arch. Above this, a very tiny recess in the wall may have been an aumbry, though it is so small it is difficult to guess what could have been kept there. The east window is of three lancet lights, now filled with modern glass representing Our Lord on the Cross, St. Pancras and St. Boniface; this was the gift of Bishop Tozer, first Bishop of Zanzibar.

On the west wall are the royal arms of Charles II. with the date 1680. The turret outside at the west gable contains one ancient bell, inscribed :

Quævis sum parva, tamen audior ampla p arva. R.N.

The small initials R.N. are those of the bell founder, Robert Norton, of Exeter, who is known to have flourished in the reign of Henry VI., and to whose work may be attributed some of the most beautiful bells in the county.

It is interesting to learn that in 1727 this parish, which had no tithes, still retained the ancient usage of "dominicals," a collection of 4s. 4d. yearly from each house. In 1732 the church was disused and the benefice held with St. Martin's. At present it is united with the parish of St. Paul's and is again used for Divine service.

There are no mural tablets actually belonging to this church; those now on the walls have been brought from the demolished All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, and placed here; they have been described in my notes on that church. In addition to these a tablet records :

Five mural tablets and two gravestones to the memory of Lov-day Bellett, Bridget Hele, Thomas Cornish, Thomas Brown, Matthew Vicars, Peter Vilvaine, Anne Salter were removed from the church of All Hallows Goldsmith Street on its demolition 1906 A.D. and placed in this church of St Pancras. The remains were interred in Polsloe Cemetery.



St. Pancras'.

The floor slabs belonging to this church are inscribed as follows:—

Here lieth the body of Benjamin Beard of this city mercer who departed this life the 17 day of december Anno Dom 1669.

Here lieth Elizabeth ye wife of Peter Battishill and relict of Benjamin Beard buried ye 31 January 1690.

In memory of the Revd. Robert Dodge son of the late Robert Dodge Rector of Ashcombe died April the 1st 1797 aged 39 years.

Also of Thomas Dodge Esqr Alderman of this city died April the 15 1799 aged 82 years.

Here lieth ye body of Anne wife of Edward Foxwill of this parish who departed this life the 31st day of August 1642 Also of Margaret his second wife who died March 17 1687: with the body of the above said Edward Foxwill who died 29 January 1692 aged 87.

(Arms. *Per pale, a bend*).

Here lieth the body of Sarah the daughter of Richard Hart of this parish who died 20 of July 1767 aged 4 years. Also of Richard his son who died 6 of May 1759 aged 4 years. Also of Mr Richard Hart father of the above mentioned children who departed this life 26 of May 1799 aged 70 years. Also of Anne youngest daughter of the above named Mr Richard Hart who died 8 of March 1800 aged 36 years. Also Sarah wife of the aforesaid Mr Rd Hart died 6 of May 1801 aged 79 years. Also Richard son of Richard and Sarah Hart died April 29 1819 aged 58.

Here lieth Elizabeth wife of John Burrel grocer of this city, who departed this life ye 29 of November 1676. Here also lieth John his son who died Jan 22 1674. And Elizabeth and Rachel who departed 29 of August 1679 also George his sonn who died 23 of Feb. 1680. Also Elizabeth his second wife who died ye 5th October 1681. Also John his son who died Aug. ye 14 1686.

(Arms. *Barry of 6. On a chief 3 leopards' faces. Impaling, a chevron charged with 3 crescents between 3 cootes*).

Underneath this stone were deposited the Bodies of Richard Shuckburgh who dyed 22nd June 1694, Richard his son who died 1st Feb. 1687 Snell his son, Sarah and Margaret his daughters who died in Feb. 1694 and his daughter Elizabeth who dyed 11th April 1695.

(The name Shuckburgh is common in Warwickshire; in the St. Pancras register it is written Shugburgh; a John Shuckburgh is recorded as Rector of Eggesford in 1643).

On a ledger slab with border.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas the son of Robert Somer Apothecarie who dyed the 20th of December 1647 and also Julian wife unto Mr Robert Somer who departed this life 3rd day September 1655 and Martyn Somer his son who died 3rd April 1655.

Saint Paul.

It has been said that St. Sidwell had two sisters and a brother, and that the brother became St. Paul, or Pol, Bishop of Leon in Brittany, to whom our British church of St. Paul, in Exeter is dedicated. Mediæval dedications to St. Paul the Apostle are extremely rare. In old dedications churches are named after SS. Peter and Paul together. The early church saw a parallel between them uniting the founders of the church. The one the Apostle of the Jews, the holder of the keys of Christ, the other the Apostle of the Gentiles, who opened the gates of the church to all the known world. Both were regarded as Bishops of Rome, both suffered martyrdom at Rome, and in the early church the name of one was never honoured without the other.*

But when we get dedications to St. Paul only, and especially here in the west country, we may feel sure the saint chosen was St. Paul, Bishop of Leon, who died in Brittany about the year 572.

We never seem to hear anything about the mediæval church of St. Paul in Exeter. Bishop Stapeldon inducted a certain "Sir Richard called Prdye," as Rector in 1310; this is the first name of an incumbent occurring in the Bishops' registers. The church registers date from 1562, but the whole church was rebuilt in the latter part of the 17th century in what was called an "Italian style," the tower being of the same date, from 1680 to 1693.

During the Commonwealth the church was granted to the elders of the city as a grammar school, the deed of the grant being still preserved in the parish.

The church is entered by a flight of steps from the west door. Inside it is simply a rectangular building with a west gallery; and a massive black marble font stands at the west end. The roof has lately been repanelled. In the west window is a figure of S. Paul the Apostle, with his emblem, the sword.

A tablet on the south wall records that the church was reseated in 1877 by the Revd. Robert Henry Fortescue at

* See *Studies in Church Dedications*, F. Arnott Forster.

his sole expense. In the sanctuary is a old carved oak chair presented to the church by the Rt. Revd. John Armstrong, first Bishop of Grahamstown and Rector of St. Paul's, Exeter, 1842-1845.

There are a great many floor slabs and mural tablets, the most important being the memorial to Sir Edward Seaward, Mayor of Exeter, and first Founder of the Workhouse. He died in 1703, and his monument is a massive erection in the fashion of the day, with angels, broken columns, and decorations familiar to that date. It shews the arms of Seaward impaling Brooking, Lady Seaward having been a daughter of Nicholas Brooking. Below the monument on the floor a slab records the names of the knight and his children; it is partly covered by the seats.

Here lyeth the body of Edward Seaward Knight, and sometime mayor of this city, who departed this life on the — day of March 1703 in the 70th year of his age.

And

the bodys of Nicholas, (Ed)ward John and Hanna children of ———said Edward Seaward.

Arms. *Sable a cross flory argent—SEAWARD: impaling, argent a fess wavy between 6 crosses crosslets gules—BROOKING.*

Inscription on the monument :—

Ob honorem viri nobilissimi Edwardi Seaward equitis, qui patre Johanne Seaward Damnonio e curia Clistensi, Divi Georgii generosa ibidem natus v calend novemb. anno mdcxxxiv post Christum mdcciii kal Mart diem obiit supremum. Uxorem Hannam Nicholai Broking hujus loci civis, gentem habentis filiam duxit, ex qua nati sunt Nicholaus, Edwardus, Johannes et Hanna, quibus omnibus patrem Deus superstitem esse voluit. Summo magistratui in civitate nostra præfuerat ab eadem delectus in regni senatum nostrorum militum Tribunis, et primus πρωχαιω summa liberalitatæ ab se donato præfectus quos omnes honoris gradus rite et Pervigili administratione, laude cumulatus tenuit et implevit. Excellebat abstinentia erat moribus, vitæque sanctissimus et tanta munificentia ac pietate ut tanquam si id sibi negotii crederet solum dari, bonitatem et humilitatem, ejus erga se quam plurimos sentire indigentes egregie. Sed quantum potuit occulte sine teste, sine ullo conscio studuerit. Hinc multos illos quos in hac urba habitavit annos, magna autoritas apud cives, nobili nomen, laus omnium bonorum maxima.

On the south side of the aisle are some floor slabs with the old Exeter name of Gandy, the oldest recording the memory of "John Gandy Alderman of this city died 1696." The registers of the parish record the death of

William Gandy the well known portrait painter on the 14th of July, 1729; but I failed to find his name on any memorial in the church. His work remains in several portraits painted by him in Exeter, but no doubt the best work he did was in his encouragement and assistance afforded to Sir Joshua Reynolds, when the latter was a boy at Plympton. Sir Joshua always acknowledged the help he received from William Gandy's work; Gandy himself being a man too lazy and careless to develop the talent he undoubtedly possessed to its full powers.

The tower contains one bell inscribed:—

"Templvm Divi Pavli restavatvm Anno Dmni mdccxciii (here are coins of the date 1693 let in) Tristramo Bowage gent gardiano John Stadler. I.W. Exon."

The date refers to the restoration of the church in the reign of William III.

Besides the monument to Sir Edward Seaward there are the following tablets and floor slabs:—

Richard Langdon Batchellor of music died the 8th of September 1803 aged 71.

(Arms. *Argent, a chevron between 3 bears' heads erased sable*).

Here lie the remains of Francis Williams late curate of this parish, who died the 8th of January 1805 aged 28. As a clergyman he was an example of unaffected piety, and in every part of his conduct an ornament to his profession. His many virtues were justly appreciated by all who knew him a rigid integrity tempered with benevolence and gentleness of manners governed all his actions and his exemplary life evinced that the constant wish of his heart was to promote the dignity of the Christian Religion, copying the simplicity of its Blessed Founder. Oh wish not to recall the soul whose purity hallowed the lifeless resident whose loss we all deplore.

This tablet is erected by his affectionate nephew Brigadier James Edwin Williams of the Madras Army in memory of Edwin Williams Esq of this city surgeon who died on the 11th of November 1859 aged 72, deeply lamented by his many friends for his strict integrity, high regard to honour, and his unobtrusive worth.

In a vault beneath lie the remains of Robert Rogers Sanders Esqr of this city who died 3rd of Feb 1842 aged 87. Also of Laura his wife who died 9th of June 1847 aged 65, also of their children Martha Coffin who died 30th Dec 1828 aged 20: Charlotte who died 13th March 1839 aged 23: Emma Dorcas who died 26th September 1842 aged 20.

In memory of Ann relict of John Gilbert Esqr of Compton in the parish of Marldon in this county and daughter of Richard Courtenay Esqr who died March 19th 1775 aged 83.

Also of Mary relict of Pomery Gilbert Esqr (son of the aforesaid John and Anne) and daughter of Admiral Williams who died Oct 9th 1786 aged 67.

Also of Elizabeth relict of James Semple Esqr and daughter of Pomery Gilbert Esqr of Compton who died June 24th 1829 aged 82.

This monument is surmounted with arms.

On the south side of the altar is a marble tablet with the figures of an angel bearing a girlish figure upwards. On the top it is inscribed:

“The call of Heaven with humble resignation we obey.”

And below is the following epitaph:—

In a vault underneath are deposited the remains of Eliza Mary Mortimer who exchanged time for eternity on the vith of June mdcccxxvii in the xvii year of her age.

As a Christian she was humble and devout, as a child dutiful and affectionate, as a relative and friend kind and sincere, whilst her purity of mind and benevolence of heart obtained universal regard and esteem.

This early promise of future excellence the Almighty in his unscrutable wisdom saw fit to blight ere the blossom could be matured, and tho' for a long period heavily afflicted by the hand of Providence she endured her acute suffering with the meekest resignation and bent submissively to the Divine decree, supported and animated by the firmest hope of reposing in the bosom of her Saviour and her God.

As a tribute of ardent affection this monument is erected by Samuel and Eliza Mortimer to the memory of their only child.

Samuel Mortimer died 5th Nov. 1851 aged 84.

Eliza M. his wife died 7th March 1862 aged 80.

Their tomb is in the parish of St. David.

Sacred to the memory of John Codrington Esqr of this city who died January x mdccci aged lxx. Of Mary his wife who died December xvii mdccxev aged lx.

And of Samuel and Sarah their son and daughter who died in the bloom of their youth while hope illumined every scene and embellished future prospects with delusive expectations of prosperity and happiness.

Maria wife of Bartholomew Parr of this city M.D. the only remaining child and sister had with deep regret directed this monument to be raised as a testimony of her affection and grief, but before its completion was herself consigned to the same tomb at the early age of xxxiii years. An. mdccciii.

Brass Cross.

In memory of Thomas Edward Drake ; Maria Cranch Drake, and their daughter Maria Drake, for many years parishioners of St. Pauls. 1898. In hope of Eternal life.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Edward Bartlett who departed this life the 11th of Feb. 1857 deeply regretted.

Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. Psalm 37. v. 37.

In memory of Jurgen Hachmeester gent, who departed this life ye 2nd of July 1762 aged 34 years.

He was a sincere Christian lived justly esteemed and died greatly lamented by his friends.

(This inscription is very difficult to see).

Sacred to the memory of William Hicks junior of this parish who died the viiith day of January mdcccxxii aged xl. Also of William Hicks Esqr father of the above named William Hicks who died the xxx day of April in the same year aged lxxvi. And of Frances his wife mother of the above named William Hicks Junr who died the xxvith day of April mdcccxxi aged lxxviii.

Sacred to the memory of Mary the wife of John Hart Esqr of this parish who departed this life April 20th 1818 in the 50th year of her age. Leaving two children to lament the loss of the tenderest maternal care, and an afflicted husband to cherish the remembrance of a most affectionate union cemented by every aimiable quality which could adorn and endear a wife.

Could marble while it tells assuage my grief
 Did sculpture's skill give sorrow sure relief
 Well might I court the chisel's friendly aid
 But neither can it tell—Lamented shade
 What I have lost in thee nor what I find
 In thy remembered worth to soothe my mind
 And bid me not ungratefully repine
 But thank thy Giver that thou once were't mine
 Then rather let its solemn warning say
 Reader the night approaches use thy day.

Also to the memory of Robert Hodage son of the above named John and Mary Hart, who died April 7th 1813 aged 6 years.

(Arms. *On a chief 3 hearts, impaling a fess between 3 crescents.*)

Sacred to the memory of Henry Tomkins of this parish gentleman third son of the late Revd. Chichester Tomkins of St. Winnow in the county of Cornwall, who died Sep. 6th 1811. And of Anne Eleanor daughter of the late Revd C. Tomkins also of this parish, who died Jan. 17th 1826.

Likewise to the memory of Colonel John Tomkyns second son of the above Revd C. Tomkins who died Jan. 20 1830. He was at the storming of Seringapatam, was highly respected as a brave officer, and universally esteemed and respected by his family and friends.

(Arms. *A chevron between 3 pheasants. Crest: A lion rampant holding a spear.*)

In the vault beneath are interred the remains of William Tomkyns M.B. Cantab. (grandson of the above named Colonel John Tomkyns) who died on the 22nd December 1846 aged 34 years.

Floor slabs.

Here lieth the body of Mr John Pennington who deceased the 6 of March 1668. Also ye body of Philippa Pennington ye wife of ye said Mr John Pennington who deceased the 15th of November 1672. And also the body of Alice Pennington their daughter who deceased May the 30th 1672.

Here lieth the body of Philip Eastway gent. son of ye Reverend Mr. Richard Eastway Rector of Sutcombe in Devon who died the 18th day of Nov. Anno Dom. 1712 in ye 20th year of his age. Here likewise lieth the body of Jane Eastway sister of the above named Philip Eastway who died the 29th day of Aug. 1713 in ye 24th year of her age.

Underneath are deposited the remains of Margaret Patch late of this city who died Feb. 18 1815 aged 78 years.

Also Sophia Chapman daughter of the late Capt. Chapman post Captain to the Royal Navy who died March 10th 1825 aged 52 years. Also Hannah Sophia Chapman widow of the above Capt Chapman who died Dec. 20th 1825 aged 79 years.

Here lie the bodys of Agnes Mary Dorcas and Mary four daughters of Abraham Trowte of this parish mercht. Dorcas was buried 6 Oct 1668. Mary was buried ye 6 Feb. 1668 Mary was buried very younge 1670 Agnes was buried 25 Nov. 1675.

Also in remembrance of Hannah and Elizabeth Whitebourne daughters in law of the aforesaid Abraham Trowte who were buried in or neere this place. Hannah was buried 29 Oct 1673; Elizabeth was buried 10 April 1673. Here also lieth ye body of Abraham Trowte merchant husband and father to the said wife and children who died ye 30 May 1708 aged 69 years.

(On a ledger stone):

Hannah the wife of Abraham Trowte died 16 Jan. 1704.

(In smaller letters at the top of the stone):—

Here lieth Paul son of Mr. John Philips of this pish apothecary died 20 March 1714 aged 24 years.

Here lieth the body of . . . Gandy Alderman sometime maior of this city, who . . . this life the 4th day of . . . 1696 aged 62 years.

(Arms. *Three saltires*, GANDY, impaling a charge that is now obscure).

St. Petrock's.

There is a friendly rivalry among the churches of Exeter as to which of them can be considered the oldest, and many authorities have considered that St. Petrock's can shew the best claims of them all, in spite of the structural alterations that have stripped it of all architectural merit. There

seems little doubt that it was one of the twenty-nine churches to which William the Conqueror ordered the Provost of Exeter to pay a yearly penny out of the city taxes, and the church is mentioned in a mandate of Bishop Marshall's dated 1191, a date earlier than any deed belonging to the parish churches of the city.

S. Petrock, Prior of Bodmin, was a British saint, son of a Cornish Prince, descendant of a Welsh family. In the stories that are told of his travels, we hear that he went to Rome, and it is even said as far as Jerusalem. His missionary journeys in Devon and Cornwall will be of more importance to us, for as he went from place to place teaching the people and preaching Christianity, he is thought to have founded Buckfast Abbey, and it is not very unlikely that he came to Exeter. He must have passed the important city of Caerwisc in his journeys to and fro, and we may please ourselves with thinking that some memory of his visits here, some happy recollection of his teachings may have led to the dedication of one of the most important churches in Exeter to his name. He died in A.D. 500, and his feast is kept on the 4th of June. Until the dissolution of the monasteries his relics remained in Bodmin Priory, and the ivory casket in which they were kept is preserved in Bodmin Guildhall to the present day.

That St. Petrock's Church was one of the most important in the city we can have little doubt. It stands in the very centre of Exeter, close by the Carfax where the four streets meet. It was there long before Athelstan founded the monastery which Leofric afterwards made into the Cathedral, long before the Castle was built. Saxon settlements, incursions of the Danes, the coming of the Normans, St. Petrock's Church has witnessed them all.

Owing to the widening of the High Street the shabby little houses that huddled against the church were cleared away, opening the north side of it to view, and letting it appear much as it may have done in the middle ages, when it prided itself on being lighted from both sides, an advantage not always possible in the crowded streets of a mediæval town. Once more the arches of northern windows, long blocked up, have become visible, for in the course of centuries the church, so far from being lighted



Tower of St. Petrock's.

on both sides, became so dark as to oblige the building of clerestory windows and the introduction of a skylight.

The tower is now clear to the view, the base like the church walls of red stone, a good deal intermixed with rubble; on the top is an octagonal lantern surrounded by an embattled parapet. On the wall of the tower a tablet has been lately placed, inscribed:—

“Obscured for two centuries, this church and tower were again brought into view by the widening of the High Street in the year of Grace 1905,”

W. DAVID, M.A., Rector.
W. GRACEY }
C. HAM } Churchwardens.

Below are the arms of the see of Exeter and those of England. The north door has also been improved with a panelled arch of red stone completed with a poppy head finial; the stone work of the wall pointed, the blocked arches of the north windows faced with red stone. Above is a string course running below the clerestory windows, and the wall is completed with battlements.

Within, the church is curiously crooked, in fact the shape would be incomprehensible but for the plan of the church, with its history placed inside the building; these are taken from the late Mr. R. Dymond's interesting volume, “The History of the Parish of St. Petrock's, Exeter.”

Originally the church consisted of tower, nave and chancel, and stood almost due east and west. In 1413 it was enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, and just a century later again enlarged by adding another aisle beyond this, making a double aisle on the south side. This second aisle was called the Jesus aisle, an altar dedicated to the Blessed Saviour being placed there. So much of the old church had been rebuilt that a fresh consecration was considered necessary, and the service was performed by Thomas Chard, last Abbot of Ford, who was at that time acting as suffragan for Bishop Oldham.

A further enlargement was made in 1587, and this building sufficed until the 19th century, when in 1828 it was enlarged, reseated and restored. To this restoration belongs the arcading in freestone in the old chancel, and the altar piece that was provided by “Mr. Davey, statuary” at the same time. This old chancel was turned into a Baptistry

in 1881, when the new chancel was erected on the southwestern side of the church. The columns that uphold the tower arches are older in style than those of the aisles, these last are late Perpendicular, with clustered shafts and capitals decorated with angels holding shields, the favourite device of Henry VII. Above the nave on the north side is the clerestory, which was built in 1872, with three windows, in the centre one a figure of St. Petrock copied from the seal of Bodmin Priory, and on either side St. Simon and St. Jude.

The new chancel was designed by Messrs. Hayward and Son, and was dedicated by Bishop Temple on November 22nd, 1881. It has a chancel arch of freestone supported by marble columns, and a low stone screen with a marble top. The sanctuary walls are decorated with encaustic tiles, showing the emblems of the Evangelists, and the Agnus Dei behind the altar. On the east wall of this chancel the plan and history of the church already mentioned are engraved upon a brass—a treasure for the archæologist of centuries hence! Encaustic tiles commemorating past members of the congregation are placed round the body of the church above a skirting of wood.

“The whole internal area of St. Petrock’s Church is occupied with human remains,” writes Mr. Dymond, who in his book has recorded all the inscriptions of the memorial tablets and the stones on the floor. In this latter case many of the stones are cut with the names of several families, there having been more interments in the church than room for monuments to record the dead. The oldest stone in the church begins with the name of William Hurst, five times Mayor of Exeter, who died in 1568; with him was buried Nicholas Martyn in 1598; then follow names of the Pinsent family in 1695, 1700; and finally the stone was used for Charles Alden in 1714. And the stone not only has the names but the arms of all these families; the estoille of Hurst, the two bars of the Martyns, “*a roundle between three crescents within a border engrailed,*” which are the arms of Alden; with, *a chevron between three estoilles,* for the Pinsent family.

The principal mural monuments are in the old chancel. The finest of these commemorates William Hooper and



Sculpture of Last Judgment.
St. Petreck's.

Maria his wife, having their busts, apparently likenesses, in niches, and long Latin epitaphs (given by Mr. Dymond), in which we find that she died 25th September, 1658, and he on the 17th January, 1682-3. They seem to have borne no arms, unlike other descendants of theirs of a century later.

An important monument in this place commemorates John and Faith Mayne, 1679, 1680; the shields display their punning arms of *three hands (mains) coupéd at the wrist*.

When St. Kerrian's Church was pulled down the only mural monument it contained was brought to St. Petrock's. It commemorates Jonathan and Elizabeth Ivie; she died in 1698, and he in 1717. A fine piece of marble sculpture which was appended to this monument, is in the church. It represents the Last Judgment, and is a beautiful group differing entirely in style from the carvings on the monument. The skulls below the carving are quite in the fashion of the other work, but this elegant and graceful sculpture has an air of the Italian renaissance about it. Jenkins describes the monument as he saw it *in situ* at St. Kerrian's:—"A mural monument in a dilapidated state, on the base of which is an excellent carving in bas-relief representing the resurrection at the Day of Judgment. The inscription informs us that it was erected to the memory of Jonathan Ivie." Mr. Dymond says that it is marked "John W(eston) fecit," but I have failed to find the name.*

A glass case in the Baptistery holds the old chained books belonging to the church which were purchased in the 16th century. A Paraphrase of Erasmus which cost the Wardens 5s. in 1548; "le Bybel," bought at the cost of 8s. 4d. in 1539; and Bishop Jewell's Works which were added to this library in the 17th century. Evidently then, as now, the church was always open, as the books were chained to desks that those who liked might walk in and read them there.

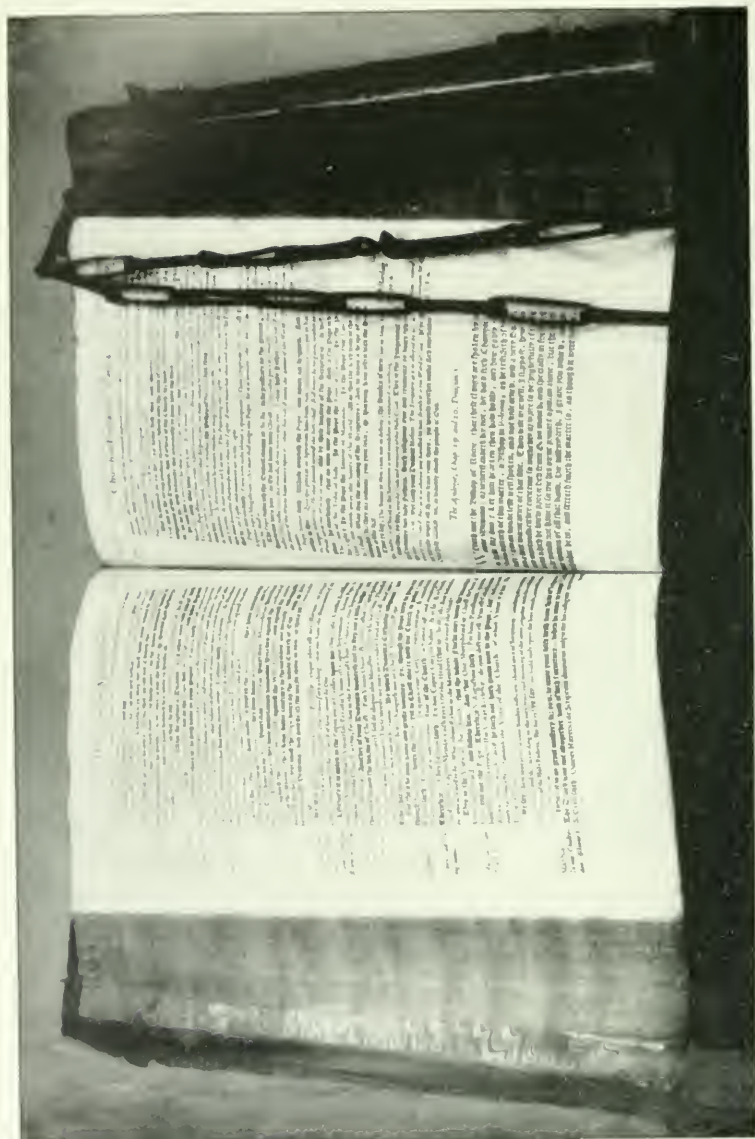
John Johns, the Exeter goldsmith, was warden of St. Petrock's in 1570, and in 1571 we learn from the wardens'

* Reliefs, exactly similar in style, occur at Ashprington, near Totnes, on a monument of John Kellond, 1712, and at Whitchurch, Tavistock, on the monument of John Francis Pengelly, 1772. In this latter case the carving is signed "John Weston fecit Exon."

accounts that he was paid £1 15s. 5d. for changing the chalice into a communion cup.* This is a cup with a cover, the latter intended for a paten, and bears the Exeter hall mark, with the familiar "Ions" and "St. Petrox, Exon, 1572." A second cup with a cover bears the date 1640, and the name Radcliffe, another Exeter goldsmith. There is a large paten inscribed, "a gift to the parish of St. Petrock's, Exon, 1691," and two large flagons engraved with blank shields, helmets and mantling, and inscribed, "a gift to the parish of St. Petrock's, Exon, 1692." These have the same hall mark as the paten, and appear to be the gift of the same donor, whose arms have never been engraved in the shield. Perhaps most interesting of all the collection is the "mazer" alms bowl, mounted in silver, with a medallion in the centre inscribed "St. Petrox, Exon." These mazer bowls when belonging to the churches have been thought to be the drinking bowls used by the wardens at their annual meetings, many of the old wardens' accounts commencing with an entry of "Paid for drinking at ye last cownte." The list of the plate concludes with a cockspur spoon of Britannia silver dated 1719.

In an inventory of church goods in 1691 is recorded, "item one paul embroidered with blew and yellow frence." This still remains in possession of the church. It has been made out of two vestments, a cope of blue velvet, gold brocaded, and an embroidered chasuble. In the centre of the cross of the chasuble are embroidered lily pots—this suggests a vestment that was used at an altar of Our Lady—the rest of the border now on one side of the cover is embroidered with figures of saints. Mr. Shorto (*Some Notes on the Church of St. Petrock*) identifies these as St. Paul, St. Edward the Confessor, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. John the Baptist, with an imperfect figure of a priest and acolyte. This "paul" has been recently cleaned, repaired and photographed under the supervision of the authorities of South

* This changing the chalice into a cup is often referred to at this date. The alteration was more in shape and design than in size. The chalices were shallow, with hexagonal bases, and ornamented with crosses, crucifixes, or sacred emblems. The cups were deeper, the base circular, the ornamentation conventional in design—nothing "superstitious," as all sacred emblems were then called.



Chained Book: "Bishop Jewel's Apologie,"
in St. Petrock's Church.

Kensington Museum, who expressed a high opinion of the merit and interest of the work.

The six bells are said to be the lightest peal of their number in the kingdom. They are inscribed:—

- (1) John Coombes, Clerk, A. Rudhall, founder, 1742.
- (2) John Dell, Roger Prous, Wardens; Richard Strang, Clerk, 1693; I. S. John Daley, Gent.
- (3) Johannes est nomen ejus (with the arms of Henry V., who came to the throne in 1413, the year St. Petrock's had its new aisle; possibly the bell was given to the church at the same time).
- (4) T.P. (initials of Thomas Pennington, founder).
- (5) Soli Deo detvr gloria, 1677.
- (6) This last bell is plain.

The wardens' accounts are a splendid series, dating from the fourth year of Henry VI. Many extracts from them are given by Mr. Dymond from their commencement in 1425 until 1692; one only wishes that he had been able to give us more, or had thought of fully transcribing the entries. From a historical point of view the entries in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth are the most interesting. In 1538 there is mention made of a payment for making a chest, most likely intended to hold the register book, for, though the purchase of the book is not recorded, the registers of St. Petrock's date from this year. I have already mentioned the purchase of the "Byble" and other books. In 1547, the first year of Edward VI., they paid for taking down the rood, and for "making clene the church," proving that St. Petrock's had its rood beam. Next year they paid for "whyteliming" the pictures of the saints on the church walls; and all through this reign sales of church ornaments and furniture went on. Then came Queen Mary to the throne, and the wardens of St. Petrock's had to spend more money on replacing the things that had been sold, putting back the rood, and restoring the ornaments of the church. We know that they kept Erasmus and the Bible, but the Prayer Book of Edward VI. was ordered to be burnt. In the first year of Elizabeth's reign the rood came down and all the ornaments were again swept out of the church. One thinks they must have got very tired of these perpetual changes. It has been suggested that the Rector, William Herne, very much

disliked the new order of things. In 1559 he told the wardens that he should give his yearly offering to the poor, not to the church. But he remained Rector until 1556, holding the living nearly forty years, through all the vicissitudes of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward, Mary and Elizabeth.

RECTORS.—Walter of Lewtrenchard—

Master David Lawelyn—1318—

Gervase de Wilford—

Thomas Bilbury—1328.

Henry Jakys—1348.

John More—1361.

John Risby—

Richard Parys—1427.

Richard Hoper—1430.

Richard Duber—1440.

Thomas Acland—(occurs 1521).

Master Alnothen Arscott—1526.

Master William Herne—1527.

Mr. John Wilmot—1566.

Master Richard Yeomans—1568.

Bartholomew More—1602.

—— Hooper—1642. (Ejected, and Mark
Down intruded by the Commonwealth,
1657.,

Thomas Ware—1662.

John Collins—(occurs in register for 1696).

Christopher Roberts—(Buried 1746).

Robert Farrant—Appointed by George II.
through lapse—1736.

Theophilus Barnes—1799.

William Oxenham—1804.

Joseph Corfe—1844.

Henry Foster Cann—1856.

William David—1876.

INSCRIPTIONS ON MURAL TABLETS.

Mural monument with busts of William Hooper and his wife, inscribed below his bust:—

In memoriam charissi patris Gulielmi Hooper hujus civitatis Mercatoris haud vulgaris notæ, cum vixisset anos 65 urbem hanc reliquit in spe melioris non manufacte sed æternæ in cœlis obiit Januarij 17mo 168. Non habemus hic manentem civitatem sed futurum

inquirimus. Heb. 13, v. 14 Benjamin filius a primo secundus ac patris hæres mærens posuit.

Below the bust of his wife:—

In memoriam, Feminae Lectissimæ conjugis castæ ac fidelis, matris providæ ac prudentis. Mariæ Hooper fidei intemperatæ vitæ inculpatæ quæ bonam partem elegit et nunquam auferetur ab ea: novem liberos peperit et decimum parturiens animam Deo reddidit 25 die Sept. 1658. Mulier timens Jehovam ipsa laudabatur. xxxi., Prov. xxx.

P.M. Francisci et Alexandri Worth, filiorum Hen. Worth de Worth in agro Devon armiger. Ille in commune concilium civitatatis Exon Meritissime ascitus de civibus optime meruit, quibus ingentem spem sui nominis excitaverit 9 die Julii 1675 desideratissimus obiit, Hic vero natu non virtute minor juvenis Lectissimus summo cum suorum dolore vitam cum morte commutavit 18 die Octobris 1680 H.M. Maria soror: mæstis ex testamento Alexandri fratris charissimi hæres posuit. Hic etiam jacet Anna Worth ejusdem Fran. uxor quæ obiit 3 Apl. 1686.

Arms: *Argent, a two-headed eagle displayed sable. Crest, an arm erect, vested and gloved ermine holding an eagle's leg coupéd at the thigh, or*—WORTH OF TIVERTON.

Subjacent Johannes et Fides Mayne, nuper charissime conjuges illa fide Christiana et vivens et moriens in cælum migravit, et mercedem fidei (salutem animæ) recepit 1^o Aug. Anno Christi 1679. Ille inclytæ hujus civitatis mercator inclytus commercij columnen pauperum eleemosynarius et insigne hospitalitatis exemplar e vivis excessit 11^{mo} die Jun. Anno Christi 1680.

H.M. Posuit Christopherus filius observantiæ et gratitudinis ergo.

Arms: *Argent on a bend sable 3 hands coupéd at the wrist or*—MAYNE; *impaling, sable a chevron between 3 mullets, or.*

These arms are repeated on two shields at the base of the monument.

M.S. Theodori Sheere Barnastapulæ olim Chirugi qui in hac urbe decimo sexto mensis Augusti diem obiit, supremum Anno mdccclxxxii ætat lv. Elizabethæ etiam viduæ Theodori Sheere obiit illa sexto die Octobris A.D. mdcccxvii, ætat lxxxvi.

Arms: *Per bend indented azure and ermine 2 fleur de lys argent, impaling argent a lion rampant.*

In a vault underneath lie the remains of Ann Walkey who died June 9th A.D. 1815, aged 67. Also of Benjamin Walkey, Esqre. her brother who died May 29th, A.D. 1843, in the 98th year of his age.

To the memory of the Rev. Robert Tarrant M.A. Prebendary of St. Peter's Cathedral and Rector of this Church. He had the offer of other preferments which his moderation led him to refuse. His abilities, engaging manners, and sanctity of life which procured for him ye general esteem and love endeared him to his parishioners who have erected this monument in acknowledgment of his faithful and

affectionate services for the space of forty-two years. He died on the 25th Sept. 1798 in the 79th year of his age, and was buried in a vault belonging to his family in the church of St. Olave within this city.

M.S. Daniel Floud of this city who lies buried near this tablet. died Sept. 1779 Ætat 54. Elizabeth his wife died Jan. 1791^r ætat 54.

Near this spot are deposited the remains of Mr. William Clapp, upwards of forty-six years a resident of this parish, who died as he had lived universally respected. His death took place at Bath on the 3rd day of November, A.D. 1826 in the 76th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Henry Foster Cann, M.A., for nearly twenty years Rector of the united parishes of St. Petrock and St. Kerrian who departed this life after a short illness 31st January 1876 aged 51. This tablet is erected in affectionate remembrance by the parishioners and other friends.

When St. Kerrian's Church was demolished in 1873 the only mural monument it contained was brought to St. Petrock's and placed above the north door; it is inscribed:—

Hic siti requiescunt Jonathan et Elizabetha Ivie quondam charissimi conjuges quorum illa multis mulier ornata virtutibus pietatis erga Deum beneficiencie in pauperes exemplum imitatione dignissimum. Marito liberis amicis debita officia ita præstitit ut ab omnibus viva diligeretur mortua merito defleretur. Ob. Febr. 20 A.D. 1698 Inter mercatores hujus civitatis præcipue munerandus vir ingenio atq' industriâ singulari artem suam et probe intellexit et feliciter exercuit justitiam tam religiose coluit ut de ab inimicus quidem (Si quos habuerit) fama ejus injustitiæ crimine unquam maculata sit: qui p pe qui vere existimaret absq' illa virtutum regina nihil ad felicitatem vel præsentem vel futurum valere publicos honores adeo non petiit ut etiam fugeret patriæ tamen et principe quantum privato licuit fideliter serviit idem sacrorum officiorum fuit observatissimus in precibus peragendis publicæ privatunq' debita cum reverentia constans. Ad mensam eucharisticam nec raro nec indignis accessit deniqu' indigentibus vivus vivens moriensq' bene fecit. Animam Deo placide reddidit et amplam laborum et virtutum mercedem accepit Mart. 14 A.D. 1717 ætat 58

Johannes filius natu minimus (ex testamento hæres) optimus parentibus posuit.

FLOOR SLABS.

The floor slabs in this church are remarkable for the variety of names having no connection with each other that may be found on one stone; there have been more burials in the church than space for slabs recording the names of the dead, so that the memorials of one family have been appropriated for the same purpose by another.*

* See *The Parish of St. Petrock* by R. Dymond.

The oldest gravestone decipherable is that of Thomas Hunt:—

Here lieth Maister Thomas Hunt, late Mayor of this citie of Exeter who departed the xv daye of Maye a.d. mxxlviii whose soule God pardon.

Here lyeth ye body of Francis Lydston merchant who departed this life ye 5th of May 1743, aged 87 years. Here lyeth ye body of Anna the wife of Francis Lydston who died ye 6th June 1697. Likewise three children, John, Anna and Elizabeth. Here lies ye body of Jane Lydston who departed this life ye 14th of March 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the 16th year of her age. Also Frances ye daughter of the above said Francis Lydston who died ye 28 Nov. 1754 aged 57 years.

Willielmus Hurst ar. quinquies Maior Exon obiit 26 Martii 1568.

Nich'us Martyn ar. nepos: bis maior Exon 11 April 1598.

Here lyeth the body of Charles Alden of this city obiit Feb. 17 1714 aged 76.

Here lieth the body of Mary Whitborough grandchild to Mr. Ellis Pinsent. Here lyeth ye body of Mr. Ellis Pinsent mercer who died ye — day of July 1691. Also ye body of Thomas Inglett son of Giles Inglett of Chudleigh Gent. who died ye 7 of July 1695. Here lieth Elias Whitborough grandson to Mr. Ellis Pinsent, Dyed 30th Jan. 1700.

Arms: *An estoile*—HURST. *Two bars, a crescent for difference*—MARTYN. *A besant between 3 crescents, within a border engrailed*—ALDEN. *A chevron engrailed between 3 estoilles*—PINSENT.

Here lyeth Thomas Spicer ye sonn of Mr William Spicer who dyed the xi of marche 1600.

Here lieth the body of John Somers of this P'ish who died the 15 day of Aug. 1713.

Here lieth ye body of John Clarke marchant of this cittie and sonne to Christopher Clark . . . who dep'ted this life ye vth day of March 1635 *Ætatis suæ* 23. Here also lyeth the body of frances Clarke ye daughter of the abovesaid John Clarke who dep'ted this life the 24 daye of April 1636. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Here lyeth ye son and Dorcas ye daughter of Joseph Quash who died 30th March 1692 aged — weeks.

— July 1693. Here lieth in peace ye bodies of John, Isac and Thomas the sons and Dorothy ye daughter of John Tickell minister of this city. The sons died young the daughter aged 19 of singular piety March 29th 168— Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. Here resteth also ye body of Susanna his wife the mother of those children as of others yet surviving. Her character is too large to be here inserted. She died July 5th 1693 aged 63. Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him. Here lieth the body of William Pitfield of this city apothecary who married Agnes the daughter of the above John

and Susanna Tickell qui obiit Sept 1728 ætat 61. Virtute nemini secundem.

Here lieth the body of Anne the daughter of William Arnold of this pi'sh grocer, who died ye 28th of March 1684, also Alice who died the 20 December 1684, and George his son who died Decembr 28th 1684. Also William his son who died ye 25th of August 1688. Also Ann his daughter died ye 21 June 1690. Also William his son who died the 8th of July 1695. Here also lyeth Ann his wife mother of the said children who died the 10th of July 1695. Also Ann his daughter who died the 20th of October 1695. Here lyes William Arnold grocer ob. 24 Sept. 1720 æt 64.

Stone much decayed: and also . . . the above named Mr John Gupwill . . . John (son of the said John Gupwill who died 1658. Elizabeth) widow of Mr. Thomas Crossinge late alderman who departed this life the 7th of March 1658 Also Susanna daughter of the said Mr. John Gupwill who died ye 2— of July 166(o) Also Samuel his son who departed this life the 26th day of August 166(4) Sarah the wife of Mr John Gupwill was buried the 11 day of August 1670.

(The bracketed words have been supplied by Mr. R. Dymond from the registers.)

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Ware minister of the gospel who finished his course the 22 day of January An Dom 1693 in the 32nd yeare of his ministry in this church and the 74th (?) of his age. Jesus Christ came into this world to save sinners of whom I am the chief.

Here lyeth the body of Joane the wife of Ralph Sheares of this pi'sh haberdasher who dyed the 30th day of Sept. 1667.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Tacke buried the 12th of December 1658. Also his daughter Elizabeth 24th of March 1674, and Anna June 25 1675. And of his wife Joane Tacke May 18th 1676.

Here lyeth ye body of Mr Walter Holditch of this city merchant who died the 14th day of March 1688-9.

Here lyeth the body of John Browne clarke of this pi'sh 50 yeares, who was buried the 12th Javary 1670.

Here lyeth the body of Stephen Burton of this pish grocer, who deceased on the 29th of November 1674. Also Stephen his son, also Joan the wife of the above Stephen Burton who died ye 6 of March 1692 aged 70 yeares.

Here lie the bodies of William . . . (Eastway . . .) Gent, and Elizabeth his wife, and the bodies of their children William Eastway, gent, who died 7th February 1750 aged 49, Elizabeth Eastway died Sept. 21 1763 aged 74.





St. Sidwell's.

Here lieth the body of John Manley Esqr who died the 26th of December 1763, aged 72. Eliz: Manley his wife Died October 15th 1767. age 75. Sarah Manley their daughter died the 12th of January 1782. Age 60 years. Elizabeth Manley their other daughter died the 13th November 1809 aged 83 years.

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth ye wife of John Starr of this parish grocer, who died ye —th of May . . . (1697)

This second (or rather first) inscription has been cut away to make room for the memorial of the Manley family.

Richard the son of the Rev. William and Ann Oxnam. Born March 12 and died September 15 1805,

Beneath this stone lies interred Sarah Hart relict of the late Mr. Joseph Hart of this parish who died Feby 4th 1814 aged 80.

Saint Sidwell.

When Leland visited Exeter he made a note to the effect that, "The Suburbe that lyeth without the est gate of Excester is the biggest of al the Suburbes of the Towne, and berith the name of St. Sithewelle, where she was buried, and a chirch dedicate ther to her Name."

After that he took some trouble to make enquiries about this St. Sithewelle, of Exeter, and one of the monks of the city told him her story, which he records in a few terse sentences:—

Ex vita Sanctæ Sativolæ

Benna pater Sativolæ.

Sativola nata Exoniæ.

Sativola dolo novercæ á Feniseca amputato capite occisa, ut suburbana prædia ei præriperet.

Fons Sativolæ.

Ecclesia constructa in honorem Sativolæ.

Johannes de Grandisono abbreviavit legendas Sanctorum in usum. Exon. Eccles. *Ao. Do.* 1336. (*Itinerary*, Vol. III., pp. 60-62, second ed., p. 49.)

The legend relates that where the saint's head fell a spring of water gushed out. This is the "fons Sativolæ" mentioned by Leland, and the well existed for centuries, being used to supply the Close with water until late in the 19th century. It was only destroyed when the deep cutting

was made for the South Western Railway, and the name of Well Lane in the parish preserves its memory. The feast of St. Sidwell is observed on August 2nd. She has been venerated not only in Exeter but all over Devon for many centuries; her picture appears on nearly every screen with painted panels, and she has two representations in the Cathedral, being honoured with a conspicuous position in the east window of the Choir. Athelstan presented her relics to his monastery, and Freeman remarks that had the Bishopric been of earlier foundation it is possible that the Cathedral itself would have been dedicated in her honour. One other dedication to St. Sidwell exists in the church of SS. Sativola and Welvela at Llaneast, in Cornwall. It is believed that in this case the name of Sativola was added to the ancient dedication when the chapel of St. Welvela was given by Henry I. to Exeter Cathedral.

This is the first of the churches mentioned in Peter de Palerna's will, and in 1222 it was appointed to be one of the parish churches of Exeter, though without the walls.

Most likely it began, as did so many of the Exeter churches, by being only a small chapel; in 1437 it was wholly rebuilt and consecrated by Bishop Edmund de Lacy. This is the building Leland must have seen, of which the pillars, arches, and in some measure the tower still form parts of the present church.

In 1549, the year of the Prayer Book rebellion, when the great siege of Exeter took place, St. Sidwell's, being outside the walls, was in the hands of the insurgents. They had seized Walter Raleigh, father of Elizabeth's knight, and kept him a prisoner in the tower of St. Sidwell's all the time of the siege "on account of his reformed opinions." The tower seems to have been damaged during the siege; it is said to have suffered from an explosion of gunpowder stored there. The top became so ruinous that in 1607 the churchwardens' accounts records payment "towards the building of the tower of St. Sidwell's at Ecester by the request of the Lord Bishop." This was Bishop Cotton.

In the middle of the same century the church had once more been turned into a prison; in 1646, the city surrendered to the Roundheads and Fairfax placed his Cavalier prisoners in St. Sidwell's Church. The building had been greatly

injured during the siege, and was very ruinous when, ten years later, a pathetic ceremony took place there, the burial of Mr. Hugh Grove, who had been beheaded with his friend William Penruddock at Exeter Castle, for conspiring against the Commonwealth. The body of Colonel Penruddock was taken to St. Lawrence's Church, whence it was afterwards secretly conveyed to Wiltshire; of Hugh Grove, Izacke tells us "he was priveleged to be decently interred in St. Sidwell's Church, and was thither attended by some thousands of the depressed party, of which number I thought myself happy to be one."

In 1812 the church was wholly rebuilt, the architects preserving the old pillars and the tower, which they completed with a copper covered spire, the metal being stripped from one of Nelson's men-of-war which was then being broken up. At the end of the 19th century this spire was condemned as unsafe, and when it was pulled down the opportunity was taken to restore the tower to its original 15th century appearance, as the repairs at the top stage of the tower had been rebuilt in brick. The tower is now of three stages, embattled, with a demi-octagonal turret at the south side. The cock that completes the vane is a bird with a history. In the 15th century a wooden spire was placed at the top of the north tower of the Cathedral over Great Peter Bell, as the architects of that time could not hang it inside the tower. On the top of this dwarf spire they placed a vane with a cock of wrought copper upon it, a bird full of symbolical thought to the old mediæval builders to whom the cock on the church tower represented the warning voice that bids those who are asleep to wake, for Christ will give them light. For some 260 years the cock remained on the Cathedral, only being removed when the spire was taken down in 1752. At the rebuilding of St. Sidwell's in 1812 the Dean and Chapter presented the cock to the new church, the living being in their gift. Once more it gleamed over a spire for nearly a century. In 1900 spire and cock came down again, but this time the cock had a very short holiday. It is quite four hundred years old, and has faced the weather for three hundred and fifty years of that time. Yet who shall say that it is not as good as new?

In 1902 a striking clock for the tower was presented to the St. Sidwell's society of ringers by Mr. Sidney Herbert.

The south wall, the wall of the clerestory above the nave, and the south porch are all embattled. Over the door is an inscription recording the rebuilding of the church in 1812, with the name of William Burgess, architect. Another tablet in the porch records:—

The exterior of this church was repaired and refaced by the feofees of the parish lands of Saint Sidwell and completed in the year of our Lord 1893.

A broad ambulatory crosses the west end between the nave and the tower, separated from the body of the church by a western screen upon which are hung some pictures of the church at various dates. On either side ascend the stairs to the gallery, and the south-west window has some good lights of modern glass only too little seen. This window, by Percy Bacon Bros., was given in memory of the nieces of the great engraver Samuel Cousins, and in the light are the three Devonshire saints, St. Sidwell, St. Boniface, and St. Hieretha, to whom the church at Chittlehampton is dedicated. She is here represented with the beautiful tower of that church in her hands; the other representations are of the martyrdom of St. Sidwell, and St. Boniface directing the felling of the sacred oak. The date of the window is afforded by the arms of the See of Exeter impaling those of Bishop Bickersteth.

The interior of the church consists of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel; galleries run all round the building. At the west end are the arms of George III. and the date 1812, the time when the church was rebuilt. At a date when the universal destruction of all things ancient was the fashion, the architect deserves much credit for having preserved the arcading belonging to the 15th century church. The six bays of the nave are divided by clustered columns with elaborate capitals ornamented with angels bearing shields, so disposed that between their wings is a niche and in each niche a figure of St. Sidwell. With that objection to repetition that characterizes all ancient work we find that the sculptors have altered the style and pose of the figures on every pair of columns. The soffits of the arches are ornamented with foliage carvings. The pillars have been



Capital of a Pillar in St. Sidwell's Church.

very much underpinned to accommodate the galleries, and a clerestory added in the nave. The groinings and ornaments of the roof, resting on brackets, are probably most of them plaster done in 1812.

The font is modern gothic in the perpendicular style and of no particular interest. Apparently it is much to be regretted that the architects of 1812 only saved the arcading of the nave. What did they do with the very ancient font described by Jenkins, and the "gothic screen lately new painted and gilt," of which the same author tells us?

The pulpit is stone, of the same modern gothic style as the font, and was placed in the church in 1871. On either side of the chancel arch are figures of St. Sidwell and St. Boniface. On the north wall of the chancel is a modern brass with the figure of a priest upon it, in memory of John Lincoln Galton, Rector, who died in 1878; the decoration of the chancel with figures of angels on the walls was carried out to his memory. Brasses ornamented with angels holding scrolls are placed under each window with the names of the donors; there are fourteen memorial windows in the church, most of them by Hardman of Birmingham, who was also entrusted with the work of the reredos, which is of carved stone, shewing in the centre Our Lord in Glory; on the north side, St. Luke, St. John the Baptist, and Our Lady; on the south, Abel, St. Jude, St. Bartholomew. The chancel was built in 1871 from the designs of the late Mr. Edward Ashworth.

At the east end of the north aisle is the most interesting monument in the church, the brass commemorating Hugh Grove, inscribed:—

Hic jacet Hugo Grove de Enford
 In Comitatu Wilts armiger
 In restituendo ecclesiam
 In asserendo regem
 In propugnando legem et libertatem
 Anglicanam
 Captus et decollatus

16 May 1655

(Arms: *Ermine on a chevron argent 3 escallops gules. Crest, a talbot*).

The present brass is a new plate placed in the church; on April 25th, 1758.

The following are other memorial tablets in the church, the floor being paved with tiles, there are no floor slabs:—
South side.

This tablet is placed here to perpetuate the patriotism of Arthur Hoskins, Henry John Towning, and Harry Way, members of St. Sidwell's Young Men's Society, who volunteered and served their country during the South African War. 1900-1901.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of John Coghlan Fitzgerald Captain R.N. May 30th 1859: Mary Davey Fitzgerald Aug. 14 1884: Katharine Mary Frazer (daughter of the above) wife of Colonel Henry Frazer Menaggio Lake of Como January 22, 1901.

Brass.

In memory of John Powning, Esqr of Hill Court in this parish, born June 6th 1763 died July 16 1832: and of Anne Powning his wife born Oct. 17 1770 died Sep. 18 1839. Also of Robert Stribling Cornish Esqr born March 31st 1788 died Feb. 10th 1871, and of Marianne Cornish his wife, only child of John and Anne Powning born November 15th, 1792, died May 23rd 1888.

Brass shield on marble commemorating

Charles Penneck

Son of Charles Penneck Esqr of Tregembo in Cornwall died 28 of September 1803 aged 5 years and three months.

(Arms. *Impaling a chevron between 3 bears' heads coupé*).

Sacred to the memory of David Hamilton Esqr of Christ Church College Oxford, he died in this city on the 5th of November 1811 in the 21st year of his age: remains below this stone. This last tribute is paid by his afflicted and affectionate brother John Hamilton.

If sense, if talent if a virtuous mind

If manly worth with ardent youth combined

Claim thy regard, Stranger let fall a tear,

These once were his, alas how transient here.

Brass in chancel.

Sacred to the memory of Walter Cartwright Kitson, M.A. incumbent of St. James' chapel Exeter and of Kate his wife, who died December 1840 and were buried together near this spot. R.I.P.

Brass, north wall of sanctuary.

To the Glory of God, and in memory of John Lincoln Galton Priest, 28 years Rector of this parish who slept in Christ on the 29 December A.D. 1878. The chancel has been decorated and three stained windows placed in the north aisle by his relations and friends to record his faithful life and their lasting affection.

Upon the brass is the effigies of a priest vested, kneeling below a cross, with a scroll inscribed.

Sustinuit anime mea in verbo ejus

Sustinuit anime mea in Domino.

North aisle.

In the north-east corner of this chancel are deposited the remains of the Revd. John Robinson A.M. late Rector of Halstead Kent, who came into this county for the recovery of his health, he departed this life the 8th of April 1806 in the 37th year of his age.

Brass.

Underneath are deposited the remains of Samuel Hobson Esqr (upwards of 28 years collector of his Majesty's excise in this city) who died the 25th of March 1780 aged 83 years.

Also Hannah wife of the above who died the 6th of May 1781 aged 79 years.

Also John the son of the above Samuel and Hannah who died the 2nd of Oct. 1781 aged 37 years.

Also Joseph Burrow (of this city Attorney at law) who died 6th of April 1794 aged 52 years.

Also Mary widow of the said Joseph Burrow and daughter of the above named Samuel and Hannah Hobson who died the 10th of June, 1817 aged 79 years.

Brass.

In loving memory of Louisa Mary Galton, widow of John Lincoln Galton M.A. (to whom this window is dedicated) this brass is placed by her children. Faithful unto death she entered into rest May 11th 1891 aged 81 years.

Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.

Æternæ memoriæ

Reverendi Johannis Marshall A.B. perpetui hujusce ecclesiæ curatoris. Viri inter primos modestissimi sed qui potissimum flagranti gloriæ divinæ studio. Maximia viduatam in matrem pietate, mutua cum cognatis amicitia, humanitatis officiis in singulos egenos presertim et egrotantes

Sedulo impensis

Perennem sibi apud omnes bonos, famam comparavit.

Piis et arduis pressus laboribus animam cælo reddidit

Prid : id ; Octob :

Anno salutis mdcccxxviii

ætatis suæ xxxi.

Sacred to the memory of Captain William Summerset Dadd, R.M. Who died at Exeter 3rd of December 1833 aged 45 years, and whose remains are deposited in a vault in the south-west part of this churchyard. He is deservedly lamented by all who knew his intrinsic worth ; and by his deeply afflicted widow, this last sad attribute of affection is paid to one of the best of husbands who is now she humbly trusts with that God in whom he always confided, and who has mercifully supported her in such acute sorrow.

Brass.

To the Glory of God, and in memory of Ben James Fisher District Engineer of the London and South Western Railway Company :

who was for many years an office holder in this church and who died at Exeter 22 of January 1897.

This tablet was erected and an alms dish presented to the church by the officers and staff of the Engineers' Department of the above Company.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth relict of Edward Moore Esqr R.N. of Haverfordwest South Wales. She died the 5th day of June 1827 aged 61 years.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Gullett who at the age of 22 years cheerfully resigned her soul to her Creator on the 25th of Oct. 1801.

Also to her sister Mary who like her delicate in frame and pure in spirit died on the 28th of Feb. 1833 Who now rest in the Christian Hope of greater purity among the blessed hereafter through the merits of their Redeemer.

Also to Anne their elder sister who departed this life on the 8th of March 1839.

Also Caroline Gullett sister of the above died May 20th 1863.

Also Georgina Rowe Gullett Born Oct. 25th 1781 died Aug. 18 1868.

In the porch :

Sacred to the memory of Phineas Cheeke Esq. who dyed the 7th of October 1753 and lyes interred near his ancestors in the south isle of this church, aged 80.

Arms: *Paly of three. 1, ermine a torteau, on a chief sable 3 lozenges or*—CHEEKE OF SOMERSET; 2, PRIDEAUX. 3, *argent a border engrailed gules, a fess chequy or and sable between 6 billets of the last.*

The eight bells were cast by Pack and Chapman (now Mears and Stainbank), of London, in 1773; they are inscribed:—

- (1) I mean to make it understood
That though I'm little yet I'm good.
- (2) If you have a judicious ear
You'll own my voice is sweet and clear.
- (3) Such wondrous power to musicks given
It elevates the soul to Heaven.
- (4) Ye people all that hear me ring
Be faithful to your God and King.
- (5) While thus we join in chæterful sound
May love and loyalty abound.
- (6) Ye ringers all that prize your health and happiness
Be sober, merry, wise, and you'll the same possess.
- (7) All ye that join in wedlocks bands
Your hearts and hands unite
So shall our tuneful tongues unite
To laud the nuptial rite.
- (8) Francis Stonard Newcombe, Christopher Bale; Roger Burrow,
C. T. Galty, Feoffees of the parish of St. Sidwell's.



St. Stephen's Bow.

In 1891 two bells were added by the same firm. They are inscribed:—

- (1) Laus et Jubilatio.
- (2) Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto.

The registers date from 1569.

A very interesting account of the church was published in the *Diocesan Gazette* for October, 1902, written by the Rector, the Rev. S. W. E. Bird, Prebendary of the Cathedral, of which I have greatly availed myself in writing these notes. He concludes by observing:

“In the first half of the 19th century St. Sidwell’s was notorious for the surplice riots. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the movement which excited such a storm in Exeter was begun by the Revd. Edward Harold Browne, afterwards Bishop of Ely and Winchester in succession. Daily prayers, weekly celebrations, and the surplice in the pulpit were all introduced by him during his short incumbency, but from his great popularity the changes which he introduced caused no open opposition. The storm burst on his successor, the Revd. F. Courtenay, whom it killed, and lasted during the earlier part of the Revd. J. L. Galton’s incumbency. He lived down the troubles of his earlier years, and did much to improve the church.”

Now, at the commencement of the 20th century, the battle is fought and won, the surplice in the pulpit is taken as a matter of course; the surprise would be did any man change his vestment for the gown.

Saint Stephen.

Half way up the north side of the High Street is a church door with this inscription over the arch, “Come ye yourselves apart and rest awhile.”

The church has the small red tower, embattled with a turret, characteristic of all our city churches, and an embattled north wall. On the east an arch below the church leads into a side street, and from here you can see a blocked door, and east window. If we accept the invitation on the arch and enter there is a curious sense of hush, and rest, as the sounds of the busy street are shut out behind us. It is quiet, dim, unsymmetrical, like the rest of the city churches, yet suggestive of the long ages of devotion that have passed across this site.

St. Stephen's Church is mentioned in Domesday, in which, with some houses called Stephens Fee, it is returned as the property of the Bishop. William the Conqueror is said to have given it to William Warelwast, who was his nephew and the third Bishop of Exeter.

The appearance of the altar at the top of a long flight of steps is always the subject of astonished comment from those that do not know the church. But the altar over the "Bow" has stood there from mediæval times, and really was a side chapel or chantry dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The parish altar, or, as we should call it, the high, altar, stood in its proper position at the east end of the nave, where a picture of The Woman of Samaria, now hangs.

The antiquity of the church is clearly proved by the existence of a most interesting early crypt underneath it. The opening to this crypt was rediscovered in 1826 while foundations were being laid for some new work in the church. The details are given under a picture of this place hung in the vestry.

"The columns indicate the former existence of a crypt under St. Stephen's Church; they were discovered in 1826 on the right of the steps leading to the altar. One is 5 feet 8 inches high, the other 5 feet 4 inches; on the former rest the piers of the chancel arch. The columns are above one foot beneath the floor of the church." E. Carter.

In 1865 a removal of earth to the left of the columns mentioned (being necessary to obtain an entrance to effect alterations in the seating and stairs) a third column was laid bare, of a design similar to the more ornamental one, and the existence of a fourth on which rests the other side of the chancel arch clearly established, thus forming an arcade of three arches which most probably formed the entrance of the crypt.

W. Spreat }
A. Fraser } Wardens

From the drawing hanging in the vestry, which was made in 1826, we see that the columns are circular, one having simple cushion capital, and the other ornamented with foliage of early style. The crypt is now wholly closed.

The chapel over the Bow is separated from the church by an early English arch of very good proportions, but completely hidden from in front by the modern work of the

church. Standing on the top of the steps and facing westwards it reveals itself; an apparent "squint" on the south side is really a modern opening once leading into a pulpit.

Although hidden for nearly 200 years the existence of the crypt must have formerly been well known; for at the sales in 1658 St. Stephen's, "with the cellar below it," was sold to Toby Allen for £250. He used the cellar as a stable. The tower was partially pulled down, and the church reduced to a terrible condition of disrepair before it was recovered by the parish after the Restoration. They set at work at once to repair it and one of the monuments commemorates "Mr. George Potter, merchant and Alderman of the city, who departed this life the 26th day of November 1662, and was a great benefactor to the rebuilding of the church." But while these repairs were yet incomplete the church was totally destroyed by fire. There must have been some great elasticity of spirit amongst church people of that date, helping them to rise above all manner of difficulties, for in 1664 St. Stephen's was wholly rebuilt, and at the same time some new communion plate was presented to the church.

The tower opening into the church is used for a choir vestry; above the arch are the Royal arms. At the west end stands the font, octagonal, modern gothic in style, the pulpit and reading desk are below the steps ascending to the altar. One of the windows on the north side has been filled with coloured glass representing the martyrdom of St Stephen.

In the vestry is a tablet commemorating the composer, William Jackson, who was Organist in the Cathedral in 1777, composer of many anthems some of which are still sung there.

The inscription records:—

William Jackson born in this city May mdcxxx, died v. July mdccciii.

In the science of music an eminent professor, whose genius united elegant expression pure and original melody with peculiar delicacy of harmonic combination. In painting, in literature, in every liberal study that enlightens the intelligence or expands the heart his attainments were rare and distinguished. A writer novel and acute in observation, a correct and discriminating critic, endeared to his select associates

by a conversation and demeanour of an impressive and fascinating simplicity.

Also the remains of Mary Jackson relict of the above named William Jackson who died x. January mdcceci in the lxxxii year of age.

Mary the wife of John Downman Esqr, whose remains with those of four of her brothers Charles, Frederick, Romulus and Remus, are deposited near this place, directed this monument to be raised, and of herself required no other memory than that she was the daughter of William Jackson.

The eulogy upon William Jackson was written by his friend William Kendall. A little knowledge of Jackson's life helps us to understand how he comes to be thus described as a master of all the arts. His family came from Moreleigh* and his grandfather made a fair fortune as a serge maker in Exeter, where young William Jackson first began his musical career as a chorister at the Cathedral. In course of time he went to study music in London, and was among the chorus singers at the first performance of Judas Maccabæus, where Handel told him that if he could'nt sing he was to keep his mouth open and look as if were singing! Jackson composed various songs and anthems while in London, and not only sang but painted, and became a friend of Gainsborough's. But as his father could not afford to keep him in town he had to return to Exeter after leading a struggling existence for some time, partly painting portraits, partly composing songs. In Exeter he earned his living as a teacher of music until he was chosen as Cathedral organist in 1777. His literary work consisted of some pamphlets, "Thirty letters on various subjects," a treatise on Music in London, and at least one tale which appeared in the Ladies' Magazine. His paintings and literary work have long since ceased to be remembered, but his name still ranks among musicians, and his notes are still to be heard in the Cathedral where he perhaps first realized his possession of his musical gifts.

In the tower chamber are two old leathern fire buckets; the last left from a set of twelve which are included in an old inventory; they are in quite a good state of preservation.

* In the Deanery of Totnes.

The oldest memorial in the church is that to Mr. George Potter already alluded to, of which the complete inscription is:—

In memory of Mr George Potter Merchant and Alderman of this city, who departed this life on the 26th day of November 1662. being a great benefactor towards the building of this church.

A mural monument on the same wall commemorates:—

James Rudd of Bedford House in this city Esqr, who died on the 10th day of July, in the year 1678 anno ætatis 67

And Mary Rudd his wife daughter of John Bampffield Esqr. who died the 15 of August 1670 anno ætatis 44.

And Richard Rodd their second son who died the 28th July 1670 anno ætatis 22. Also James Rodd of Wear Esqr sonn of the said James Rodd who departed this life the 10 day of November 1693 ætatis suæ 40. And Margaret his sister ye wife of Thomas Jeffry of this city who departed this life Feby the 5th 1693-4 in the 26th year of her age.
Lye here interred.

In memoriam Thomæ Bolitho Arm. qui obiit 3 March A.D. 1753 ætat 63 Et Francisæ et Mariæ ejus uxorum fidelium et filiorum duorum.

In this vault are deposited at her own request the remains of Charlotte Northey daughter of the late William Northey of Box in the county of Wilts where a monument is erected to her memory near the family vault by her affectionate friend. She died Feb. 14 1789 aged 28.

Sacred to the memory of Sally Blundell born 27th August A.D. 1816, died 14th January A.D. 1825 whose remains are interred in a vault in this church.

Sacred to the memory of William Piper born 9 Feb 1794 died 11 May 1864. This tablet is erected by Sarah Piper in remembrance of her much beloved husband who for nearly 70 years resided in this parish and died respected and regretted by all who knew him.

In a vault in this church are deposited the remains of William and Elizabeth Piper parents of the above.

In memory of William Routley late of this parish who died 3rd Feb. 1865 aged 47. Take heed watch and pray for ye know not when the time is.

His friends erected this tablet as a token of their regard and esteem.

Brass.

To the beloved memory of Daniel Edward Mudge Churchwarden of this parish and St Martins.

He entered into rest April 17 1895.

The choir stalls were presented as a memorial of him by his family.

Brass.

Erected by the congregation and friends to the memory of John White Hedgeland M.A. for 25 years Rector of this parish and St Martins.

On Sunday morning May 11th 1890 he most impressively delivered his Master's Message here; at eventide he was not for God had taken him to his service above.

He was a faithful man and feared God above many. Neh. 7.2.

There are two other tablets in the church, but both are illegible, the floor slabs are concealed by the matting, and, as in the other parish churches of Exeter, have been considerably cut about, and covered by the seats. A few interesting notes on the history of the church have been printed upon a card and are hung near the door.

Saint Thomas.

Two parishes are mentioned in Domesday on the western side of the Exe, Cowick, and Exwick. In the 11th century the most important building there was Cowick Priory, a religious house dependant upon the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, possessing both Cowick and Exwick manors, bestowed upon it by William FitzBaldwin Sheriff of Devon. For many years the people in the parishes had no church of their own, the little chapel of St. Michael seems to have been hardly more than a cemetery chapel, and the parishioners used to attend divine service in the nave of the conventual church of St Andrew; that is the church belonging to the Priory, of which the dedication to St Andrew has been revived in the church dedicated at Exwick in the 19th century.

The necessity for a parish church had presented itself to the Prior and convent of Cowick in 1257. By that time they had commenced the erection of a chapel, for there is a mention in this year of "a light for the Blessed Mary in the chapel of St Thomas the Martyr at the end of Exe Bridge." In 1261 Bishop Bronescombe instituted the first Vicar, who is simply named "Henry."

This first church, dedicated to S. Thomas of Canterbury, stood at the end of Exe Bridge almost opposite to St Edmund's Church on the farther side; and here "Henry"



St. Thomas's.

and his successors officiated for a hundred and fifty one years, during which time the chapel was perpetually damaged by floods from the river, until early in the 15th century it was entirely washed away. The parishioners then entreated the Prior of Cowick to allow them to rebuild their church at a safer distance from the Exe and its constant inundations. A site was given by the monastery at a considerable distance off, and through the joint efforts of the Prior, the Vicar, and some of the "more notable of the parishioners," a second church was built safely out of the way of the river, but dedicated like its predecessor to St. Thomas of Canterbury. It was consecrated by Bishop Stafford on the 14th of October, 1412.

The new church was surrounded by a churchyard, and had rights of interment, which the first chapel had not possessed. Until this time all the parochial interments were made in the chapel cemetery of St. Michael, where, in the 19th century, the graves of the first Vicars of St. Thomas were discovered.*

Cowick Priory was never a large or important community, and the buildings were perpetually being injured by floods, owing to their situation close to the river. In the 15th century the Abbey of Bec very willingly surrendered it to Henry VI., who suppressed the convent, giving its revenues partly to his new foundation, Eton College, and partly to Tavistock Abbey, this latter community becoming patrons of St. Thomas.

In the 16th century, when Henry VIII. began interfering with the church, one of his first acts was to command the suppression of all honours paid to St. Thomas of Canterbury. The ecclesiastical prerogatives he was claiming were very much the same as those which Henry II. had tried to assume when Thomas á Becket opposed him. The living Archbishop had succeeded in checking the king at the cost of martyrdom. The eighth Henry also determined to rid himself of "this pestilent priest," so that nothing should remain in the country to remind the church of Becket's opposition to royal encroachments. His shrine was destroyed, his name blotted out of the calendar, and orders were given that all

* See Worthy's *History of the Suburbs of Exeter*, p. 155, 157.

dedications in his name were to be changed. Wherever fears of the King extended these orders were carried out ; but in many places, and especially here in the west country, far from Royal interference, the order simply passed unobserved. There are ten dedications to St. Thomas of Canterbury in Devonshire, eleven if we reckon St. Thomas, Exeter, which simply contented itself with calling the church St. Thomas, adding no particular designation.

In 1549 came the great rebellion known as the Prayer Book riot, when the insurgents besieged Exeter. They pressed the city closely, on the east they had fortified St. Sidwell's tower, on the west the Vicar of St. Thomas, Robert Welsh, joined them, and took an active part in the rebellion.

Not content with assisting and upholding the cause of the insurgents, he went so far as to hang a man on Exe Island who was carrying letters to Lord Russel. When the siege was raised this circumstance was made one of the most important items in the indictment against him. One of Lord Russel's first acts was to order that the Vicar of St. Thomas should be hanged clad in full vestments from the tower of his own church. That he deserved punishment for treason and rebellion is undeniable, but there is no excuse for Russel's detestable order. It was an act of desecration, a mockery of things sacred, it elevated the criminal to the rank of a martyr, and was a pollution of the church far worse than any mistaken zeal on the part of the condemned man.

One is thankful to know that the tower which suffered such desecration no longer exists. It almost entirely perished when the church was burnt in 1645; the building was then wholly destroyed, and rebuilt in 1646, the tower being considerably raised.

This third church may be considered as being dedicated to S. Thomas the Apostle; the name was entirely dropped after the execution of Robert Welsh, who was the last Vicar under the old patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Tavistock.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries Lord Russel had Tavistock Abbey, and all properties belonging to it, St. Thomas and the manor of Cowick among them. In 1639 the then Earl of Bedford sold this part of his property to Mr. William Gould, whose great-grandson, Mr. William Gould, of Downes, Crediton, left two daughters co-heiresses, of

whom the elder married Mr. James Buller of Morval, Cornwall. In this way the property was inherited by the present Lord of the Manor, General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C.

As with other churches in Exeter, the history of St. Thomas is of more interest than the building itself. This is of red local stone, the walls embattled and ornamented with pinnacles; the embattled tower of three stages, with crocketed pinnacles at the corners, and a turret on the north east. There is a north porch, but the tower door is that which is now always open.

On entering the first things that greet the eye are a number of shields that originally ornamented a west gallery; with the Royal arms dated 1682. Besides these there are several boards recording church charities, of which the oldest is dated 1605, and inscribed "a memorial of certaine guyftes to ye yearly value of xx poundes given by Lawrence Selden and Elizabeth his wyfe to be distributed by ye Maior and Baliffs of ye cittie of Exon for ever." A list of the parishes and doles given follows, with details of the money and stuffs distributed. Special mention is made of the prisoners in the gaol.

The armorial bearings are those of families connected with the parish and church, beginning with the arms of the See of Exeter, impaling those of Bishop Lamplugh, "or, a cross fleury sable.

- (1) *Or, 3 lions passant sable.* CAREW.
- (2) *Chequy argent and sable, a fess gules. Crest, a falcon on a glove. Motto "Inébranlable."* ACLAND.
- (3) *Geronny of four, or and azure, a lion rampant counter-changed Crest. A lion rampant azure, gutty d'or.* GOULD.
- (4) *Argent 3 boars heads couped, sable.* CRADOCK.
- (5) *Argent a chevron engrailed gules, between three leopards' faces azure. Crest a demi-lion.* COPLESTONE.
- (6) *Gules, a lion rampant or. Crest. A lion's head gules, charged with a rose or, and crowned with the same.*
- (7) *Argent a cross quarter pierced sable, between 4 eagles displayed of the second.* BULLER.
- (8) *Bendy or and azure.*
- (9) *Azure(?) the Holy Lamb, crest a demi-lion.*
- (10) *Or, within a border engrailed estoiles gules.*
- (11) *[—] a chevron or between 2 escallops in chief and a lion rampant in base.*

These last four shields I cannot identify, and some of the tinctures are very indistinct; Dr. Oliver mentions the names of Selden, Pate, Petre, and Evans, but these I have not been able to find. Nor are any of the armorial bearings mentioned in Sir George Carewe's scroll of arms remaining in the church.

The interior of the church shews nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and chancel; and has recently undergone entire restoration. There are five bays to the nave, with very plain columns; the roof (waggon shaped throughout the church) is much lower than that of the chancel, which was rebuilt in the 19th century. The chancel and transept roofs have gilded bosses on them.

The font is large, octagonal, and elaborately carved in modern gothic style and inscribed:—

Deo et Ecclesiæ hoc lavacrum humillime consecravit Johannes S.
Thomas Vicarius Anno Domini mdcccxli.

The Vicar here referred to was the Revd. John Medley, to whom the church and parish owe so much. The design is copied from the font of St. Mary's, Beverley.

About the year 1838 the "Barley pew" was erected in the north aisle by the family of Graves Sawle of Barley House in this parish. It is elaborately carved and decorated, having altogether eleven coats of arms carved on the doors and ceiling, giving the arms and connections of the Sawle family. A private north door leads into this pew, and in the window above it are the armorial bearings repeated in coloured glass: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure 3 falcons erased*—SAWLE; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules an eagle displayed, in chief a naval crown between two bombs or fired proper*—GRAVES.

The pulpit is quite new of modern carved oak, elevated on a base of red and gray Devonshire marbles, given in memory of the Revd. Maurice Swabey, Vicar from 1874 to 1902.

The finest thing in the church is the 15th century oak eagle lectern, originally belonging to the Cathedral. The bird is a massive piece of carving, and round the shaft supporting it are tabernacles ending in poppy heads, with winged figures and carved faces on the mouldings. Two of these

are of monks, two grotesques, and there are a lamb and a dog. Three hounds crouching at the base form the feet.

This lectern was in the Cathedral until about 1840, relegated to a side chapel; the Revd. J. Medley induced the then Dean and Chapter to allow its removal to St. Thomas; since then the work has been mutilated by adding carved feathers to the bird. Lecterns of the same date at Ottery St. Mary and Salcombe Regis have birds that are quite featherless; but though the cutting has detracted from the entire look of antiquity in this case, the lectern is most beautiful work; and while one feels that the Cathedral should never have parted with it, one cannot also help commending the wisdom of Mr. Medley in securing what apparently no one else then valued.

The reredos is carved stone work, and there is a stone altar, having panels carved with the Sacred monogram, the Cross, and emblems of the Crucifixion.

On the north side under an arch is an altar tomb with the figure of a lady, her feet resting on a lamb. This recumbent effigy is most beautifully carved, and was the work of Mr. John Bacon. It was described in the "Ecclesiologist" for 1842, at the date of its erection:

"We are glad to be able to present our readers with the following instance of the Catholick taste and feeling in the church of St. Thomas, Exeter, of which Mr. Medley is Vicar. On the north side of the altar is a canopied and recessed high tomb to the memory of the late Mrs. Medley. The style is Tudor, the execution very good, but the most striking part is the recumbent effigy, of which it is not too much to say that few of the best ages of Christian art surpass it. The hands are closed in prayer, the feet rest on a lamb, and the face (which is said to be a striking likeness) has all the sweetness and composure distinctive of Catholick times. It was the work of Mr. Bacon the sculptor, who after a retirement of twenty-five years produced his last and happiest effort to the memory of his daughter."

Upon it is the record that it commemorates Christina Medley,

"Wrought by the hand of her father John Bacon."

St. Thomas' Church seems to have been a burial place for the grandfathers of famous men. Here was buried in 1627, Sir Thomas Monk grandfather of General Monk, though no memorial to him seems to have survived—it probably perished when the church was burnt. At the top of the chancel step is a floor slab bearing the name

of John Reynolds Prebendary of the Cathedral, and Vicar of this parish. He was the grandfather of the famous Sir Joshua. The memorials of the Gordon family will most likely be considered the most interesting of all. On the floor, just in front of the tower arch is a slab with the name W. A. Gordon 1809. This was the grandfather of General Gordon who with his wife lived in this parish and was buried in the church. On the south side of the nave, just opposite the north door is a tablet with a longer inscription commemorating him, and just below it is another inscription:

To
perpetuate the memory
of the late
General Charles George Gordon
R.E.C.B.
Killed at Kartoum 26. Jan 1885
Grandson of the above named
W. A. Gordon senr of this parish
(late Capt. R.A.)
This tablet was placed here
in loving memory by his
Cousin German
Daniel Wilson Gwynne
Clerk in Holy orders 1891.

An interesting history is connected with this memorial. Some years ago General Gordon came to Exeter, and while he was here went to St. Thomas' to look at the memorial to his grandfather. The church was not then kept open, and the man who brought the key himself told me the story. They came together to the north door of the church, but just as it was opened and before General Gordon had entered the building, a telegraph boy came to him with a message that had been sent after him. It was the summons recalling him to London, and he obeyed it immediately, never entering the church, but returning at once to the city, to start that day on the beginning of the journey to Kartoum which eventually led to that death we have all since learnt to know was his martyrdom. And opposite to the door where he then stood is now the tablet to his memory. Above it is the tablet to his grandparents inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anna Maria Gordon and of her son
Capt. Wm Augustus Gordon of the 95th Regt. Their virtue rendered

them amiable in life, and as sincerely as deservedly lamented in death. She died 27th Feb. 1796 aged 47 after two days illness, and he the 8th of August 1796 by a fall from his horse at the Cape of Good Hope in the 19th year of his age.

Also in memory of Augustus Henry Gordon of the Royal Engineers, and second son of the above Anna Maria Gordon who died at the Hot Wells Bristol after a lingering illness 8th Sep. 1802 aged 21.

Also in memory of Wm Augustus Gordon (father of the above named Wm. Augustus, and Augustus Henry Gordon) who departed this life the 22nd of June 1809 aged 70.

The most important group of mural tablets in the church are those in the south aisle commemorating the Northmore family. It is interesting to observe that these are actually in their original position, the floor slab which records the name of Thomas Northmore being in the aisle at the foot of the large monument with the Latin epitaph to his memory.

M.S. Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Northmore armiger Johannes Northmore (de Well in Parochia South Tawton in hoc comitatu generosi semper fidelis) filii.

Legi consilarii et senatus Britanici nuper decoris Qui tres duxit uxorem videlicet Domina Pridham, Dom. Andrews, et Dom. St Aubans et prima genuit binas filias quarum altera moritus tenella, altera superstes hoc mausolæum posuit, ut gratitudinis officiiq' pignus in mortuum charissimumq' patrem qui obiit die 25 Julii annoq' Domini 1713—En veterem sentatorum ecclesie, patriæ et coronæ fidelem qui numquam suffragium vendidit nec male lulit suum, Ad augustiorem fælicioremq' senatum migrasse speramus; ubi Deus ipse (plaudentibus cælicolis) omnipotenti manu sceptrum tenet.

This monument is ornamented with four shields, three on the top and one below, shewing the arms of Northmore impaled with those of the three successive wives.

- (1) *Gules a lion rampant or, a crescent for difference of the second.*
NORTHMORE OF CLEEVE.
- (2) *Azure three lions heads erased or.* PRIDHAM.
- (3) *Azure a saltire between four crosses formées or.* ANDREWS.
- (4) *Ermine on a cross gules 5 bezants.* ST. AUBYN OF CLOWANCE.

Thomas Northmore was member of Parliament for Okehampton: he purchased Cleeve in the manor of Exwick from the last descendants of Sir Benjamin Oliver who had his country residence there. There are monuments recording the Oliver family in this church. A helmet which hangs close to this monument of Thomas Northmore was in all probability at one time above it; but now surmounts three

later tablets to other members of the family. Just round the corner in the south transept we find the tablets which commemorate Mr. Northmore's first wife, Anne (Pridham) and his widow Elizabeth (St Aubyn.)

Hic jacet corpus Annæ uxori Thomæ Northmore Gent. Quæ obiit sexto die Aprilis Ano. Dom. 1686. Hic jacet Elizabethæ filia Thomæ Northmore Gent et Annæ uxoris ejus Quæ obiit 20 die Aug. 1683 anno ætatis suæ secundo.

Here lieth all that was mortal of Elizabeth Northmore widow and relict of Thomas Northmore of Cleeve Esqr and daughter of Sir John St Aubyn of Clowance in Cornwall Baronet, who dyed January 1 A.D. 1735 ætatis suæ 78.

Arms. NORTHMORE impaling ST. AUBYN.

Beside the Northmore monument in the south aisle are the following tablets

Sacred to the memory of the Revd Thomas Welby Northmore Vicar of Winterton Lincolnshire, eldest son of Thomas Northmore Esqr. of Cleeve in the county of Devon, and, of Penelope his first wife. Died July 16 1829 aged 52 years.

In death lamented and in life beloved.

Also of Katherine his widow third daughter of Sir William Erle Welby Bart, of Danton Hall county Lincoln. She died May 11th 1869 aged 71 years 11 months.

Arms. NORTHMORE *impaling, sable a fess between 3 fleur de lys argent.* WELBY OF DENTON LINCS.

In memory of Jemima Hayter the wife of John Northmore of Cleeve in this parish Esqr, and daughter of the late Revd William Hames Rector of Chagford in this county, she was born Aug. 13th 1825 died April 1869 and is buried at Chagford.

Arms. NORTHMORE *impaling, azure a chevron between 3 demi-lions or.* HAYTER-HAMES OF CHAGFORD. There is also a tablet to this lady's memory in Chagford church.

Of the memorials to the Oliver's, the older possessors of Cleeve, we have first a floor slab in the nave inscribed :

Here lieth interred the body of Mary the wife of Benjamin Oliver of Exewecke Esqr, daughter of George Yong of Foxton Gent. who departed this life the 2nd day of January 1671 aged 35 years.

Shee that in her life was a vertuous wife

A friend and mother dear

Lyes here in the dust waiting with trust

For Christe's time to appeare.

Here are deposited ye remains of Elizabeth Stevens grand-daughter of the late Elizabeth Williams who dyed Nov. 2nd 1807 aged 45 years.

Also ye body of Elizabeth Hamilton mother of ye late Elizabeth Stevens who dic at Exmouth Dec. 3rd 1808 aged 85 years.

In the south transept is a memorial tablet :

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Williams (relict of William Williams of the city of Exeter M.D.) who departed this life the 25th of June 1776 aged 77 years.

She was the daughter of Joseph Oliver of Exwick Esqr and the last of that respectable family. In her were united the Christian and social virtues, the best of parents, a sincere friend, a cheerful companion and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

In the same vault are interred John, Oliver William, Benjamin William, Bridget sons and daughter of the above William Williams and Elizabeth his wife.

Anne relict of Samuel Newte of Tidcome Clerk, Eliza relict of David Hamilton of Bristol Merchant, William the son of Daniel Hamilton Esqr and Bridget his wife in dutiful respect and affectionate regard caused this monument to be erected in the year 1781.

Arms: *On a lozenge : argent a greyhound courant sable between 3 cornish choughs ppr. On an escutcheon of pretence, Ermine on a chief sable 3 lions ramp. argent.* OLIVER.

Over the north porch is a large mural tablet of the 18th century, which from its position, and the fading of the letters has become quite illegible. The inscription is, however, given by Jenkins, from whom I quote it :

H.S.E. Gulielmus Williams M.D. virartis suæ singulari scientia predictis—Quid prastitit, si quaras, eorum testentur Caehrymæ quorum valetudini dum nimis studiose inserviebat ipse suam perdidit, Mortemque accberavit—Obiit v Kalend Maii anno mdccxl, ætatis suæ 59. Mærens filius natu maximus propietate qua patrem clarissimum coluit hoc marmor memoriæ sacrum esse voluit.

On the south wall of the chancel a marble tablet is—

Erected to the memory of James Buller Esqr of Shillingham in the county of Cornwall and Downes in the county of Devon, who departed this life February 11th 1772 aged 31. And Husey his wife who died September 26th 1768 aged 31.

The cherub charity in their hearts enshrined
Breathed faith in God and love to all mankind
Taught them to soothe the pangs of deep distress
To melt at others grief to pity and to bless
Lov'd and lamented in life's smiling bloom
They sunk resigned and found an early tomb
Their days benevolence and peace endeared
Their nights congratulating conscience cheered
And all their prospects brightening to the last
Their Heaven commenced ere this vain world was passed.

Of the monuments to incumbents of this and other churches, and of church workers, the oldest is the floor slab in the chancel commemorating John Reynolds, the grandfather

of Sir Joshua, and his two wives. Some of this is illegible, being hidden by the chancel fittings upon it.

On a ledger line—

Hic site sunt reliquæ Elizabethæ uxoris Johannis Reynolds.

In the centre—

Deinde hic jacet Johannis Reynolds A.M. Parochizæ hujus annos plus minus triginta pastor fidelis et integer ergastulis sacellanus et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exoni prebendarius qui in Domini obdormivit Juli 16.

Ætatis 51mo.

Anno Dom mdcxcii.

Cujus laus non ab hominibus est sed Deus.

Below again is an inscription recording the name of his second wife Maria, hidden by the reading desk.

In memory of the Revd Christopher Churchill M.A. Prebendary of St Peters Exon, and 50 years vicar of this parish, who having filled his station in life with distinguished credit and probity and recommended the religion which he taught by a peculiar mildness and benevolence of manner and a conscientious discharge of its respective duties received his call from it with resignation and devotion February 26 1800 in the 80th year of his age.

Also of Mary Churchill his widow who after a happy union of fifty years closed a well spent life and receded from it with the same calmness and hope of immortality. August 18 1804 aged 78.

A tribute to parental merit by their three daughters.

Arms. *Sable a lion rampant or, debrushed with a bendlet gules.* CHURCHILL OF CHURCHILL-HENBURY DORSET.

Brass—

To the memory of the most reverend John Medley D.D. 1st Bishop of Frederickton 1845-1892. Metropolitan of Canada 1879-1892.

Born 1805, died at Frederickton New Brunswick Sept. 1892 in the 88th year of his age and the 47th of his Episcopate. He was Vicar of St Thomas with Exwick and incumbent of Oldridge 1838-1845, prebendary of Exeter Cathedral 1842-45. An unflinching friend of the poor.

To him Exwick owes the erection of its free and open church, Oldridge the enlargement and restoration of its chapel, and this church many of its fairest adornments.

Erected by parishioners and friends Oct. 1894.

Brass—

In loving memory of Margaret Medley second wife of the above, and daughter of Hudson of Crossmead in this parish. She died Feb. 26 1905 aged 56 years. Her body rests beside the Bishop at Frederickton Canada.

Until the day break and the shadows flee away.

Brass—

To the memory of the Right Revd John Horden a native of Exeter and for some years a teacher in St Thomas sunday school. He was a missionary in Ruperts-land for 42 years, and became Bishop of Moosonee in 1872, and died at Moose Fort Jan. 12 1893.

Brethren by love serve one another.

John Horden, eldest son of William and Sarah Horden, was born in Exeter in 1828, his father was a printer. He was educated at St. Johns school, the "Blue Boys school" where his name is still recalled with pride. Even after he quitted the school he was obliged to go in to trade for some years until he had worked up sufficient knowledge to take a position as a school-master. There is no doubt that the influences at St Thomas church had much to do with his future career; "the Vicar of St Thomas" (we read in a life of Bishop Horden) "encouraged an interest in foreign missions." This was Mr John Medley, himself afterwards Metropolitan of Canada, where John Horden's own work lay. He went to Moose Fort as a layman and was there ordained by Bishop Anderson of Ruperts-land whose See in after years he filled. There is also a brass to Bishop Horden's memory in the Exeter Cathedral.

In the south aisle another brass commemorates a worker in this church:—

Erected by the parishioners to the beloved memory of Henry Stokes for 26 years organist of this church born Feb. 9th 1846 passed to his rest Jan. 22nd 1898.

"As well the singers as the players upon instruments shall be there."

"My lips shall greatly rejoice when I sing unto thee, and so shall my soul whom thou hast redeemed."

South transept.

Underneath are deposited the remains of the Revd Nicholas Gay many years Vicar of Upottery in this county, and late of St Brewards, Cornwall, who died April 26th 1815 aged 62.

Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.

A small mural tablet with an urn is placed on the north side of the nave—

To the memory of Nancy Donnal eldest daughter of Robert and Anne Donnal of this parish died July 29 1811 aged 26 years.

And in the centre of the nave is this slab:—

Nancy Donnal eldest daughter of Robert and Anne Donnal of this parish obiit July 20th 1811 aged 26 years.

That life is long
Which answers life's great end.

Also Anne wife of Lieut. William Proude Johnson of the late 103rd Regt. Died Oct 13 1821 aged 61 years.

Near this is a tablet:—

To the memory of
Mrs Catherine Vyvyan eldest daughter of Sir Francis Vyvyan Bart of Trelowarren in the county of Cornwall, and sister to the present Sir Carew Vyvyan who after a long and painful illness (which she bore with exemplary patience and fortitude) departed this life the 23 day of March 1800 aged 64 years.

O gentle reader if a tear
Is due to virtue drop it here
Yet bounteous Heaven forbids to grieve
For what was done was to relieve.

Also to the memory of Mrs Grace Vyvyan her sister, daughter of Sir Francis Vyvyan, Bart. who died on the 14th of May 1808 aged 73 years.

Of other tablets and floor slabs the following may be noted:—

A tablet—

Sacred to the memory of Mrs Fanshawe whose excellent understanding unfeigned piety exemplary virtue happily blended with the most amiable and domestic endowments rendered her loss a sore affliction to her surviving friends. She was the wife of Charles Fanshawe Esqr, Barrister at law, and the daughter of John Seale Esq of Mount Boone in the county of Devon, by Elizabeth daughter of John Townes Esqr of Netherway, in the same county, and with two of her children, viz., Eliza Maria aged two years Robert Henly aged 6 months lie interred in the vault beneath.

Arms. *Quarterly 1 and 4 or, a chevron between 3 fleur-de-llys sable—FANSHAWE; 2 and 3 or, two barrulets azure between 3 wolves' heads erased sable, in the fess point a mural crown gules—SEALE OF MOUNT BOONE.*

Floor slab—

Elizabetha et Rebecca quarum haec 16 altera 9 menses (nata Jasperi Radcliffe de Franklin mercator filiae) hic sitae sunt. Hic etiam depositae sunt reliquae Jasperi Radcliffe de Franklin armigeri earundem filiarum patris cujus pietatis patientiam temperantiam morumq'

integritatem Si seno contemplans eris lector non possunt non te efficere qualem illum esse novimus verum Jesu Christi Discipulum.

Obiit 27 Novembris anno ætatis suæ 68 æræq' christianæ 1704.

Arms. *A bend engrailed, impaling a saltire between four cross crosslets.*

Here lyeth Dorothy the wife of Robert Ridler of this parish, who departed this life the 4 day of April 1676 and four daughters.

As thou art soe once was shee

As shee is now soe wilt thou bee.

June 10 1714 Robert Ridler of this parish gent dyed ætatis suæ 74.

Sept 21 1714 was buried Robert the son of Mr Robert Ridler.

Oct 27 1714 was buried John the son of Mr Robert Ridler.

Another Ridler floor slab has the first name obliterated, but the date 1700 remains, followed by the record:—

Also his first wife and (s)even of his children, also Sarah his second wife who dyed 1723 aged 65.

Also Elizabeth Ridler who died 1743 aged 49.

Also Sarah Ridler who died Jan. 5th 1755 aged 52. Both daughters by his second wife.

Also Dorothy Ridler who died the 12th of Feb. 1772 aged 73.

No Christian life to boast till death do give

Far greater life it is than here to live

The body only here entombed doth lie

The soul most free enjoys eternity

Nor will the body ever here remain

The great triumph shall this prisoned dust reclaim.

The six bells were originally all cast by Pennington of Exeter, in 1789, and bear upon them the names of Joseph Ford, gent., William Ford and George Robins, churchwardens; Christopher Churchill, Vicar; and James Buller, Esqr., Patron. On New Year's Eve, 1900, the treble bell was cracked, recast, and rung for the first time on Easter Sunday, April 7th, 1901. It is first inscribed with the old motto:—

"When I begin ye all strike in."

Recast 1901, 1st year of King Edward VIIth.

General Sir Redvers Buller V.C. patron,

Maurice Swabey, Vicar

Henry D. Clogg, John R. Pastfield, Wardens.

Mears and Stainbrook, founders.

The registers date from 1554.

Inside the vestry is a most interesting collection of portraits and memorials connected with the church. Over the fire-place hangs a printed list of the Vicars with notes that give a history of the church. Near this is a drawing of Sir Thomas Monk, and there are many portraits of the

Revd. John Medley, who left St. Thomas to be Bishop of Fredericktown and Metropolitan of Canada.

- VICARS—Henry ——— 1261.
 John Osbert—1283.
 William de Cheddere—1317.
 Peter Monyk—1350.
 John Alkbarwe—1405.
 John Parkowyn—
 Richard Rysdon—1487.
 John Teake—1489.
 Walter Atwyll—1492.
 Peter Druett—1506.
 William Dorone—1511.
 John Rudge—1528.
 Robert Welsh—1536.
 Robert Herne—1549.
 Walter Battyn—
 Edward Helmore—
 John Peake—1580.
 William Dickes—1605.
 John Bartlett—1628.
 Alexander Hodges—1657.
 John Reynolds—1622.
 Benjamin Spurway—1692.
 William Sweeting—1727.
 John Bradford—1728.
 Edward Reeks—1729.
 Christopher Churchill—1749.
 John Bradford Copplestone—1800.
 William James Copplestone—1831.
 Charles Harward—1834.
 John Medley—1838.
 William Henry Howard—1845.
 Maurice Swabey—1874.
 J. H. Prince—1902.

Emmanuel.

This district church in the parish of St. Thomas' was erected by public subscription, the work being first commenced in 1897, and the church completed in 1899, the

architect being Mr. Harold Brakespear, A.R.I.B.A., and the building erected on a site given by Sir Redvers Buller. It was consecrated by Bishop Bickersteth on October 2nd 1900, and remains at present the youngest church in Exeter.

The exterior is of gray limestone with a tiled roof, within the walls are lined with red stone, and there are freestone pillars between the four bays of the nave with sculptured capitals. The interior consists of nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and a chancel. The nave has clerestory windows, and a waggon roof. The entrance is by a south door.

The font is large, octagonal, of freestone and red marble ; there is a carved oak pulpit.

The transepts are separated from the nave by arches, and there is a somewhat narrow chancel arch. There are also chancel aisles the south one being furnished as an additional chapel, with a second altar. Here the walls, and the panels on the front of the altar are painted with figures of Saints and Prophets. Behind the altar in the chancel are paintings of Seraphim, evidently done by the same hand. It must be admitted that the work is very poor. The sanctuary floor is tiled ; on the north side is a credence, on the south sedilia.

Of a church so new there is little to be said, for whatever is done can but be a beginning, earnest of further work to come.

Exwick.

DEDICATION ST. ANDREW.

This church was erected in 1841 as a Chapel of Ease for the parish of St. Thomas, and formed into a separate parish in 1872 ; Mr. William Gibbs then endowing the Vicarage with £200 a year.

The foundation stone at the east end of the church is inscribed :—

S. Andrews Chapel Exwick
 This stone was laid July 30th 1841
 By J. W. Buller Esqr of Downes.
 Vicar of St. Thomas Revd. J. Medley
 Architect J. Hayward Esqr.

The building is of red stone with a south porch, the dripstones of the outer arch being completed with corbelled heads. Over the inner door a medallion shews the verse:—

“This is none other than the house of God, this is the gate of Heaven.”

Within there are nave, chancel, and north aisle, the aisle being separated from the nave by three bays, with clustered marble columns having free-stone capitals carved with lilies and passion flowers.

The font is of free-stone; octagonal, and though smaller exactly reproduces in its style of decoration the font in St. Thomas' Church. It is raised upon two tiled steps, shaped like a cross.

The roof both of nave and aisle has open painted panels, and the whole of the church throughout is elaborately decorated, the paintings on the chancel roof being symbolical of the *Benedicite*.

In the upper lights of the windows may be seen St. Andrew's Cross and emblems of the Crucifixion. The pulpit is of carved stone, and there is a carved oak eagle lectern. The reredos and the stone altar are again repetitions of the details in St. Thomas' Church; shewing that everything was carried out under Mr. Medley's supervision, with the intention of giving as much resemblance as possible to the Mother Church in this her much smaller daughter.

The reredos has, however, been filled with a fine piece of mosaic, having the Ascension in the centre, with SS. Peter and Andrew on the one side, and S. James the Great and S. John the Evangelist on the other.

A tablet at the west end of the church has the following inscription:—

“This chapel was erected in the year 1842. It contains 1878 sittings and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building and repairing of churches the whole of that number are hereby declared free and unappropriated for ever. A plan shewing the number of the free seats is fixed up in the vestry room.

John Medley Vicar.

Wm. Francis }
James L. Thomas } Churchwardens.

Owing to the addition of the north aisle, which was built in 1873, the church now holds about three hundred people.

Oldridge.

I can discover no dedication for this chapel. Dr. Oliver, alluding to the "Chapel of Oldrudge," gives no further account of it; nor is mention made of any patron saint in various histories of St. Thomas' parish.

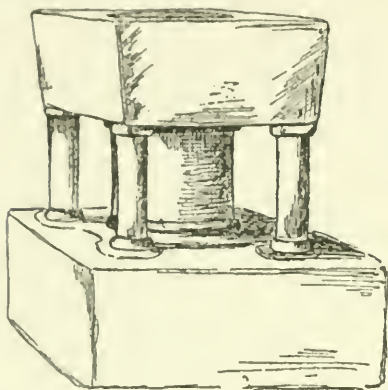
The hamlet has been identified with the "Olperidge" of Domesday, and in the 12th century seems to have belonged to the Courtenays, by whom it may have been given to the Priory of Cowick. Hence its connection with St. Thomas' parish. Most probably, for convenience, it continued to be served from St. Thomas, even after all the possessions of the Priory had been conveyed to Tavistock Abbey. At the dissolution of the Monasteries, Oldridge, with all the other properties belonging to this Abbey, was given to John, Lord Russel; and the Russel family eventually sold it to the Trowbridges.

Here Jenkins comes in, telling us, "to accommodate the inhabitants situate at such a distance from the parish church, a chapel of ease was maintained here, time immemorial, but was destroyed by George Trowbridge of Trowbridge, Esqr. The stones were carried to Trowbridge to repair a kitchen, and the communion table was made into a drinking board at a neighbouring ale house. The village historians relate that the family of Trowbridge never prospered after this sacrilege, and that all those concerned in it, particularly one who had the chapel bell for his trouble, died miserably. The want of a chapel in this part of the parish having been complained of, a handsome one was erected at the joint expense of James Buller, and the late Giles Yard, Esqr., in 1798."

Fully six miles from Exeter, up steep hills and along winding lanes, passing on the way right through the village of Whitstone, in the Deanery of Kenn, finally, and almost unexpectedly, we reach this little chapel, hidden among orchards, with a farmhouse close by. The population of the parish at the last return was 40.

The building of 1798 having become very much out of repair, it was wholly restored by the Revd. R. Medley in 1842-3. The little chapel is of local red stone, with free-stone dressings, and consists of nave, chancel, and a south

transept; and has one bell in a turret at the west end. The entrance is through a south door. As soon as this is opened the first object that appears is the ancient font,



with its square basin of rough red stone, upheld by four columns and a central shaft. In front of the base is inscribed:—

The ancient basin of this font having been long desecrated was restored to its former use, after an old example. mdcccxliii.

Its existence goes far to confirm the statement that there had been a chapel

here from "time immemorial."

The chancel and transept arches are panelled, the roofs opened timbered, the beams of the chancel resting on carved stone brackets. This chancel was an enlargement added by Mr. Fulford at the restoration of the church.

The seats are open benches, with ends carved in various conventional designs. There is a stone pulpit of modern gothic type, and a carved litany stool. In the three lights of the east window is some very inferior coloured glass with figures of S. Thomas, S. Peter, and S. Andrew. On the north and south sides are lancet lights, the latter inscribed with the name of Henrietta Medley, wife of the Vicar of this parish, who died September 4th, 1845. On the south wall of the sanctuary is a credence bracket under a niche.

The present Lord of the Manor is General Sir Redvers Buller, and the altar frontal was worked by Lady Audrey Buller and her daughters; into the design primrose and daffodil flowers are introduced with extreme suitability, as anyone who has paid a spring visit to the hamlet would testify.

In the transept are the arms of Yarde and Buller, no doubt placed in the church when it was restored in 1798.

Oldridge has no rights of interment, but to avoid the difficulties of burial at St. Thomas, six miles away, the parishioners are usually buried at Whitstone, about three miles from the chapel, and the nearest parish church. A service is held at Oldridge once every Sunday; and it is evident that the parishioners of Oldridge have a genuine love and interest for their little ancient chapel.

Wear.

DEDICATION ST. LUKE.

Originally built as a Chapel of Ease for Topsham in 1838, this church has been, for convenience, included in the Deanery of Christianity; Countess Wear was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1844. The chancel was added to the church in 1894. On the east end a stone is inscribed:—

Ad gloriam Dei A.D. mdccxciv.

The building is of limestone, with a bell turret at the west end, having a leaded spire surmounted by a cross. The doorway is at the west, and there is an entrance into the vestry on the south side. The roof of the chancel is lower than the nave, and there are four lancet windows on each side.

Within the nave is very plain, the roof timbered across with open beams. The pulpit is an old one with key patterns carved round the panels, and the sacred monogram in the centre. The brass eagle lectern is inscribed:—

To the glory of God and in loving memory of the Revd. William P. Pye, M.A. Vicar of this parish from 1859 to 1893.

The font is octagonal of free-stone; the brass can for water standing near it, inscribed:—

Festival of St. Luke, 1895.

The chancel has a waggon roof; on the south side are sedilia, and there is a piscina with a carved bracket below it. The east window has lancet lights filled with coloured glass, and there are two very small lancets above the sedilia. The choir stalls are carved oak. Behind the

pulpit a narrow archway leads to the organ chamber, and here hang two tablets with the information :—

' This church was erected in 1838 and contains 340 sittings. In consequence of a grant from the incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building and repairing of churches and chapels two hundred of that number are hereby declared free and unappropriated for ever.

Charles Burne Minister
 Charles Harris } Wardens."
 Samuel Davy }

The other tablet shews a plan of the free sittings. These are in the centre of the nave, pews being down the north and south sides, while for those who could only afford to go to church if they did not pay for it, there were arranged in 1838 the most penitential benches that ever were devised for the discomfort of mankind; where the poor might sit, and confess themselves to be indeed, as long as they were in church, miserable sinners.

APPENDIX.

THE WARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. MARY STEPS FROM 1553 TO 1558.

I have placed these Warden's Accounts in the form of an appendix to my Church Notes partly because they hardly have a proper place in observations on the fabric and features of interest in the church, and also because many readers fail to share in the fascination that these old records possess for those who recognize the romance of the story they reveal. In them we have the doings of 16th century Exeter parishioners placed before us, and that at a most interesting ecclesiastical period, the reign of Philip and Mary, when every church was trying to replace those necessary ornaments that had been stripped from it during the previous reign.

The documents themselves are six long strips of parchment, three of which are written entirely in Latin (akin to that language much as the churchwardens' gothic of a later date was akin to architecture). In the three later years the wardens continued to write their receipts in Latin, but put the payments down in English. It is evident that the accounts were written out yearly by a clerk who had the items given to him by the wardens. One of the parchments, No. 5, is marked upon the back in the handwriting of a later century, "olde account which I knowe nott."

In the course of years they somehow found their way to a lawyer's office in Bristol, from whence they were sent to the Rector, the Revd. H. P. Burdett. He kindly allowed me to have them read at the British Museum, where they were copied for me into modern handwriting by Miss M. E. Thompson, with the addition of a good many notes, which add considerably to the value of her transcription. As these copies are as accurate as possible in following the original wording, it has not been thought necessary to add the word "sic" to every instance of

unusual terms or spelling given by the wardens and their clerk. Thus all through the writer uses the singular number very frequently when he evidently means both wardens to be understood.

During most of this period Hugh Collyns seems to have been the incumbent; he is termed "cappelanus" and "clericus." In the last two years he seems to have quitted the parish, we find entries regarding the house of "Hugo Collyns clericus nuper persone." In the first year the purchases seem only to have been of those books and ornaments absolutely required for the services; among these a pax is included. The usual constant outlay for wax and candles recorded in all wardens' accounts appears; we must remember that they would then be used for lighting the church as well as for ceremonial. "Prekettes" are believed to have been candles made for fitting on spikes; "Judas candles" were wooden dummies upon which the real candles were raised. The quantities of sacks of lime required seems extraordinary; these, too, are frequent items in all old church accounts. If, as the reader suggests, much of it was used for whitewashing, no wonder all our stone work and carving became entirely choked with the accumulated layers of centuries. One would also like to know whether Churchwardens of the present day have to provide as many bell ropes.

In 1554 there was a payment for repairing the Font, but as we read the accounts we become aware of a remarkable omission—there is no mention of the clock. Now the clock is admittedly one of the most important features of the building; "Matthew the Miller" is familiar to all Exeter, and in the wardens' accounts of later days there are constant entries of payments for repairs and for looking after the clock. This omission leads to the conjecture that at this time the clock had not been acquired by the parish, though it probably belongs to this date. Could we ever have the good fortune to light upon the accounts of the next reign we might learn its history.

The Rood was replaced in the church in 1557 at a cost of 6s. 8d. Another entry this year shews us that church payments were managed then much as they are now-a-days; a donation of 4s. was subscribed for the "Holly Watter

Bocket," which, when paid for, cost 6s. No account is given of how the deficit was made up.

The sale of a spoon, the legacy of a ring, the care taken of "Keteren Tyncker," the kindness that forgave "John Gregorye alias Cooke" his yearly rent "on account of his poverty," all form little life touches in the parochial story; and the annual payment "for drenckeyng of the parish at the accompte day" shews us how this yearly meeting brought all the parishioners together with a common interest in the affairs of their parish and its church.

I.

Ecclesia beate Marie de Gradibus Arreragium
 Computus Richardi Taillour et Jacobi Bury Custodum Bonorum et catallorum instauri Ecclesie predicte a festo Sancte Katerine Virginis anno regni Edwardi Sexti nuper Regis Anglie sexto usque idem festum Sancte Katerine anno regni domine Marie dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernie supremi capitis primo.

Redditus Assise
 Idem respondunt de—iii^s iiiii^d de arreragiis Ricardi Drue [?] pro redditu a retro ut patet in pede vltimi compoti.

Summa . . . iii^s iiiii^d

Idem respondunt de—xxv solidis receptis de redditu assise illius Tenementi in quo Henricus Saunder modo inhabitat. Et de xx^s solidis receptis de redditu illius Tenementi in quo Willelmus Byrte modo inhabitat per annum. Et de viii^s receptis de redditu illius Tenementi in quo Alicia Northway vidua modo inhabitat per annum. Et de iiiij^s receptis de redditu illius Tenementi in quo Johannes Abowe modo inhabitat per annum. Et de vj^s receptis de redditu illius Tenementi in quo Thomasina Wyat modo inhabitat per annum. Et de iiiij^s receptis de redditu illius Tenementi in quo Petrus Carpynter modo inhabitat per annum. Et de j denario recepto de Custodibus beate Marie Maioris Civitatis Exonie per annum. Et de viij^s receptis de redditu illius tenementi in quo Hugo Colyn capellanus modo inhabitat. Et de iiiij^d receptis de redditu illius tenementi in quo Johannes Gregory alias Coke modo inhabitat. Et de vj^s viij^d receptis de redditu illius tenementi in quo Ricardus Dewe modo inhabitat.

Summa . . . iiiij^{li} v^s ix^d

Recep- Et computant nihil receptum de parochianis ibidem ad
 ciones incipiendum officium Computatoris pro isto anno. Set
 Denariorum respondunt de iiij^d receptis pro pulsacione unius knyll hoc
 anno. Et de j^d receptis de Elizabeth Oxton pro locacione
 le beare [*bier*].

	Summa	v ^d
	Summa totalis recepta cum arreragiis	iiij ⁱⁱ ix ^s vi ^d
Allocatis cum expensibus necessariis	Inde computator petit allocationem in denariis solu- tis pro potacione super Compotum et tempore inceptionis officii hujus computatoris	xiiij ^d
	Et soluti Willelmo Wreight pro emendacione rote campane	ij ^d
	Et soluti Miloni Episcopo Exoniensi pro billa indentata de bonis Ecclesie	xx ^d
	Et soluti pro funo campane	xvij ^d
	Et soluti pro reparacione pavimenti coram hostio Ricardi Dewe	v ^d ob
	Et soluti pro emendacione les Surples	v ^d
	Et soluti pro reparacione Rote campane et le bear Et soluti Willelmo Byrt pro faccione iiij splentra ferri	xx ^d iiij ^d
	Et soluti pro claudacione iiij funorum campane	iiij ^d
	Et soluti pro reparacione le stall Johannis Courtes Et soluti pro reparacione Tenementi Henrici Saun- der	v ^d iijs iiij ^d
	Et soluti pro duobus plankes et clavos pro hostio ad introitum in venella	xvj ^d
	Et soluti pro saculo calcis	vij ^d
	Et soluti Willelmo Martyn et famulo suo pro reparacione Ecclesie tenementi Willelmi Byrt et alius tenementi ibidem	xxij ^d
	Et soluti pro faccione et reparacione rote campane	xii ^d
	Et soluti pro dimidio centum de lathis	iiij ^d
	Et soluti pro dimidio pecke de helyng pynnys	ij ^d ob
	Et soluti pro vno matt erge festum Pasche	ij ^d
	Et soluti pro uno coler campane	xvj ^d
	Et soluti pro clave pro dicta campana	ij ^d
	Et soluti pro pendacione ejusdem campane	iiij ^d
	Et soluti pro Sera pro hostio Hugonis Colyns	x ^d
	Et soluti pro papiro	i ^d
	Et soluti pro funis pro tribus campanis	iijs viij ^d

Et soluti pro bordes et blandyng rotarum campanarum cum lenalyng et operacione ejusdem	ij ^s
Et soluti pro duobus colers campanarum	iiij ^s
Et soluti pro clanos [<i>sic</i>] pro rote parve campane	viiij ^d
Et soluti pro duobus ceriis ponderantibus dimidiam libram	vij ^d
Et soluti pro vno Amys et Zona	viiij ^d
Et soluti pro libro vocato a Manuell	ij ^s viij ^d
Et soluti pro saculo calcis	vi ^d
Et soluti pro duobus dimidiis portis*	viiij ^s iiij ^d
Et soluti pro missale	viiij ^s iiij ^d
Et soluti propendacione [et] reparacione rotarum campanarum	xxj ^d
Et soluti pro anulos To Trusse Campanas	vj ^d
Et soluti pro reparacione domus Henrici Saunder	ij ^s ij ^d
Et soluti pro funo campane	xviiij ^d
Et soluti pro vna Pax ad osculandum	ij ^s iiij ^d
Et soluti pro saculo calcis	vj ^d
Et soluti pro vno robe pro domno Hugone Presbitero	ij ^s
Et soluti pro duobus candelabris	ij ^s
Et soluti pro duobus ceriis	xj ^d
? washing] Et soluti pro locione ornamentorum Ecclesie	v ^d
Et soluti pro faccione vnus libri in papiro pro computo	xij ^d
Et soluti pro vno Corporas	xiiij ^d
Et soluti pro pane communio per totum istud annum	ij ^s i ^d ob
Et soluti pro ii libris candelarum cepi [<i>i.e.</i> , sepulchri]	vi ^d
Et soluti Willelmo Beyrt pro clavos ab eo emptis ad separales vices	vij ^d
Et soluti pro faccione hujus Compoti	ij ^s
Et soluti Domine Regine pro redditu de terris Cantuarie ibidem hoc anno	xij ^s ix ^d
Summa omnium expensuum	iiij ^s iiij ^s iiij ^d ob
Et debet	v ^s i ^d ob unde

*This may perhaps mean the Portis breviary in two parts, pars Hyemnalis, et pars æstivalis; the Breviary in one volume being called a "totum." See Old English Service books by Canon Wordsworth and H. Littlehales.—*Reader's Note.*

Et de viij^s receptis de Tenemento in quo Hugo Colyns Cappellanus modo inhabitat.

Et de iiij^s receptis de Tenemento in quo Johannes Gregory modo inhabitat.

Et de vj^s viij^d receptis de Tenemento in quo Ricardus Dewe modo inhabitat per annum.

Summa iiij^{li} ix^s ix^d

Recep- Idem respondunt de v^s receptis de parochianis ad incipien-
tiones dum officium suum hoc anno.

Denarium Et de xx^d provenientiibus ex dono vxoris Thome Grygge.

Et de xiiij^d provenientiibus de dono Ricardi [?] Strete hoc anno. Et de iiij^d receptis pro locacione le beer hoc anno.

Et de iii^s i^d receptis [de] parochianis ad festum Pasche vltimum.

Summa xj^s iij^d

Summa Totalis Recepta cum arreragiis cviijs^s iij^d

Allocatio Inde computator petit allocationem pro potacione

inde cum super determinacionem vltimi Compoti xvj^d

expensibus Et soluti pro dimidia libri cere vj^d

necessariis Et soluti pro emendacione Sacre fontis ij^s

Et solutis pro duobus ceriis vocatis prekettes iiij^d

Et soluti pro emendacione rote campane vj^d

Et soluti pro clavis ij^d

Et soluti pro libra cere erga festum Nativitatis Domini xiiij^d

Et soluti pro to peny candelles ij^d

Et soluti pro dimidia libra cere erge festum Purificationis beate Marie viij^d

Et soluti pro candelis sepulture vj^d

Et soluti pro candelis a festo purificationis vsque festum Pasche x^d

Et soluti pro vno awter-cloth xij^d

Et soluti pro duobus virgis et dimidio ad ponendum super altare v^d

Et soluti pro vno saculo calcis pro altare viij^d

Et soluti pro argella pro dicta altare iiij^d

Et soluti opperatoribus pro labore circa dicta altare ij^s

Et soluti pro fixacione lapis [*sic* for lapidis] super dictum summum altare ij^d

Et soluti curato pro lapidibus v^d

Et soluti pro faccione alterius altaris et sepulture x^d

Et soluti pro clavis	iiij ^d
Et soluti Johanni Brickenoll pro vno bourde	viiij ^d
Et soluti pro duobus ceriis pro summo altare et cerie sepulture tres libris	iiij ^s vj ^d
Et soluti pro ceria Paschale ceria sacra fontis una a pound	xiiij ^d
Et soluti pro libra cere erge festum Pentecoste	xiiij ^d
Et soluti pro preketis et candelis a festo Pentecoste vsque festum Assumpcionis beate Marie	viiij ^d
Et soluti pro duobus ceriis erga festum Assump- cionis predictae	ij ^s
Et soluti pro vno baner cloth	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Et soluti pro locione et pictacione hostii ecclesie	xij ^d
Et soluti pro locione vestimentorum et ornament- orum Ecclesie	xvj ^d
Et soluti pro emendacione hostii ecclesie et clavis ejusdem	xiiij ^d
Et soluti pro duobus saculis calcis pro locione ecclesie	xvj ^d
<i>[Here it must mean whitewashing.]</i>	
Et soluti operatoribus pro emendacione ejusdem Ecclesie	ij ^s x ^d
Et soluti pro splyntres maeremii	ij ^d
Et soluti pro lathnales	i ^d
Et soluti pro faccione muri domus Willelmi Byrt	iiij ^s vi ^d
Et soluti Tegulatori et servienti suo pro reparacione domus dicti Willelmi Byrt	xvj ^d
Et soluti pro CC de helyng stonys	xix ^d
Et soluti pro duobus saculis calcis	x ^d
Et soluti pro helyng pynnys	iiij ^d
Et soluti pro lath nalys	iiij ^d
Et soluti Rawdon[?] et servienti suo pro emenda- cione campanarum	ij ^s
Et soluti Willelmo Byrt pro yrewarke pro campanis	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Et soluti pro solucione pro emendacione rote cam- pane alio vice	v ^d
Et soluti pro sex funis campanarum	vij ^s vij ^d
Et soluti pro shuttyng funis campanarum	iiij ^d
Et soluti pro dimidia centena lapidum vocat- orum helyngstones	iiij ^d
Et soluti pro Judas Candellis	xiiij ^d

Et soluti pro lathys pro domo Willelmi Byrt	ij ^d
Et soluti pro pulsacione vnus knyll pro uxore Thome Grygge	ix ^d
Et soluti pro stramine pro domo Willelmi Byrt	iijs ^s x ^d
Et soluti pro sparrys pro domo ejusdem Willelmi	xv ^d
Et soluti le thacchers domus Willelmi Byrt	xviiij ^d
Et soluti pro mensa dictorum thacchers tribus diebus pro dicto domo	ijs ^s
Et soluti pro aquacione straminis ejusdem Willelmi pro dicta domo	ij ^d
Et soluti pro dimidia libra cere	vj ^d
Et soluti pro dimidia libra cere erga festum omnium Sanctorum	vj ^d
Et soluti pro emendacione vnus foraminis super Ecclesiam predictam	iiij ^d
Et soluti pro vno coler medie campane	xij ^d
Et soluti pro pavyng coram domibus dicte Ecclesie in vico super montem	x ^d
Et soluti pro CC de helyng stones pro domo Hen- rici Saunder	xix ^d
Et soluti pro tribus saculis calcis pro dicto domo	xxj ^d
Et soluti pro Awbydbord [?] pro reparacione ejus- dem domus	iiij ^d
Et soluti pro hacche naylles	obolus
Et soluti Tegulatoribus pro tribus diebus et mensa sua predicta domo	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Et in redditu soluto receptori dominorum Regis et Regine	xij ^s ix ^d
Et soluti pro Thure	iiij ^d
Et soluti pro funo campane	xv ^d
Et soluti pro papiro et encausto et labore clerici ad faciendum librum papiri hujus compoti	ij ^d
Et soluti pro scripcione et faciendo hujus compoti	ij ^s
Summa omnium expensuum	iiij ^{li} xiijs ^s x ^d ob
Et debet	xiiij ^s v ^d ob unde

Respectur

Super Johannem Gregory alias Coke pro arreragiis oneratis iiij^s Et pro redditu hujus anni superius onerato iiij^s — quod in toto attinget ad viii^s quod parochianos dederunt prefato Johanni pro pauperitate sua. Et super nunc computat—vj^s v^d ob. quod soluit parochianos super hunc compotum Et quietus est. Et parochianos soluerunt Richardo

Taillour xx^d de arreragis aretro secundo precedent. Et soluerunt Richardo Vprich [?] ij^s iiij^d pro awter—f one [*here a word is illegible*]. Et remanent ij^s x^d que deliberent Willelmi Cholayshe custodi.

Et eligerunt in novos custodes pro anno sequente predictum Willelmun et Thomam Olyver. Et predictus Thomas remanet pro anno sequente.

Item parochinos dimiserunt Willelmo Tenementum suum pro termino sexaginta annorum et assignatis suis et reparacione Tenementi pro reddito antiquo xx^s termino incipiente ad festum Natalis Domini proximum.

III.

Ecclesie beate Marie de Gradibus Computus Willelmi Cholaysshe et Thome Olyver custodum bonorum et catallorum Instauri beate Marie de Gradibus infra civitatem Exonie pro uno anno integro finito in festo Sancte Katerine virginis annis Regnorum Philippi et Marie dei gracia Regis et Regine Anglie Francie Neapolis Jerusalem et Hibernie Fidei defensorum principium Hispanarum et Cecilie Archiducum Austrie ducum Mediolane burgundie et brabancie Comitum Haspurgi Flandrie et Tyrolis secundo et tercio.

Arreragia Nulla prout in pede compoti Jacobi Bury proximo precedentis.

Summa . . . nullum.

Redditus assise Sed reddunt compotum de xxv^s de redditu vnus tenementi quo Henricus Saunders modo inhabitat.

Et de xx^s de redditu cujusdam Tenementi quo Willelmus Byrt modo inhabitat.

Et de xij^s cum iiij^s de incremento de redditu cujusdam tenementi quo Johannes Curtes modo inhabitat.

Et de vj^s de redditu vnus Tenementi quo Thomasina Wyatt modo inhabitat.

Et de iiij^s de redditu cujusdam Tenementi quo Petrus Carpynter modo inhabitat.

Et de i^d recepto de custodibus beate Marie Maioris Civitatis Exonie per annum.

Et de viij^s receptis de tenemento quo Hugo Colyns Capellanus modo inhabitat.

Et de iiij^s de redditu Tenementi quo Johannes Gregorye modo inhabitat.

Et de vj^s viij^d cujusdam Tenementi quo Ricardus Dewe modo inhabitat prout in precedentibus onerari consuevit per annum.

Et de iiij^s de redditu Tenementi quo Johannes Arbawe modo inhabitat.

Summa . . . iiij^{li} ix^s ix^d

Incrementum
Redditus Et de ij^s de incremento redditus supradicti tenementi Thomasine Wyatt ut de tot denariis per supradictum computantem appruatis hoc anno vltra vj^s de antiquo redditu ejusdem Tenementi superius inter redditus assisie per annum onerato.

Summa . . . ij^s

Denarii
Recepti Et de ij^s x^d per parochianos parochie predictae huic computanti deliberatis ad incipiendum dictum officium suum hoc anno ut de tot denariis eisdem parochianis per Jacobum Burye et Willelmi Cholayssh custodes bonorum et catallorum Ecclesie predictae in Compoto suo de anno proximo precedente deliberatis prout in pede ejusdem.

Et de iiij^d per predictum computantem receptis de Alicie Browne et alia muliere paupere versus faccionem hipothici sacerdotalis hoc anno.

Et de vj^s viij^d ut de tot denariis de parochianis dicte parochie in festo Pasche Eucharistiam recipientibus receptis hoc anno.

Et de xxxviii^s ut de tot denariis pro seruica per hunc computantem ad vsum Ecclesie predictae hoc anno receptis.

Summa . . . xlvij^s x^d

Summa totalis recepta vj^{li} xix^s viij^d de quibus

Allocaciones Idem computans petit allocari de denariis per ipsum solutis pro potacione super determinacione com compoti de anno proximo precedente . . . xxj^d
Et pro luminibus anglice peny lightes per ipsum emptis ij^d
Et pro x^{cim} virgis dowlas ad faciendum unum hypothecum sacerdotalem per ipsum emptis vj^s viij^d
Et pro faccione ejusdem hipothici ij^s
Et pro emendacione campanarum vj^s viij^d
Et pro conflacione enei iiij^s viij^d
Et pro subligacione campanarum xviiij^d
Et pro adveccionem arene et lapidum viij^d
Et pro sacco calcis vj^d

Et pro depiccione* vestis ante summum altarem .	ix ^d
Et pro faccione duorum clavim pro cista .	vj ^d
Et pro clavis et aliis operibus Ferreis pro campanis	iiij ^s
Et pro duobus cereis duas libras ponderantibus versus Festum Natalis Domini	xviiij ^d
Et pro consternacione paviamenti ante hostium Ecclesie	xiiij ^s vj ^d
Et soluti cuidam vocato Chapman pro vectura trium duodenarum arene	ij ^s
Et soluti Tegulatori pro coopertura Ecclesie ac domus parochianorum	iiij ^s
Et soluti cuidam Bibbery pro emendacione cam- panarum	v ^d
Et pro duobus cereis ij librarum versus Festum Purificacionis beate Marie	xij ^d
Et pro vectura arene et lapidum paviamentario .	xiiij ^d
Et in allocacione huic computanti pro vectura arene cum equis suis propriis videlicet ij equis per iij dies et dimidiam	ij ^s
Et pro centum de lapidibus coopertoriis anglice shilling stones	viiij ^d
Et pro sacco calcis	vj ^d
Et pro impaginibus anglice helynge pynnez .	j ^d
Et pro ij cenovectoriis calce et crinibus impletis anglice ij barrowes full of lyme and heare .	ij ^d
Et soluti Bibbery pro quodam poste super quo Pascalis cereus ponitur	iiij ^d
Et pro faccione cereorum et luminum versus Festum Pasche	vij ^s v ^d
Et pro ij funibus campenarum	iiij ^s
Et pro luminibus vnam libram et dimidiam ponder- antibus versus Festus Pentecoste	xviiij ^d
Et pro centum clavorum pro emendacione Cam- panarum	ij ^d ob
Et pro ij cereis versus Festum Assumpcionis beate Marie	xij ^d
Et pro emendacione fenestrarum Turris ac pro lapid- ibus calce et plumbo pro eisdem	viiij ^s ij ^d
Et pro renovacione Rote medie campane	iiij ^s

* Perhaps "staining" the cloth, see No. 4.—*Reader's Note.*

Et pro escuracione gutture inter Ecclesiam et domum Jacobi Baker	iiij ^d
Et pro emendacione lori anglice the coler medie campane	vj ^d
Et pro ij luminibus denariatis	ij ^d
Et soluti pro reddito Ecclesia parochialis predictae	xij ^s ix ^d
Et pro ij peciis maeremii pro normis anglice Framez campanarum	viijs ^s
Et pro potacione ad afferacionem maeremii illius	i ^d ob
Et soluti fabro lignareo pro ereccione normorum predictorum	v ^s
Et pro mensa ij virorum per iiij dies	iijs ^s
Et pro ij rotis pro campanis	x ^s
Et pro vectura rotarum illarum	ij ^s
Et pro cibo pane et potu duabus vicibus	viijd ^d
Et pro clavis	vjd ^d
Et pro loro magne campane	ij ^d
Et pro emendacione foraminis quod lingua campane anglice bell clapper infregit	iijd ^d
Et soluti clerico pro scripcione hujus compoti in papiro	ij ^d
Et pro locione vestimentorum et ornamentorum Ecclesie	xvj ^d
Et pro irrotulacione hujus compoti in pergamo	ij ^s
Summa omnium et singularum Allocacionum predictarum	vj ⁱⁱ ix ^s vj ^d

Et debet x^s j^d de quibus allocantur ei vj^d parcella ij^s de incremento redditus cujusdam tenementi nuper in tenuta Thomasina Wyatt sic in titulo de incremento Redditus onerato hic allocati pro uno quartero anni finiti in festo natalis Domini infra tempus hujus compoti eo quod tunc redditus ille appruatus fuit per quod idem computans onerari non debet de redditu predicto sed pro iij quarteriis vnus anni tantum.

Et debet ix^s vij^d De quibus allocatur de redditu Johannis Gregorye superius onerato inter redditus assisie et hic per parochianos per donationem eidem Johanni Gregory in consideratione pauperitatis sue. Et ei j^d de redditu superius in dicto titulo redditus assise onerato ut de custodibus Ecclesie beate Marie maioris recipiendo. Et debet ultra

v^s vj^d solutos ad manus parochianorum predictorum super hunc comptum.

Eleccio
Custodum Et super hunc comptum parochiani predicti elegerunt in novos Custodes pro anno proximo sequente Thomam Olyver et Johannem Inghish quibus iidem parochiani solverunt et deliberaverunt predictos v^s vj^d videlicet de denariis per dictos veteres Custodes super hunc Comptum debitis.

IV.

Ecclesia
beate
Marie de
Gradibus Compotus Thome Olyver et Johannis Englysshe custodum bonorum et catallorum Instauri Ecclesie beate Marie de Gradibus infra Civitatem Exonie pro vno anno integro finito in festo Sancte Katerine Virginis annis regnorum Philippi et Marie dei gracia Regis et Regine Anglie Hispaniarum Francie vtriusque Sicilie Jerusalem et Hibernie fidei defensorum Archiducum Austrie et Ducum Burgundie Mediolani et Brabancie Comitum Haspurgi Flandrie et Tirolis tercio et quarto.

Arreragia Nulla prout in pede compti Willelmi Cholasshe de anno proximo precedente.

Summa . . . nullum

Redditus
Assise Et de xx^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Henricus Saunder modo inhabitat.

Et de xx^s de redditu cujusdam tenementi in quo Willelmus Byrt modo inhabitat.

Et de xij^s de redditu vnus tenementi in quo Johannes Courtes modo inhabitat.

Et de viij^s de redditu vnus tenementi in quo Johannes Langbridge modo inhabitat.

Et de iiij^s de redditu cujusdam tenementi in quo Petrus Carpynter modo inhabitat.

Et de j^d recepto de custodibus Ecclesie beate [Marie] maioris Civitatis Exonie per annum.

Et de viij^s receptis de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Hugo Collyns clericus modo inhabitat per annum.

Et de iiij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Johannes Gregory modo inhabitat.

Et de viij^s de redditu cujusdam Tenementi in quo Johannes Redryse* modo inhabitat per annum.

* From the next roll this name ought to be *Redryse*, but the clerk has put "s" for "f" here.—*Reader's Note*.

Et de iiijs receptis de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo
Johannes Abawe modo inhabitat per annum.

Et de xij^d receptis ex dono Ricardi Bonde.

Summa . iiiij^s xiiij^s i^d

Recep- Et de v^s vi^d receptis super determinacionem vltimi computi
ciones ut patet in pede ejusdem computi.

denariorum Et de x^s receptis pro seruicia hoc anno vendita.

Et de vjs j^d ob. receptis in festo Pasche pro denariis
vocatīs Howselyng money.

Summa . xxj^s vij^d ob

Summa totalis Recepte [sic] cum arreragiis cxv^s viij^d ob

Expense In primis paide to John Bybery vj^d

necessarie Item paide for drynkyng at the last accompte xx^d

Item paide for iiij prekettes viij^d

Item paide for ij tapers agaynst Crystmas xvij^d

Item paide for ij tapers agaynst Candlemas xvij^d

Item paide for a belrope xv^d

Item paide for a pounce candelles iiij^d

Item paide for bellropes ij^s

Item paide for a sacke of lyme vij^d

Item paide to the helyers vij^d

Item paide for frankensence iiij^d

Item paide to the kyng and quenes maiesties viijs^s

Item paide for mendynge of belropes iijs^s vj^d

Item paide for half a thousand of helyng stones ijs^s iiij^d

Item paide for the caryage of the same stones vij^d ob

Item paide for an alter cloth xxij^d

Item paide for staynyng of the same xij^d

Item paide for ij sacks of lyme xvj^d

Item paide for ij mens labour for ij days and half xxij^d

Item paide for their meate and drynke ij^s

Item paide for ij tapers agaynst Mydsomer xvij^d

Item paide to a carpynter with meate and drynke ijs^s ij^d

Item paide for bell ropes iijs^s

Item paide for making of the bell whelys xjs^s

Item paide for a bell coler ij^s

Item paide for iiij semes of wood ij^s

Item paide for ij prekettes vj^d

Item paide for ij tapers agaynst the dedication daye xvij^d

Item paide for meate and drynke for the helyers xij^d

Item paide for ij tapers agaynste Alholyn daye xx^d

Item paide for mendynge of the porche	iiij ^d
Item paide for waysshyng and scoryng	ij ^s viij ^d
Item paide for ij crestes	vj ^d
Item paide for latthes	iiij ^d
Item paide for lyme	iiij ^d
Item paide for helyng	ij ^d
Item paide for haithe naylles	i ^d
Item paide to a helyer and hys man for meate and drynke and wages for one daye	ij ^s ij ^d
Item paide for sakes of lyme	xiiij ^d
Item paide for heyre	ij ^d
Item paide to iij men for their meate drynke and wages	xiiij ^d
Item paide for latthes	ij ^d
Item payde for nayles	iiij ^d
Item paide for makynge of thys accompte	ij ^s
Item paide for Iron worke abowte the belles	xx ^d
Item paide for makynge of a coxinge a wall in Mr. persons house	xij ^d
Item paide for Judas candelles	xij ^d
Et soluti pro redditu ecclesie predicte pro terris	xij ^s ix ^d
Et soluti pro cerio Paschali cereo Fontis et Cereo Sepulture	iiij ^s
Summa	iiij ^{li} xj ^s vij ^d ob

Et debent xxiiij^s i^d de quibus allocantur eis iiij^s pro
redditu Johannis Gregory quod perdonatur per parochianos
predictos.

Summa allocationis iiij^s

Et debent clare xx^s j^d

Et elegerunt in novos custodes Johannem Englysshe et
Johannem Comyng.

Et deliberantur parochianis predictis xx^s j^d et de-
liberantur eidem Johanni Englysshe ex dono

Johannis Southcote armigeri defuncti vj^s viii^d

Et predictus Thomas Olyver debet viij^s viij^d

V.

Ecclesia Computus Johannis Englysshe et Johannis Comyng
Beate Custodum Bonorum et Cattalorum Instauri ecclesie pre-
Marie de dicte infra Civitatem Exonie pro vno anno integro finito in
Gradibus festo Sancte Katerine virginis annis Regnorum Philippi et

Marie Dei gracia Regis et Regine Anglie Hispaniarum Francie vtriusque Cicilie Jerusalem et Hibernie fidei defensorum Archiducum Austrie ducum Mediolane burgundie et Brabantie comitum Haspurgi Flandrie et Tirolis quarto et quinto.

Redditus Et de xxv^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Henricus
Assise Saunder modo inhabitat.

Et de xx^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Willelmus Byrt modo inhabitat.

Et de xij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Johannes Courtes modo inhabitat.

Et de viij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in [quo] Johannes Langbridge modo inhabitat.

Et de iiij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Petrus Carpynter modo inhabitat.

Et de i^d recepto de custodibus Ecclesie beate Maioris [*sic, Marie omitted*] Civitatis Exonie per annum.

Et de viij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Hugo Collyns clericus modo inhabitat per annum.

Et de iiij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Johannes Gregory modo inhabitat.

Et de viij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Johannes Redryfe modo inhabitat.

Et de iiij^s de Redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Johannes Above modo inhabitat.

Summa . iiij^h xiiij^s j^d

Recep- Et de vj^s viij^d receptis super determinacionem vltimi com-
ciones puti ut patet in pede ejusdem computi.

enariorum Et de xxj^s receptis pro seruicia hoc anno vendita.

Et de vj^s iiij^d receptis in festo Pasche pro denariis vocatis Housseling money.

Et pro ij^d receptis pro accomod' le cope. [*Perhaps meant for "accomodatione" mending or rearranging the cope.*]

Et de i^d recepto de Katherine Tyngcker pro domo sua.

Et de iiij^s receptis de parochianis pro le Hollye Watter Bocket.

Summa Totalis omnium Receptorum vj^h xj^s iiij^d

Expense Unde idem computantes petunt eiis allocari for

Necessarie drenkyng of the paryche at the count daye . ij^s iiij^d

Item paid for too Tapers agaynst crestmas xviiij^d ob

Item paid for too ponde of Tallow candelles . viij^d

Item payd for waxe candelles	iiij ^d
Item payd vnto a hellyer for mending vppon the churche	iiij ^d
Item payd for the tappers agaynst candelmas daye	xix ^d ob
Item payd for a quarter of waxe candelles	iiij ^d ob
Item payd for the hollye watter Bocket	vj ^s
Item payd to Helle for the mackying of the Rode	vj ^s viij ^d
Item payd for a belle coller	xiiij ^d
Item payd for a Rchet for the clarke	ij ^s x ^d
Item payd for a gardell for the vestamentes	j ^d
Item payd for skowring and washing agaynst Crystmas	vj ^d
Item payd for the Kyng and Quenys subcydye	viiij ^s
Item payd for a Belle Roppe	xx ^d
Item payd for mending of Henrye Sanders Housse and the chemnye in Sir Hugh housse	viiij ^d
Item payd for mending of the great belle	x ^d
Item payd for lampe olle	vij ^d
Item payd for too kees and nalles for the graytte belle	iiij ^d
Item payd for nalles for Alyce Hunttes housse	ij ^d
Item payd for a corde for the lampe	ij ^d
Item payd for a corde for the lent clothe	j ^d
Item payd for thered for the same clothe	ob
Item payd for candelles for mending of the Belles	ob
Item payd for washing and skowring agaynste Ester	vj ^d
Item payd for washing agen Wytsondaye	vj ^d
Item payd to Willyam Hunt for mackying of the pascalle tapper and for one pounce of waxe at Ester	xv ^d
Item payd for the Sepulture Tapper	iiij ^s i ^d ob
Item payd for ij poundes tapperes for the alter	ij ^s vj ^d
Item payd for one pound of Judas candelles	xv ^d
Item payd for one pound and dimidia of francken sence	iiij ^d ob
Item payd for too quarterns of waxe candelles	vij ^d
Item payd for too poundes tappers agen wytsondaye	ij ^s iiij ^d
Item payd for olle	iiij ^d
Item payd for too sakes of lyme	xij ^d
Item payd for too semys of cle	iiij ^d

Item payd for a workman for one daye vppon Pettere Carpenteres housse	vij ^d
Item payd for naylles and lathes to the same housse	ij ^d
Item payd to a carpentere for mendyng of Huntis housse	iiij ^d
Item payd for washing and skowring of the churshe clothes and ornaments of the same agen for our ladeye daye quartere	vj ^d
Item payd for too newe alter clothes for the churshe	iiij ^s
Item payd for too bandes for the same clothes .	x ^d
Item payd for too franges to the same clothes .	x ^d
Item payd for mackeng of the same clothes .	vj ^d
Item payd for a newe belle Roppe	xx ^d
Item payd for dimidio Thousand of hellingstonys	ij ^s
Item payd for the carryage of the same stonys .	vij ^d
Item payd for the coller of the medelbell	ij ^s iiij ^d
Item payd for tember for Huntis Housse	xv ^d
Item payd for too altere clothes	iiij ^s ij ^d
Item payd to too hellyers for too dayes hellyng vppon the church House	iiij ^s
Item payd for a Borde and dimidio to Henry Tanneres housse	xij ^d
Item payd for latthes and nalles	ij ^d
Item payd for hachenaylles	i ^d
Item payd for dimidio pecke of Helingpynnys .	ij ^d
Item payd for lampe olle	j ^d
Item payd for dimidio Sacke of lyme	iiij ^d
Item payd for too poundes tapperes agan the Assumpcyon of Our ladye	ij ^s iiij ^d
Item payd for shultyng of the medell belle Roppe	j ^d
Item payd for nalles for mendyng of the grayt belle and the medell belle	iiij ^d
Item payd for one quarter of waxe candelles .	iiij ^d ob
Item payd for a belle Roppe	xx ^d
Item payd for one li: tapper and the change of the olde waxe	xv ^d
Item payd for the Tenthys to John Anthonye .	xij ^s ix ^d
Item payd for Tallowe candelles	j ^d
Item payd for mackeng of thys Accompte	ij ^s
Summa	v ^{li} iiij ^s j ^d

Respectur Unde Respectur eiis viij^s allocati pro vno Tenemento
hoc anno quod Hugo Collyns clericus nuper pretenuit. Et de xij^d de
redditu vnus tenementi in quo Johannes Abowe modo
inhabitat.

Summa respecta . . . ix^s

Et sic debent vltra Respecta . . . xxvj^s ij^d

Et Elegerunt in noves Custodes Johannem Comyng et
Willemum Bert.

Et deliberantur parochianis predictis . . . xvj^s

Et deliberantur eidem Johanni Comyng pro anno

sequente vj^s viij^d

Et sic quiete est.

On the back of this parchment, in a later hand of the
17th century, is written, "Ancient acc^o w^{ch} I knowe nott."

VI.

Ecclesie Comptus Johannes Commyng alias Rugge et Willelmi
beate Berte custodum Bonorum et Catallorum Instauri Ecclesie
Marie de predicte infra civitatem et Communitatem Exonie pro vno
Gradibus anno integro finito in festo sancti [*sic*] Katerine virginis
annis regnorum Philippi et Marie Dei gracia Regis et
Regine Anglie Hispaniarum Francie vtriusque Cicilie
Jerusalem et Hibernie fidei defensorum Archiducum Austrie
Ducum Burgundie Mediolane et Brabantie Comitum Has-
purgi Flandrie et Tirolis quinto et sexto.

Redditus In primis Recepti xx^s de Redditu vnus Tenementi in quo
Assise Henricus Saunder modo inhabitat.

Et de xij^s de Redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Willelmus
Berte modo inhabitat.

Et de xij^s de Redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Johannes
Courtes modo inhabitat.

Et de viij^s de Redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Johannes
Langbrydge modo inhabitat.

Et de iij^s de Redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Petrus Car-
penter modo inhabitat.

Et de j^d recepto de custodibus ecclesie beate Marie Maioris
de civitate Exonie predicte per annum.

Et de viij^s de redditu vnus Tenementi in quo Rector
Ecclesie beate Marie de Gradibus predicte modo in-
habitat [*MS. inhibit.*]

Et de iij^s de redditu vnius Tenementi in quo Johannes Gregory modo inhabitat.

Et de viij^s de redditu vnius Tenementi in quo Johannes Redryffe modo inhabitat.

Et de iiiij^s de Redditu vnius Tenementi in quo Johannes Abowe modo inhabitat.

Summa iiiij^{li} xiiij^s j^d

Recep- Et de vj^s viij^d receptis super determinacionem vltimi com-
ciones puti ut patet in pede ejusdem computi.

denariorum Et de xliij^s receptis pro seruicia hoc anno vendita.

Et de vj^s vj^d receptis in festo Pasche pro denariis vocatis Housselyng money.

Et de ij^s ij^d receptis pro cocliari venditi de ecclesie predictae.

Et de iiiij^d receptis pro famula Richardi Burden.

Et de vnum annulo [?] recepto pro Anyet Hamlyn de Axwyke.

Et de viij^d receptis pro magistram de Beer.*

Summa lvij^s viij^d

Summa Totalis omnium receptionum vij^{li} xij^s v^d

Expense Unde idem computantes petunt eis allocari for
necessarie drenkyng of the paryshe at the accompt daye. xvij^d

Item payd for wekes candelles xiiij^d

Item payd for too pounce Tapperes agen Crestmas ij^s

Item payd for wesshing and skowring agen the same tyme vi^d

Item payd for a bell roppe xx^d

Item payd for too cruetes vj^d

Item payd for one Thousande of heling stonys . v^s viij^d

Item payd for a sacke of lyme vij^d

Item payd for xj hundredyd of lathe nayllis xx^d

Item payd for iij cresse x^d

Item payd for a pecke of helingpynnys iiiij^d

Item payd for the hellyeres wages for iiiij^{or} dayes vj^s

Item payd for ij sackes of lyme xiiij^d

Item payd more for iiiij^{or} sackes of lyme ij^s ij^d

Item payd for ij sackes of lyme xiiij^d

Item payd for ij creastes v^d

Item payd to the heller for hys wages for iij days iiiij^s vj^d

* A "magistra de Beer, i.e., a brewster." Perhaps she brewed the ale sold for the churches profit as above.—*Reader's Note.*

Item payd for ij hundredyd of lathenayles	iiij ^d
Item payd for a pecke of helyngpynes	iiij ^d
Item payd for a locke for the grayte coffer	xij ^d
Item payd for a clapper	v ^d
Item payd for mackeing of the Pashecalle tapper agaynste Ester	ij ^s
Item payd for ij pounce tapperes for the awltere	ij ^s
Item payd for Judas candelles one pounce	xij ^d
Item payd for dimidium pounce tappers for waunte	vj ^d
Item payd for washing and skowring agenste Estere	vj ^d
Item payd to the collecteres for the subsyde of the churche	xij ^s
Item payd for mackeing of ij tapperes agaynste Whitsondy	ij ^d
Item payd for ij semys of kley and the workmanes hyer for one day	vij ^d
Item payd for lathenayllis to the same worke	iiij ^d
Item payd to the clarke for mothere Hamlyns knylle	iiij ^d
Item payd for too Tapperes agaynste our lade daye	ij ^s ij ^d
Item payd for the watter Table apou the churche a seme stone and the massones wages	ij ^s
Item payd for a seme of bordes	xx ^d
Item payd for the churche rent to John Antony	xij ^s viij ^d
Item payd for too sakes of lyme	xij ^d
Item payd for washing and skowring agaynste Whytsondaye	vj ^d
Item payde for washing and skowring agaynste our ladey daye	vj ^d
Item payd for a Belle roppe	xx ^d
Item payd to Henry Whyttyng and hys man for one daye uppon Henry Sanderes husse	xvij ^d
Item payd for naylles	ij ^d
Item payd for mackeng of thys accompte	ij ^s
Item payd to a woman for the keppeing of Keteren Tencker	ij ^s ij ^d
Item payd for iij hundredyd of lathys	xij ^d
Item payd for naylles for Henry Sanderes house	iiij ^d
Item payd to the parson[?] for the boxe apou the awlter	vij ^s
Item for the Reparacyon of the parsons housse	vij ^s xj ^d
Summa	v ^{li} vij ^d

Respectur	Unde respectus eis allocatio pro vno Tenemento quod	
hoc anno	Hugo Collyns clericus nuper persone ecclesie predicte pretenuit	viijs
	Et de ijs de redditu vnius Tenemento in quo Katerina Tyncker modo inhabitat pro dimidio anno.	
	Summa	x ^s
	Summa totalis Expensarum et respectorum .	v ^{li} vijd
	Et sic debent ultra Respecta	lj ^s x ^d
	Et sic elegerunt in noves custodes Willelmum Berte et Jelynys Norton, et deliberantur parochialibus [sic] in pecunia numerata	lj ^s x ^d
	Et deliberantur eodem Willelmo Bert pro anno subsequentevj ^s viij ^d
	Et sic quietus est.	

INDEX.

- ABRAHAM, John, 13
 Acland, Elizabeth, 133; Gertrude, 133; John, 131, 132, 133; Margery, 132; Richard, 133; Thomas, 150
 Alden, Charles, 146, 153
 Alkbarwe, John, 182
 Allhallows, Goldsmith Street, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
 Allhallows on the Wall, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13
 All Saints', Whipton, 49
 Allen, Alleyne, Alyn, Arthur Osbourne Gibbs, 32; Roger, 133; Toby, 4, 165
 Aller, William, 133
 Anderson, Harriet, 24; John, 24; Thomas, 24
 Andrew, Alice, 94; Johanna, 100; Sarah, 39; Solomon, 39; Thomas, 93, 94, 95
 Angier, Mary, 132; Samuel, 132
 Apulia, Simon de, 4
 Arms:—Anonymous, 39, 49, 54, 57, 62, 63, 76, 95, 103, 122, 151, 160, 162, 171; Acland, 132, 171; Alden, 146, 153; Alexander, 38; Andrew, Andrews, 94, 175; Askewith, 87; Atherley, 38; Battishill, 133; Beaumont, 30; Beavis, 7; Bellet, 9; Bellew, 57; Bellringers' (?), 100; Berry (?), 39; Beville, 61; Blackall, 88; Blunt, 43; Bocherell, 49; Brewer, 49; Brooking, 98, 139; Buller, 25, 171; Burn, 54, 59; Burrell, 137; Butler, 89; Calley or Clymney, 58; Carew, 171; Carwithen, 110; Cary, 74; Ceely, 97, 107; Cheeke, 162; Christenstowe, 49; Chudleigh, 30; Churchill, 178; Coplestone, 171; Cotton, 97, 103; Courtenay, 35, 61; Cradock, 171; Crossing, 98; Dabernon, 49; Danby, 24; Daniel, 62; Davy, 95; Dennis, 49; Drury, 84; Duck, 45, 103, 107, 132; Duckworth, 24; Dunn, 49; Elston, 71; Fanshawe, 180; Ferrars, 57; Flemming, 57; Ford, 49; Fortescue, 61; Foxwell, 137; Gandy, 143; Gibbs, 20; Gidley, 122; Gifford, 49; Gobodesley, 49; Gould, 171; Graves, 172; Grey, 122; Grove, 159; Hall, 104; Haydon, 95; Hayter-Hames, 176; Hele, 10; Hodage, 142; Hungerford, 61; Hunt, 23; Hurst, 153; Isaac, 39; Jefferd, 23; Jeffry, 77; Jurdaine, 99; Kellaway, 30; Kennaway, 62; King, 122; Lacy, 87; Lampugh, 171; Langdon, 140; Lethbridge, 99; Mallock, 38; Martyn, 153; Mayne, 147, 151; Merchant Adventurers', 94; Norman, 44; Northmore, 175; Oliver, 69, 177; Paxton (?), 44; Pinsent, 146, 153; Ponsford, 106; Prideaux, 89, 162; Pridham, 175; Radcliffe, 181; Raleigh, 45; Rhodes, 39; St. Aubyn, 175; Sawle, 172; Seale, 180; Seaward, 139; Selman, 122; Sheere, 151; Shield, 51, 57; Sleech, 40; Southcote, 87, 95; Speke, 61; Spicer, 89; Tomkins, 142; Trelawney, 86, 93; Tucker, 105; Vaughan, 76; Vivian, 71; Walker, 96, 97, 103, 104, 106, 107; Walrond, 61; Welby, 176; Westlake, 11; White, 54; Wight, 102, 105; Worth, 151; Wright, 45; Wynard, 59, 61
 Armstrong, Bp. John, 139
 Arnold, Alice, 154; Ann, 154; George, 154; William, 154
 Arragon, Katherine of, 112
 Arscott, Alnothen, 150
 Arundel, Benjamin, 109; Elizabeth, 109; John, 109; Mary, 109; Sarah, 109

- Ashworth, Edward, 51, 113, 122, 159
 Asperton, Robert de, 111, 115
 Atherley, Arthur, 37, 47
 Atkins, John, 72
 Atkinson, Thomas, 32
 Atte Wille, Atwyll, Robert, 31; Walter, 182
 Awbin, Nicholas, 131

 BACON, John, 76, 173
 Bagwell, Nicholas, 105
 Baker, R. M. G., 47; Thomas, 115
 Bale, Christopher, 162
 Ball, John, 125
 Bampfield, John, 167; Mary, 167
 Banaster, Thomas, 133
 Banckes, Bankes, William, 47
 Barnes, George, 115; Laura, 55; Ralph, 47, 55; Reginald Henry, 47; Theophilus, 150
 Baron, Iseat, 71; Mary, 71; Thomas, 71
 Barter, William, 32
 Bartlett, Edward, 142; John, 115, 182
 Basill, Edward, 31
 Battishill, Elizabeth, 137; Peter, 137
 Battyn, Walter, 182
 Baubi, Roger, 3
 Baucombe, Alan de, 121, 125
 Baugh, Henry William, 84; Mary, 84; Thomas Folliot, 84
 Beard, Benjamin, 137
 Beavis, Margaret, 107; Richard, 107
 Bedford Chapel, 15
 Bell, John, 85
 Bellet, Bellett, Bridget, 10; Christopher, 9; Loveday, 9, 10, 135, 136
 Bellew, Caroline, 57; Frances, 57; John, 157; Phillippa, 57
 Bello Campo, Eudo de, 3
 Benet, Richard, 105; Thomas, 48
 Bere, Montague Bere Baker, 78
 Berkeley, Sackville Hamilton, 34, 46, 47
 Berry, Bery, Bury, John, 39, 47, 115; Mary, 39
 Bers, Walter, 47
 Beville, Joan, 61
 Bickersteth, Bp., 19
 Bilbie, Thomas, 114
 Bilbury, Thomas, 150

 Bird, S. W. E., 163
 Blackall, Charles, 116; Elizabeth, 116; Henry, 55, 115; John, 55, 56, 115, 116; Jonathan Offspring, 115; Laura, 55, 56, 115; Offspring, 116; Theophilus, 115, 116; Thomas, 56, 116
 Blackaller, Alice, 94; John, 95
 Blake, Hannah, 23; Richard, 23
 Blundell, Sally, 167
 Blunt, Charlotte, 43; J. T., 43
 Bodley, John, 105; Rebecca, 105; William, 105
 Bolapythe, Thomas, 13
 Bolitho, Frances, 167; Mary, 167; Thomas, 167
 Bond, Francis Godolphin, 57; George Hardy, 57; Henry Mate, 57; Margaret, 57; Sophia, 57; Tucker Francis, 57
 Boryntone, John, 115
 Bothamley, W., 85
 Bourton, John, 47—*see also* Burton
 Bowage, Tristram, 140
 Boway, Walter, 47
 Bowen, Judith, 132
 Boyd, James, 41
 Bracker, Austin, 100
 Bradford, Edward, 13, 77; John, 182
 Bradsell, Francis, 47
 Brakespear, Harold, 183
 Braund, George, 109
 Brereton, Maria Philippa, 39; Richard, 39
 Brewer, John, 90
 Briteville, Emesius, 3
 Bronescombe, Bp. Walter, 28
 Brooking, Alfred, 46; Hanna, 139; Margaret, 108; Nicholas, 98, 108, 139
 Brown, Browne, Edward Harold, 47, 163; Frances, 118; James, 115; John, 154; Nicholas, 118; Thomas, 11, 136
 Bruton, Charles, 23; Mary Anne, 23
 Bryant, Mary, 79
 Buller, Lady Audrey, 186; Henry, 177; J. W., 183; James, 171, 177, 181, 185; Sir Redvers, 171, 181, 183, 186
 Bulmer, Baldwin, 3
 Burch, Arthur, 46

- Burgess, William, 158
 Burgoin, Burgoyne, John, 130, 133
 Burn, Burne, Charles, 188;
 William, 54, 59
 Burnham, John de, 47
 Burrel, Elizabeth, 137; George,
 137; John, 137; Rachel, 137
 Burrow, Joseph, 161; Mary,
 161; Roger, 162
 Burton, Joan, 154; Stephen, 154
 —see also Bourton
 Bury—see Berry
 Bute, Frances Anne, 84; James,
 84; James Cray, 84
 Butler, Edward, 89; Elizabeth,
 89; Winifreda, 89
 Butstone, Robert, 85
- CADE, Walter, 133
 Callender, Reginald, 85
 Campion, Anne, 78; Arthur,
 78; Elizabeth, 78; Richard
 Crudge, 78
 Cann, Henry Foster, 150, 152
 Carew, Martha, 45; Sir Peter,
 15; Sir Thomas, 45
 Caroe, W. D., 17
 Carpenter, Richard, 115
 Carson, Rebecca, 117; William,
 117
 Carter, E., 162; John, 54;
 Wynell, H., 102
 Cartwright, Charlotte, 43; John,
 43; Mary, 43
 Carwithen, Elizabeth, 55; George,
 55, 110; Mary, 110; Thomas,
 110
 Cary, Bp. Valentine, 76
 Castro, Henry de, 125
 Ceely, John, 97, 102, 103, 107;
 Margaret, 107; Maria, 97;
 Martha, 107; Mary, 107;
 Oliver, 97
 Chadwick, James, 73
 Chapman, Captn., 143; Hannah
 Sophia, 143; Sophia, 143
 Chapple, Elizabeth, 118; John,
 118; William, 118
 Chard, Thomas, 145
 Chardon, John, 47
 Chave, Edward, 100, 102, 108
 Cheddere, William de, 182
 Cheeke, Phineas, 162
 Cheetham, Charles, 59
 Chilcote, Chilcott, Catherine,
 70; Robert, 114, 115; William,
 70
- Childersleigh, 49
 Chippenham, Henry de, 47
 Christenstowe, John de, 32, 47
 Christianity Deanery, 1
 Chubbe, William, 85
 Chuddeleghe, Chudleigh, Simon,
 52, 115
 Churchill, Christopher, 178, 181,
 182; Mary, 178; Samuel, 58
 Clapp, William, 152
 Clarke, Christopher, 153; Fran-
 ces, 153; John, 153
 Cleeve, John Kingdon, 67, 73
 Clogg, Henry D., 181
 Codrington, John, 141; Samuel,
 141; Sarah, 141
 Coldridge, Theodore, 13
 Coleton, Richard, 133
 Collins, Collings, Collyns, Colyn,
 Charles, 108; Hugh, 125;
 John, 68, 150; Martha, 41;
 Rebecca, 72; Robert, 41;
 Samuel Cumming, 72; Thomas,
 83
 Collyer, Elizabeth, 126; Richard,
 133
 Collys, Walter, 81
 Colyn—see Collins
 Coombes, John, 149
 Coplestone, John Bradford,
 182; Theodora, 106; Thomas,
 106; William John, 182
 Corfe, Joseph, 150
 Cornish, Marianne, 160; Robert
 Stribling, 160; Thomas, 11,
 136
 Cose, Walter, 115
 Couch, Anne, 63
 Courtail, John, 131
 Courtenay, Anne, 140; Rev. F.,
 163; Hugh, 35; Sir Philip,
 61; Richard, 140
 Countess Wear, 1, 187
 Cousens, Samuel, 158
 Cowick Priory, 168
 Crabbe, —, 35
 Crese, Nicholas, 125
 Creswell, Anne, 58; James, 56;
 Maria, 56
 Cross, Crosse, Edward, 109;
 George, 106; Mary, 109;
 Nathaniel, 68; Richard, 109;
 Thomas, 109
 Crossing, Crossinge, Elizabeth,
 154; Richard, 97; Thomas,
 154
 Crugge, John, 85

- Cumming, Robert, 24; Robert Frederick, 24
Cutoyne, John, 102
- DADD, William Summerset, 161
Dales, John, 149
Dallas, James, 45
Danby, Frances, 23; William, 24
Daniel, George, 61, 62; Harriet Codrington, 61, 62
Daube, Robert, 72
Davey, Davie, Davy, —, 146; Elizabeth, 79; Harriet, 41; John, 41, 79, 95; Margaret, 95; Mary, 79; Samuel, 188; William, 68
David, William, 145, 150
Davidson, James, 22
Davie—*see* Davey
Davis, John Gerard, 13
Davy—*see* Davie
Davy's Almshouse, 96
Dawe, Deborah, 79; Elizabeth, 79; Robert, 79
Dell, John, 149
Dennis, Denys, Sir Robert, 48, 49; Sir Thomas, 48
Densham, Walter, 115
Deobell, Laurence, 115
Dewdney, Richard, 108
Dieker, William, 182
Dinham, Dynham, John, 31, 108, 115; Martha, 108
Dirlingthen, William, 3
Dodge, Robert, 137
Donnal, Anne, 179, 180; Mary, 179, 180; Robert, 179, 180
Dorone, William, 182
Douglas, Lady Margaret, 113
Down, Downe, Mark, 150; Thomas, 28, 32, 121
Downman, Charles, 166; Frederick, 166; John, 166; Mary, 166; Remus, 166
Drake, Maria, 141; Maria Cranch, 141; Thomas Edward, 141
Drew, Emily Philips, 16; Rosa, 16
Drevyses, William de, 115
Druett, Peter, 182
Drury, Joseph, 84; Louisa, 84
Duber, Richard, 150
Duck, Arthur, 45, 132; Elizabeth, 45; Margery, 132; Martha, 45; Martha Richard, 107; Nicholas, 45; Richard, 45
Duckworth, Sir John Thomas, 24; Mary Arabella (*sic*), 21; Mary Georgiana, 24; Mary Isabella, 24
Dyer, Dyor, John, 115; William, 133
Dymond, Robert, 12
Dynham—*see* Dinham
Dyor—*see* Dyer
- EASTCOTT, Richard, 32
Eastway, Elizabeth, 154; Jane, 143; Philip, 143; Richard, 143; William, 154
Edmunds, Gideon, 102
Ellyott, Edward, 31
Elston, Philip, goldsmith, 22, 31; William, 71
Emmanuel Church, 182
Englyshe, Alexander, 85
Epston, Simon de, 133
Essewauter, Philip de, 12; Walter de, 12
Evans, —, 31; Hannah, 79; Humphrey, 79; Robert, 79
Everitt, Charlotte Lucy Tyssen, 77; William, 77
Exe Bridge, 28
Exeter Churches sold, 4
Exwick Church, 183
Eyde, Harriett Louisa, 117; John, 117
- FACEY, Humphrey, 78; John, 78; Thomas, 53, 78
Fanshawe, Mrs., 180; Charles, 180; Eliza Maria, 180; Robert Henly, 180
Farington, Sir Henry Maturin, 42; Jane, 42
Farrant, Robert, 150
Fisher, Ben James, 161
Fitz Baldwin, William, 168
Fitzgerald, John Coghlan, 160; Katharine Mary, 160; Mary Davey, 160
Fitz Henry, Roger, 3
Floud, Alice, 104; Daniel, 152; Elizabeth, 152; Mary, 104; Sarah, 104; Thomas, 104
Floure, John, 133
Floxe, John, 13
Fonts in Heavitree House Grounds, 35
Ford, Annie, 44; E.C., 44; Joseph, 181; Richard, 44
Forrester, —, 79; Mary, 79

- Fortescue, Robert Henry, 138
 Foster, Charles, 56; Sarah, 56
 Foxwell, Anne, 137; Edward,
 137; Margaret, 137
 Fraike, John, 13
 Francis, William, 184
 Fraser, A., 164
 Frazer, Henry, 160; Katharine
 Mary, 160
 Freeman, E. V., 66
 French, Rev. C. J. V., 20
 Frye, Vrye, John, 120
 Fryer, Mary, 126; William, 126
 Fulford, R. Medley, 64, 81, 127
 Fuller, Elizabeth, 118; James,
 118; James Rhodes, 118

 GALTON, John Lincoln, 159, 160,
 161, 163; Louisa Mary, 161
 Galty, C. T., 162
 Candy, —, 143; Henry, 85;
 John, 139; William, 140
 Gater, Edward Holwell, 90;
 Isabella Anna, 89; William,
 89, 90; William Holwell, 90
 Gates, William, 115
 Gauden, Bp. John, 72
 Gay, Nicholas, 179; Richard, 85
 Gervase, Nicholas, 3; Walter,
 28
 Gibbons (Gybbs), John, 31
 Gibbs, William, 20, 25, 26, 183
 Gidley, Bartholomew Charles,
 122
 Gilbert, Anne, 140, 141; Eliza-
 beth, 141; John, 140, 141;
 Mary, 141; Pomery, 141
 Gill, Henry, 78
 Gist, Thomas, 67
 Glass, Anne, 63; Thomas, 63;
 Godwin, Francis, 47
 Gordon, Anna Maria, 174, 175;
 Augustus Henry, 175; Charles
 George, 174; William
 Augustus, 174, 175
 Gorges, Thomas, 38
 Gould, Richard, 73; William,
 170
 Govys, John, 52
 Gracey, W., 145
 Grey, W. G., 121; William, 122
 Grove, Hugh, 157
 Gullett, Anne, 162; Caroline,
 162; Elizabeth, 162; Georgina
 Rowe, 162; Mary, 162
 Gupwill, John, 154; Samuel,
 154; Sarah, 154; Susanna, 154

 Gurley, Anne, 55; Mary S., 55;
 Peter, 55
 Gwynne, Daniel Wilson, 174
 Gybbons—*see* Gibbons
 Gylett, Francis, 70; Margareta,
 70

 HACHMEESTER, Jurgen, 142
 Hall, Joseph, 104; Nicholas, 85;
 Richard, 32; Samuel, 104
 Ham, C., 145
 Hamelyne, James, 115
 Hames, Jemima Hayter, 176;
 William, 176
 Hamilton, Arthur Hayne, 102;
 Bridget, 177; Daniel, 177;
 David, 160; Elizabeth, 176,
 177; John, 160
 Hammond, John, 133
 Harbottle, Edward Hall, 34
 Harding, William, 18
 Harford, Anthony, 79; Daniel,
 79
 Harper, Roger, 52
 Harris, Charles, 188; John, 54;
 Mary, 54
 Hart, Anne, 137; John, 142;
 Joseph, 155; Martha, 55;
 Richard, 137; Sarah, 137, 155;
 Thomas, 73
 Hartwell, Henry, 31
 Harward, Charles, 182
 Hastement, William, 3
 Hauteville, Elizabeth, 41;
 William, 41
 Hawkins, Penelope Emily, 84;
 Rhoda, 25
 Hawtry, Charles, 47
 Haydon, Gideon, 95; Margaret,
 95; Richard, 13
 Hayward, J., 183
 Heath, Benjamin, 84; Louisa,
 84
 Heavitree, 1
 Hedgeland, John White, 168
 Hele, Bridget, 10, 135, 136;
 Sampson, 10
 Helffren, Ralph, 3
 Helliard, William, 47
 Helmore, Edward, 182
 Hembery, John, 31
 Henry, Vicar of St. Thomas, 182
 Henson, Richard, 115
 Herbert, Sidney, 158
 Herman, Elizabeth, 79; John, 79
 Herne, Robert, 182; William,
 149, 150

- Hickley, Henry Dennis, 42; John Dennis, 42
 Hickman, Jane, 108; Joshua, 108
 Hicks, Frances, 142; William H., 142
 Hitch, N., 21
 Hobson, Hannah, 161; John, 161; Mary, 161; Samuel, 161
 Hodage, Robert, 142
 Hodge, Harriotte, 117; Rt., 73
 Hodges, Alexander, 182
 Hodgson Rev. F. R., 65
 Hoige (?), Richarda, 139; Thomas, 133
 Holby, Christina, 81
 Holditch, Walter, 154; *see also* Houlditch
 Holmes, Matilda, F.C., 47
 Holwell, Anne, 89; Annie, 89; Edward, 89; Elizabeth, 89; Isabella, 89; Isabella Anne; Isabella Holwell, 90; Margaret, 89; Offspring, 90; William, 89
 Holy Trinity Church, 3, 4, 50
 Hooper, Hoper, —, 150; Mary, 151; Philip, 88; Richard, 150; William, 147, 150
 Hope, William, 13
 Hoper—*see* Hooper
 Horden, John, 179; Sarah, 179; William, 179
 Horne, Elizabeth, 103
 Hoskin, Hoskins, Arthur, 24, 160
 Hotham, Mary, 91
 Houlditch, Edward, 85; Frances Elizabeth, 84; Frances Emma, 84; *see also* Holditch
 Howard, William Henry, 182
 Hudson, Margaret, 178
 Huett, George, 31
 Humphreys, William, 13
 Hungerford, Elizabeth, 61
 Hunt, Mary, 23; Rowland, 23; Thomas, 153
 Hurnand, Anne Thomazine, 55; Thomas, 55
 Hurst, William, 146, 153
 INGLE, Ellen Stephens, 130; John, 130
 Inglett, Giles, 153; Thomas, 153
 Isacke, Sebastian, 38, 39; Thomas, 39
 Ivie, Elizabeth, 147, 152; John, 152; Jonathan, 147, 152
 JACKSON, Mary, 166; William, 165, 166
 Jakys, Henry, 150
 Jenkyns, Hugh, 32
 Jefferd, Thomas, 23
 Jeffry, Samuel Sprigg, 77; Margaret, 167; Thomas, 167
 Johns, John, 53, 99, 147
 Johnson, Anne, 180; William Proude, 180
 Jordayn, Jurdaine, John, 133; Mary, 99
 KELLAND, William, 78
 Kelleseye, Adam de, 47
 Kendall, Charles, 58; Elizabeth, 58; William, 166
 Kennaway, Elizabeth, 63; Frances, 62; George Glass, 61; Harriet Codrington, 61, 62, 63; Laurence, James, 63; Mark, 61, 62, 63; Richard, 63; Thomas, 63; Thomas Mark, 63; William, 60, 62
 Kerlake, John Burgen, 78; Mary, 78
 King, Josiah, 32; Richard, 122
 Kingdon, Samuel, 18
 Kitson, Kate, 160; Walter, 114, 115; Walter Cartwright, 160
 LACY, Bp. Edmund de, 28, 156
 Lake, Martha, 108; Nicholas, 108
 Lamplugh, Bp. Thomas, 114
 Langdon, Richard, 140
 Lappelfode, Andrew, 115
 Latimer, Hugh, 112
 Lawelyn, David, 150
 Lee, Legh, Leigh, Ley, Anne, 78; John, 38, 47, 132; Sir John Theophilus, 83; Robert, 78; Sackville-Usher Bolton, 13; Sophia Reed, 83; Sophia Townsend, 83; Thomas, 85
 Lecche, Adam de, 133
 Legh, Leigh—*see* Lee
 Lepers' Hospital Chapel, 3
 Lethbridge, Christopher, 98, 99; George, 103; Johanna, 99; Mary, 99; Sarah, 103; Thomas, 103
 Lewys, Matthew, 31
 Lewtrenchard, Walter de, 150

- Ley—*see* Lee
 Lisle, John, 47
 Lithgow, Andrew James, 83 ;
 Emily Augusta, 83
 Livery Dole Chapel, 47
 Lloyd, Horace Charles, 34
 Lockey, George, 117
 Lorne, John, 13
 Lovering, David, 125
 Lowdham, Elizabeth, 103 ; Sarah,
 103
 Luscombe, Matthew, 114
 Lydston, Anna, 153 ; Elizabeth,
 153 ; Frances, 153 ; Jane,
 153 ; John, 153
 Lyngham, Robert, 115
 Lyon, Charlotte Lewis, 43 ;
 Edmund Pusey, 42, 43 ; George
 William, 43
- MACDONALD, Anne Ellen, 58 ;
 John, 58
 Macintosh, John Frederick Serle,
 116
 Mackey, Hugh Allen, 42
 Macmullen, Chester Henry, 70 ;
 Stephen, 70
 Mainwaring, George, 65 ; Oliver,
 65
 Mair, Janet, 41 ; John, 41 ;
 Margaret, 41
 Mallett, William George, 115
 Manley, Elizabeth, 155 ; John,
 155 ; Sarah, 155
 Marshall, Mareschall, James,
 107 ; John, 161 ; Robert, 125 ;
 Bp. William, 19
 Martyn, Nicholas, 146, 153 ;
 William, 105
 Mason, John, 90
 Matthew, Katharine, 53
 Matthew the Miller, 120
 Maverick, Radford, 13
 Mayne, Christopher, 151 ; Faith,
 147, 151 ; John, 147
 Mears, Thomas, 18, 31, 68, 100
 Medley, Henrietta, 186 ; John,
 172, 173, 178, 179, 182, 183,
 184 ; Margaret, 178 ; R., 185
 Meredith, Richard, 125
 Mew, Richard, 73
 Midwinter, Robert, 102
 Mignon, Ellen Anne, 44 ; Robert
 James, 44
 Mildrum, John, 11
 Miles, Louisa Anne, 82 ; William,
 82
- Mills, George, 119
 Milton (Mylton), Nicholas, 133
 Mitchell, Thomas, 79
 Moass, Elizabeth, 59 ; Samuel,
 59
 Modyford, John, 109
 Mol, Henry, 31
 Mol's Coffee House, 91
 Monk, Sir Thomas, 173, 181
 Montegu, William, 31
 Monyk, Peter, 182
 Moore, Edward, 162 ; Elizabeth,
 162 ; Francis, 85 ; George, 43,
 47, 85 ; Mary, 43 ; Samuel,
 100
 More, Bartholomew, 150 ; John,
 150
 Mortimer, Eliza, 141 ; Eliza
 Mary, 141 ; Reginald A., 115 ;
 Samuel, 31, 141
 Mudge, Daniel Edward, 167 ;
 Harriett, R., 119
 Mugford, Amelia, 56 ; George
 Henry, 56
 Mylton—*see* Milton
- NEWCOMBE, Francis Stonard,
 162 ; William, 70
 Newte, Anne, 177 ; Samuel, 177
 Newton, William de, 111, 115
 Nicholls, Nycoll, Ferdinando,
 92, 102, 109 ; Thomas, 133
 Norman, John, 44
 Northey, Charlotte, 167 ; William,
 167
 Northmore, Anne, 176 ; Eliza-
 beth, 176 ; Jemima Hayter, 176 ;
 John, 175, 176 ; Katharine,
 176 ; Penelope, 176 ; Thomas,
 175, 176 ; Thomas Welby, 176
 Norton, Richard, 47 ; Robert,
 77, 136
 Nycoll—*see* Nicholls
- OSKEHAMPTON, Henry de, 102
 Oldridge Chapel, 185
 Oliver, Benjamin, Sir Benjamin,
 69, 175, 176 ; Elizabeth, 177 ;
 Jane, 69 ; Joseph, 177 ; Mary,
 176
 Osbert, John, 182
 Owens, Owen, 32
 Oxenham, Oxnam, Anne, 155 ;
 Richard, 155 ; William, 150,
 155
- PAIN, William, 73

- Painter, Robert, 3
 Palerna, Peter de, 2, 3, 7, 27, 74,
 92, 110
 Panton, Henry Vivian, 29;
 Henry Pant Vivian, 32
 Paris Street, origin of the name,
 131 *n*
 Parker, Francis, 126; Mary, 126
 Parkes, William, 115
 Parkhouse, William Heathman,
 13
 Parkowyn, John, 182
 Parr, Bartholomew, 141; Caro-
 line Frances, 55; Jane Eliza-
 beth, 55; Maria, 141
 Parys, Richard, 150
 Paschasius, Rector of St.
 Leonard's, 85
 Pastfield, John R., 181
 Patch, Burnet, 99; Gayer, 85;
 Margaret, 143; Sarah, 99
 Paterson, James, 41; Margaret,
 41; Sir William, 41
 Pawlyn, Pawlyne, Walter, 47;
 William, 115
 Payne, Edward, 31
 Peake, John, 182
 Pearce, Harriott, 24
 Pearson, —, 135
 Pedlar, Emma, 56; George, 56
 Peet, John, 133
 Pendarves, Bridget, 9; William,
 9
 Penneck, Charles, 160
 Pennington, Alice, 143; John,
 124, 125, 133, 143; Philippa,
 143; Thomas, 90, 149
 Penruddock, William, 157
 Peter, Thomas, 94
 Petiern, T., 115
 Philypp, John, 133
 Philips, John, 143; Paul, 143
 Phillipotts, Bp. Henry, 14, 119
 Pidgeon, Pigeon, Elizabeth, 78;
 Nicholas, 78
 Pierce, Adam, 58; Charles, 58;
 Charlotte, 58; Elizabeth, 58;
 Elizabeth Kendall, 58; Mary
 58; Samuel, 58
 Pinsent, Ellis, 153
 Piper, Elizabeth, 167; Sarah,
 167; William, 167
 Pitfield, Agnes, 153; William,
 153
 Pitt, John, 117
 Pitts, Anne, 44; Ellen Anne, 44;
 William, 44
 Placy, Thomas de, 31
 Plankney, George, 102
 Plymmswode, Thomas, 47
 Podges, Ann, 117; John, 117;
 Sarah, 117
 Polson, John H. P., 115
 Ponsford, Elizabeth, 106; Mary,
 106; William, 106
 Ponte, John de, 28, 31
 Ponting, Thomas John, 47
 Pope, John, 78; William, 78
 Portbury, Edward Small, 42;
 George, 32; Harriet, 42
 Potter, George, 165, 167;
 Thomas, 69, 73
 Pounce, William, 31
 Power, Walter, 85
 Powling, Thomas John, 46
 Powning, Anne, 70, 160; John,
 160; Marianne, 160
 Prdye, Richard, 138
 Prideaux, Richard, 89; Wini-
 freda, 89
 Pridham, Anne, 176
 Prince, J. H., 182
 Prous, Prouse, Roger, 149;
 Thomas, 106
 Pruet, John, 13
 Pye, William P., 187
 Pytford, Charles, 85

 QUASH, Dorcas, 153; Joseph,
 153

 RADCLIFFE, —, 148; Eliza-
 beth, 180; Jasper, 180;
 Rebecca, ; *see also* Ratcliffe
 Radford, Peter, 59
 Raleigh, Cornwallis, 45; Dorothy
 Lipyatt, 45, Edward, 45;
 Edward W. Walter, 45; Emily
 45; Esther, 45; Frances, 45;
 Francis, 45; Frederick, 45;
 John, 44; Sarah, 45; Walter,
 156; Walter Keppell, 45
 Ratcliffe, Joseph, 71; Margeria
 Anne, 71; *see also* Radcliffe
 Redvers, Baldwin de, 80
 Redward, Nicholas, 85
 Reed, Harbottle, 12
 Reeks, Edward, 182
 Reeves, Elizabeth, 71; George,
 71
 Reynolds, Elizabeth, 178; John,
 174, 177, 178, 182; Sir
 Joshua, 140, 174, 178; Maria,
 178

- Rhodes, Ambrose, 39; Ambrose Andrew, 39; Ambrose William, 40; Charles Sleech, 40; Elizabeth, 40; Frances Bridget, 40; George, 39, 40; George Ambrose, 40; Mary, 39; Sarah, 39; Thomas Baker, 39
- Rich, Richard, 118; Susanna, 118
- Richards, James, 133
- Ridler, Dorothy, 181; Elizabeth, 181; John, 181; Robert, 181; Sarah, 181
- Risley, John, 150
- Risdon (Rysdon), Richard, 182
- Roberts, Christopher, 150; William, 55
- Robins, George, 181
- Robinson, Anne, 118; Jonathan, 161; Thomas, 118
- Roche, John, 47
- Rodd, Rudd, James, 167; Margaret, 167; Mary, 167; Richard, 167
- Rookes, Mary, 43; Robert, 43
- Routley, William, 167
- Rowe, Jasper, 102
- Rudd—*see* Rodd
- Rudge, John, 182
- Rudhall, A., 149
- Russel, Lord, 15, 170, 185
- Rutter, Richard, 115
- Ryschforde, Walter de, 12
- Rysdon—*see* Risdon
- ST. ANDREW'S, Exwick, 183
- St. Ann's Chapel, 65
- St. Aubyn, Elizabeth, 176; Sir John, 176
- St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 3
- St. Boniface, 132
- St. Clarus, or Clara, Chapel of, 47
- St. David's Church, 2, 16
- St. Edmund's Church, 3, 4, 5, 27
- St. Edward's Chapel, 3
- St. Eloye's Chapel, 33
- St. George's Church, 2, 3, 4, 5
- St. James' Chapel, 3; Church, 63
- St. John's Church, 3, 4, 5, 66
- St. Katharine's Chapel, 90
- St. Kerrian's Church, 2, 3, 4, 5
- St. Lawrence's Church, 2, 3, 4, 74
- St. Leonard's Church, 3, 79
- St. Leonard's, Adam of, 80; Avis of, 80; Christian of, 80; Nigel of, 80
- St. Luke's, Wear, 187
- St. Martin's Church, 2, 3, 4, 86
- St. Mary Arches Church, 2, 4, 5, 91
- St. Mary Magdalen Church, 3, 118
- St. Mary Major's Church, 3, 4, 110
- St. Mary Steps' Church, 2, 3, 4, 5, 120
- St. Matthew's Church, 127
- St. Michael's Church, 25
- „ „ „ Heavitree, 32
- St. Olave's Church, 2, 3, 5, 128
- St. Pancras' Church, 2, 3, 4, 134
- St. Paul's Church, 2, 3, 4, 138
- St. Peter's Chapel, 3
- St. Peter the Great, 3
- St. Petrock's Church, 2, 3, 4, 143
- St. Sidwell's, St. Sativola's Church, 3, 32, 155
- St. Stephen's Church, 2, 3, 4, 163
- St. Thomas' Church, 3, 168
- Sake, Henry, 102
- Salter, Anne, 11, 136; Anthony, 11
- Sampson, John, 34, 46
- Sanders, Charlotte, 140; Edward A., 46, 47, 50; Emma Dorcas, 140; Joseph Barnes, 43; Laura, 140; Martha Coffin, 140; Robert Rogers, 140
- Sandford, Elizabeth, 118; George, 118
- Saunders, Richard, 109; Sara, 109
- Scarn, Roger, 31
- Scheyer, Nicholas, 85
- Schyllingforde, Baldwin de, 125
- Screen in Heavitree Church, 36
- Seale, Elizabeth, 180; John, 180
- Seaward, Edward, Sir Edward, 139; Hanna, 139; John, 139; Nicholas, 139
- Secretan, William Woodhouse, 32
- Selden, Elizabeth, 171; Lawrence, 171
- Selman, Felicia, 121, 122
- Semple, Elizabeth, 141; James, 141
- Shalcross, Frances Elizabeth 78; James, 78

- Shapley, William, 23
 Shears, Sheares, Joan, 154 ;
 Ralph, 154 ; William, 13
 Sheere, Elizabeth, 151 ; Theo-
 dore, 151
 Sheldon, James Frederick, 85
 Shield, Anne, 51, 56 ; George
 Henry, 51, 56 ; Jane, 58 ;
 William, 58
 Shuckburgh, Elizabeth, 137 ;
 John, 137 ; Margaret, 137 ;
 Richard, 137 ; Sarah, 137 ;
 Snell, 137
 Shute, Stephen, 41 ; Thomas, 32
 Sisin, Eliza, 85 ; William, 85
 Sleech, John, 39, 40 ; Maria
 Philippa, 39
 Smith, William Ward, 85
 Smyth, William, goldsmith, 7
 Snell, John, 47
 Snow, Juliana, 23 ; Lavinia, 23 ;
 Margaretta, 23 ; Marianne, 23 ;
 Thomas, 23
 Sobey, W. R., 12
 Somer, Somers, John, 153 ;
 Julian, 137 ; Marten, 137 ;
 Robert, 137 ; Thomas, 137
 Somerville, Hugh, 42
 Songer, Thomas, 133
 Southcote, Southcott, Dorothy,
 106 ; George, 95 ; Margaret,
 95 ; Thomas, 106
 Sparke, Robert, 13
 Speke, George, 59 ; Sir John, 59
 Spenser, Thomas, 13
 Spicer, Spvser, Elizabeth, 89 ;
 Judith, 88, 89 ; Thomas, 31,
 38, 88, 89, 153 ; William, 153
 Spreat, W., 164
 Sproute, Robert, 85
 Spurway, Benjamin, 182
 Spyring, Joseph, 114
 Spyser—*see* Spicer
 Stabback, Stabick, John, 32, 126 ;
 Margaret, 73
 Stader, John, 140
 Starr, Elizabeth, 155 ; John, 155
 Steed, Elizabeth, 79 ; Ezek., 79 ;
 Mary, 79
 Stevens, Elizabeth, 176 ; John,
 90, 91
 Stoke, Elias, 125
 Stokes, Henry, 179
 Stone, Laurence, 115
 Stowford, John, 85
 Strang, Richard, 149
 Streate, William, 31
 Strother, J. B., 121 ; John, 122
 Stubbs, Bp., 18
 Susseter, Circester, John de, 52,
 53
 Swabey, Maurice, 172, 181, 182
 Sweet, William, 85
 Sweeting, William, 182
 Sydbury, Roger de, 47
 TACKE, Elizabeth, 154 ; Joan,
 154 ; Thomas, 154
 Tailour—*see* Taylor
 Takill, Richard, 68
 Tanner, Henry, 108 ; Jessy, 108 ;
 John, 115 ; Mary, 108 ; Thomas,
 William, 104, 108
 Tarrant, Elizabeth, 132 ; Henry,
 132 ; Judith, 132 ; Robert, 132,
 151
 Taylor, Tailour, Taylour,
 Laurence, 3 ; Robert, 107 ;
 Sarah, 107 ; Thomas, 85 ;
 William, 107
 Teake, John, 182
 Templeman, Edmund, 85
 Thieghlere, Walter, 31
 Thomas, James L., 184
 Thorn, Barnabas, 89 ; John
 Eversfield, 89 ; Richard, 89 ;
 Sarah, 89
 Tickell, Agnes, 153 ; Dorothy,
 153 ; Isaac, 153 ; John, 153 ;
 Susannah, 153 ; Thomas, 153
 Tilley, John, 31, 85
 Toldery, James, 117
 Toms, Elizabeth Ann, 41 ; Eliza-
 beth Wills, 41
 Tomkins, Tomkyns, Chesterton,
 142 ; Eleanor, 142 ; Henry,
 142 ; John, 142 ; William, 142
 Toswill, Thomas, 100
 Totton, Nicholas de, 133
 Touchett, Alice Maury, 127 ; John
 Hastings, 127
 Townes, Elizabeth, 180 ; John,
 180
 Towning, Henry John, 160
 Toye, Joseph Thomas, 24
 Tozer, William George, 21
 Traves, Ralph, 115
 Tregethowe, John, 13
 Trevill, Johanna, 99, 107 ;
 William, 99, 107
 Trevehic, Anne, 106
 Trevyne, Robert, 85
 Trinity Church—*see* Holy Trinity
 Tripe, Nicholas, 90

- Tripp, Ellie, 24
 Trowbridge, George, 185
 Trowte, Abraham, 143; Agnes, 143; Dorcas, 143; Mary, 143
 Tucke, Nathaniel, 114
 Tucker, Abraham, 24; Dorothy, 105; Edward, 24; Elizabeth, 24; Harriot, 24; J., 77; James, 105, 107; Jane, 105; Joan, 107; Maria, 24; Mortimer, 24; Richard, 105; Salome, 107; Sara, 24; William, 24; William Thomas, 77
 Tuckett, George, 41
 Turner, C. C., 119; Francis, 116; Henry, 119; James Graham, 40; Jane Sophia, 116; T. Fisher, 115; Thomas, 116
 Twynne, Twyncowe, Walter, 47
- VALANS, Valence, Vallance, Valens, Elizabeth Agnes, 130; Thomas, 33, 47
 Vaughan, Charles, 78; Edward, 46; Elizabeth, 78; Hugh, 76, 77
 Veysey, Walter, 85
 Vicars, Matthew, 11, 13, 136
 Vilvaine, Anne, 8; Peter, 8, 136; Robert, 4, 7
 Vincent, Caroline, 43; Henry, 43
 Vivian, —, 31; John, 71; Nathaniel, 71; Richard, 71; Sydenham, 71; William, 71; *see also* Vyvyan
 Vrye—*see* Frye
 Vye, John, 55
 Vyne, Robert, 115
 Vyvyan, Catherine, 180; Sir Francis, 180; Grace, 180; *see also* Vivian
- WAITE, Robert, 117
 Wakeman, Judith, 88, 89
 Wales, Stephen of, 3
 Walker, Benjamin Honeycombe, 96, 97; Elizabeth, 106; George, 108; Hall, 108; James, 100; Joan, 108; John, 115; Margaret, 106; Maria, 97; Mariery, 96; Mary, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109; Robert, 97, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108; Thomas, Sir Thomas, 96, 97, 104, 108, 109; William, 106, 108
 Walkey, Anne, 151; Benjamin, 151
- Wallis, Alfred, 135
 Wallys—*see* Walsh
 Walrond, Edmund, 79; William, 79
 Walsh, Wallys, Thomas, 133
 Warde, John, 47
 Ware, Thomas, 150, 154
 Warelwast, William, 164
 Way, Edwin H., 119; Harry, 160
 Wear Church, 187
 Webb, William John Wesley, 13
 Webber, Henry, 115
 Welby, Katharine, 176; Sir William Erle, 176
 Welsh, Robert, 170, 182
 Wesley, John, 102; Samuel Sebastian, 26
 West, Richard Bowerman, 24; Mrs. Thornton, 18, 21
 Westlake, Mary, 11; Sarah, 11; Thomas, 10, 12
 Weston, John, 85, 147; Samuel Ryder, 85
 Whitborough, Elias, 153; Mary, 153
 White, Elizabeth, 54; Mary, 54; Samuel, 54; *see also* Wight
 Whitebourne, Elizabeth, 143; Hannah, 143
 Widthorpe, Richard, 13
 Wight, Margaret, 105; Robert, 102, 104; Thomas, 54; *see also* White
 Wilford, Gervase de, 150
 William, Hugo, 13
 Williams, Benjamin William, 177; Bridget, 177; Edwin, 140; Elizabeth, 176, 177; Francis, 140; James Edward, 140; John, 31, 177; John William, 17; Oliver William, 177; Thomas, 85; William, 177
 Willmas, Emma Charlotte, 85; John, 85
 Wills, Arthur St. Leonard, 83; George William Burrow, 83, 85; Marianne, 83; Samuel, 83; Sophia Townsend, 83; Theophilus Samuel, 83
 Wilmot, John, 150
 Wilson, George, 104; George M., 102
 Winslow, Elizabeth, 43; John, 54; Joshua Loring, 43
 Wolcombe, Benedict, 115; *see also* Woolcombe

- Wolphard, Abbot, 134
 Woolcombe, Henry, 47; *see*
 also Wolcombe
 Woosley, John, 73
 Worth, Alexander, 151; Ann,
 151; Francis Henry, 151;
 Mary, 151; T., 68; W., 68
 Worthy, Charles, 10, 13
 Wotton, Richard, 108; William,
 108
 Wright, Anne, 46; Elizabeth,
 46; Thomas, 46
 Wyatt, Dudley, 42; Frances, 42;
 Harold Stephen, 115; Henry,
 42
- Wydelonde, John, 47
 Wye, William Brabazon, 55
 Wylde, Anne, 55; John Flawtrell,
 55
 Wylle, Robert, 13
 Wynard, Joan, 59; John, 59;
 William, 60, 61
 Wynard's Chapel, 59
 Wyndout, John, 125
 Wynham, Nicholas, 115
- YARD, Giles, 185
 Yeomans, Richard, 150
 Yong, George, 176; Mary, 176
 Youlden, William, 73

280
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