

# **Holy Trinity Church, Doynton**

## **The Monuments & Points of Interest**



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## Images of Holy Trinity Church





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## Preface

In this work there is a section for each monument or point of interest; each section comprises a photograph and a description. The aim is to point out any interesting features that the observer might miss at the first glance and, where possible, give something of the provenance, history and significance of the item.

This is a project that I have had in mind for some years but it never got beyond a set of indifferent photographs and some rough notes. A chance meeting with Ron Ritchie, a Doynton resident and Emeritus Professor at the University of the West of England, revealed that we both had the same idea and I am grateful to him for inspiring me to proceed with drafting the text which he has ably edited and arranged incorporating the photographs that he has taken. Furthermore, his suggestion that we should aim to have the work ready to display in the Church during the period of the celebrations of the Platinum Jubilee of Her Majesty, the Queen, has spurred me on.

We are grateful to Mark Pitman for allowing us to include his 'History of the Church' that is on display on the church notice board. We are grateful to the Rev'd Tim Bell, the Rector of the Parish, for checking the text where it touches on theological matters and making corrections and offering additions. Some of the information included has come from the Internet, some from consultations with parishioners and some from the writings of past parishioners, particularly the late Richard Kent (1928-1993) and the Rev'd C. F. Goddard, Rector of this parish, 1908 - 1929. Some repetition and overlap has been inevitable as each section has been written so as to stand on its own. The plan of the building (page 4), drawn by Slade, Smith and Winrow, Chartered Architects, Surveyors and Planning Consultants, Aug. 2011, amended July 2016, was taken from the last Quinquennial Report on the Church.

**David Vaudrey** May 2022

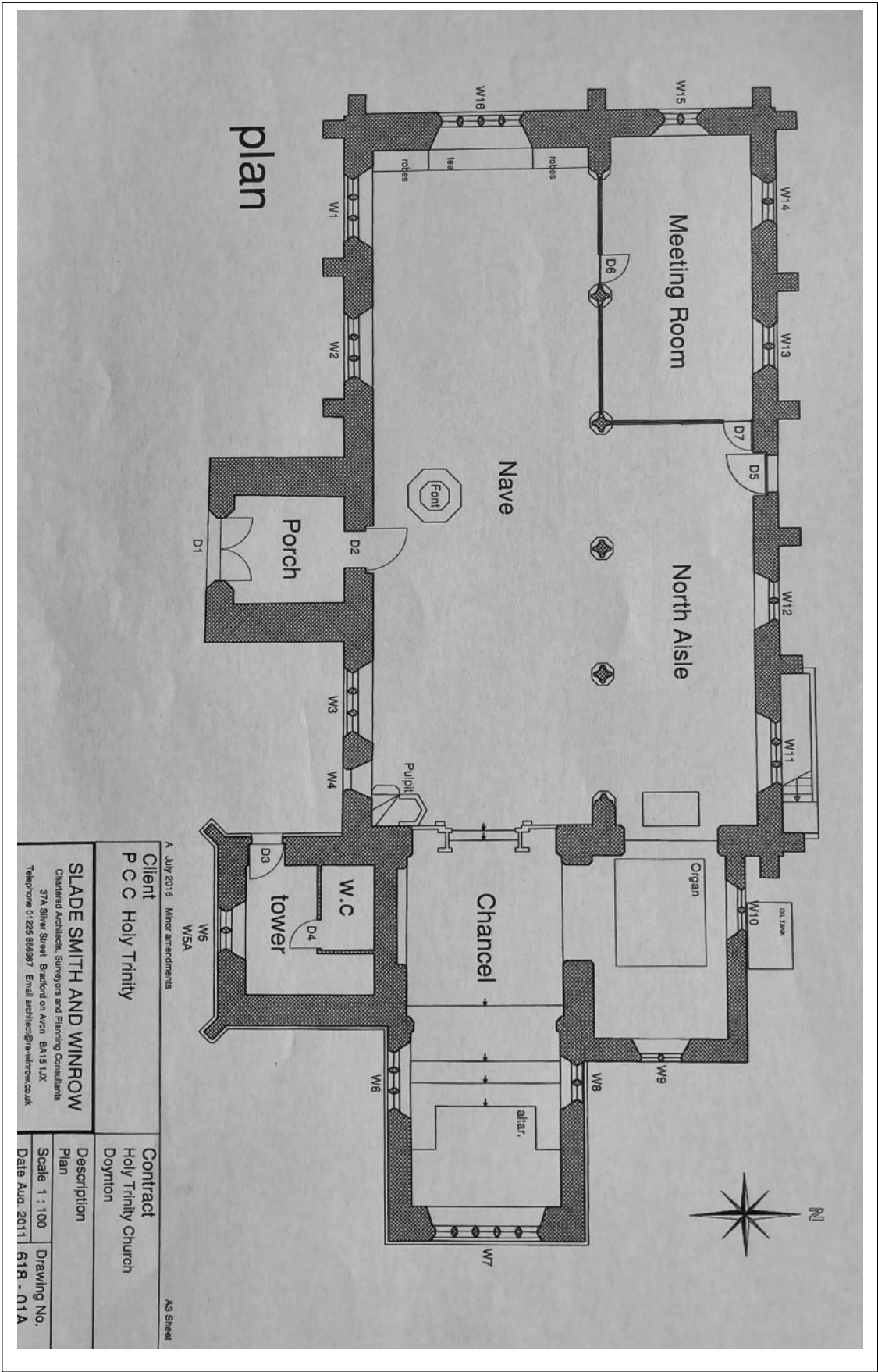
I have always been fascinated by Holy Trinity Church because of its religious, spiritual, historical, and social importance to our local community. My interest was nurtured by an earlier project re-editing a series of local history booklets by the late Richard Kent (now available on the Doynton Village website, see below) which included a lot of historical information about the Church and its parishioners. I was delighted when David Vaudrey told me that he had long had an ambition to produce a book on the Church that provided information for visitors and others about its features and monuments. Working collaboratively with him has been a pleasure. I have been pleased to be able to provide the photographs (mainly taken using my Canon 6D Mark II camera and with limited use of non-natural light sources). I was ably supported in the photography with advice and guidance from my neighbour and fellow 'village' photographer, Dr Richard Mansfield. I am also pleased the publication will be available in the Church for visitors to use and that it will be available on the village website <http://www.doyntonvillage.org> to provide access to information about Holy Trinity Church nationally and internationally.

**Professor Ron Ritchie**, May 2022

We are grateful to the Parochial Church Council of Doynton and Dyrham for allowing us to use photographs taken in and around the building.



Plan of Holy Trinity Church



## **A Short History of Holy Trinity Church, Doynton**

The following introduction to the building was written by Mark Pitman.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Church**

The Church is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. Experts believe the herringbone masonry, and the inside arch of the south doorway date from the early 12<sup>th</sup> Century, and hence from the first church. We really have no idea what it looked like, or how big it was. It was probably quite simple, just a stone rectangle with a pitched roof.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Church**

By the 13<sup>th</sup> Century the church had grown considerably. It had a tower, and a chantry chapel to the North. A Chantry chapel was built and endowed by a benefactor or family, the endowment being used to pay a priest to pray for the souls of the benefactors. In this case the benefactors were the Bury family, who were important in the district at the time. There seems to be no record of who paid for the rest of the improvements.

The Bury chapel had an outside door on the west side (where the arch to the North aisle now is). There would have been some sort of door or arch into the church, but there is no knowing what it was like. Similarly, it is not clear whether there was a door or an arch into the base of the tower.

There are still traces of a leaf design in ochre on the outer arch of the principal entrance (south). It is likely that at this period most of the interior of the Church would have been painted, and that the ochre works at Wick supplied the colours.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> Century the Church had fallen on hard times. The churchwardens recorded in 1563 that:

*The chauncell is so in decay that they can have not service in hit*  
*The parsonage is in decay*  
*They present that they lack a curate (sic).*

About this time one of the curates refused to wear the surplice on the grounds that it was torn. The ecclesiastical court said that he was to wear it for three months, to give the parish time to replace it.

However, in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century things were looking up. In 1644 the church tower was strengthened and probably made taller, and in 1666 bells were installed. Remarkably, this work was commissioned during the Civil War.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Church**

There was a burst of activity in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The windows were repaired, and a new one installed, but it is not clear where. It is possibly the East window. The chancel was repaired and probably lengthened in 1767, and the nave lengthened by 9ft, by moving and rebuilding the West end.

#### **The Singing Gallery**

The first mention of the Singing Gallery is in 1764, when someone was paid to clean it. It was at the West end of the church. It seems likely that it was originally quite narrow, as there was little room between the South door and the end of the wall. This would explain why it was thought worth moving the West wall by 9ft, as this would have given an opportunity to increase the width of the gallery.

#### **The Chancel Arch**

It is probable that it was during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century that the three arches in the chancel were built, opening the chantry chapel and the tower into the chancel, and placing a low arch between the chancel and the nave, greatly restricting the view of the congregation.

The chancel arch was only 8ft 5in. wide, and the chancel itself was much lower than it is today. It had two monuments, one to Elizabeth Langton, and one to Joseph Jackson, on it, both dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> Century, (and presumably moved from somewhere else). At some period thereafter pews were introduced into the church, and the Bury Chapel (the chantry) had tiers of seats, one row above another, with the front row reserved for the family who lived at Bury House.

#### **The Modern Church**

The Reverend Lewis Clutterbuck started to enlarge the church in 1864. He lengthened the church by 15 feet, removing the singing gallery, and also built the North Aisle. He installed an organ, in the Bury chapel, where it projected into the chancel, restricting the view of the congregation still further. This seems to have been to allow room for a vestry behind the organ. He blocked the arch into the base of the tower, so that there were no longer any members of the congregation in the transepts. He installed new pews. As is well known, the effort bankrupted him, and the uncarved tops of the pillars dividing the North and Main aisles are an indication of his problems. A less obvious consequence may be the fact that William Robinson, who was rector from 1899 to 1908, was forced to restore the roofs of the Nave and North aisle, only some 40 years after they had been built.

The effect of these changes was to provide a church capable of sitting some 300 people, none of whom could actually see what was going on in the chancel. It was left to Mr Crawley Boevey (Rector 1891 – 1899) to tackle this problem at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. He replaced the chancel arch with another almost twice as large, moving Langton and Jackson Memorials to their present position above the South Door. At the same time he replaced the flat ceiling of the Chancel with the present barrel vault, and put two windows into the



sides, throwing light into the Sanctuary. The East window itself was made taller by the insertion of the top section. The organ was moved further into the Bury Chapel, presumably into the area which was being used as a vestry.

### **Recent Changes**

These have been quite modest compared with the earlier ones. In the 1990s the vestry, which had been moved to the back of the church, was extended so that it could be used for meetings and some services and as an area for children during services. At the same time a counter was built against the West wall to provide tea and coffee after services.

### **Monuments of Points of interest**

On the following pages the monuments and points of interest within the church are described, starting from the two fine 18<sup>th</sup> Century monuments high up on each side of the main doorway and working towards the left (east) and proceeding in an anticlockwise direction.

If you look at the photograph below (which is to the right of the main door) that shows the earlier layout within the church, you will see that previously the two 18<sup>th</sup> Century monuments were lower down on the east wall of the nave. Clearly, they had to be moved when the church was enlarged to its present size in about 1890.



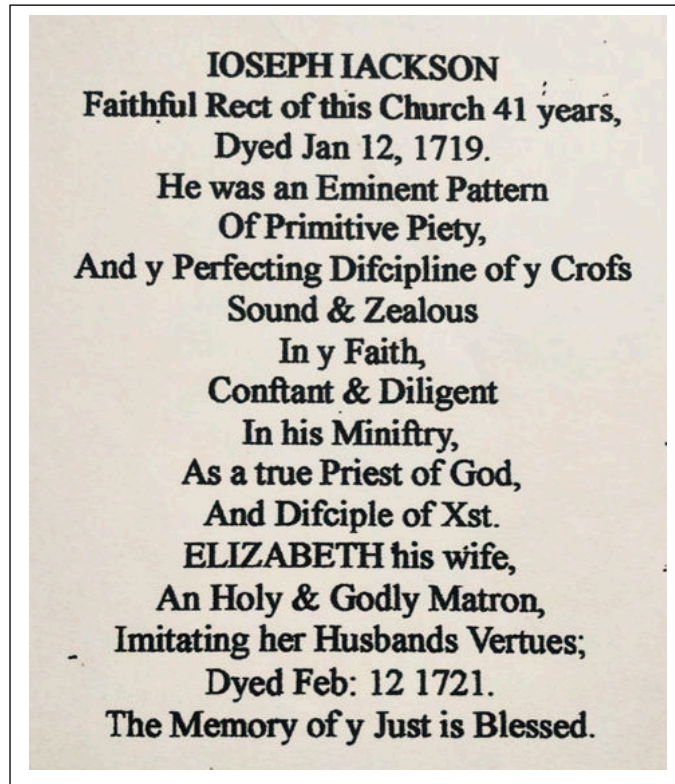
**1. Joseph and Elizabeth Jackson Memorial, to right of South Door**



The inscription on the Joseph and Elizabeth Jackson Memorial, to right of South Door, cannot be read from floor level and is shown below. Little more is known about the couple and their names do not appear in the list of known monuments in the churchyard but many of the old chest tombs are unidentified and their inscriptions lost.

This fine monument has an arched pediment with an urn in the centre and flaming shell-shaped cups on either side. The pediment is supported by a pair of Ionic pilasters (rectangular, attached columns). These stand on a platform supported by a pair of ogival corbels; between these is a pair of cherubs with very mournful expressions. On each side of the entablature there is an impression of further entablatures receding into the distance.

The inscription is on a slab that is unfortunately cracked and is framed between the two pilasters and reads as follows:



(Note 'y' is a transliteration of the obsolete letter 'thorn' pronounced 'th'; 'thorn e', the word 'the' is often represented as 'ye' but in this case, this is abbreviated to just 'thorn', ie 'y'.)

Joseph Jackson was rector of Doynton 1678-1720. Richard Kent, in his booklet 'Doynton & its Saints' says that Joseph Jackson is thought to have been a Cambridge graduate who spent his early career in Somerset and to be related to the Jacksons of Sneyd Park, Bristol. His date of birth is unknown; he is buried in Doynton but the location of his grave is also not known.

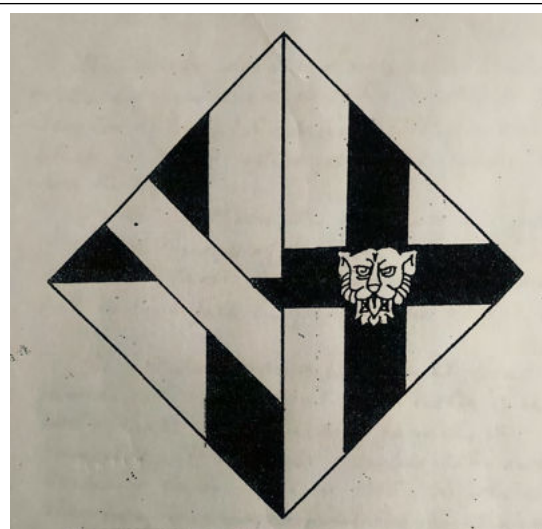


2. Elizabeth Langton Memorial with shield, to left of South Door



This second 18<sup>th</sup> Century monument commemorates Elizabeth Langton (*née* Bridges) who died in 1702-03 aged 23. She was the wife of John Langton. This monument with a similar layout to Number 1 is surmounted by a splendidly flamboyant, scrolled, ogival broken pediment. Between the scrolls there is a large flaming urn and there are swags of fruit above each of the segments of the arch.

The pediment is supported by a pair of Ionic columns of marble with swags of leaves on the outer side of each. The base is supported by a pair of corbels, each with a rather macabre, jawless skull beneath. Between the corbels there is a woman's coat of arms surrounded by an elaborate floral design. The arms are depicted on a diamond lozenge shape. Women, except for the Queen, do not use a shield as, in times past, they were not expected to go into battle. Again, apart from the Queen, they do not have a crest.



In heraldic terms, the blazon reads, on a lozenge, dexter, quarterly Sable and Argent, overall a bend or impaling Argent on a cross Sable, a leopard's face Or. This can be described in plain English as, on the left are the arms of the husband, John Langton, of Doynton, divided into quarters black and gold with a diagonal silver stripe over them. On the right there are the arms of Elizabeth's father, Edward Bridges of Keynsham, namely a black cross on a silver background with a lion's face in gold in the centre.

The Langtons were a prominent local family with their seat at Newton Park, west of Bath. The Bridges family is connected with the Earls Temple who owned extensive lands, sold in 1918, in the area, and through them the now extinct line of the last Dukes of Buckingham.

Apart from the Davy Hatchment on the south wall for General Davy, this is the only heraldry in the church.

The text of the inscription is in Latin but a free translation is shown below.

Memorial to Elizabeth Langton, daughter of Edward Bridges of Keynsham in the County of Somersetshire, Armiger, wife of John Langton, of Doynton, in the County of Gloucestershire, Gentleman. After whose death, the Widow lived for another forty years, dedicated herself, in Devotion to God, and with liberal care, Charity and Kindness to the Poor. She died in the Year of Salvation 1702-3 aged 83 years. The Pious Matron requested that her remains be buried in the nearby renowned Greater cemetery in the Church at Keynsham: Since place was wanting among the diverse Monuments of the many families in the restricted Chancel of this Parish Church (where her long widowhood was spent in dispensing good works), Charles Symes and Amy Meredith, descendants and executors, therefore erected this Monument in gratitude.

The original Latin text is given in Annex I.

Richard Kent, in his booklet 'Doynton & its Saints', available on the Village website, states that she made a bequest to Joseph Jackson (see Number 1 above), rector of Doynton, of £10 to give her funeral oration.



### 3. Hymn Board

The origin and date of the board are unknown but it is well-made in oak and has an ingenious arrangement whereby the knobs on the concentric spindles on the right-hand side control both the central and right-hand columns of figures.





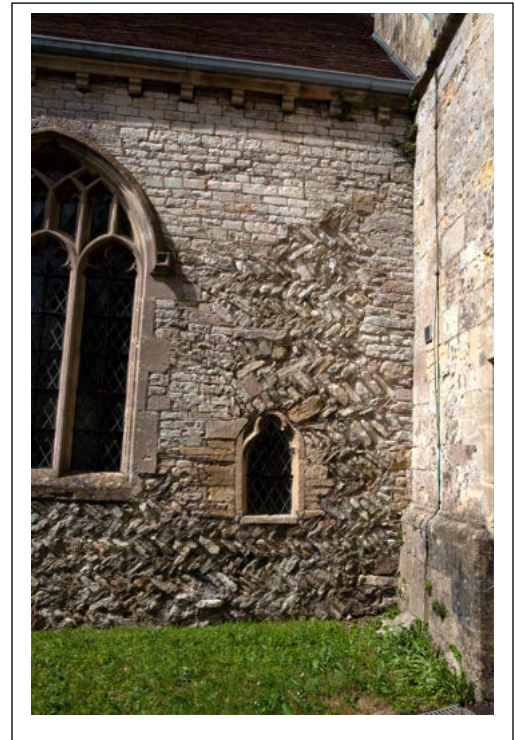
#### 4. Herringbone Masonry



The herringbone masonry extending for 2/3 of the south wall of the nave is the only remaining part of the original medieval church. The small window was known as a 'leper window' and was placed there to enable those considered unworthy of entering the church to see the sacrament.

The Rev'd Lewis Clutterbuck, incumbent 1847-1872, felt that the church needed to be enlarged to accommodate the expanding population of the village.

He had much of the church demolished and added the south aisle and extended the church westwards. James Elkington of Bath undertook the work. It cost more than expected and Mr Clutterbuck went bankrupt and the work had to be finished at the expense of the churchwardens, Charles Raikes Davy of Tracy Park and Henry Falcon (1805-1893) of Doynton House. Because of the shortage of money, the work was unfinished. The capitals of the new columns were left rough and the base of only the northwest most column was properly finished (see Number 44).



The chancel was enlarged later in about 1890.

## 5. William Davy Memorial



William Davy, a barrister by profession, was born in about 1851 and died on 1 Feb 1915 aged 62. He was buried in the Lansdown Cemetery (Plot reference 1.F.9.).

He was son of the Rev'd Charles Raikes Davy (1818-1885) and Catherine Augusta, née Powell. He married Eliza Fenton on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1888 but they separated in 1904. They had two children, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant William James Davy who was killed in action in France on 18 August 1916 and Helen Augusta who inherited Tracy Park and married one Tom Hodges.

The quotation below the inscription is from Psalm 16, verse 12, the last verse.

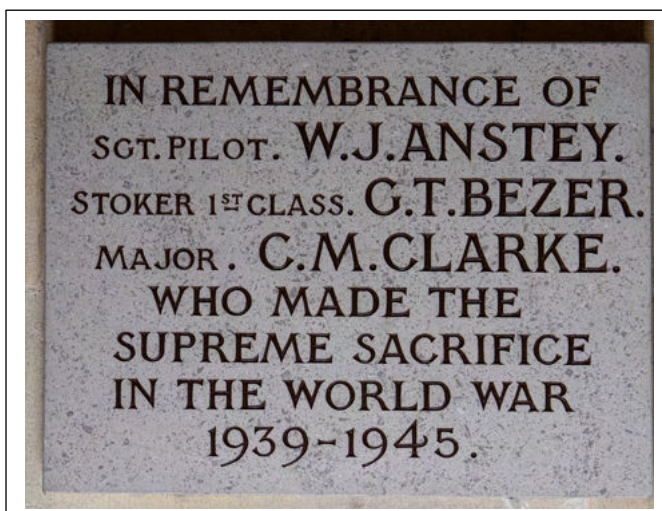


## 6. World War II Memorial

This memorial commemorates the three of this village who fell during the Second World War.

Sergeant Pilot William James Anstey was killed on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1941 aged 25. He was born in 'The Limes', a cottage near the church. He was the elder brother of Florence (Flo) Axford, widow of 'Bill' Axford, of Perryman's Close, Doynton, who died in March 2015. Sgt Anstey was the pilot of a Bristol Blenheim Mk IV of 114 (Hong Kong) Squadron, RAF, on a low-level training flight from RAF West Raynham in Norfolk, when the aircraft crashed at Clifton

Farm, Churchwarton, also in Norfolk. The two other members of the crew, the observer and the wireless-operator/air gunner, both sergeants, were also killed. Sgt Anstey lies buried in the new churchyard here; his grave is marked with a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. His funeral, held on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1941, was conducted by the Rev. Francis Blathwayt, Rector of St Peter's, Dyrham. A letter concerning the incident, with a photograph that includes Sgt. Anstey, was published in the 'Western Daily Press' on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2015; this is shown below.



Stoker 1<sup>st</sup> Class Gordon Thomas Bezer, Royal Navy, of HMS Glorious, was killed on 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1940, aged 23. He is remembered on the Plymouth Naval Memorial. On that day the aircraft carrier HMS Glorious and her two destroyer escorts, HMS Ardent and HMS Acasta, were sunk while returning home from Norway by the German battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. 1,519 British and Maltese sailors, marines and airmen died, the Royal Navy's worst loss of WW II. The incident was covered up at the time and there seems to be a rather murky story behind it about who was to blame. Stoker Bezer was the son of Thomas and Violet Bezer of Doynton.

Major Charles Martin Clarke, 3<sup>rd</sup> King's Own Hussars, Royal Armoured Corps, was killed at El Alamein on 25<sup>th</sup> October 1942 aged 37. Further information is given in the note on the bronze plaque at No 24.

Another son of Doynton who lost his life in this war was Sergeant Pilot George Frederick Jesse Anstee of 31 Squadron, RAF who was killed on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 1944, aged 23. He was buried in the Milan War Cemetery. He was the son of George and Alice Anstee of Doynton. His name is engraved on the War Memorial at Holy Trinity Church in Cold Ashton, near here.

George FJ Anstee was born in Southampton on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 1921 and joined the RAF straight from school. In 1941 he served in Malta then joined the South African Air Force in 1943. On 13<sup>th</sup> October 1944 his crew were taking part in an operation to drop supplies to partisans in Italy that involved twenty aircraft. His crew of eight were flying in a Liberator VI KG875 when they were hit by very bad weather and the aircraft crashed at Valprato Soana in north west Italy, killing all on board. Their aircraft was one of six that were lost during the operation.

Ref: South Gloucestershire War Memorial at [www.Southglos.co.uk](http://www.Southglos.co.uk)



## 7. Bas-Reliefs



There is a series of shallow bas-reliefs low down on the south wall behind the pulpit.

They look like a row of round-arched headstones with images of cherubim in the spandrels between the arches. The faces of the cherubim have quite mournful expressions suggesting that these were commemorative plaques. There are traces of inscriptions on the darker areas below the arches.

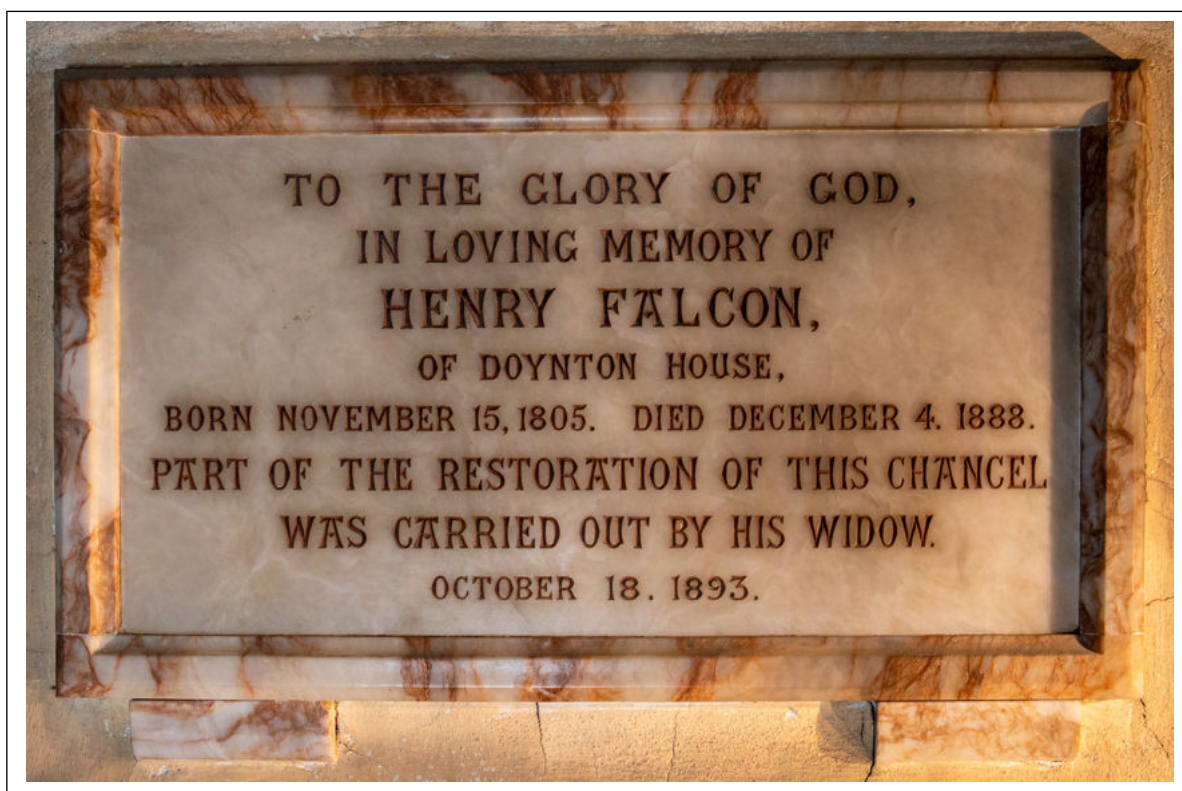
At present there is no information about their history.

**8. Judith Vaudrey Memorials (2), Shelves next to Rector's Pew and Visiting Priests's Pew**



Judith Vaudrey was born and brought up in Jamaica and came to England when she married David Vaudrey and they moved to Doynton in 1974. Born on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1938, she was the daughter of Frank and Gwen (*née* Cotter) Roxburgh of Jamaica and died here on 9<sup>th</sup> February 1990 aged 51 years leaving three daughters. Her family were proud of the fact that they had settled in Jamaica after the abolition of slavery in 1838. Judith's great-great-grand father established a successful trading business in Kingston and acquired land. His son, Sir Thomas Roxburgh, Kt, CMG became a member of the island legislature and served a term as Governor of the Island of St Kitts. His son and subsequent generations managed their cattle properties and engaged in public affairs. The once-large family has now dispersed to England, Canada and the USA. After her death, her cousins in Canada sent a sum of money to be spent on something in this church in her memory. As the rector, the Rev'd Peter Yacomeni, had expressed the need for space for his papers while conducting services, her widower had these shelves made by Mr E. H. Rottenbury, a cabinet maker in Bath. The one by the Rector's pew has provision for books.

## 9. Henry Falcon Memorial, South Side of the Chancel



Henry Falcon of Doynton House was a solicitor. He was born on 15<sup>th</sup> November 1805 in Whitehaven, Copeland Borough, Cumberland and baptised at St James's, Whitehaven on 15<sup>th</sup> November. He was the fourth son (with three sisters) of William Garthshore Falcon, born 1773 - date of death not given - and Jane Harrison, born 1771 – date of death also not given, who were married on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 1797. Henry married Isabel Cooke, the fourth and youngest daughter of Ralph Cooke of Camerton Hall, Camerton, Cumberland, at Camerton on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1840. She was born in 1819 and died in 1808. They had three children, Richard Henry, Tom Harrison (1841-1888) and Catherine Stenhouse (1843-1875).

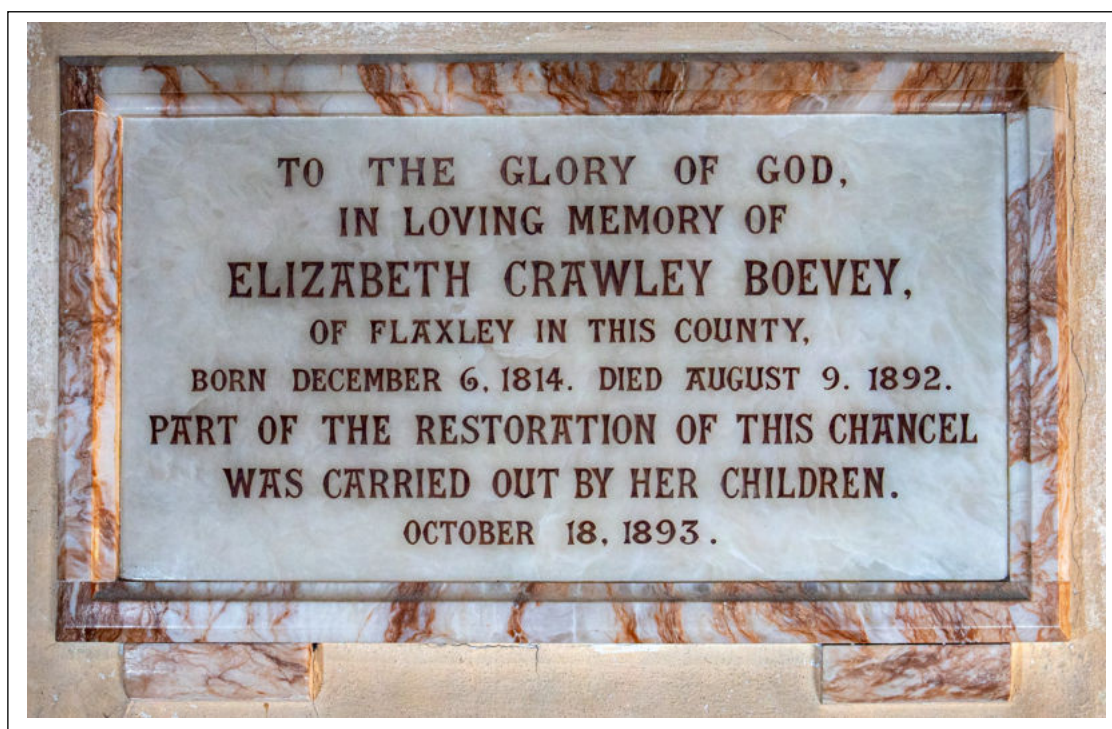
Henry Falcon died at Doynton House on 4<sup>th</sup> December 1888 aged 83 years. He was buried on the 8<sup>th</sup> December in Lansdown Cemetery (Plot Ref. 1. E. 11). The inscription on his gravestone, below a Celtic cross, reads:

TO THE MEMORY OF  
HENRY FALCON, OF DOYNTON  
DIED 4TH DECEMBER 1888,  
AGED 83 YEARS.  
'THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD; I SHALL NOT WANT' (Psalm 23)

His widow died at Cashel House, Cashel, Co Galway, Ireland on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1908, aged 90 years. As noted on this fine marble plaque she carried out part of the restoration of the Chancel. As the adjacent, similar marble memorial plaque to Elizabeth Crawley Boevey bears the same wording, one may infer that Henry Falcon's widow and the children the children of Elizabeth Crawley Boevey shared the cost of the restoration.



#### 10. Elizabeth Boevey Memorial, South Side of the Chancel



Elizabeth Crawley Boevey  
Born 6<sup>th</sup> December 1814 and died 9<sup>th</sup> August 1892

Elizabeth was the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Daubeny of Seend House in Wiltshire. On the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1836 she married Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet, an Army officer, a captain in the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry and later in the Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers, and also a Verderer of the Forest of Dean. They had ten sons but no daughters; their ninth son, Richard Lloyd C-B, was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1852, and educated at University College, Oxford (MA); he was Rector of Holy Trinity, Doynton, 1891- 99 and later Vicar of Kirkby St Chad, Liverpool, 1906-1915. He died on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1928. He was unmarried.

The memorial plaque, a matching pair with that close by in memory of Henry Falcon, tells us that the restoration of this chancel was partly carried out by Elizabeth's children, on 18<sup>th</sup> October 1893 (presumably, the date of completion and, again, presumably, jointly with the widow of Henry Falcon). This was during the term of office here of the Rev. Richard Lloyd C-B. In 1893 he exchanged his living with his successor, William Robinson, at Duntisbourne Abbots, near Cirencester (Richard Kent).

Richard Kent, in his 'Doynton and its Saints', tells us that one teenager described the Rev. Richard as 'a very nice man' and 'everyone likes Mr Boevey'. (By the way, the name 'Boevey' is pronounced 'Boovey'.) Quoting further from Kent, 'He wanted obviously a more open form of service, where the celebrant in the chancel was more visible to the congregation in the nave. To this end the chancel arch was widened in 1903. The pulpit was moved from its traditional position north of the aisle over to the south, exchanging positions with the lectern. Because the arch was widened from 8' 8" to 13' 8", the Jackson and Langton memorials (Nos 1 and 2) had to be moved'.

The baronetcy had an unusual beginning: it was created for Sir Charles Barrow, MP, with the remainder, failing his male issue, to his kinsman, Thomas Crawley Boevey who became the second baronet. The present holder of the title is Sir Thomas, the 9<sup>th</sup> baronet, born in 1958.



## 11. Pulpit

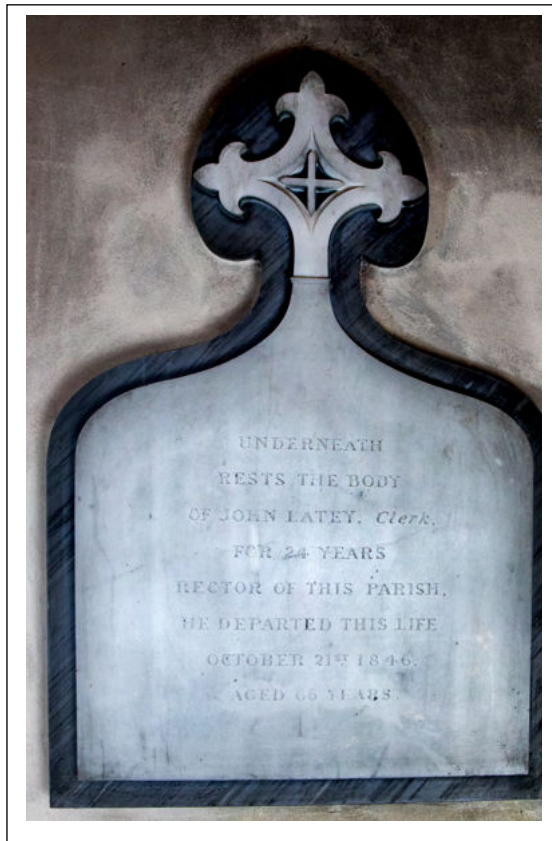


The pulpit was installed in 1903 when the chancel arch was widened as mentioned in No.10. It replaced the old pulpit on the north side of the chancel that can be seen in the old photograph at No. 41.

The pulpit is built on a substantial stone base. The hexagonal, wine-glass shaped platform stands on a short cylindrical column 15 ½" high and about 21" in diameter. This platform, 4' across, that has been cut from a single, large block of stone, brings the height of floor of the pulpit up to 30" above the surroundings. The column is also from a single piece of stone and the joint between them is barely discernible. The whole structure is built into the chancel wall.

The hexagon shape is aligned with its east and west sides parallel with the chancel wall which forms the east side of the pulpit. The NE, NW and West sides are panelled in oak 30" high. The woodwork is of a high quality and the design matches that of the rector's pew. What would have been the SE and the SW sides are open and the floor is extended southwards. A planked, wood floor is let into the surface. Three steps in a spiral form, in a darker and probably harder stone, lead up to it. The masonry of these steps comes to within about 3" of the south wall of the nave where it partly hides the bas-reliefs of the cherubs described in No. 7. The bookrest, fitted with an electric light, stands above the corner facing diagonally towards the congregation; from it hangs the 'fall' or short curtain of the colour appropriate for the liturgical season. The Rev'd Peter Yacomini, rector at the time, received a severe electric shock from it one morning while preaching but he carried on bravely. The relatively slender column on which the platform sits gives this massive structure a certain lightness and elegance.

## 12. John Latey Memorial



The Rev. John Latey, Rector, Clerk of Doynton

A light grey marble tablet on the south wall of the chancel with an ogival, arched head with a cross flory at the peak. It is mounted on a slightly larger black tablet that gives the effect of a black border. The inscription reads:

UNDERNEATH  
RESTS THE BODY  
OF JOHN LATEY, *clerk*,  
FOR 24 YEARS  
RECTOR OF THE PARISH.  
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
OCTOBER, 21ST 1846  
AGED 66 YEARS.

The List of Rectors (at No. 40) shows that he was appointed Rector in 1823 when King George IV was the Patron and that the Rev Lewis Clutterbuck was appointed in 1847 which suggests that Mr Latey died in office; by then, Queen Victoria was the Patron. He is not recorded as having been buried in the churchyard at Holy Trinity, Doynton. His will, 'Proved' on 4th December 1846, is held in the National Archives at Kew; a photocopy is attached, at Annex II.

There is a document in the Bristol archives dealing with the conveyance of land adjoining the road from Pucklechurch to Westerleigh, and adjoining Pound Close, as a site for a school for the poor of the parish, with a 60 feet to 1 inch plan, dated 1845. The trustees were the Rev. Thomas E Coney, Vicar of Pucklechurch, the Rev. John Latey, Rector of Doynton and others

### 13. A. G. How Memorial



Agustus George How, Rector

A very dark, rectangular bronze plaque below No. 12, the tablet is for John Latey; it is difficult to read but the text is given here:

To the Glory of God and in  
memory of  
AUGUSTUS GEORGE HOW, BD  
RECTOR OF THIS PARISH FOR  
FOURTEEN YEARS  
FROM 1872 TO 1886  
WHO WAS BORN ON THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1813  
AND DIED ON 23RD APRIL (GOOD FRIDAY) 1886.

The Rev. Augustus George How appears to have died in office and he was buried in the churchyard here in Doynton at location A. 4. near the smaller gates leading in from the road. He was the father of William Fraser Driffield How, No. 17.



#### 14. John Atwood and Wife Memorial



Two small brass plates set into the tiled floor just below the chancel step are for John Atwood and his wife and son. The inscriptions are quite clear and legible and the one adjacent to the step reads (verbatim as far as possible):

Here Resteth y body of Iohn Atwood of this  
Parish with who departed this life y 27<sup>th</sup> of Ianuary  
1707 Aged 84 years.  
His Wife on the Right hand & his Son on the left.  
Who ere thou art that looks on wee, as we are so shalt thou be

The smaller plate below it reads (in capitals):

HERE LYETH INTERRED, WHOSE MODEST CARRIAG WAS  
BVT OVTWARD SHADDOWES, OF HER INWARD GRACE  
THEN LET HER HVS BAND, (CHILDREN, FREINDS, & AL) PSWADED B  
HER SOULE IN BLISS, SHALL REIGNE ETERNALLY :  
AND WE THAT ARE REMAINING HERE,  
LET VS PREPARE TO MEETE HER THERE:  
THAT WE WITH HER AND ANGELLES BRIGHT,  
MAY STILL INHERITT ETERNALL LIGHT.

There are some contractions that cannot be reproduced easily. For example, in the first and second lines of the upper section, the word 'y' here is in fact 'y' with a small 'e' above it. The letter 'y' is a substitute for the obsolete letter 'thorn' that provided the 'th' sound; thus we have the word 'the' formed by 'thorn-e'. This is often erroneously shown as 'Ye' in teashop signs. The word 'Parish' starting the second line in the upper section begins with a symbol resembling a tall capital 'P' with a line crossing the stem that seems to combine 'Par' in one letter. It appears again in 'pswaded' in the third line of the lower plate. In 'that' in line 4 of this lower part 'T' and 'H' are made into one letter by

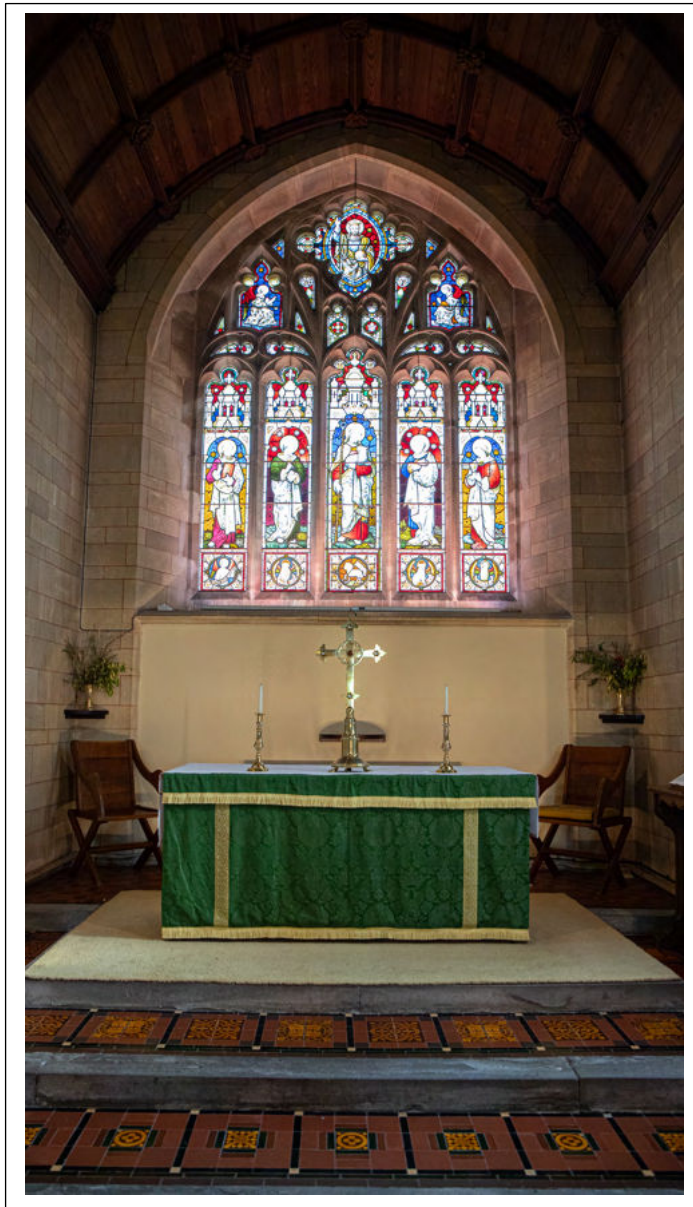


crossing the top of the first stroke of the 'H' to make a 'T' and, at the end of the next line, 'T, H and E' are united into one letter. 'V' is used throughout for 'U'. The Romans used the letter 'V' for the sound of both 'v' and 'u' and the letter 'U' only evolved later.

Richard Kent (in his local history booklets) suggests that the Atwoods were a prominent family in the district so we may surmise that John Atwood was related to William at Wode at No. 18.

These tablets are normally covered with a mat for their protection.

## 15. East Window



This window would probably have been put in in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century at the time that the chancel arch was widened and correspondingly heightened to keep it in proportion. The roof of the chancel would have been raised then to meet the new arch hence a larger space would have become available for the window.

It is a very fine window with much detail, all worth examining. It is a good example of stained glass set in a rather heavy 'Decorated' style of Gothic tracery. We will begin with the 'piano nobile' or what would be the main floor if it were a building.

Each figure wears a halo and is placed within an arched canopy resting on slim columns. Above each canopy there is an image of a building resembling an Indian temple. Below each frame there is, within a square panel, a roundel containing the emblem of the figure above. Each figure stands on rough grass with a background resembling square ceramic tiles of various colours with varying skies behind the head and shoulders.

We have Christ the Good Shepherd in the centre flanked by the four Evangelists; He is depicted slightly larger than the Evangelists and His canopy is correspondingly higher and more elaborate with another pair of lobes, each containing a crown. Christ holds a shepherd's crook in His right hand and lamb cradled in His left arm. He looks down lovingly at the lamb which looks up at Him. He is silhouetted against a dark blue night sky with two stars visible. In the roundel below there is the image of the Paschal Lamb with a golden halo, holding a forked flag on a staff. The white flag bears a golden cross.

The Evangelists (starting from the left) are: St Matthew; he holds a red, leather-bound book in his left hand and his right hand is raised as if he is teaching or giving a blessing. His background of 'tiles' is ochre and night sky is dark blue with two stars. Below him is his emblem, the Winged Man holding a scroll inscribed Ss MATHÆUS; this is the Latinised form of his name, 'Ss' being an abbreviation of 'Sanctus'.

Next we have St Mark; he is holding a quill pen in his right hand and hanging from his left hand is a conical, gold ink-well with an ornate rim. His 'tiled' background is dark green with perhaps a morning sky above with four stars. In the roundel below is his emblem, the Winged Lion bearing a scroll inscribed, Ss Marcus.

On Jesus' left we come to St Luke; his 'tiled' background is very dark blue with perhaps an evening sky above with again four stars. In the roundel below is his emblem, the Winged Ox bearing a scroll inscribed Ss Lucas.

Lastly, we have St John with a light ochre 'tiled' background and a night sky with two stars, perhaps for symmetry. He holds a chalice in his right hand, steadying it with his left. In the roundel below is his emblem, the Eagle which holds a tall, narrow cannister hanging on a string from its beak. Hiding the feet of the Eagle is a scroll inscribed, Ss Johannes.

These emblems of the Evangelists have been in favour with the early Christian artists and appear to have been used at a very early date. They are taken from the vision of Ezekiel and the Revelation of St John. There is a large, bronze statue of the Winged Lion of St Mark in Venice. (Information obtained from the Internet where more can be found.)

The cloak worn by Jesus is sprinkled with gold sprigs of three, three-lobed leaves, no doubt symbolising the Trinity; St Matthew's cloak is sprinkled with gold fleurs-de-lys, St Mark's with gold flowers within circlets, St Luke's with gold sprigs of three heart-shaped, pointed leaves and St John's with gold flowers and stars. All are bearded except St John who is clean-shaven.

Above this level there is yet more symbolism; above Jesus there is a pair of lights (enclosed areas of glass) with, on the left, a 'cross patonce' (a cross with widening arms that end with three points) with a flower-like central hub and on the right, a crown, both within wreaths.

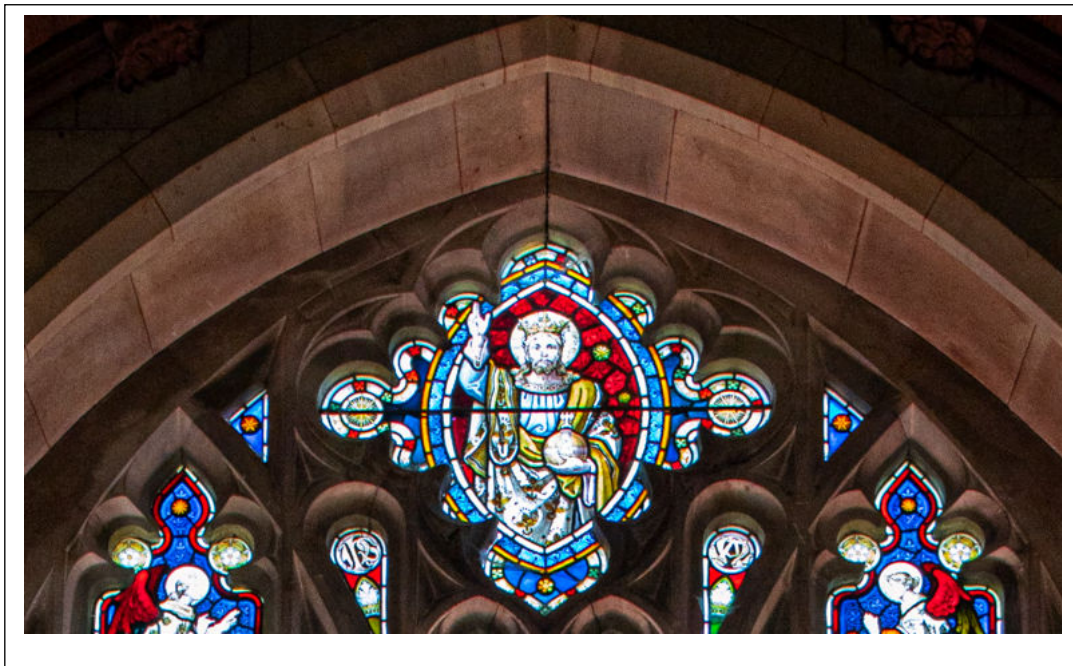
Above each pair of Evangelists there is a seated, or half-kneeling, angel both with halos, wings and long, flowing robes, both facing towards the centre; the one on the left, possibly male, appears to be teaching or giving a blessing while the other, female, is praying.

On the same level but closer to the centre there is a pair of small, pointed lights; in a roundel at the top end are the initials IHS formed into a monogram. This is an abbreviation for the name Jesus; it is not immediately obvious why this should be until one bears in mind the fact that 'I' and 'J' are interchangeable as the Greek alphabet has no 'j' and that the capital form of the Greek letter 'eta', that represents the sound of the long 'e' is identical to the capital 'H' in the Roman script. The Greek letter 'sigma' easily changes into 'S', so iota, eta, sigma become IHS. The roundel on the right contains the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, again in the form of a monogram. The capital form of the letter 'alpha' is identical to the Roman letter 'A'.

At the apex of the window is Christ in Majesty in a pointed oval frame. Here He wears a gold crown and a halo; He holds up His right hand giving a blessing and in His left hand He holds an orb – a gold sphere, banded with bronze and surmounted by a silver cross. He wears a white robe sprinkled with what look like bunches of shining grapes on a stem with a leaf on either side, all in gold. The background is dark red with two stars showing. On either side of the frame, within the perimeter border, there is small starburst.

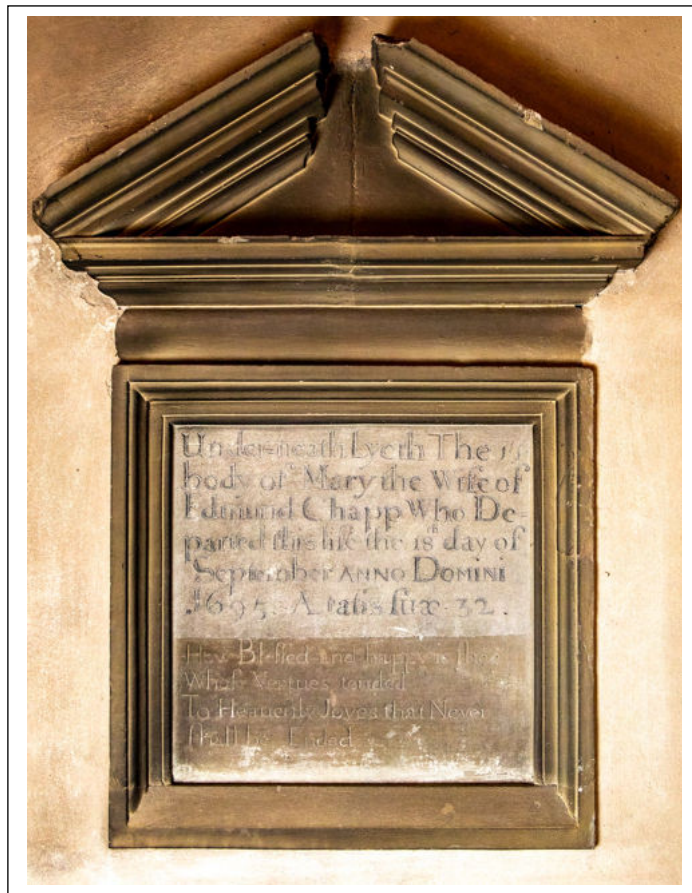
All the halos have an intricate design with a decorative border within the circle. Those of Christ in Majesty, Christ, the Good Shepherd, and the Paschal Lamb incorporate a cross. The halo of Christ in Majesty is pinkish at the centre changing outwards to gold and the cross has the same pinkish tinge. The halo of Christ, the Good Shepherd, is white with a gold cross and that of the Pascal Lamb is gold with a white cross.

There are other small lights filling the interstices.





## 16. Mary Chapp Memorial, North Side of the Chancel



This stone monument is set on the north wall. The inscription is enclosed in a fairly plain, square beaded border, rather like a picture frame; above is an austere broken pediment devoid of any decoration. The inscription is not very clear but it reads as follows.

Underneath Lyeth The  
body of Mary the Wife of  
Edmund Chapp Who De  
parted this life the 18<sup>th</sup> day of  
September anno Domini  
1695 Ætatis suæ 32.  
How Blessed and Happy is she  
Whose Natures tended  
To Heavenly Joyes that Never  
shall be Ended

Nothing further is known of this couple.

## 17. William Fraser Duffield How Memorial



This is below the memorial to Mary Chapp on the north wall of the chancel. It comprises a rectangular brass plate with added 'ears' at the corners and a central hood. The inscription which is not very easy to read and the decorative engraved border are all in black enamel but the 'cross flory' in the hood is in red enamel. The inscription which is in Gothic script with a mid-line dot between each word reads:

To the Glory of God and in memory of  
William Fraser Driffield How the dearly loved  
second son of Augustus George How, BD  
Rector of this Parish and Clare Francis How.  
Born July 27<sup>th</sup> 1847 Died Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1884.

## 18. Monumental Brass, Floor, North Side of the Chancel



Monumental Brass  
Wyllim and Margaret att Wode

On the floor, close to the north wall of the chancel, there is a small monumental brass to this couple, dated 1529. The style might be described as 'naive'. It is in three sections, one for each figure and a strip below them bearing the inscription. It is normally covered by a carpet for protection. The text reads as follows:

Pray for the soule of Wyllim att Wode and Margaret hys wyffe the dauhter of Thoms aBarkeley esqueyir . . . . . XXIIII day of June the yer of yougher Lord God M CCCC XXIX (24<sup>th</sup> June 1529).

The writing is difficult to read and there are three words after 'esquire' that have not been deciphered. The figures are 24" (61 cm) tall and they are 18" (46 cm) apart. There is a small matrix below each that would have contained a shield indicating that both families were armigerous and hence 'gentry'.

Richard Kent, in 'Doynton and its Saints', refers to the Atwood family reaching the height of its powers in 1530. One might surmise that Wyllim att Wode and John Atwood at No. 13 were of the same family.



## 19. Altar, Altar Cross and Credence Table



The Altar is a plain oak table, panelled at the front and at the sides with a stretcher across the rear. It is devoid of decoration except for a small cross carved into the top surface, close to each corner and one in the centre, close to the front edge. There are brackets to support the brass rail from which hangs the Altar Frontal, the embroidered curtain, in front of the altar. The frontals may be green, red, purple or white and gold depending on the liturgical season. There is a small brass plate under the top ledge on the south or right-hand side with the following inscription:

HOC ALTARE ECCLESIAE SEMPITERNAE AC  
BEATAE TRINITATIS C. F. GODDARD RECTOR.  
DONO DEDIT, A.D. 1924.

The letters are in black enamel except for the initial letters, C. F. G, R and AD which are in red. This can be loosely translated as:

C. F. Goddard, Rector, gave this holy table for ever to the to the Church and to the Blessed Trinity,  
A.D. 1924.

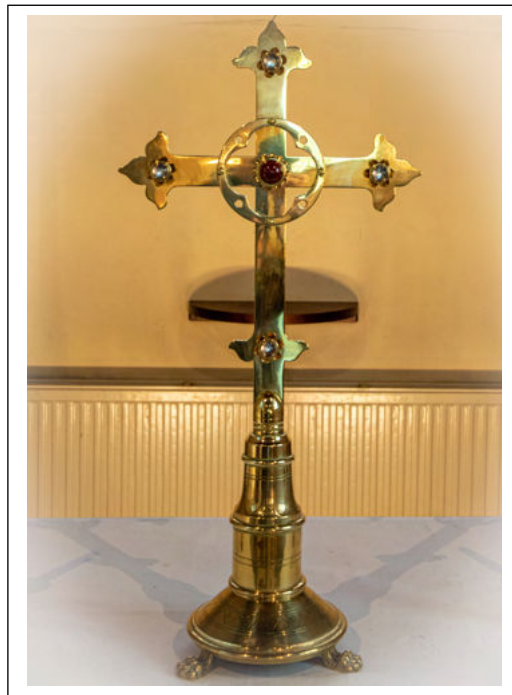
Charles Frederick Goddard was Rector here from 1908 to 1928. Richard Kent tells us that he was the son of an MP and educated at Wellington and trained at the Scholae Cancellatici in Lincoln. He was fond of children and did much to help them but he had no immediate family. More about him can be found in Kent's 'Doynton and its Saints'.

It is normally covered with a white linen cloth. The wooden crucifix is placed at the centre with a pair of brass candlesticks and pair of brass vases kept filled with fresh flowers are placed at either end.

The small table against the Epistle side or south wall of the Sanctuary is known as the 'Credence Table'. It has some carved decoration on the fore edges of the side pieces. On it is kept the brass book rest holding a prayer book open at the Epistle for the week. Before a service the wooden crucifix is replaced by the large Brass Cross (No. 20.). In preparation for a Communion service, the brass book rest is put the altar to hold the priest's prayer book and a white linen cloth is put over the credence table. A silver salver for the bread and two small glass decanters, one for the water and one for the wine are put on it. The Chalice (No. 21.) is put on the altar.

The Prayer Book states that the priest conducting a Communion service should stand at the north end of the altar but in current practice he or she stands behind the altar facing the congregation. To avoid obstructing the view, the cross is instead placed on the small shelf on the east wall behind the priest and the flower vases are moved to the small corner shelves.

## 20. Large Brass Cross



This fine cross, of unknown origin, stands 32" (81cm) tall and weighs 15lb 7oz (7.1kg). The design is a 'cross flory' with an additional ring encircling the hub. There is a red semi-precious stone in the centre and a stone, possibly glass, set each arm. There is a very heavy cast-iron ballast weight inside the roughly conical base and this must form a substantial proportion of the considerable weight of the ensemble. The three small claw-shaped brass feet are attached to inner casting.

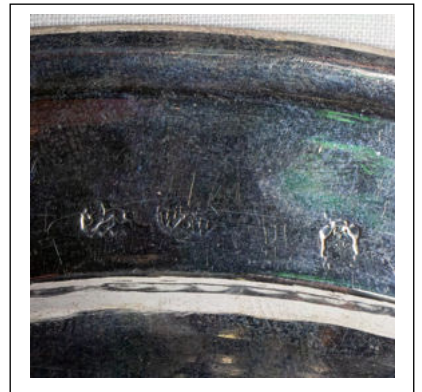
There was a pair of very handsome candlesticks, about 18" (455mm) tall of a matching design complete with similar semi-precious stones, shown in the accompanying photograph. The theft of these some years ago caused great distress to those who loved the church. Since then, the cross and other valuable items in brass have been kept safely locked away.



This cross is brought out for all services; it is placed on the altar except for communion services when it is put on the small shelf behind on the wall so as not to obstruct the priest.



21. The Church Silver (not on display)



## The Edwardian Chalice

Holy Trinity Church has two chalices; these are used in the Communion services. One is a handsome one dating from the last year of the reign of King Edward VII and the other is quite simple in design but is of great interest as it was made early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558 -1603) when she was the Patron of the living.

We will begin with what we might call the Edwardian Chalice which also has an interesting story behind it. It stands 19 cm in height; the diameter of the bowl is 9 cm, the maximum diameter of the scalloped base is 15 cm, and it weighs 419 gm. There is an oval-shaped escutcheon near the base with a crucifix in the centre; above the crucifix there are images of the sun and the moon, on the left and the right, respectively. Below the arms of the crucifix are the Greek capital letters, alpha and omega. These letters are each superimposed on a thin cross. The moulded inscription around the escutcheon reads 'Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, 1862'. Underneath the base there is an engraved inscription that reads: 'Die 15 Deco 1887 Alexander Heriot Mackonochie Sacerdos'. (Latin: Die, day, Deco, presumably the dative or ablative case of 'December' and Sacerdos, priest).

The chalice is kept in a fitted box together with a paten of silver, shaped like a Petri dish; it is 12.5 cm in diameter and weighs 84 gm. and has the same hallmarks as the chalice and is engraved on the convex side, 'IHS'.

Mackonochie was born in Fareham in Hampshire on 11th August 1825, the third son of a retired colonel of the East India Company. He was educated at private schools in Bath and Exeter and was awarded an MA by Wadham College, Oxford. At Oxford he met members of the Oxford Movement and was ordained in Lent in 1849. He became a curate at Westbury in Wiltshire, then Wantage in Berkshire following an Anglo-Catholic pattern of ministry. Later he moved to St George's-in-the-East in London becoming a mission priest in slum areas of the London Docks. His high church views and practices led to endless persecution and a succession of prosecutions and suspensions although he had supporters and friends. Eventually he retired to the Clergy House in St Albans but carried on as a freelance priest. He travelled widely but his mental powers later declined and on 15<sup>th</sup> December 1887 he got lost in the Forest of Mamore while staying with the Bishop of Argyll. His body was found two days later guarded by the dogs he had been with. A packed Requiem Mass was held for him at St Alban's, and he was buried at the cemetery in Woking. A cross of Scottish granite was later raised on the spot where he died and in the 1980s a chapel was dedicated to his memory at St Alban's.

The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament was founded in 1862 as part of the Catholic Revival in the Church of England. It is no longer confined to England but has spread to many places within the Anglican Communion of Churches. Members say Mass daily; Holy Hours are prayed, and Benediction celebrated. There is an increasing emphasis on mission.

A copper Associate's medal was sold recently by a seller in Mulligar, Westmeath. It was similar in shape to the escutcheon on this chalice; the obverse showed the badge of the Confraternity, viz the Holy Eucharist Host, i.e. a cross patonce within a circle, above a chalice almost identical to this chalice with the same inscription around the border. Behind the chalice is a thin cross similar to those behind the alpha and omega letters on this chalice. The reverse side shows an image, with a Crucifix, identical in almost every respect to the image on the escutcheon on this chalice but with the text round the border, reading: 'O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world'.

The chalice is hall-marked clearly with, in order: first the maker's mark, 'A &' above 'B C' with a very small letter 'o' within the letter 'C', in a distinctive frame, then the lion passant for silver followed by the lion's face for the London Assay Office and finally, the date letter, a capital 'O' for the year 1909.

The maker's mark is for the Art & Book Co, Publishers, first at Paternoster Row, London, EC and later at Ashley Place, Victoria St. London, SW. Against this mark, the list of makers' marks states, 'Seen 1928, 1929 on a pyx box'. It adds: 'A similar mark was registered Nov. 1904'. They are no longer trading. It seems an unlikely name for a silversmith's but the company was in business at the time the chalice was made; they do not seem to have produced very much silver. This chalice may have been commissioned in 1909, engraved with Alexander Makronochie's name and the date of his death and then presented, perhaps to St Alban's where he spent his latter, quieter years, in his memory. We can only assume that Mackonochie was a member of the Confraternity. It may have been disposed of, perhaps by those not in sympathy with the organisation, then bought by someone and presented to Holy Trinity Church here.

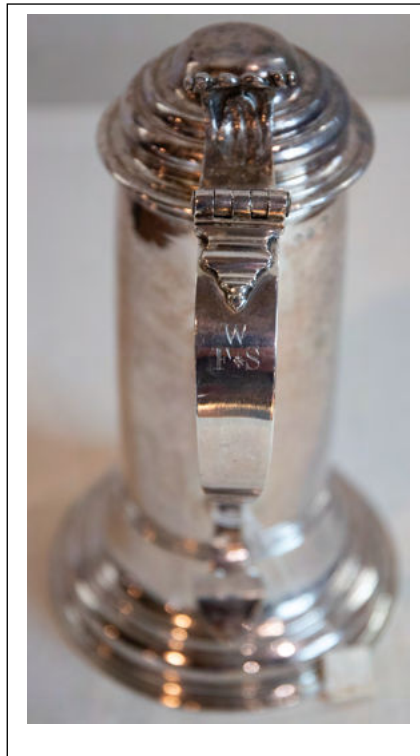
This chalice thus has a very interesting history – much more than a cursory inspection would suggest.

### **The Elizabethan Chalice**

We now turn to the 'Old Chalice' which as noted above, is Elizabethan. It was probably made as merely a silver cup, not necessarily a Communion Chalice. It is of a fairly simple design and stands 15.8 cm in height. The bowl is 9 cm in diameter and the base is slightly smaller at 8.3 cm. The chalice weighs 238 gm. It has a narrow stem and the base of the bowl has a line of decoration formed by stamping a series of small punch marks. The hallmark is still quite distinct in spite of its great age and years of polishing. The marks are, from the left: a Gothic script, lower case letter, 'h', the lion passant for silver, the crowned lion's face for the London Assay Office and a final stamp of a fleur-de-lys in a lobed frame. The date letter is for the year 1565, and the last stamp may be a maker's mark. The crowned lion's face was in use until 1822 when the crown was discarded. We are fortunate in that in the British Isles we have a well-established system that has been in place since at least 1544 in the reign of Henry VIII that allows the precise dating of silver. About a dozen assay offices have been active at various times throughout the Kingdom, including Dublin, requiring silver to be marked and allowing the approximate location of the maker to be given; there are now five. This is a rare opportunity to see such an early example of the system, which is unique in the world, that should not be missed.



## Flagon



This handsome, Geo. II, silver flagon stands 225 mm (8 7/8") tall to the rim and 272 mm (10 3/4") to the top of the lid; the base is 153mm (6") in diameter and it weighs 1,061g (2lb 2oz). The hallmark is clear and is for London, 1743. A card in the safe states that the maker is W. M. Williams and that it was given by the Rev'd J. S. Wilks, whose initials it bears, in memory of Beloved Wilks. Both were sons of the Rev'd Robert Wilkes (sic), Rector of this parish from 1640 to 1678. The Rev'd J. S. Wilkes was reported to have lived at Wilkes Farm, Bottoms Farm Lane, although no documentary evidence has been found of this.

## Portable Communion Set



This beautiful little set is for use when the communion service has to be brought to someone, possibly unwell, who is unable to come to the church. It is housed in a handsome, blue silk and velvet-lined box with places for each component. The silk lining of the lid bears the inscription:

FOSBORNE  
& CO LTD  
117, GOWER ST  
LONDON

The set comprises:

An elegantly formed chalice 118mm (4 5/8<sup>th</sup>) tall, 69mm dia. at the base and 55mm dia. at the rim. The inner surface is gilt. Inside the base is an inscription, machine engraved, that reads:

IN MEMORY OF JAMES SCRIBBINS 1939  
and on the opposite side:  
FOSBORNE & CO  
LONDON

There also is the maker's mark and the hallmark for London, 1938. The entire set bears these marks.

There are also;

- Two bulbous, plain glass decanters about 110mm tall with silver collars and silver screw tops.
- A spoon about 120mm long with a cross formed at the end of the handle; the concave surface of the spoon is gilt.
- A dish 88mm in dia.
- A pyx, a circular box with a lid, bearing an engraved cross; the interior is gilt. This is to hold the consecrated Host.

The total weight of the silver, excluding the collars of the bottles, is 119g (4¼ oz).



## Silver Salvers



There are two silver salvers of very similar design; they have a shallow bowl with a raised hub in the centre. One or other is used during Communion services to hold the Host, the consecrated bread.

One is 222 mm in diameter and weighs 396 gm. It is engraved with the letter 'W' above the letters 'F -S', all with serifs. There is a partly worn-away hallmark. The lion passant for silver can be seen, then the maker's mark, 'W.W' followed by the almost totally erased and indecipherable date letter; lastly is the partly erased crowned lion's face for the London Assay Office. A card in the safe in a small book that lists the church silver with photographs states: 'Plate given by the Rev. J. Wilks bearing his initials & dated 1743'. Apart from 'W', it doesn't.

The other is 221 mm in diameter and weighs 377 gm. On the underside are the letters 'T C' and in the centre, also on the underside, there is a very small maker's mark, 'JW' in a cursive script. Between the T and the C there is a small, flower-like symbol. There is just the faintest trace of where a hallmark had been. The card in the safe reads, 'Plate, hall marked 1750 maker's mark J. W. for John Wirgman. The initials, 'T C'. are for Thomas Coker the Rector of Doynton'. Thomas Coker was rector from 1745 to 1783.

The plates must have suffered from some very abrasive cleaning since the hallmarks were last legible.

## The Pyx Box

There is a small silver-plated box, sometimes known as a Pyx Box, that enables the priest to bring the Consecrated Host to the sick who are unable to attend the church for Holy Communion. The box is 72mm long, 53mm wide and 21mm deep; it has a lid, hinged 13mm from the long edge. The top and bottom edges are embellished with triple reeding all round. There is an inscription on the lid that reads:

GIVEN IN MEMORY OF  
FREDERICK JOHN CORAM  
BORN 27.3.1895 DIED 2.5.1941

There are no silver or other marks.



## 22. Brass Alms Dish (not on display)



There is a brass plate or charger, again of unknown origin; it is 12" (30cm) in diameter and weighs about 1¼ lb (0.8kg). In the centre are the letters IHS that we have discussed earlier (No. 15.). Around the perimeter are the words: 'He that taketh pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord' This is from Proverbs, 19:17 ( King James Version). The full sentence continues, after a semi-colon, 'and that which he hath given he will pay him again'. The beginning and the end of the sentence are separated by a small 'cross moline' (a cross with arms ending in two outwardly curving points) in a circle.

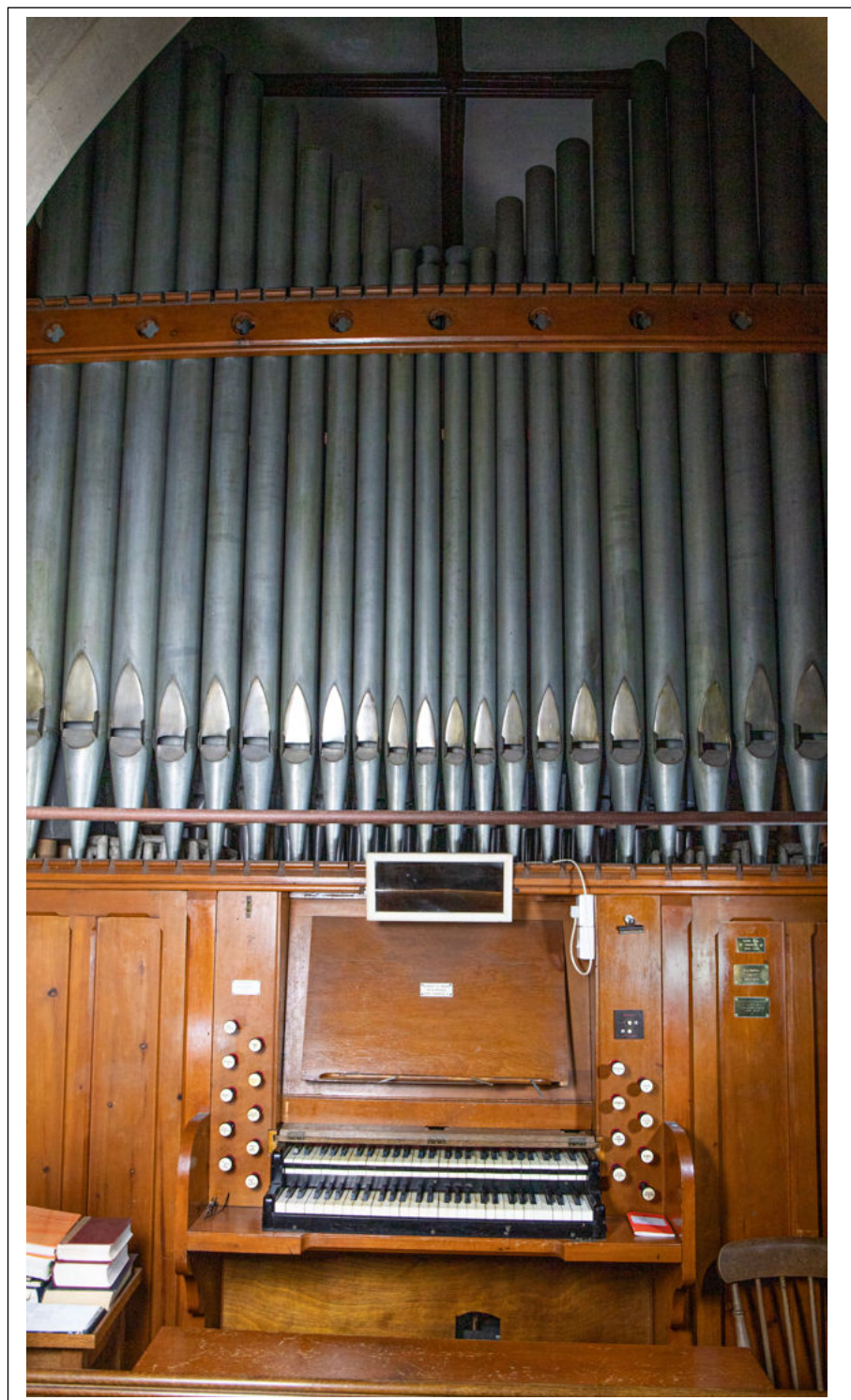
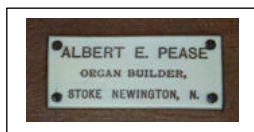
There is much fine decoration in the centre. The entire work is 'repoussé', that is to say, a raised design formed by hammering from behind.

During formal services this alms dish is placed on the credence table, standing in a notch and resting against the wall. The rector uses the charger to receive the collection brought up to the chancel steps in wooden plates offered by the sidesmen.

There is also a large brass jug or ewer, 11½ " (29cm) tall and 8" (20cm) diameter at the base. A leak in the base has been repaired with solder; this jug is used to fill the font with warm water at christenings.

These two items are kept locked away with the Altar Cross when not in use.

## 23. Organ with Memorial Plaques



The Rev'd C. F. Goddard, Rector of this parish, 1908-23, referring to the Bury Chapel, to the north of the chancel, wrote, 'This chapel belongs to the Manor known as the "Bury" and is used as the organ chamber and the organ it contains was placed there when the Rev'd R. L. Crawley-Boevey was Rector from 1891 to 1899. The organ before was placed more towards the archway ... and the space behind used as a Vestry, and, previous to this, the whole floor of the Chapel was occupied by seats, including the Bury pew, raised above the other and facing the Chapel. A small ivory plate reads:

ALBERT E. PEASE  
ORGAN BUILDER,  
STOKE NEWINGTON, N

Another reads:

RECONSTRUCTED  
BY  
W. G. VOWLES LTD  
BRISTOL 1  
1953

A third one reads:

With the aid of donations made at the funeral of  
TONY CREW  
this organ was restored in his memory.  
4 - 12 -1928    28 - 6 - 1991  
1991

This gives us a little of the history of this organ, that it was built by Albert E. Pease sometime between 1891 and 1899 and that it replaced an earlier one that was located more into the chancel. Further, that it was 'reconstructed' by W. G. Vowles in 1963, whatever that term may mean. Both these firms have gone out of business now so it is not possible to learn anything more from them.

It is a 'two manual' instrument, that is, it has two banks of keys. Maurice Willis, our present organist, tells us that it would originally have had a 'tracker action', that is, a mechanical connection between the keys and the pallets delivering wind to the organ pipes, and would have been hand-pumped with bellows. It is now pumped by an electric fan and has an electric action which makes it a more pleasant instrument to play. These changes may have been introduced at the reconstruction by Vowles in 1953.

A list of the organ stops with some other information is given in Annex III.



## 24. Charles Clarke Memorial



Bronze Tablet to  
Maj. Charles Martin Clarke,  
3<sup>rd</sup> King's Own Hussars.

Charles Martin Clarke was one of the four sons of Charles Samuel Clarke and Elsie Margaret, née Hughes, of Tracy Park. The eldest was Roger who went on to become chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Martin's twin brother, Hugh, was a lawyer and was part of the British team at the trials of Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg. Martin joined the Territorial Army on leaving Trinity College, Cambridge and was commissioned into the 3<sup>rd</sup> King's Own Hussars at the beginning of the war. In the second Battle of El Alamein when, after three days of hard fighting, he was leading a squadron of five tanks, he became uncertain of his position. He stopped his tank and climbed out to consult the map. His driver thought he had got back in when he had not and started the tank and ran over him; he was traumatised when he realised what had happened.

On 26<sup>th</sup> July 1935 he married Ferelith Patricia Fuller, BA, Cantab., daughter of Admiral Sir Cyril Moulden Fuller, KCB, DSO, CMG. They had two children, Capt. Simon Thomas Clarke, born 9<sup>th</sup> June 1936 and Susan Elizabeth Clarke, born 18<sup>th</sup> March 1939. On 12<sup>th</sup> May 1948 the widowed Ferelith married Lt. Col. Gerald Ashton Gundry, DSO, Joint Master of the Duke of Beaufort's Hounds from 1951 to 1985.

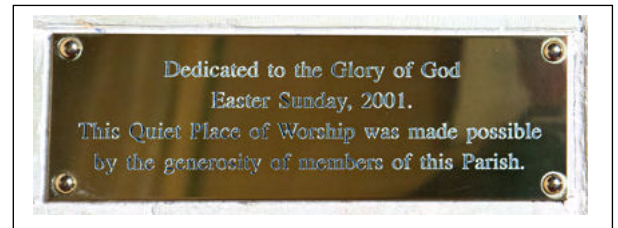
## 25. Lectern



This massive oak structure is in three parts. The stem is fastened to the base with a central bolt with a nut underneath the base. The top part with the double sloping book rest sits on a wooden spigot projecting from the stem so it can be rotated to present the other face to the reader; it can be lifted off altogether, if required. At present only one face is used and that is fitted with a microphone. The upper part is decorated with carved open work tracery at each end; the embellishment of the stem and the base is formed mostly by added beading. Its provenance is unknown.

A sturdy platform is provided for the reader to stand on, nevertheless the bookrest is still too high for readers of petite stature as often they cannot be seen by the congregation; solutions to this problem have been considered but none has so far met with approval.

## 26. Table and Restoration Brass, North Chapel



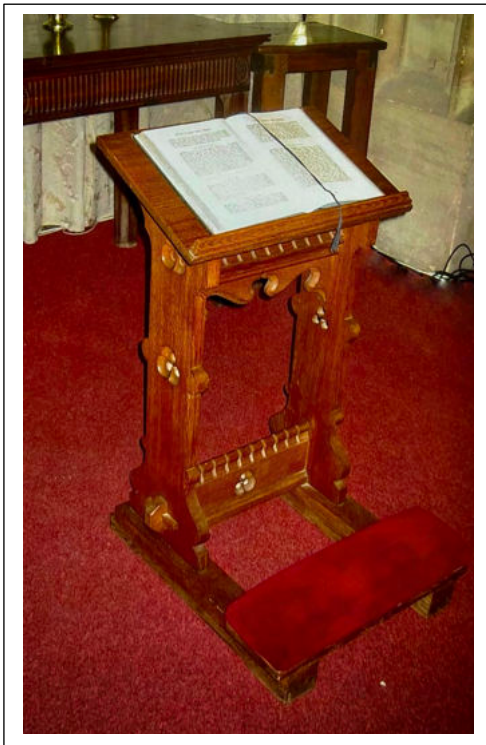
Richard Kent in his Local History booklet 'Saints', p. 85, tells us that this table is late 18<sup>th</sup> century and may have been used as the altar in the chancel before the Rev'd C.F. Goddard presented the present one in 1928, see No. 19. It is 51½" long, 27½" wide and is 32" high, normal height for a table. It is of sturdy construction but at some time the top must have come loose and some rough metal brackets have been fitted to hold it in place. The wood is probably mahogany. The frame, about 5" deep, is decorated along the front and sides with a reeded pattern with a flower in an oval at the centre and at the top of each leg. There is no decoration along the rear which indicates that it was a side table and there is nothing to suggest that it was designed specifically to be an altar.

The chapel is formed in the space between the north wall, the organ and the chancel columns. The table is set as the altar in front of the curtain covering the lower part of the organ. A small cross, a pair of brass flower vases, and a pair of wooden candlesticks are normally set on this altar. There is a small brass plate in the wall with this inscription:

Dedicated to the Glory of God  
Easter Sunday, 2001.  
This quiet Place of Worship was made possible  
by the generosity of members of this Parish.

The Prie Dieu (No. 27) is usually to be found in this area. There is also a small, heavy and roughly made table here; it comes in useful from time to time anywhere it may be needed.

## 27. Prie Dieu, North Chapel



This prayer desk (French: pray [to] God) is normally kept in the North Chapel but it is occasionally used in other parts of the church. It is moveable but it is quite heavy. It is of oak with a sloping bookrest mounted on a pair of side frames that are mortised and tenonned into the base. There is some decorative carving low down on each side-piece; these are pierced with three triple-lobed holes; the reference to the Trinity is ever present. It is fitted with a conveniently placed, comfortably upholstered board for kneeling on.



## 28. Foundation Stone, Enlargement of the Church, begun 1865



A bronze plaque is set into a square block of stone in the east end of the north aisle. It marks the start of the rebuilding work begun by the then Rector, the Rev'd Lewis Clutterbuck. The transcript of a contemporary newspaper report of the ceremony accompanying the laying of the Foundation Stone is given in Annex IV. His ambitious plan was to enlarge the church by dismantling the north wall and adding the north aisle. He was also making changes to the Rectory at the same time and the plan faltered when the money ran out and Clutterbuck went bankrupt which meant that he had to resign from the living. The church wardens, Charles Raikes Davy of Tracy Park and Henry Falcon of Doynton House, stepped in to finish the work. They economised by leaving the capitals of the columns and the bases of all except the easternmost one unfinished. See Annex IV for a newspaper account of the work.

The text on the plaque reads:

The Cornerstone of the  
Northern Aisle of this Church  
dedicated to the Holy Trinity was laid on  
the eleventh day of September in the Year of our  
Lord, 1865, in the names of the three Persons  
of the Holy and ever Blessed Trinity.  
Lewis Balfour Clutterbuck, Rector.  
Charles Raikes Davy, Tracy Park, Henry Falcon, Doynton House,  
Church Wardens.

At the top of the plaque there is a 'cross flory', i.e. a cross with triple-splayed, flower-like ends.' In the base there is the Shield of the Trinity; this illustrates the Doctrine of the Trinity, appropriate for this church. In this version the words are in Latin. In the centre is 'DEUS', God, and in the extremities there are, clockwise, from the top left, 'PATER', the Father, 'FILIUS', the Son and in the base, SPTUS, an abbreviated form of, 'Sanctus Spiritus', the Holy Spirit. They are connected to each other with 'NON EST', is not, and they are each connected to 'DEUS', God, in the centre, with 'EST', is. The Rev'd Tim Bell, Rector, gave this interpretation:

This plaque is showing that each person of the Trinity is God in a unique way but is not separate from the others. Together they show God in all His fullness.

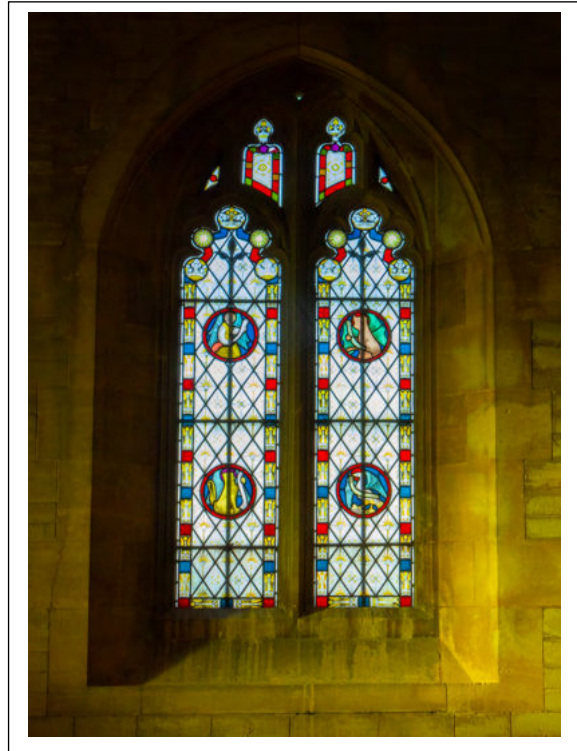
## 29. Prayer Board, North Chapel Wall



This handsome board, measuring 60 ½ " (15.7cm) wide by 36 ½ " (92.8cm) high, excluding the decorative corners and the pediment, on the north wall, is of black-painted wood with gilded egg-and-dart beading all round and a gilded sunburst embellishment in the apex of the pediment. In each of the extended corners there is a flower, perhaps a rose. There are gilded swags of fruit at the exterior of each side. On the left is written the Lord's Prayer and, on the right, the Creed, all in gold lettering. On a sunburst in the centre are the letters JHS, the symbolic abbreviation for Jesus, with a small, thin 'cross pattee fitché', that is to say, a cross with widening flat ends, all in gold. 'Fitché' or 'fitchy' means that the downward part is sharpened to a point; the purpose of this was that a knight, perhaps on a Crusade, would carry such a cross with him and when the time came to say his prayers, he would press the point into the ground and kneel before it. The various forms of cross found in heraldry can all be fitché.

Richard Kent, in his 'Saints', p. 85, refers to the board but says only that it is thought to be of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and says nothing about its provenance.

### 30. Window, North Wall



The two-light window in the North Wall opposite the South Door has four small roundels containing the emblems of the four Evangelists. They have faded so much that they have acquired a surrealist look, however a very close examination reveals that they were once highly detailed. Other detailed parts of the window, particularly in the border, have also faded badly but it is still possible to get a feeling of the original work. In their pristine state, they may have looked as if they had come from the same workshop as the East Window (No. 15.) which by good fortune has not faded at all.

The symbols are:

Top left, the Winged Man for St Matthew; he is dressed in yellow with light blue wings. The edge of a gold halo is just visible. He holds a scroll that presumably once gave his name.

Bottom left, the Winged Lion for St Mark; he is in gold with pale blue wings and a purple halo. He holds a blank scroll in his paw.

Top right, the Winged Ox for St Luke; the body of the ox is pinkish brown, the wings pale blue and he has a red halo. He holds a scroll in his hoof and the lettering can just be made out; 'Sts Lucas'.

Bottom right, the Eagle for St John. He has a pink body with light blue wings and a red halo. Unfortunately, the shape of his body and his large feet give him the appearance more of a duck than an eagle. He holds a long scroll in his beak and it is just possible to make out the words, 'Sts Johannes'.

The use of the same Latinised forms of the names gives further credence to the case that these windows came from the same workshop as the East Window. They may have been made at an earlier date before their technique of painting on glass had been perfected. They might even have formed part of the earlier East Window before the enlargement.

### 31. Christian and Eileen Pitman Memorial, North Wall



Christian (always known as Chris), born in 1902, was the second son of Earnest Pitman and the grandson of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of Pitman's Shorthand. Eileen was the daughter of Charles Samuel Clarke and Elsie Margaret, née Hughes, of Tracy Park. They were married in Holy Trinity, Doynton in 1928 and moved to Doynton House in 1939. Chris was a great athlete; he was stroke of the Oxford eight and later a member of the British skiing team. He worked for a while for the Imperial Tobacco Company, and then joined Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, the family business. For many years he was managing director. He was appointed CBE for his services with the Home Guard during WW II.

Eileen Pitman, born in 1900, was a member of her school's cricket 1<sup>st</sup> XI and became a Girl Guide there; later she started the Wick Girl Guides, eventually becoming a District Commissioner. She founded the Doynton Women's Institute and was its president for 25 years. She was also a competent horsewoman and rode with the Beaufort Hunt. Sadly, she was widowed in 1977 but she faced this with fortitude. She kept a beautiful garden at Doynton House that she, up to the age of 100, opened annually for charitable causes. She lived to the remarkable age of 108.

Christian's eldest brother, Sir James Pitman, was MP for Bath from 1945 until 1964. He was knighted for his services as an MP. He was a noted educationalist and promoted the Initial Teaching Alphabet which he felt would make learning English easier.

The family suffered unusually severe losses during World War II. Christian's brother John, always known as Jack, a major in the 3<sup>rd</sup> King's Own Hussars was killed on active service in Palestine on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1943 in his 37<sup>th</sup> year as a result of a huge explosion at a large ammunition dump. Of the 32 officers in the regiment only two survived the war. Peter Pitman Butler, brother of John, a captain in the 7<sup>th</sup> Queen's Own Hussars, Royal Armoured Corps, died in the Military Hospital in Alexandria from wounds received in action in Libya, on 17<sup>th</sup> July 1940, in his 30<sup>th</sup> year. He is buried in the Cairo War Memorial Cemetery. He assumed the name Butler, his grandmother's maiden name, while at Christchurch, Oxford. Their sister, Honor Salmon, First Officer, Air Transport Auxiliary, was killed delivering an Airspeed Oxford when she crashed in bad weather into high ground near Devises. The ATA ferried new and damaged military aircraft to factories and airfields around the UK. She had married Maj. Henry Salmon at St Peter's, Dyrham, on 20<sup>th</sup> June 1941. These three siblings are commemorated on a tablet in St Peter's.

As recorded at No. 24, Eileen's brother, Maj Charles Clarke, 3<sup>rd</sup> King's Own Hussars, was killed at El Alamein on 25<sup>th</sup> October 1942, aged 37.



### 32. Davy Hatchment, North Wall



This interesting hatchment was made for the funeral of Gen. Sir William Davy, KCH, CB when he died at Tracy Park near here on 25th January 1856 aged 77. On his death the hatchment would have been set up over the entrance of the house and after a period of mourning installed here. Gen. Davy fought in the Peninsular War (the Iberian Peninsula) under the command of the Duke of Wellington. He was awarded the medals shown: on the left, the Order of Guelf, a Hanoverian order that ceased to be awarded to British subjects on the accession of Queen Victoria; on the right, the Order of the Bath, still an order given to military figures; and in the centre the Gold Medal inscribed with the names of the battles that he was engaged in, viz: Rolica, Vimiera and Talavera, with the last appearing again on the clasp. The motto on the circlet around the shield, 'Nec Aspera Terrent', is that of the Guelfic Order and can be translated as 'Difficulties do not daunt'. The crest of the family, the Pascal Lamb, can be seen on the helmet near the top of the hatchment and also on the livery button in the frame to the left of the north doors.

The arms of the Davy family are in the centre of the hatchment. Where the arms of a husband and a wife are shown on a hatchment, the practice is that the background of the arms of the deceased is made black and that of the surviving spouse, white. Here it can be seen that the general married twice, surviving his first wife, on the left, and being outlived by his second, on the right.

Gen. Davy's son and grandson played an important part in the village, but the line ended with the death in action of 2nd Lt William James Davy on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1916.

More information can be found in Annex V.

### 33. North Doorway



These doors are of the same massive construction as the south door, the main entrance, with the same interlocking diagonal bracing, all in oak. The exterior of the south door is protected from the elements by the porch, but these doors are severely weather-beaten. The same applies to the door to the tower, which is of similar construction; there are wrought-iron, vertically sliding bolts at the top and bottom of each door. These doors are normally kept shut and bolted but they are opened in hot weather or when a crowded church occasion necessitates a fire escape route.

Not long ago, some large pieces of masonry fell from the arch, narrowly missing the churchwarden. These have been expertly replaced and the repair is so good that it hardly shows.

### 34. Davy Livery Button



This livery button was found by the late Joan Cottrell, née Wallis, a niece of the aircraft designer, Barnes Wallis, in her garden at Hoddes Cottage in Doynton and, after her death in 2009, it was donated to this church by her niece, Heather Thorn. It shows the Paschal Lamb, the crest of the family of General Sir William Davy, KCH, CB, who dwelt at Tracy Park from 1820 until his death in 1856; Tracy Park remained in the family until 1926.

The hatchment above was prepared for his funeral and is described briefly in Section 33 and more fully in the leaflet that may be found by the door. The Paschal Lamb crest can be seen near the top of the board above the helmet over the central shield.

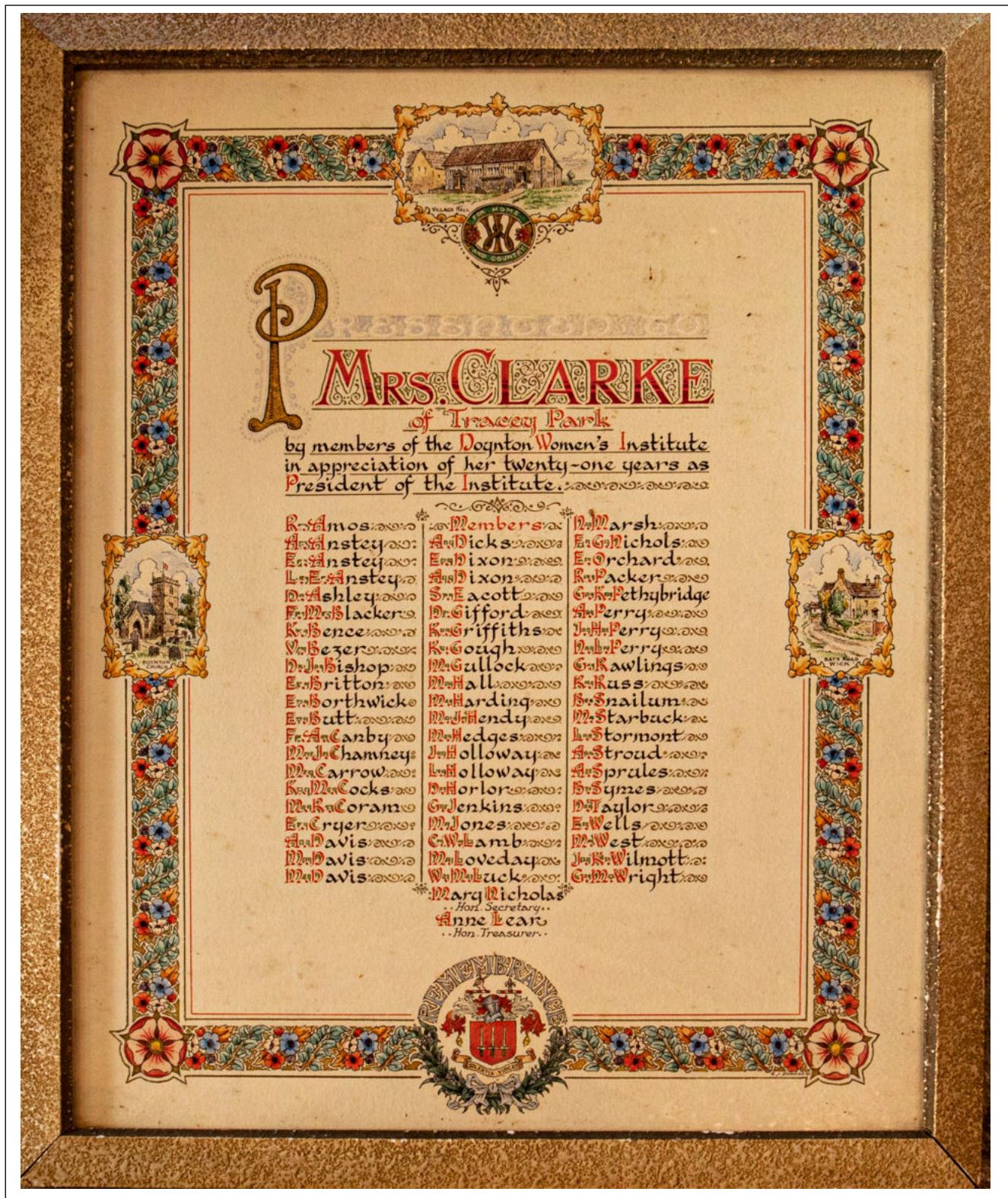
Such a livery button would have been worn on the uniform of household servants such as footmen and coachmen. There was formerly an old washhouse adjoining Hoddes Cottage – the button might have been lost during laundering or perhaps by a servant from Tracy Park visiting the cottage.

The back of the button bears the inscription: FIRMIN & SONS. 15 STRAND LONDON & 13 CONDUIT ST. The company, now located in Birmingham but with a branch in London, has been manufacturing in the UK since 1655 in the reign of King Charles II, and is the oldest such company in the UK. Beginning with just buttons, the company now supplies uniforms, livery, badges and the accessories and accoutrements to go with them, including ceremonial armour and helmets. The company equips the British military and that of 34 other countries.



### 35. Mrs Clarke Tribute, Vestry

An illuminated Tribute of Appreciation





This manuscript, beautifully scrivenered and painted in 1947, hangs in a frame in the vestry. It is a touching tribute to the Grande Dame of the district from 66 members of the local branch of the Women's Institute who are listed, including Mary Nicholas, Hon. Secretary and Anne Lear, Treasurer. It is addressed, respectfully, to 'Mrs Clarke'. The decoration around the large capital letter 'P' and along the top line has faded almost completely away but it is still just possible to see that it read: 'Presented to' above 'Mrs Clarke' and below her name it continues, 'of Tracey (sic) Park' and below that, 'by members of the Doynton Women's Institute in appreciation of her twenty-one years as President of the Institute'. There is a floral border all round with three thumbnail vignettes of local scenes. In the centre at the top there is the Village Hall; half-way down on the right, Bath Road in Wick, and on the left, Holy Trinity Church, Doynton. Below the view of the Village Hall there is a monogram of 'WI' within an oval frame with the inscription: 'For Home and Country'. In the centre of the base there is a coat of arms below the arched word: 'REMEMBRANCE'. Presumably the arms of the Clarke family, they are 'Gules, three swords palewise, points uppermost, argent; crests, first, a hand holding a sword in bend sinister; second, a fleur de lis. For a motto, SOLERTIA VINCAT.

Papworth's General Armoury, 1877, gives for 'Gu. three swords in pale arg', 'CLARKE, Salford, co. Warwick'. Fairbairn's Crests, 1905, gives, among many other Clarkes, for Clarke of Notts. 'an arm couped near the wrist, ppr., in hand a sword, in pale, arg, hilted or' and for Clarke of Kent, a fleur de lis, per pale, arg. and sa. The illustration of the first shows, as in the description, the sword pointing straight upwards, not at an angle as shown in this painting. (in pale = vertical, ppr = proper, i.e. in its natural colours, arg. = silver, or = gold, gu., gules, = red, sa., sable, = black.) The motto could be translated as any one of the following: cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity, or prudence, conquers.

It is odd that the date is not shown prominently anywhere. Right down in the bottom right-hand corner, in minute lettering, the artist reveals his name with the date, R. J. Dymond, '47. The use of a jeweller's loupe was required to read the date with certainty. Thus it follows that she had been elected in 1953.

The Village Hall shown in the drawing at the top was given to the village and endowed by Charles Samuel Clarke, the husband of Elsie Margaret, the Mrs Clarke addressed above, in 1937; he also gave land to enable the churchyard to be extended northwards. They are buried there in a grave marked with a large Celtic cross.

### 36. Praying Hands Carving, Vestry



This small bas-relief carved in wood was found in an antique shop in Bristol and presented to Holy Trinity Church. The name Öberammergau is carved on the back.

The carving is based on the drawing, known as 'Study of the Hands of an Apostle (Praying Hands)', made by Albrecht Dürer in 1508. It was a study for an altarpiece, now lost (destroyed in a fire in 1729). The monogram that he put on most of his work has been put in the top-right hand corner by the carver although this does not appear in the original drawing which is now in the Albertina Museum in Vienna. The image is familiar having been much reproduced in books and elsewhere.

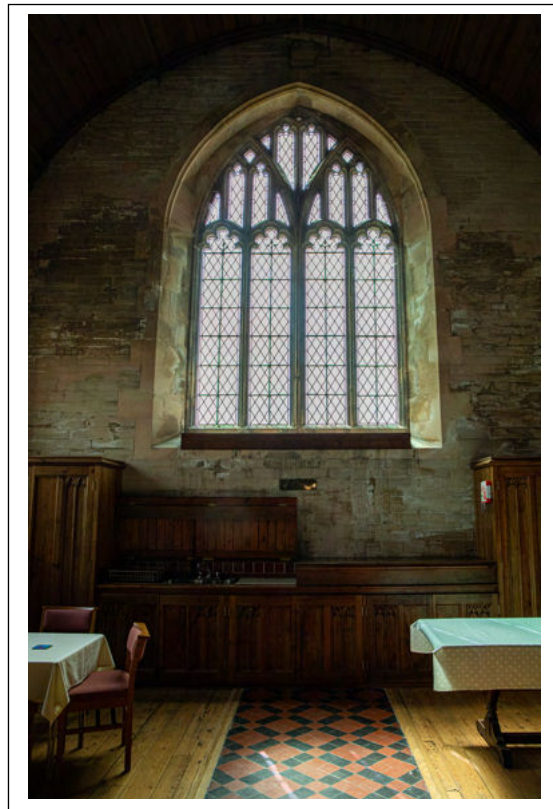
Albrecht Dürer, the son of a goldsmith, was born in Nuremberg in 1471 and died in 1528. He was a painter and an engraver; he was also a mathematician.

This panel was carved in Öberammergau, a village in Bavaria. The village is renowned as a wood-carving centre and has a school to teach the craft. Öberammergau is the setting for the Passion Play, in which the whole village takes part. The Play is enacted every ten years in fulfilment of a vow made in gratitude when the village was spared a visitation of the plague in 1633.

The inscription in German can be translated as:

UNSER	OUR
TÄGLICH	DAILY
BROT	BREAD
GIB UNS HEUTE	GIVE US TODAY

### 37. The West Window and Antony Hooper Memorial, West Wall



The eastern end of the nave and the chancel are rather dark owing to the relatively small windows there but, in contrast, the west end of the nave is bright and airy thanks mainly to the large clear West Window with its faintly blue-tinted glass. Full use of this area has been made possible by the removal of several rows of pews enabling it to be used for gatherings. The floor has been cleaned and varnished which adds to its air of freshness.

After many years in which little attention had been given to the window it was in need of repair and restoration. A generous bequest in the will of Anthony Stewart Hooper in 2004 enabled the work to be carried out. A brass plate on the wall below the window records this. The wording reads as follows:

A BEQUEST BY  
ANTONY STEWART HOOPER  
24.12.1917 – 14.10.2004  
ENABLED THE WEST WINDOW  
TO BE RESTORED.

### 38. List of Rectors

## HOLY TRINITY PARISH CHURCH

Doynton (Deynton), Gloucestershire  
IN THE DIOCESE OF BRISTOL

The Parish was mentioned as far back as 1086, on Page 70 of the Domesday Book.  
"I have considered the days of old, and the years of eternity have I kept IN Remembrance".

The following have been Rectors as far back as can be traced:-

Rector	Patron
1285 ... THOMAS CALLED HOUSON	THOMAS DE DEYNTON
1286 ... WILLIAM CALLED HOUSON	THOMAS DE DEYNTON
1288 ... JOHN THE IREYS	" "
1288 ... NICHOLAS OF LEYCESTER	" "
1291 ... JOHN TOKEY	" "
1292 ... RICHARD BRANCH	" "
1301 ... JOHN OF SOMERI	— DE DEYNTON
1307 ... NICHOLAS FRAUNCEYS	— " "
1317 ... WILLIAM SEWARD	— " "
1339 ... JOHN OF LONDON	— " "
1361 ... WILLIAM WYGOT	— " "
1395 ... JOHN GROVE	— " "
— WALTER OF DOYNTON	— " "
1434 ... HENRY PAYN	— " "
1456 ... EDMUND HECKER	— " "
1498 ... RICHARD HARREYS	— " "
1532 ... THOMAS SPICER	KING HENRY VIII
1561 ... THOMAS PARTRIDGE	QUEEN ELIZABETH
1566 ... ARTHUR SAWLE	" "
1586 ... WILLIAM DYKE	" "
1588 ... THOMAS COOLEY	SIR JOHN TRACEY, Knt.
1593 ... THOMAS COZEN	SIR JOHN TRACEY, Knt.
1613 ... WILLIAM BEELEY	KING JAMES I
1615 ... GEORGE BEELEY	" "
1640 ... ROBERT WILKES	KING CHARLES I
1678 ... JOSEPH JACKSON	KING CHARLES II
1720 ... RICHARD FURNEY	KING GEORGE I
1727 ... JAMES HOWE	" "
1728 ... DAVID DUNCAN	KING GEORGE II
1745 ... THOMAS COKER	" "
1783 ... PETER GUNNING	KING GEORGE III
1823 ... JOHN LATEY	KING GEORGE IV
1847 ... LEWIS BALFOUR CLUTTERBUCK	QUEEN VICTORIA
1872 ... AUGUSTUS GEORGE HOW	" "
1885 ... ALEXANDER BUCHANAN	" "
1887 ... BASIL SAMUEL YOLLAND	" "
1891 ... RICHARD LLOYD CRAWLEY-BOEVEY	" "
1899 ... WILLIAM ROBINSON	" "
1908 ... CHARLES FREDERICK GODDARD	KING EDWARD VII
1929 ... EDWIN HENRY COCK	KING GEORGE V
1936 ... MERVYN CANBY	" "
Joined with Wick	
1955 ... BENJAMIN JAMES SERPELL WATKINS	SIMEON TRUSTEES
1964 ... ALBERT VICTOR SEARLE-BARNES	QUEEN ELIZABETH II
1970 ... MILES OLIVER THOMSON	" "
1974 ... MARTIN PHILIP LUCAS WALL	" "
1986 ... PETER FREDERICK YACOMENI	" "
1999 ... VICTOR JOHN HOWLETT	BISHOP'S APPOINTMENT
2006 ... TIMOTHY JOHN KEETON BELL	BISHOP'S APPOINTMENT



The three columns give the date of appointment, the name of the incumbent, and the name of the patron for each incumbent. The patron is the person or body that has the power to appoint the rector. The fact that the list begins with Thomas, called Houson, appointed in 1299 shows us just how long people have been worshipping here. Apart from their names and dates of appointment, little or nothing is known of the earlier incumbents, but we have notes on rectors beginning with William Dyke, appointed in 1586, down to the Rev'd Mervyn Canby, (1936-1955) who died about 1958. It is not known who researched and wrote these notes. A copy of the notes is attached at Annex V. We are fortunate to have this information and there is no reason to doubt its authenticity, nevertheless, it would be interesting to see the actual documents on which it is based. Although the staff at the Bristol Archives are knowledgeable and helpful, a recent visit there did not yield anything further than a sight of the original document from which our list has been copied, although a more thorough enquiry and research might unearth more.

Parts of the Foreword, written by Oliver Tompkins, Bishop of Bristol and Douglas Harrison, Dean of Bristol, in 1969, to 'A Catalogue of the Records of the Bishop and Archdeacons and the Dean and Chapter' give an interesting history of the origins of the diocese of Bristol and why so much of the records have been lost. This is how it goes.

'The foundation of the diocese of Bristol was an afterthought. Before the Reformation the City of Bristol was in the diocese of Worcester and in 1541 passed into the newly-formed diocese of Gloucester. But in the following year the former Abbey church of St Augustine, Bristol, became the Cathedral Church of the new diocese consisting of the city and county Bristol, a handful of contiguous parishes in Gloucestershire, the parish of Abbots Leigh just across the Avon in Somerset, which as its name implies .....was the residence of its Abbot, and the county of Dorset (administered from Blandford) which was transferred from Sarum. . . . .

Finally in 1897 Bristol was separated from Gloucester, retaining the area transferred from Sarum in 1836 and acquiring a small number of parishes in south Gloucestershire. Dorset returned to Sarum. It is not therefore surprising that ecclesiastical documents relating to the diocese of Bristol are to be found in Salisbury and Gloucester as well as in the City Archives Office in Bristol itself. What is tragic is that so many have been lost not by the carelessness which has deprived us of so much historical material, but by two disastrous fires. In 1731 fire destroyed almost the whole town of Blandford and with it the diocesan records kept here, and in 1831 the Cathedral Library was largely lost when, during the Reform Riots the mob broke into the Chapter House where it was kept and made a bonfire of it.'

When leafing through the catalogue, tantalising items can be found, such as:

Page 89, Section 89: Dyrham, mortgage of benefice, 1940.

Same page, Section 90c: Doynton chancel repaired, 1909. Unfortunately, this document could not be found.

See Annex VI for more information.

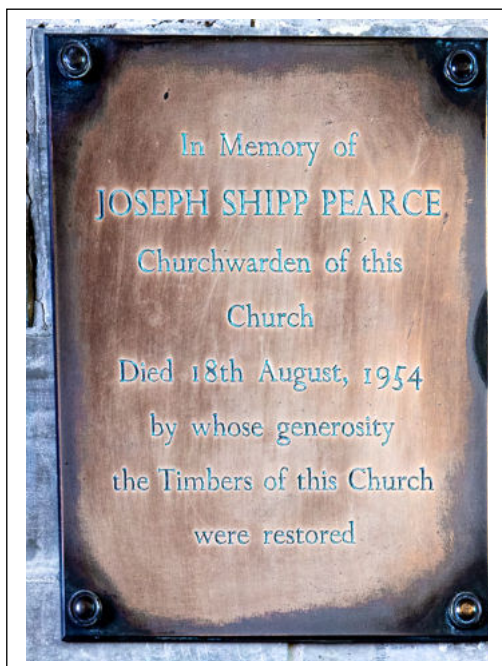
### 39. Old Chancel Arch Photograph



This interesting old photograph of the nave looking eastwards has been referred to in several of the entries in this volume. It shows the very small arch, about 8' 8" wide, leading into the chancel before it was enlarged in the 1890s, probably in the time of the Rev'd Richard Crawley-Boevey's incumbency, 1891 – 1899. It can be seen that the present pews were in place, but the present pulpit had not yet been installed. It also shows the position of the two fine 18<sup>th</sup>C monuments that are now on each side of the principal entrance. Clearly, they had to be moved to make room for the larger opening to the chancel. The low, flat ceiling of the chancel can just be discerned; the chancel appears to be several feet shorter than it is now as the east wall looks very close to the window arch in the south wall. The east window must have been correspondingly lower, and one can just make out a suspicion of tracery. The exposed rubble masonry on the south wall is just as it is now. The nave must have been only dimly illuminated by the large candle-lit chandelier; there is another, smaller one lower down close to the arch. The free-standing candelabra look rather like the wall mounted ones that are now on both sides of the church. Other furnishings, now vanished, can be seen, such as the former pulpit, the lectern, the rector's pew and the chancel railings. The ceiling of the nave seems to be as it is now.

The decorations suggest that the photograph may have been taken at Easter.

#### 40. Joseph Pearce Memorial



The small bronze tablet on the right-hand side of the principal entrance reads as follows:

In Memory of  
JOSEPH SHIPP PEARCE  
Churchwarden of this  
Church  
Died 18<sup>th</sup> August, 1954  
by whose generosity  
the Timbers of this Church  
were restored

The extent of the restoration and when it was undertaken are not known.

He was buried in the New Churchyard, halfway along the second row from the western end. His grave is marked by a large and impressive monument in polished, red granite. It comprises a headstone with a rather indistinct inscription and a sharply cut border with square blocks at the corners and at the mid-point of each side enclosing an area of moss-covered gravel, 7' by 3'. The inscription reads:

IN  
LOVING MEMORY OF  
JONATHAN PEARCE  
DIED SEPTEMBER 26TH 1941  
AGED 84 YEARS  
ALSO HIS BROTHER  
JOSEPH SHIPP PEARCE  
DIED AUGUST 18TH 1954  
AGED 86 YEARS  
Our Citizenship is in Heaven  
whence we look for the Saviour  
the Lord Jesus Christ.

The quotation is taken from Philippians, Chapter 3, Verse 20. In the King James Bible the verse is, 'For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ'.

#### 41. Font



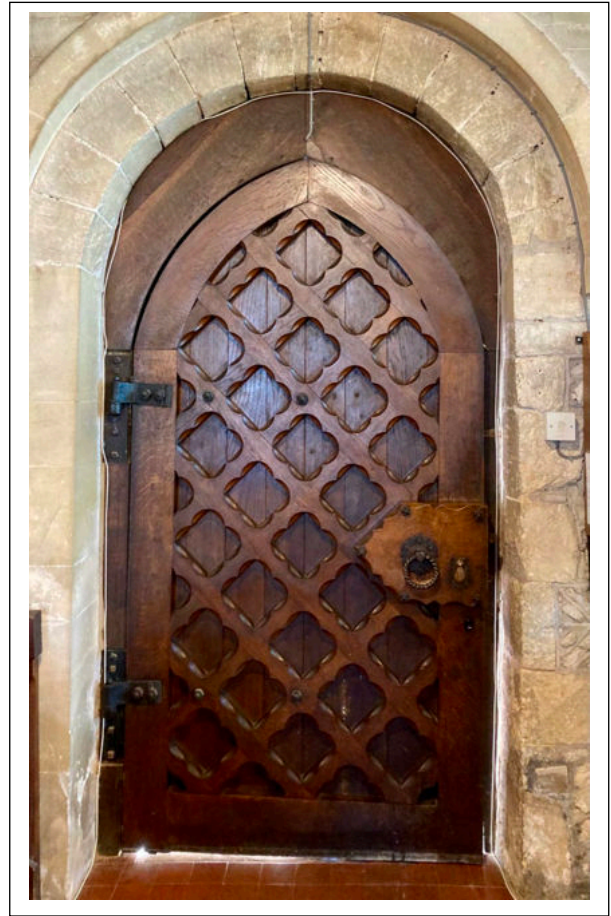
This substantial structure was probably installed in the 1890s when the Rev'd Richard Crawley-Boevey was the Rector. It is of stone with a lead-lined basin fitted with a drain and a wooden cover. Fonts are used for baptism which is one of the seven Sacraments, and signifies a washing clean of the participants. It is also a presentation ceremony, a welcoming of the individual into the community. At one time the water was blessed on Easter day and then left for future use. The holy water had to be protected from dirt and dust and also from theft for use in charms and magical rituals. In England covers became compulsory from 1216 although nowadays water is blessed on the day.

As is usual with a font, it is octagonal in shape. Several reasons have been suggested as to why fonts are commonly in this form. One is that eight days passed before the infant Jesus was taken to the Temple to be named and circumcised. Another is that St Ambrose wrote that fonts were octagonal 'because on the eighth day, by rising, Christ loosens the bondage of death and receives the dead from their graves'. St Augustine similarly described the eight days as 'everlasting – hallowed by the Resurrection of Christ'. The octagonal form is also meant to recall the fact that the eight people in Noah's Ark were saved by the waters, 1 Peter 3:20-21. Like this one, fonts are often made in the form of a chalice in reference to the Communion.

Fonts are often placed near to the entrance to the nave, as this one is, to remind believers of their baptism as they enter the church to pray, since the rite of baptism served as their initiation into the Church. They are also sometimes placed at the rear of the church near the start of the central aisle since this represents the Christian's journey towards God.



#### 42. Door, South Wall



The South Doorway, the Principal Entrance,  
and the Orientation of the Church

Before and during the Middle Ages, the north face of a church was considered to belong to the Devil and to people considered to be heathen, so they were almost invariably built to the north of roads and tracks, to ensure that their main entrance was on the south side. It was also common for them to be built on pre-Christian sites. A doorway would often be inserted in the 'heathen', north side, to allow the Devil to escape from the church. At baptism, the Devil would be driven from the soul of an unbaptised child and had to be able to leave. Within living memory, the use of the north door in this church was thought to bring bad luck. In the past, some people have felt that a service of exorcism to remove the curse would be appropriate.

Holy Trinity conforms to this custom so the principal doorway is on the south side, and it must date from an early stage in the life of the church. Seen from the outside, it is in the form of a 'Gothic' or pointed arch and, in the fluting around the arch, faint traces of a floral decoration in ochre can be discerned.

The door itself is heavily constructed in oak with the criss-cross bracing mentioned in the note on the North Doorway, (No 34). It hangs on stout hinges from a correspondingly heavy oak frame. On the outside, decorative extensions in wrought iron have been added to the hinges. The tips of these curl back on themselves close to the large head of a bolt, thus forming slots that have fortuitously provided sockets that enable a small, removable, noticeboard to be fitted when required. This has obviated the temptation to stick drawing pins into the ancient timber.

The plain, semi-circular arched opening seen from inside the building is a little wider and about a foot higher than the pointed, or 'Gothic' arched opening seen from outside. The earlier, semi-circular, arched masonry surrounding the latter suggests that the original doorway was round-arched and higher than the present one. The more highly finished, fluted masonry of the pointed arch, that contains the floral decoration mentioned above, suggests that the present doorway was inserted at a later date.

Inside the church, one can see that the difference in size and shape between the supposedly earlier and later arches has been filled with oak, cut to fit closely with the pointed arched, oak door.

As mentioned in No. 34, the door is protected from the weather by a substantial porch that provides shelter for those about to enter the church. It pre-dates the reconstruction of the nave so has no damp-proof course; it also has no gutters so in very wet weather moisture seeps up from the ground and the stone seats become very damp. Duckboards keep papers dry. On each side there are large notice boards that were made by the team that was responsible for the recent woodwork in the nave; space was left for the de-fibulator. The re-built part of the nave has a damp-proof course of a one-inch (25 mm) layer of slate.

The porch had iron gates to prevent birds nesting in the rafters but as this seemed to be no longer a problem they were removed in 2022.

The porch is not quite square to the nave. One might assume that the church itself is orientated west-to-east but is in fact aligned east-north-east, that is  $67\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the north, or  $22\frac{1}{2}$  degrees away from the east. The chancel, the chancel wall, ie the east wall of the nave, and the tower are all aligned a few degrees closer to the east.

The compass rose on the plan is useful for reference to parts of the church but it is otherwise misleading. Also, the plan does not show the difference in alignment between the chancel and the nave.

### 43. The Hassocks (Kneelers)

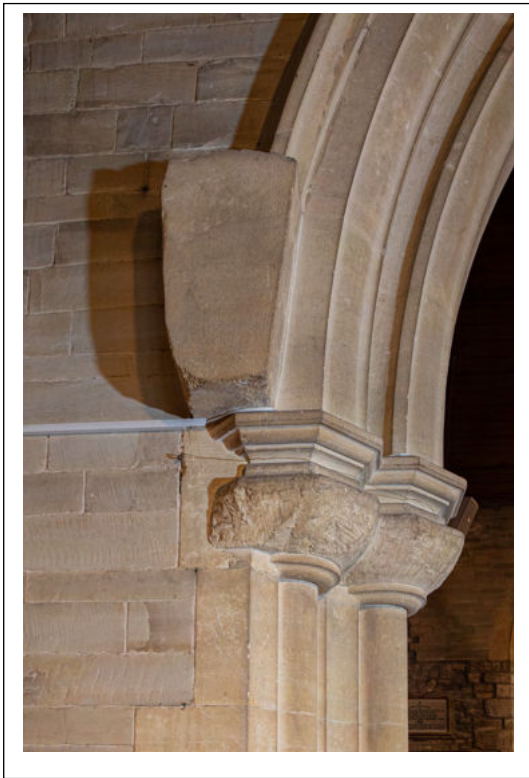


The hassocks, sometimes referred to as 'kneelers' although, to be precise, 'kneelers' are the people who kneel on them, were made by a working party under the guidance of Mrs (Mary) Perry and Mrs (Daphne) Sturdee, and were dedicated on Ascension Day, in 1976. Mrs Perry was the wife of Victor Perry, a veterinary surgeon and Mrs Sturdee was the wife of Cdr Peter Sturdee, OBE, RN Ret'd., sometime church warden here at Holy Trinity. In retirement, he organised the raising of funds for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Peter Doveton Sturdee was the nephew of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdee, the victor of the Battle of the Falkland Islands in December 1914.

Some of the patterns used are of interest; in particular, the one made by Mrs (Joan) Cottrell who found the livery button recorded at No. 35. Her late husband, the Rev'd Frederick (Fred) Cottrell, had been a Royal Air Force chaplain and she incorporated the badge of the RAF Chaplains' Branch into her design. Many include or comprise mainly a cross. Two include the three crowns from the arms of the Diocese of Bristol. Another has a cross with a dove, a chalice, a fish, and the chi-rho monogram in the interstices. Some include the letters IHS. Others include a tractor, a crown, a boat with a red sail, flames and another, a Star of David. An interesting one has a Union Jack topped by a crown with the word 'QUEEN'S' along the centre of the flag and 'Diamond' and 'Jubilee' on the sides. One has a picturesque scene with the sea, seen between wooded hills on the left and cliffs on the right topped by a cross with a distant yacht in the centre and tiny animals in the foreground. There is one heraldic one; it appears to be intended to be the arms of the Diocese of Lichfield except that the right-hand side of the main cross should be gold not red. This shield is probably based on the attributed arms of Jerusalem which are, gold crosses on a silver background in the same layout. These are intentionally exceptional as heraldic custom does not normally permit metal to be placed on metal or colour on colour.

Note: the word 'hassock' is not to be confused with the word 'cassock', the garment worn by a priest in robes.

#### 44. Unfinished Stonework

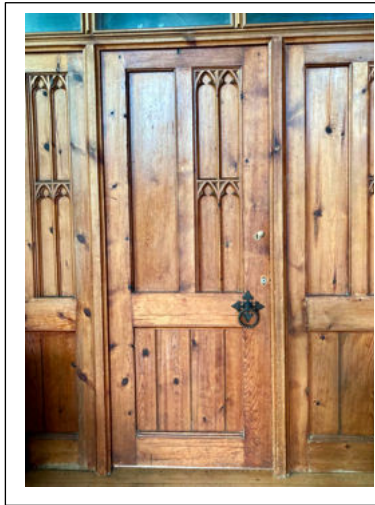


The Columns

As has been mentioned elsewhere the then rector, the Rev'd Lewis Clutterbuck, in post here from 1847 to 1872, embarked on an ambitious plan to enlarge the church, mainly by adding an aisle to the north side of the nave, replacing the existing north wall with columns. Unfortunately, the scheme over-taxed his means resulting in his being made bankrupt and hence being required to resign the living. The churchwardens, Charles Raikes Davy of Tracy Park and Henry Falcon of Doynton House, who had been present at the ceremonial laying of the foundation at the start of the work, (see No. 28), were left with the need to finish the work and settle the outstanding accounts. This meant that the capitals of the new columns, instead of being decoratively carved, were left rough, possibly with the hope that they might be finished later. The base of only the easternmost column was properly finished; the others were left roughly cut. There is little chance now of any further work being done so the present state of the columns must just form part of the history of the church.



#### 45. Vestry Woodwork at back of the Church by Mark Pitman and Christopher Jenkins



In 1995 the PCC decided that the Vestry should be enlarged from its small square shape, doubling it in size by taking in another bay to make it into a usable meeting room. It was further decided that it should be sound-proofed so that it could also be used by children during 'Family' services. Mark Pitman volunteered to undertake the task in his workshop with Christopher Jenkins, a former cabinet-maker, as his assistant. The first step was to construct a new wooden panel matching the existing woodwork to fit between the next pair of columns. Before starting on the panel, they made a bookcase, now on the right as one enters the church, in order to make sure that they were able to copy exactly the pattern of Gothic tracery in the existing panels of the vestry. This was successful so they proceeded with the main section. The matching of the wood, the tint of the stain and the craftsmanship are so good that it is not now possible to discern any difference between the old and the new sections. Once the new panel had been put in place the next step was to move the existing east panel one bay to the east. The final stage was the glazing of the spaces between the tops of the panels and the arches above. Wooden patterns were made to enable the Roman Glass Co in Bath to cut and fit the single sheets of glass to fill these spaces. The whole area was double-glazed for soundproofing. The new room was completed to the entire satisfaction of everyone, and it has been in regular use since.

A brass plate has been set on the wall of the vestry marking the completion of this work. It reads as follows:

Dedicated to the Glory of God, Easter Sunday, 2001.  
This room was made possible by the generosity of members of this Parish and by  
Mark Pitman and Christopher Jenkins  
who gave greatly of their time and skills  
in design and craftsmanship.

The other requirement was for cupboard and hanging space in the west end of the nave. The team built a wardrobe-sized cupboards in each corner, one providing hanging space for the robes of the choir with some shelves and the other providing space for cleaning materials and equipment. A counter was constructed running the full length between the wardrobes with cupboards below for crockery, cutlery, kettles and so on. Covers over the counters can be raised; their considerable weight is balanced by an ingenious arrangement that enables them to be lifted easily in the manner of a car boot-lid. The left-hand counter is provided with a sink, draining board and hot and cold taps. This is all hidden from view when not in use so the whole, very solidly constructed unit, looks like a normal piece of ecclesiastical furniture (see below). The same pattern forming the walls of the vestry of a traceried panel alternating with a blank panel has been continued along all the cupboard doors so the entire ensemble, from the far corner of the vestry to the furthest cupboard, forms one unified whole. Although made as a test piece, the very solidly built bookcase mentioned above, with its traceried end panels, also fits in very comfortably as another piece of church furniture and it has been put to good use holding the prayer books and hymn books.



Christopher formed the trefoil arches using a 'router', a machine tool with a rotating cutter, that, guided by a jig, cuts the wood to the required shape. Of course, a cutter with the required profile has to be found and the jig has to be made first. He carved by hand the spandrels, the small triangles on each side of the arches; seventeen of these arched panels were required.

The entire project took a little over two years. Although the work of amateurs, without assistance from architects or designers, it was completed to the highest professional standards. This very substantial undertaking has transformed the west end of the nave into a valuable meeting area with facilities for serving refreshments conveniently to hand.

#### 46. Royal Arms



A small model of the Royal Arms can be seen above the framed List of Rectors to the right of the principal entrance. This shows the arms used by sovereigns of England since 1837.

When Henry VIII became head of the Church of England he ordered all churches to display his arms to show his sovereignty. Although this is no longer a requirement, the Royal Arms are often to be seen in churches. A good example in cast iron can be seen in St Peter's, Dyrham; they are often painted on a wooden panel or on canvas. The late Richard Kent, historian of Doynton, found in the Church Book of Doynton, 1777, a page, shown in Annex VII, that includes the entry:

'For Cleaning the Kings Armes .. .. 0 – 3 – 0'

That is, three shillings and no pence. These have since disappeared; that would have been during the reign of George III so the arms would then have included, squeezed into in first quarter, England and Scotland, in the second quarter, France, in the third quarter, Ireland and in the fourth, the arms of Hanover. The Royal Arms included a quarter for France from 1340 to 1801, long after it was relevant.

#### 47. The Piano

Although not a fixture, it is worth noting, as it was a generous gift to the church and has been in place for nearly sixty years. In about 1965, Mrs Elsie Clarke of Tracy Park heard that children were being taught to sing songs and hymns in the church so she offered to provide the church with a piano. The rector, the Rev'd Victor Searle-Barnes, was entrusted with the task of selecting the instrument at the premises of Messrs Duck, Son & Pinker in Bristol\*. The piano is marked, 'John Spenser & Co. London' and also with the name of the supplier. It is in frequent use and is regularly re-tuned by Tony Cawston, Organ Builder and Piano Tuner, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

\*Information supplied by Marjorie, wife of Graham Jones, sometime Church Warden, and both long-standing friends of this church.



#### 48. Offertory Box (1848-49)

This small offertory box is fixed to the wall close to the principal entrance just below the faux-oak bookrack that was later installed just above it. It is of considerable interest. Although quite small, only 6 ¼" (16cm) wide, it is stoutly constructed of oak and is richly decorated in a Puginesque style. It has an elaborate brass plate on the hinged lid with a slot, in the form of a cross pattée, for coins. On the front face there is an ornate brass escutcheon plate with a keyhole. This plate is finely engraved with attractive patterns. Both these brass plates are cut out in curvilinear shapes with the tips in the form of a leaf. The hinges and even the hand-made screws are all in the same vein. The exposed wood is decorated with a painted, geometrical design with floral additions.



The most interesting feature is the hand-written inscription in ink or paint under the base. This reads:

*HOLY TRINITY DOYNTON*

*This oak was cut from  
Timber forming part  
of the original Roof  
of this Church.*

*Church Enlarged & Restored  
+ 1865-6 +*



This must refer to the work carried out at that time by the Rev'd Lewis Clutterbuck, Rector, 1847 to 1872, described in Section No. 28. Some further restoration of the timbers was carried out later, cf, No. 40, the memorial to Joseph Pearce, c. 1868-1954.

There is a small brass plate on the above-mentioned bookrack reading, 'To the Memory of John George Bishop of Toghill. Died August 31<sup>st</sup> 1969 aged 63. The rack is made of 'oak-effect' chipboard.

While working on the cupboards at the west end of the nave and the enlargement of the vestry Christopher Jenkins made the elegant, modern offertory box that is more conveniently placed on the table by the door.

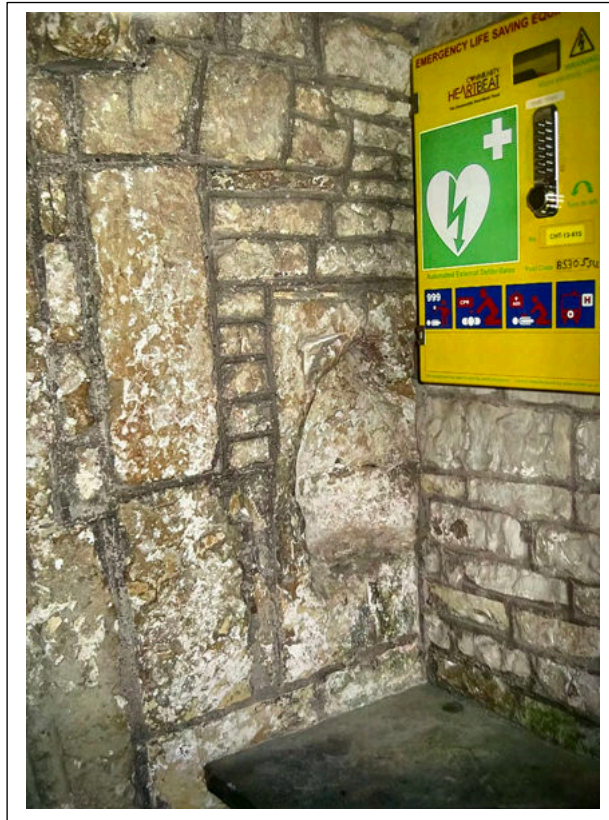
An offertory box, also known as a poor box, an alms box or a mite box was used to provide funds for poor relief before public authorities became responsible for this. The origin of the alms box is ancient. In 2 Kings 12:9, the priest 'Jehoiada' bored a hole in the lid of a chest and set it beside the altar, but this was for maintenance of the temple rather than for alms. Pope Innocent III, at the end of the XIIth century, allowed mite boxes to be placed in churches so that the faithful could give alms.



#### 49. The Holy Water Stoup

As you enter the church through the porch you see to the right of the right-hand jamb of the doorway, the remains of a holy water stoup set into the masonry of the wall. It is partly covered by the later addition of the porch. A 'stoup', a word that comes to us from Old Norse, through Old English, is a vessel made to hold holy water, usually set in a small recess near the main door, as this one was.

The devout would purify their hands here as they come into the church.



## 50. The Tower and the Bells

The square crenellated tower was rebuilt in 1644; this date is, or was, inscribed on the south-west buttress. The belfry windows and the gargoyles, of 15<sup>th</sup> Century, were re-used in the rebuilding. The latter have been partly removed as a safety precaution.

The tower abuts onto the south wall of the chancel. Before the arch between the chancel and the tower was blocked up, the ground floor of the tower formed a south transept, opposite Bury Chapel which formed a north transept. The building lost its clearly cruciform plan when the open arch was closed up and the north aisle was added, filling in the angle between the north transept and the nave.

The former bell-ringing area on the ground floor has been largely taken up by the construction of a cubicle with a lavatory and wash basin so bell ringers have to ring from the floor above.

The bell chamber houses five bells. There is an inscription carved into the oak bell frame that reads;

JOHN ATWOOD AND  
JOHN PACKER  
CHURCHWARDENS  
ANNO DOM 1666

The bells are (from Dove's Guide to Bells):

- 1, D Flat
- 2, C
- 3, B Flat
- 4, A Flat
- 5, G Flat

Further details of the bells and the inscriptions cast on them are given in Annex VIII



## 51. The Churchyard

In Christian countries a churchyard is the area surrounding a church; when consecrated as a burial ground this becomes a graveyard but still commonly known as the churchyard. After the establishment of the parish as the centre of the Christian life, the possession of a cemetery and a baptismal font was the mark of parochial status (source: Internet). There are two parts to the churchyard: the older, upper part surrounding the church and the newer, lower part on land given by Charles Samuel Clarke and his wife, Elsie in 1937. They were among the first to be buried there. A view of part of the older churchyard can be seen on the front cover.

There are 28 chest tombs in the older churchyard, all but the one to the north of the church dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A few of these have collapsed and many have lost their inscriptions. Chest tombs suffer from problems such as expansion of iron cramps splitting or forcing apart stone, subsidence or damage by ivy. The body of its subject is interred below ground, not in the chest itself. Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and the Cotswolds have, between them, the greatest number of chest or 'table' tombs in the country (source: Jonathan Taylor, 'Historic Churches', 2003). Some of the older standing headstones have lost their inscriptions too, either through erosion or by delamination of the surface stratum. A register of the graves and their locations is kept in the church to enable visitors to find the graves of their forebears. One near the eastern boundary comprises a square tower with a pyramidal top surmounted by an urn that is, sadly, flaking. The monument is surrounded by iron railings.

The War Memorial, a square tower on a plinth, surmounted by a cross, is set close to the entrance by the road. A granite plaque on the south side gives the names of those who fell during the First World War and a similar one on the east side commemorates those who fell during the Second World War.

There are two Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstones: one in the older, upper section to Pte F. V. Ratcliffe who died of wounds on April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 aged 34 and one in the newer, lower section to Sgt Pilot W. J. Anstey who was killed when his Blenheim aircraft crashed in Norfolk in 1941. Their names are not on the war memorial as they died in this country and have headstones here.

Close to the western boundary of the lower churchyard is an interesting monument to George H. Shirley-Rollinson who died in 1938 aged 74; his wife Ella died in Tonga in 1943 aged 69. She was the daughter of the Rev'd Dr Shirley Waldemar Baker, described on the headstone as 'Missionary, Prime Minister and Emancipator of Tonga'. He was their second prime minister.

The wrought iron gates at the main entrance from the road were installed in memory of Elizabeth Canby, daughter of the Rev'd Mervyn Canby, Rector of Doynton from 1936 to 1955, who died tragically young in 1947 aged 17. It may be noted that the bronze plaques in her memory are insulated from the ironwork to prevent electrolytic corrosion.

The wrought iron arch bearing a lamp was installed in 1953 to mark the Silver Jubilee of the Coronation of HM Queen Elizabeth II, of blessed memory.

The following names are recorded on the War Memorial:

### First World War

W J Davy	WJ Ashley
W Selman	G Drew
P Bence	LW Drew
W J Whale	FV Ratcliffe
G H Fletcher	
O Hinton	

### Second World War

W J Anstey
G T Bezer
C M Clarke

## **Annexes**

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A transcription of the original text in Latin is given below. It is taken from *The Church Rambler* by William Lewis, published by Hamilton, Adams and Co., London in 1878. (This was kindly lent by Peter Rubery of Doynton.) This has been compared with that given by the Rev'd C. F. Goddard, Rector of Doynton, 1908-28, in his notes on the church (a copy of these is held in the church safe) and the two match closely.

The date on the monument is given as 1702-3, in the 'Old Style' and the 'New Style', because of the change from the Julian Calendar to the Gregorian Calendar. During the period from 1582 when the first countries adopted the Gregorian Calendar, to 1923, when the last European country adopted it, it was often felt necessary to indicate the date in this way.

M. S. Elizabethæ Langton, filiæ Edward Bridges de Cainsham, in Com. Somerset. Arm. uxoris Johannis Langton, de Deinton, in Com. Gloucest. Gen., a cujus morte Vidua vixit annos ultra quadraginta, ut Charitati in Pauperes, Benignitati in suos, Pietati in Deum, Curis soluta, sese devoveret. Ob. Ann. Ætat. 83°, Salutis 1702-3. Sancta Matrona suas exuvias juxta illustrium Majorum Cineres in Ecclesia de Cainsham recondi jussit : Sed cum inter multifaria numerosæ familiæ Marmora in angustis istius Cancellis Monumento defuerit locus, in hujus Parochiæ Ecclesiâ (in qua longam bonis operibus peragendis viduitatem consumpsit) Carolus Symes & Amy Meredith, Nepotes et Executores, Marmor hæc gratitudinis ergo posuerunt.



Annex II Section Number 12. Memorial to the Rev. John Latey.

The Last will and Testament of The Rev'd John Latey, Clerk, Rector of Doynton,  
'Proved at London, 4<sup>th</sup> Dec., 1846'.

pleaseth I direct my Executrix hereinafter named as soon as convenient  
duty may be after my decease to pay and discharge all my just debts  
and funeral and testamentary expenses out of the proceeds of any real  
part of my estate that may come to her hands I then give devise  
and bequeath to my dear wife Elizabeth Law all and every the real  
and personal residue and remainder of my estate and effects whatsoever and  
whenever it shall be real or personal or of whatever nature kind  
quality or description the same may consist of or be whether in a  
possession reversion remainder or expectancy that I may be possessed  
of interested in or in any manner entered into at the time of my decease  
to and for her own absolute use benefit and disposal and  
without the control or interference of either of my children and I  
do hereby nominate and appoint my said wife Elizabeth Law sole  
Executrix of this my last will and Testament in witness whereof  
I the said Joseph Law have hereunto subscribed my name at  
this twenty sixth day of June one thousand eight hundred and  
forty two = J. Law = signed published and decreed by the  
Rector Joseph Law as and for his last will and Testament in  
the presence of us who in his presence at his request and in the  
presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses = (Thos. Swainson 2. Ashford Street London = Chas. J.  
Thompson 31. Mill Street. Luke End. New-Town = Robert Law  
J. Gunner 1. Bishopgate. Jp.)

**Proved** at London the 3<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1846 before the Worshipful  
Augustus Frederick Stauford 2<sup>d</sup> of laws and Esquire by the Oath  
of Elizabeth Law widow the said the sole Executrix to whom at  
Doynton was granted having been first sworn duly to administer. Jp.

**This is the last Will and Testament**  
of me John Latey Rector of Doynton in the County of Gloucester Clerk  
I give and devise and bequeath unto my dear wife Elizabeth Law all  
my Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever real or personal in  
of which I stand or shall be seized possessed or entitled unto to hold the same  
unto my said dear wife her heirs executors administrators and assigns  
for her and their own use and benefit and I do hereby nominate her  
Administrator and appoint William Langham Esquire of Champsfield in the County  
of Gloucester Esquire sole Executor of this my will and hereby ratify  
ing all former wills by me made before her and only to be my sole  
Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this twenty sixth day of  
December one thousand eight hundred and forty four = John Latey =  
signed and published by the said Elizabeth Law as and for his last will  
and Testament in the presence of us present at the same time and in the  
presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses = Robert Langham Esq. Esq. Jp. = Luke Stiles Jp.

**Proved** at London the 4<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1846 before the Worshipful John Esq. Esq.  
Esquire 2<sup>d</sup> of laws and Esquire by the Oath of William Langham Esq.  
Esq. the sole Executor to whom at Doynton was granted having been first sworn duly to administer. Jp.

**His wishes and desire** respecting my and  
all the property I now possess and any I may be entitled to in reversion  
after the death of my dear mother or any one else and in a  
will I therefore have a bequest which follows give to my brother  
Edward and sister Lambert and my sister Maria Lambert all my said

The Rev.  
John  
Latey  
(Clerk)  
3/

The Honble  
Richard  
William  
Lambart  
6.

### Annex III Section Number 23. The Organ: A list of the Stops

The organ has two manuals (keyboards) and a pedal board. The compass of each manual is 56 notes from CC which is two octaves below middle C to g3, which is 2½ octaves above middle C.

The compass of the pedal board is 30 notes from CCC (3 octaves below middle C) to f - 6 notes above middle C.

#### STOP LIST

##### GREAT ORGAN (lower keyboard)

STOP NAME	PITCH	No. OF PIPES	WOOD OR METAL
Open Diapason	8'	56	Metal
Clarabella	8'	44	Wood
Stop Diapason Bass	Drawn into Clarabella	12	Wood
Gamba	8'	44	Metal
Viol d'Amour	8'	44	Metal
Principal	4'	56	Metal
Flute	4'	56	Wood or Metal
TOTAL	312 PIPES		

##### SWELL ORGAN (upper keyboard) Enclosed, having opening/closing shutters.

Horn Diapason	8'	56	Metal
Violin Diapason	8'	44	Metal
			Bottom 12 pipes 'borrowed' from Gedact
Gedact	8'	56	Wood or Metal
Principal	4'	56	Metal
Piccolo	2'	56	Wood or Metal
Oboe	8'	56	Metal
TOTAL	374 PIPES		

##### PEDAL ORGAN

Pedale Bourdon	16'	30	Wood
TOTAL PIPES IN ORGAN	666 PIPES		

##### COUPLERS

Swell to Great (couples both keyboards) 56 notes.

Swell to Pedal 30 notes

Great to Pedal 30 notes

Swell Octave (plays notes 1 octave above any key held down.

The electric blower was probably added sometime between 1935 and 1950; it was, and still is, connected to the original bellows.

The electric action was almost certainly added by W. G. Vowles in 1953 when they reconstructed the organ.

W. G. Vowles began business in the St James area of Bristol in the early 1850s and were absorbed by J. W. Walker & Son in about 1962.

The notes in this Annex were kindly prepared by Mr Tony Cawston who has cared for this organ during various periods from 1968 to the present. Maurice Willis' estimate of the number of pipes differs from the actual number given by Mr Cawston.



**Annex IV Section Number 29. The Foundation Stone - transcription of contemporary newspaper report.**

The following is a copy of a contemporary newspaper report on the laying of the foundation stone in September, 1865. The operation clearly began with much enthusiasm and optimism but, as reported in Section 28, it turned out badly for those closely concerned.

COPY OF NEWSPAPER CUTTING, PASTED INTO THE INSIDE COVER OF DOYNTON MARRIAGE  
(September 1865) REGISTER 1754.

On Monday the corner stone of an aisle about to be added on the north side of the church at Doynton, Gloucestershire, which is being enlarged and restored, under the superintendence of Mr. John Elkington Gill, architect, was laid. A procession left the Rectory-house, consisting of the workmen employed on the building, followed by the school-children, with clergy and others interested in the movement, and the village choir who chaunted the 68th Psalm. The service was performed by the Rev. L. B. Clutterbuck, the rector, and the Rev. R. J. Rolles, the Rev. Canon Coney, Rural Dean, giving the blessing. The mortar was spread by H. Falcon, Esq., and the stone proved by the Rev. C. R. Davy, and struck by the Rector in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. The following, written on vellum, was placed in a box with some coins under the stone:- "This church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is supposed to have been principally erected about the early part of the thirteenth century, and has been added to on several occasions. The additions on record are the re-erection and enlargement of the chancel, in the year 1767 by the Rev. Thomas Coker, rector of the parish, and the elongation of the west end with a gallery, giving an increase of sittings. This took place in the year 1811. In consequence of the church rapidly falling into decay, and the munificent sum of six hundred pounds having been given for its restoration and enlargement, by Henry Falcon Esq., of Doynton House, the Rector, the Rev. Lewis B. Clutterbuck, felt it his duty to call a vestry meeting in the autumn of 1864, and take the sense of the parish upon the subject. A meeting was afterwards called at the Rectory-house, when the following gentlemen formed themselves into a committee - W. H. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P., Newton Park; Rev. Charles Raikes Davy, Tracy Park; Henry Falcon, Esq., Doynton House; William Amer, Esq., Bury House, Lord of the Manor; Mr. Moses Alway, farmer, and the Rev. L. B. Clutterbuck, rector. The committee resolved to use their utmost endeavours in furthering the matter, and appointed John Elkington Gill, of Bath, as their architect. He prepared plans for lengthening the nave about nineteen feet, building an aisle on the northern side of the nave, and rebuilding the eastern part of the chancel. A plate bearing the following is to be placed in the church - 'The corner stone of the said aisle was laid on the eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the names of the three persons of the ever blessed and Holy Trinity.' "

Among the company present were Mr. and Mrs. Falcon, the Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Davy and family, Mrs. and Miss Clutterbuck, the Rev. Canon Coney, the Revs. J. B. Croome, rector of Siston, R. B. Perkins, vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, E. Sayres, rector of Cold Ashton, C. F. Clutterbuck, rector of Ozleworth, R. J. Rolles; J. Rolt, Esq., M.P., W. H. Hartley, Esq., and Messrs. W. C. Gill, O. Dauncey, Moses Alway, - Cross, - Long, J. D. Bush, E. T. Payne, J. L. Stothert, Bates and Watts. After the ceremony about thirty gentlemen sat down to a most elegant and sumptuous repast, provided by the liberality of the respected Incumbent, at the rectory. In the course of the proceedings the level, plumb-rule, square, and mallet, made from old timber of the church, and used in laying the stone, were presented to the Rev. C. R. Davy and H. Falcon, Esq., churchwardens, the Rev. L. B. Clutterbuck and Mr. M. Alway. Although great liberality has been shown by gentlemen interested in the restoration, yet a large sum is still required to carry out the proposed work. Some interesting specimens of herring-bone masonry are to be seen in the side wall of the church.

# **THE DAVY HATCHMENT IN HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, DOYNTON**

By David Vaudrey, 2022

## **Introduction**

The large funeral hatchment that you can see on the far wall directly in front of you as you enter Holy Trinity Church, Doynton, was made for Gen. Sir William Davy, KCH, CB, of Tracy Park near the village, when he died in 1856 aged 76. His portrait is shown in Fig. 1 and the hatchment in Fig. 2. A short explanation of hatchments in general and their use is given in Annex 1. This note gives a brief history of the Davy family followed by a description of the hatchment itself.

## **The Davy Family**

From 1820 to 1910, four generations of the family of Davy lived at Tracy Park in the parish of Doynton about seven miles north of Bath and about the same distance east of Bristol.

William Gabriel Davy was born in 1779 at King's Holm, near Gloucester, eldest son of Major William Davy of the Honourable East India Company Service, who was at some time Persian Secretary to Warren Hastings (Governor General of India, 1771 - 1785) and who died at sea in 1784 aged 39 years.

William Gabriel Davy joined the army in 1797 and rose steadily through the ranks, becoming a colonel in 1819, a major general in 1830, a lieutenant general in 1841 and finally a general in 1854 (References A and B). In the Peninsular War, serving under Wellington, he commanded the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera in Portugal in 1808 and of Talavera in Spain in 1809. The battle of Waterloo was fought on 18<sup>th</sup> June 1815 but the 60<sup>th</sup> Rifles were not present there.

Davy was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (CB) on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1815 and a Knight Commander of the Order of Hanover (KCH, also known as the Royal Guelphic Order) at St James's Palace on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1836. He was Colonel Commandant of the 60<sup>th</sup> Rifles until his death. A more detailed note of his career is given in Annex 2.

In 1820 the then Colonel Davy bought Tracy Park, the Jacobean and Queen Anne mansion near Wick, from one Robert Bush for the sum of £12,818-17s-0d. He died there on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1856, aged 77, leaving it to his only son, the Rev'd Charles Raikes Davy. Charles acted as vicar's warden at Holy Trinity Church, Doynton, and contributed generously to the cost of building the north aisle of the church following the bankruptcy of the rector, the Rev'd Lewis Clutterbuck. Charles was succeeded by his only son, William, also a

churchwarden, who died on the 1<sup>st</sup> February 1915 and is commemorated with a small marble plaque on the south wall near the pulpit. His only son, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant William James Davy, was killed in action on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1916, and thus the line was extinguished. His name appears on the World War I memorial outside the church. William James's sister, Helen Augusta, who had secretly married a Mr Hodges, then inherited the property (Ref. B). See Fig. 3 for the pedigree.



Fig. 1. Portrait of Gen. Sir William Davy after being created KCH

Source: Royal Green Jackets Museum – [www.rgjmuseum.co.uk](http://www.rgjmuseum.co.uk)



General Sir William Davy was buried in the family vault in the south walk of the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral (Ref. C). There is a badly chipped ledger stone (engraved floor slab) recording his death and that of Mary Anne, his first wife. It is next to that recording the death of his father and his two sisters (see Figs. 4 and 5 for the full texts). Nearby, on the wall, there is a brass plaque commemorating the General (see Fig. 6 for the full text). This draws attention to a fine stained glass window in the nave, also commemorating the General; in the window, 'The Passion', Christ is depicted in the tracery with four angels. In the main light He is seen at His trial, Ecce Homo, wearing a crown of thorns. Below is a shield showing General Davy's arms impaling those of his second wife (Ref. D). Below this window there is an impressive monument to the Rev'd Richard Raikes, AM, of Gloucester, 1743-1823. This juxtaposition and the fact that Sir William gave his son the name Raikes give a hint to the possibility that he may have had a Raikes ancestor.

Tracy Park stood empty for some years, looked after by a caretaker, until Charles Samuel Clarke (1873-1947) rented it in 1910 and purchased it in 1926. In 1937 he presented Doynton with its fine Village Hall. His widow, Elsie Margaret, died in 1972. They are buried in the churchyard here in Doynton. Their daughter, Eileen, widow of the late Christian Pitman, lived in Doynton House (Ref. E) until she died on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2009 aged 108. Tracy Park itself is now a golf and country club.

### The Hatchment

The arrangement of the shields on this hatchment shows that General Davy married twice, see Fig. 2. In the centre are the arms of Davy encircled with the light blue circlet of the Order of Guelf (the House of Hanover being a branch of the line of Guelf) inscribed with the motto of the Order, *NEC ASPERA TERRENT* (which can be translated as 'Difficulties do not daunt'). To the left is a box containing a small shield showing Davy impaling the arms of his first wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Arthington of Arthington Hall near Leeds (Ref. F). The black background behind her side of the shield shows that she had died first. To the right of the main shield is another box with a small shield showing Davy impaling the arms of his second wife, Sophia, daughter of Richard Fountaine Wilson of Melton Park, York, sometime MP for York and High Sheriff in 1807, and his wife Sophia, daughter of George Osbaldeston, well known in his time as a hard riding master of foxhounds. She died on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 1866 and, as she had survived the General, her side of the shield is on a white background and his on a black. She was clearly well connected as the third and fourth quarters of her arms suggest a relationship with the Montagu Dukes of Manchester and Earls of Sandwich, (Ref. G).

The three shields on the hatchment can be blazoned (described in heraldic terms) as follows (from Refs. H and I):

**Main Shield:** *Argent, a chevron Sable between three mullets pierced Gules* (Davy), the shield surrounded with the Order of Guelf with the badge of the Order pendent below, together with the badge of the Order of the Bath and a gold medal inscribed *ROLICA, VIMIARA* and *TALAVERA* with a clasp also inscribed *TALAVERA*.



**Dexter Shield:** Davy impaling *Or, a fess between three escallops, Gules* (Arthington) (Fig. 2 (i)).

**Sinister Shield:** Davy impaling *Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup>, Sable, a wolf salient and in chief three mullets pierced Argent; on a canton Or a cross formy Gules* (Wilson); *2<sup>nd</sup>, Argent, a fess Gules between three elephants' heads erased, Sable,* (Fountaine); *3<sup>rd</sup>, Argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess Gules, a bordure Sable* (Montagu); *4<sup>th</sup>, Or, an eagle displayed Vert, beaked and membered Gules* (Monthermer) (Fig. 2 (ii)).

Above the main shield is, on a wreath, the **Crest**, a Paschal lamb, (upon a helm, affronté with the visor open, as is appropriate for a knight).

The three **Medals**, shown in Fig. 7, are, from left to right (Ref. J):

- (i) The **Order of Guelf**, instituted in 1815 by the Prince Regent but which became a totally Hanoverian award on the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837. In the centre is the white horse of Hanover surrounded by the motto *Nec aspera terrent* mentioned above;
- (ii) The gold **Medal**, described above;
- (iii) The **Order of the Bath**, instituted in 1725, bearing the motto *Tria juncta in uno*, 'Three joined in one' (England, Scotland and Ireland).

### The Davy Arms elsewhere

The Davy coat of arms can also be seen on the columns on each side of the northern entrance to Tracy Park; here they are shown impaling (joined side-by-side) the arms of Catherine, wife of the Rev'd Charles Raikes Davy, viz. *Or, a Chevron between three lions' gambes erect and erased Gules* (lions' legs, upright, shown as if torn from the body) (Refs. K and F), see Fig. 2 (iii). She was the daughter of Alexander Powell of Hudcott House, near Salisbury, sometime MP and High Sheriff of Wiltshire, and Joanna, daughter of the Rt Rev'd George Henry Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The arms of Powell can also be seen on the wall on the east side of the house, encircled with the family motto *SPES MEA CHRISTUS ERIT* (Christ will be my faith), with the date 1863 below. On the same wall the Davy arms can also be seen, surrounded by the family motto *AUSPICE CHRISTO* (Under the guidance of Christ) (Ref. L), with the date 1859 below. There is another representation of the Davy arms, also encircled with the family motto, in the great hall of the house. A few miles away, there is a fine carving of the Davy arms over the entrance to Toghill House Farm, with the motto, the initials 'C R D' and the date 1862, to commemorate the restoration and enlargement by Charles Raikes Davy of this old house that dates back to 1671; in days gone by, it was used by monks as a resting place on their journeys between Malmesbury and Glastonbury. This farm was one of several in the district that formed part of the Tracy estate until it was sold in 1973, (Ref. M).

Some years ago Joan, Mrs Fred Cottrell, found in her garden in Doynton a well-preserved livery button bearing the Davy crest of the Paschal lamb, shown in Fig. 8. There was an old washhouse attached to her cottage (now Hoddes Cottage) and one might

speculate that at some time an earlier occupant took in washing from the big house and that a button was lost there. She died on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2008, aged 91.

There is a fine carving of the Davy crest, the Paschal Lamb, in the pediment over the portico in the south front of the house over the motto, 'In hoc signo vinces', 'under this sign thou shalt conquer', see Fig. 9.

### Acknowledgement

The author is indebted to Roland Symons, Vice-Chairman of the City of Bath Heraldic Society, who read the manuscript and made valuable suggestions and corrections. The 2022 Version was reformatted with additional photographs and content by Professor Ron Ritchie OBE in collaboration with the original author.

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- C *Guide to some Memorials and Monuments in Gloucester Cathedral*, by Gwen Martin, 1993.
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- E Oral information from the late Eileen, Mrs Christian Pitman, of Doynton House.
- F *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 1894.
- G *Burke's Peerage*, 1952.
- H *Hatchments of Britain*, (Vol. 7) eds. Peter Summers and John Titterton, Phillimore, 1988; section on Gloucestershire by Catherine Constant.
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- J *British Awards and Medals*, E. C. Joslin, F. Warne, 1974.
- K *Fairbairne's Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*, revised edition, 1905.
- L *Hand-book of Mottoes*, by C. N. Elvin, 1860.
- M Oral information from Mrs Jackie Bishop of Toghill House Farm.
- N This text was sent to the author by Dr Malcom Dunstan, the owner of Gen. Davy's medals, 16 January 2017.

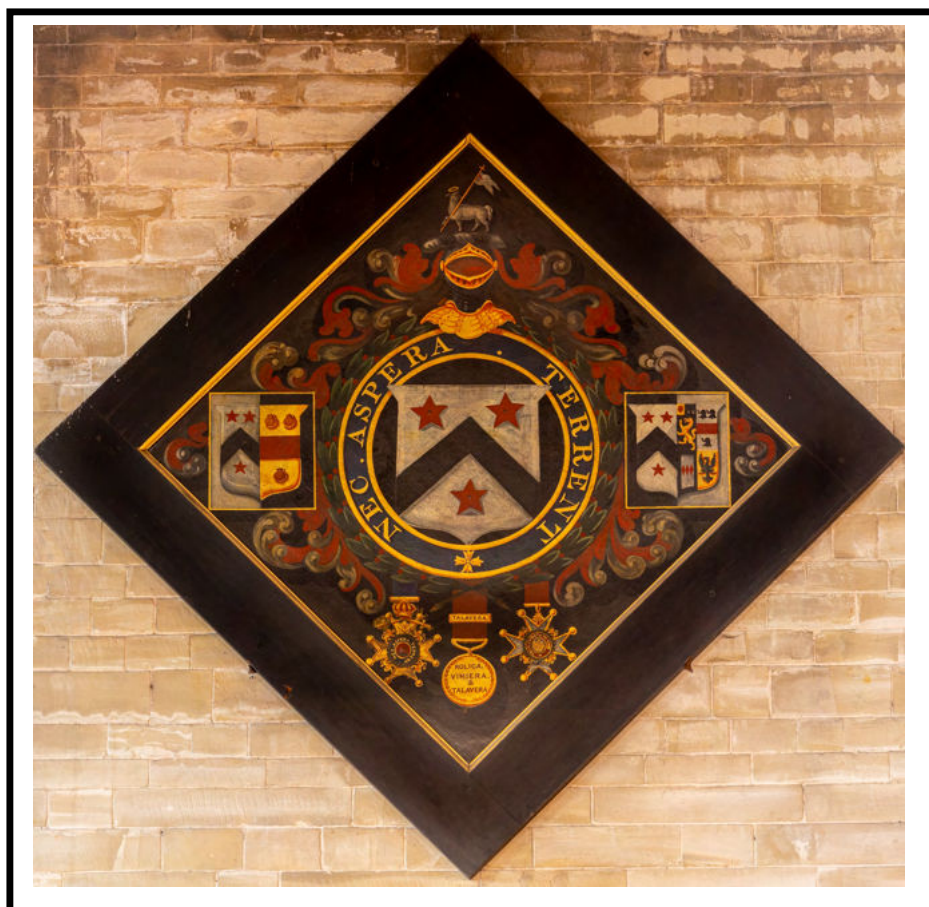


Fig. 2 Hatchment made for Gen. Sir William Davy, KCH, CB, in 1856.

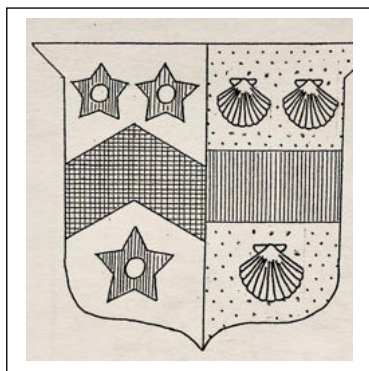


Fig. 2 (i). Davy impaling Arthington

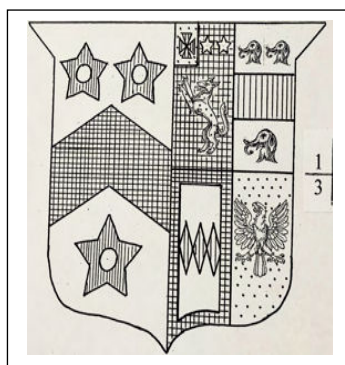


Fig. 2 (ii). Davy impaling, quarterly, (1) Wilson, (2) Fountaine, (3) Montagu (4) Monthermer

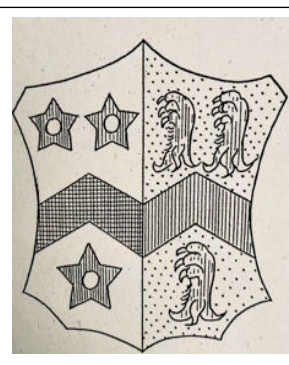


Fig. 2 (iii). Davy impaling Powell

Metals:		Tinctures:	
Or	(gold)	Gules	(red)
Argent	(silver)	Azure	(blue)
		Vert	(green)
		Sable	(black)

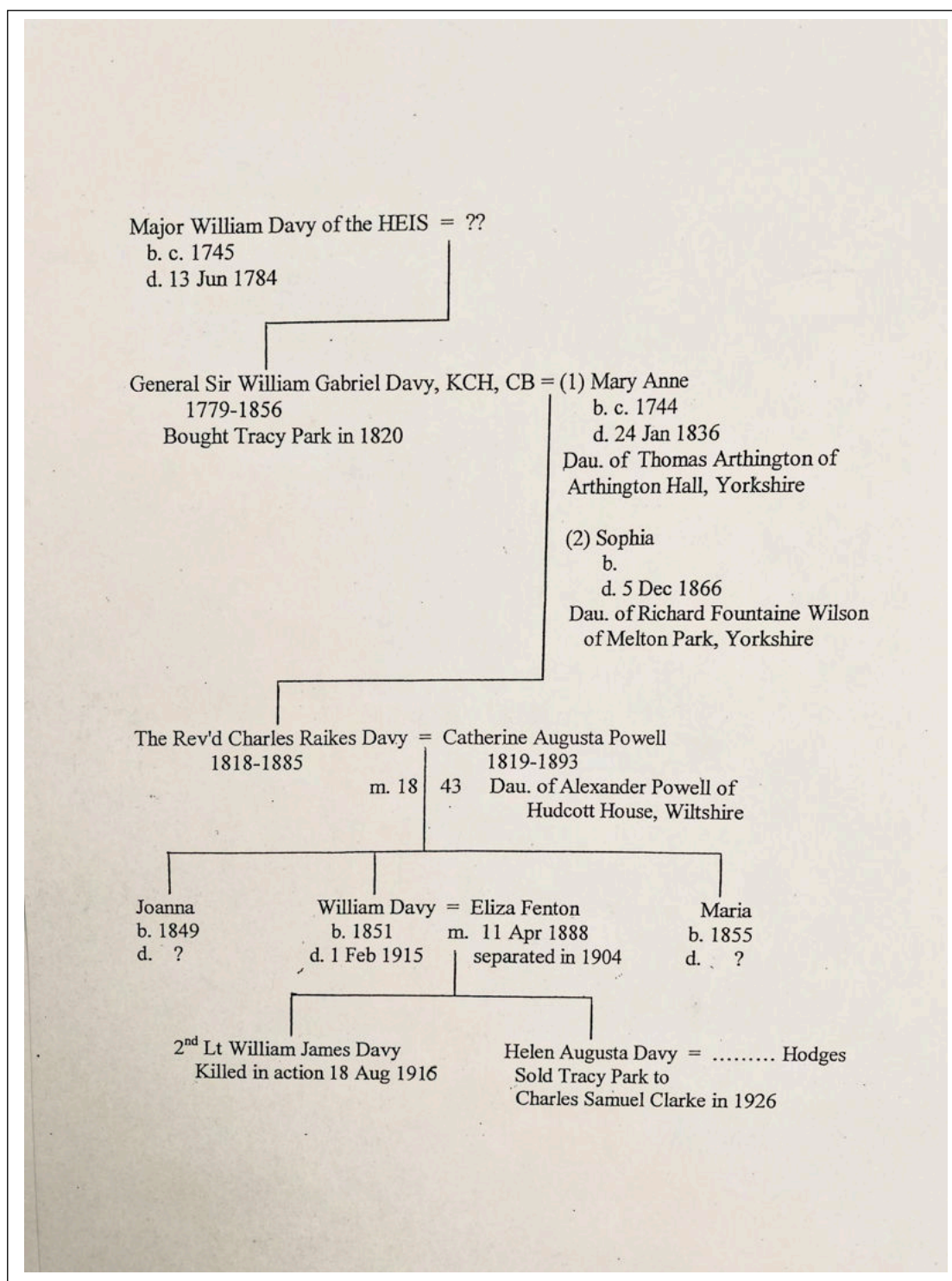


Fig. 3. Pedigree of Davy



Under this Stone  
Lies the heart of  
Major William Davy  
Who died at Sea June 13<sup>th</sup> 1784  
Aged 39 Years.

It was committed to the care  
of Major Mackilwain  
and brought to England by him.  
The remains of Harriet Davy,  
are also here interred.  
She died at the age of 19,  
In the year 1796.

Also Elizabeth Davy who departed  
this life Nov 22<sup>nd</sup> 1835,  
Aged 57 years;  
She was the Second and Youngest  
Daughter of the above Major  
William Davy, of the HEIS.

Fig. 4. Ledger stone for Maj. W. Davy

Under this stone are deposited  
the remains of Mary Anne  
the daughter of Thomas Arthington  
of Arthington Hall, Yorkshire  
and wife of Major General Davy CB  
of Tracy Park, Gloucestershire  
who departed this life Jan<sup>ry</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1836  
Aged 60 years.

And also the above mentioned  
Major General Davy  
Afterwards, General Sir William  
Gabriel Davy, CB and KCH and  
Col<sup>l</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> Batt<sup>n</sup> 60<sup>th</sup> Reg.  
Who departed this life Jan<sup>ry</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>  
1856 aged 76 Years.

Fig. 6. Ledger stone for Gen. Sir W. Davy and his wife Mary

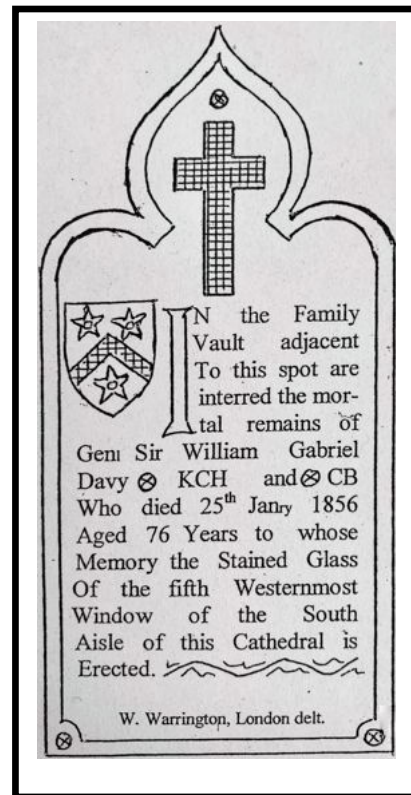


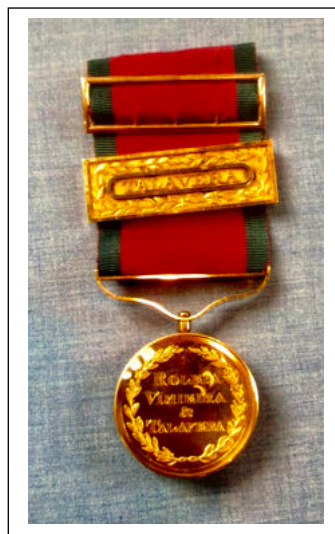
Fig.5. Brass plaque for Gen. Sir Wm. Davy



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

Fig. 7. Medals:

- (i) Gen. Davy's complete set of medals and insignia, including the breast star of the Royal Guelphic Order for a Knight Commander of the Order of Hanover, with swords in gold and enamels, and breast star with swords in silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamels;
- (ii) The Royal Guelphic Order, KCH (Military), Knight Commander's neck badge with swords silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamels;
- (iii) Field Officer's Gold Medal 1808-14, for Rolica (spelt Roleia in English), Vimiera & Talavera;
- (iv) The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, CB (Military) Companion's breast badge in gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, maker's mark 'IE' for John Edwards, complete with wide swivel-ring gold straight suspension and gold ribbon buckle.

*Photograph acknowledgment. Dix Noonan Webb Auction House, London, where the collection, formed by the late R. W. Gould. MBE, was sold in 2012 (for £46,000).*

[www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk)



(i)

(ii)

Fig. 8. Livery Button bearing the Davy crest of the Paschal Lamb  
(i) obverse and (ii) reverse



Fig. 9. The Paschal Lamb, the Davy crest, in the pediment over the doors in the south façade, Tracy Park.

*Photo acknowledgement: Tony Ryan*



## **ANNEX 1 Funeral Hatchments**

When a prominent person died, a Funeral Hatchment was often prepared and hung over the entrance to his mansion, and at the end of a period of mourning it would usually be set up in the parish church. The Hatchment consisted of a painting of the coat of arms of the deceased on a wooden board or on canvas in a diamond-shaped frame.

In heraldry, the usual practice is that on marriage the husband impales his wife's shield with his own, that is to say, he places the two coats of arms side-by-side on a single shield divided down the middle, with the husband's arms on the 'dexter', or right-hand side, as seen by the carrier of the shield. When these conjoined arms are painted on the hatchment, the background is painted black on the side pertaining to the deceased and white on the side of that to the survivor, if there is one.

There is a fine series of nine hatchments for members of the Blathwayt family in St. Peter's Church, Dyrham.

## **ANNEX 2 Major (later General) William Davy, 5/60th Foot (Ref. N)**

William Gabriel Davy was born in 1779 at King's Holm, near Gloucester, eldest son of Major Davy, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, who was Persian Secretary to the Right Hon. Warren Hastings. Davy was educated at Eton, and in 1797 received a commission in the 61st Regiment. In January 1802 he became captain in the 5th Battalion of the 60th Foot, and in February 1807, major, passing over the heads of thirteen captains who were presumably too poor to purchase the step of promotion. Upon Lieutenant Colonel Baron de Rothenburg being appointed to the staff in May 1808, Davy assumed command of the battalion. The 5/60th Foot, who were the first Regiment to wear the famous green uniform, embarked at Cork for the Peninsula on 12 July 1808, and landed at Mondego Bay on 1 August, being the very the first unit ashore.

The 5/60th were in the thick of the action near Roleira and, whilst halted at Vimiera, Sir Arthur Wellesley ordered the 5/60th Foot to supply at least one company to each brigade to act as advance guard and skirmishers. This reorganization meant that there were no battalion actions fought by the 5/60th, but men of the Battalion were present at almost every fight. In the subsequent victory at Vimiera the Battalion lost 14 men killed, and two officers and 22 men wounded. But their skill in marksmanship and light infantry tactics had indeed vindicated their *raison d'être*.

For his part Davy received high praise from the likes of Lord Castlereagh, the Secretary of State, and others, as evidenced by a letter from Baron de Rothenburg, who naturally wrote in terms of delight: 'My dear Davy, ... You may easily conceive how highly I have been gratified by reading in the papers of your distinguished conduct in the field. The Duke of York spoke to me in high terms of the Battalion, and I must sincerely congratulate you on the honour and glory you have acquired. I always told you that you might depend upon the bravery of my disciples...'

The closing months of 1808 were, however, marred by an incident that caused a dark shadow to fall over the reputation hard gained by the Battalion in Portugal. Subsequent to the Convention of Cintra, whereby the French army was evacuated from Portugal back to



France, Major Davy applied to the Commander-in Chief for permission to enlist in his Battalion deserters from the French army. Unfortunately, as soon as the men recruited from Junot's Army got an opportunity, they deserted back to their old friends. Major Davy was ordered to concentrate the whole Battalion in Portugal and himself undertook the task of restoring the efficiency of the Battalion.

In May 1809 the issue of the following General Order gave evidence that the confidence of Sir Arthur Wellesley in his Riflemen was in no way diminished by the cloud which had momentarily shadowed the Battalion: 'The Commander of the Forces recommends the Companies of the 5th Battalion of the 60th Regiment to the particular care and attention of the General Officers commanding the Brigades of Infantry to which they are attached. They will find them to be most useful, active and brave troops in the field, and that they will add essentially to the strength of the Brigades. Major Davy will continue to superintend the economy and discipline of the whole Battalion, and for this purpose will remain with that part of the Army which will be most convenient to him with that object.'

At the ensuing battle of Talavera, Davy's riflemen performed with great distinction, six of their officers being wounded, and Davy was mentioned by name in Wellesley's subsequent despatch. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in December 1809 and transferred to the 7th Garrison Battalion. The Battalion was reduced in 1810 and Davy was placed on half pay; he never again went on active service. He was created a CB in June 1815 and received the honour of a knighthood from King William IV in 1836, as a Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order. Promoted to major general in July 1830 and to lieutenant general in November 1841, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion of the 60th Foot in November 1842. He received his final promotion to full general in June 1854, and died at Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, on 25 January 1856.

Annex VI: Section Number 38. Short Biographical Notes on Past Rectors.

<b>HOLY TRINITY PARISH CHURCH</b> <b>Doynton (Deynton), Gloucestershire</b> <b>IN THE DIOCESE OF BRISTOL</b>	
<p>The Parish was mentioned as far back as 1086, on Page 70 of the Domesday Book.          "I have considered the days of old, and the years of eternity have I kept IN Remembrance".</p>	
<p>The following have been Rectors as far back as can be traced:-</p>	
Rector	Patron
1285 ... THOMAS CALLED HOUSON	THOMAS DE DEYNTON
1286 ... WILLIAM CALLED HOUSON	THOMAS DE DEYNTON
1288 ... JOHN THE IREYS	" "
1288 ... NICHOLAS OF LEYCESTER	" "
1291 ... JOHN TOKEY	" "
1292 ... RICHARD BRANCH	" "
1301 ... JOHN OF SOMERI	— DE DEYNTON
1307 ... NICHOLAS FRAUNCEYS	— " "
1317 ... WILLIAM SEEWARD	— " "
1339 ... JOHN OF LONDON	— " "
1361 ... WILLIAM WYGOT	— " "
1395 ... JOHN GROVE	— " "
— WALTER OF DOYNTON	— " "
1434 ... HENRY PAYN	— " "
1456 ... EDMUND HECKER	— " "
1498 ... RICHARD HARREYS	— " "
1532 ... THOMAS SPICER	KING HENRY VIII
1561 ... THOMAS PARTRIDGE	QUEEN ELIZABETH
1566 ... ARTHUR SAWLE	" "
1586 ... WILLIAM DYKE	" "
1588 ... THOMAS COOLEY	SIR JOHN TRACEY, Knt.
1593 ... THOMAS COZEN	SIR JOHN TRACEY, Knt.
1613 ... WILLIAM BEELEY	KING JAMES I
1615 ... GEORGE BEELEY	" "
1640 ... ROBERT WILKES	KING CHARLES I
1678 ... JOSEPH JACKSON	KING CHARLES II
1720 ... RICHARD FURNEY	KING GEORGE I
1727 ... JAMES HOWE	" "
1728 ... DAVID DUNCAN	KING GEORGE II
1745 ... THOMAS COKER	" "
1783 ... PETER GUNNING	KING GEORGE III
1823 ... JOHN LATEY	KING GEORGE IV
1847 ... LEWIS BALFOUR CLUTTERBUCK	QUEEN VICTORIA
1872 ... AUGUSTUS GEORGE HOW	" "
1885 ... ALEXANDER BUCHANAN	" "
1887 ... BASIL SAMUEL YOLLAND	" "
1891 ... RICHARD LLOYD CRAWLEY-BOEVEY	" "
1899 ... WILLIAM ROBINSON	" "
1908 ... CHARLES FREDERICK GODDARD	KING EDWARD VII
1929 ... EDWIN HENRY COCK	KING GEORGE V
1936 ... MERVYN CANBY	" "
<p>Joined with Wick</p>	
1955 ... BENJAMIN JAMES SERPELL WATKINS	SIMEON TRUSTEES
1964 ... ALBERT VICTOR SEARLE-BARNES	QUEEN ELIZABETH II
1970 ... MILES OLIVER THOMSON	" "
1974 ... MARTIN PHILIP LUCAS WALL	" "
1986 ... PETER FREDERICK YACOMENI	" "
1999 ... VICTOR JOHN HOWLETT	BISHOP'S APPOINTMENT
2006 ... TIMOTHY JOHN KEETON BELL	BISHOP'S APPOINTMENT



A number of Rectors have died in office.

William Dyke, appointed in 1586, died in 1588. He was the first rector known to have been resident here. His will directed that he be buried in the church or chancel.

Thomas Coryn M.A. Instituted in 1588 upon the death of William Dyke, but a Mr. Hugh Griffith M.A. entered a caveat against the appointment. The Bishop of Gloucester deliberated and there was another institution in 1593. He was here in 1607 and 1611. He 'ceded' the living.

George Beeley, also referred to as William Beeley - possibly he was George William, or William George Beeley. Instituted 1614 and buried here in 1640.

Robert Wilkes, instituted 1640, only 16 days after the previous rector was buried. (a son, also Robert, died in 1650) died in 1677 and was buried here. Another son, Beloved Wilkes, founder of the charity which is still being administered, died in 1726. A further son, Francis (also ordained) died and was buried here in 1744 aged 79, his wife having died in 1738 at the age of 78. Francis, who had a living in Somerset, gave the silver flagon and one of the silver dishes to the church (now in the bank), in memory of his brother Beloved.

Joseph Jackson, appointed 1678, died in 1720; his wife Elizabeth, a year later. Commemorated by a plaque. He was probably the son of Joseph Jackson who built Sneyd Park, Bristol in 1650.

Thomas Coker, appointed 1745, resigned the living in 1783, but continued to reside in the rectory. He was a very wealthy man and rebuilt the rectory during his time here. He died in 1799 at the age of 93, being 'carried' to Bicester, his family home. His successor had been acting as curate prior to his resignation, but Thomas Coker was still marrying people in Doynton church as late as 1793.

Richard Furney. Inducted 1720. Resignation, presumably in 1745. Master of Crypt Grammar School at Gloucester, Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, Archdeacon of Surrey - not all at the same time! He must have had a curate here.

Peter Gunning, son of John Gunning of Cold Ashton. Oriel College Oxford and "of Gloucester Diocese" was elected fellow of Merton College, Oxford in 1768. D.D. 1785. He resigned on account of his marriage in 1775, writing from Swainswick,

Bath. Appointed to Doynton 1783, he appears to have held other rectories at the same time, e.g. Langridge from 1780 (resident there in 1777,78); Farmborough from 1785 (resident there in 1787); and a number of curates' names appear in the registers - Thomas Eden was officiating 1794-98, 1802 and 1807; John Whittington in 1798; John Eden, 1807; Robert Simpson, 1810; and George Gunning (son of Peter Gunning) in 1812.

A son, also Peter, "from the Diocese of Bath and Wells" was elected a fellow of Merton College in 1803, resigning on marriage in 1805. Presumably this Peter was also ordained because a further Peter, described as 2nd son of Peter Gunning of Bathwick, Cler. was admitted to Merton College in 1827, and to a postmastership (i.e. scholarship) in 1829 on the nomination of an eccentric fellow of the college, Moses Griffith, who was reputed to spend the term time in Bath, and vacations at Oxford. There is a nice account of him in "Reminiscences of Oxford" (1901) by Rev.W.Tuckwell.

There were many Gunning interments in Doynton churchyard during the 18th and 19th centuries, but no clear evidence of any relationship with the Rector. (They also originated in Cold Ashton, but a fair way back. Robert Gunning was the 'inholder' of the Three Horse Shoes.)

John Latey, appointed in 1823, died in 1846 at the age of 67. Rev.George Weare Bush was buried in the churchyard in 1838 aged 32. John Latey was resident here at the 1841 census, with no mention of any resident curate then. William Laxton was officiating in 1844-46, possibly during a terminal illness of the Rector.

Lewis Balfour Clutterbuck, appointed in 1847. Unmarried, a younger sister and a much younger brother were living with him at the 1851 census. He was not resident here in 1861. During his 25 years incumbency, L.A.Cliffe was acting as curate in 1856, and R.Rolles in 1861-62. William A.Cole was resident curate in 1871. Clutterbuck was made bankrupt, and had to resign shortly after he had completed the alterations to the church and rectory, leaving the churchwardens to pay outstanding debts with money from the glebe. He suffered from ill health and spent a lot of time away from the parish.

Augustus George How, B.D. Ordained 1840. Appointed to Doynton 1872. The rectory of Doynton was worth £440 in 1876. Population in 1886 was 402. Died 1886, aged 72. The earliest rector to have a marked grave (A.4). Possibly Clara Frances How, who died in 1897 aged 86 was his wife, but the grave does not



appear to be so marked.

John Henry Buchanan, appointed in 1886, had died before 1891.

Basil Samuel Yolland. According to 1891 Crockford, his correct name was Bartholomew Stephen Yolland, and under this name he was buried at Doynton in 1891. Lincoln College Oxford, BA 1857. Curate of Holy Trinity Halstead, 1857-59; curate of Great Waltham 1865-71. Vicar of St. John's, Ford End, Essex, 1871 - 1887, when he came to Doynton. A son William died in 1887 aged 18. Ehretia (presumably his wife) died in 1922 aged 83 and was buried in the same grave as William. Possibly the rector was buried in that grave (A.5) but there is no inscription to this effect. The death of one who must have been another son, Stephen Harlalkenden Yolland, occurred in 1890 at the age of 16.

Richard Lloyd Crawley-Bovey, M.A. University College, Oxford. Ordained 1876. Curate of Haslingden, Lancs. 1881-83. Vicar of Flaxley, Gloucs. 1883-90. Rector of Doynton 1891-99. Vicar of Duntisbourne Abbots, Cirencester (exchanging with his successor) 1899-1906. Vicar of Kirkby St. Chad, Liverpool, 1906 - 1915. Retired to Winchcombe, Gloucs. Probably died about 1927.

William Robinson. Appears to have had no degree, unusual at that time. Trained at Queen's College, Birmingham. Ordained 1881. Curate of St. Mary's, Acocks Green, Birmingham, 1881-84; of St. Matthew's Duddeston, 1884-87; of Shirehampton 1887-93; of Beckford, Gloucs. 1894-5; Duntisbourne Abbots, Cirencester 1895-99. Rector of Doynton 1899-1908. Vicar of Clearwell, Coleford, Gloucs. 1908-1922, (exchanging with his Doynton successor). Retired to Cheltenham, and died about 1926. Two sons were ordained.

Charles Frederick Goddard. Born 1863. Lincoln College Oxford. Ordained 1889 (by Bishop George Ridding, great uncle of Mary Wall, whose father, William Ridding was ordained at the same ceremony). Curate of East Retford, Notts (as was William Ridding at the same time) 1889-90; of St. Paul's, Swindon, 1890-92; curate-in-charge of the Parish Church of Swindon, 1892-95. Vicar of Clearwell, Coleford, Gloucs. 1895-1908. Rector of Doynton 1908 - 28, (exchanging with his predecessor) Permission to officiate at St. Mary's, Tyndall Park. Died some time before 1947.

Edwin Henry Cock. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, BA 1886. Bishop of Durham's Theological College, 1894. Ordained 1895. Curate of St. Peter's, Jarrow, 1895-97; of Boldon, Durham, 1898-99; of Dacre, Penrith, 1900-1902; of Ambleside, 1902-04; of Wetherall with Warwick, Carlisle, 1904-07. Vicar of Winstler, Westmorland, 1907-19. Vicar of Hugil (or Ings), Kendal, 1919 - 29. Rector of Doynton 1929 - 36. Officiating chaplain to Bristol Homoeopathic Hospital from 1936. Retired to Westbury-on-Trym. Died about 1949.

The surname was changed to COX in about 1947. One of the P.C.C. Minute Books records that in the six years he was here he did more to bring the village together than anyone else.

Mervyn Canby. King's College, London. AKC 1927. Ordained 1927. Curate of Goole 1927-29; of Chew Magna, 1929-31; curate of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard, Bristol, 1931-36. Rector of Doynton, 1936-51 (Chaplain to the Forces 1940-46). Vicar of Colerne, 1951-55. Rector of Hardenhuish, 1955. Died about 1958.

\* \* \* \* \*

Rev. Charles Raikes Davy, of Tracy Park, who was appointed the first Patron of St. Bartholomew's Church, Wick in 1880 when Wick became a separate parish, was at Balliol College, Oxford; BA 1840; ordained by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1840 but his only recorded ministry was as Rector of Adel near Leeds, 1854 - 1858. He appears to have donated the patronage of Wick Church to the Simeon Trustees in 1884, since Crockford for that year shows him as the Patron, but the next year, 1885, the Simeon Trustees are shown as Patron. He was for some years a churchwarden of Doynton.



## Recent Rectors of Holy Trinity, Doynton.

It is not known who compiled the foregoing notes on past rectors but they have the appearance of having been carefully researched. The following notes on the more recent Rectors were derived from Crockford's Clerical Directory. In each case the notes have been taken from the last entry in the Directory in which the name of the Rector appears. The abbreviations used in the Directory have been expanded here to make the information clear. Where known, other details, as well as information supplied by living past Rectors, have been added.

Benjamin James Serpell Watkins.

Born 1898. Royal Garrison Artillery, in France from 23 Dec 1917, 2nd Lt; awarded British War Medal and Victory Medal\*; Magdalen College, Cambridge, 2<sup>nd</sup> Class, Classical Tripos, part I, 1920, BA (2<sup>nd</sup> Class History Tripos, part ii) 1921, MA 1929. Westcott House, Cambridge, Ordained Deacon, 1922; Priest, 1923, Southwark. Curate of St Saviour's, Denmark Park, Diocese of Southwark, 1922-25; CMS Training College, Awka, Niger, 1925-33; Principal 1933-39; Examining Chaplain to Bishop on the Niger, 1936-40; Curate-in-charge, St Paul's, Penzance, 1939-40; Vicar of Kenwyn, Diocese of Truro, 1940-53; Wick (with Doynton from 1955), Diocese of Bristol, 1953-64; Curate-in-charge of Doynton 1953-55; Lydford with Bridestowe and Stourton, diocese of Exeter, 64-65; Rector, 1965-69; Curate of Dawlish (in charge of St George's, Holcombe) 1969-73; Hon. Curate of Tavistock; Diocesan Examiner from 1974. He settled in Tavistock, Devon and died on 14<sup>th</sup> February 1980.

(Albert) Victor Searle-Barnes.

Born 1928; Sheffield University, BA 1948; London University, BD 1953; Associate, London College of Divinity, 1953; ordained Deacon, 1953; Priest, 1954; Curate, Iwer, Diocese of Oxford, 1953-55; Curate, Attenborough with Bramcote, Diocese of Southwell, 1955-59; Curate Bramcote, 55-59; Rector, Cratfield with Heveningham and Ubbeston, Diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, 1959-64; Rector, Wick with Doynton, Diocese of Bristol, 1964-70; Permission to Officiate\*\*, 1970-72; Vicar, Downend, 1973-78; Vicar, Market Rasen, Diocese of Lincoln, 1978-86; Rector. Linwood, 1979-86; Vicar, Legsby, 1979-86; Rector, Green's Norton with Bradden, Diocese of Peterborough, 1986-88; Vicar of Hambledon, Diocese of Portsmouth, 1988-92; retired, 1992; Permission to Officiate\*\*, Diocese of Gloucester, 1992-2009. Settled in Exeter.

His daughter, Belinda, entered the priesthood; she retired in 2014.

(Oliver) Miles Thompson.

Born, 1938. Magdalen College, Cambridge, BA 1961, MA 1965; Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, 1961; Deacon, 1963; Priest, 1964; Curate, St Marylebone, All Souls with St Peter and St John, Diocese of London, 1963-67; Curate, Fulwood, Diocese of Sheffield, 1967-70; Rector, Wick with Doynton, Diocese of Bristol, 1970-74; Vicar, Harold Wood, Diocese of Chelmsford, 1974-87; Rector, St Nicholas, Sevenoaks, Diocese of Rochester, 1987-; Hon. Canon, Rochester Cathedral from 1998. He died on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2000, aged 62.

(Martin) Philip (Lucas) Wall.

Born April 1917 in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. He was the son of Henry Lucas Wall (1878-1959) and Ida, née Sarjeant (1888-1973). Married Mary née Ridding (1925-2015). Hertford college, Oxford, BA, 1938; Military Service, WW II, Flt Lt, RAF, 1942\*; MA, 1943; Open University, BA, 1995. Wells Theological College, 1969; Deacon, 1971; Priest 1972; Curate, Highworth with Sevenhampton and Inglesham, etc, Diocese of Bristol, 1971-74; Rector Wick with Doynton, 1974-85; retired, 1985; Permission to Officiate\*\*, Diocese of Sarum from 1985; settled in Trowbridge and died in 2008 aged 91.

Peter Frederick Yacomeni.

Born, 1934. Clifton College; 1947-51; National service, 1952-54, Lt R.A.; Worcester College, Oxford, BA 1958; MA, 1961; Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, 1958; Deacon, 1960; Priest, 1961; Curate, New Malden and Coombe, Diocese of Southwark, 1960-64; Curate, St James the Less, Bethnal Green, Diocese of London, 1964-68; Vicar, St Luke with Christ Church, Barton Hill, Diocese of Bristol, 1968-75; Vicar, Bishopsworth, 1975-86; Rural Dean, Bedminster, 1984-86; Priest-in-charge, Wick with Doynton, 1986-87; Vicar, Wick with Doynton and Dyrham, 1987-98; Rural Dean, Bitton, 1995-98; retired 1998; Chaplain to the Wiltshire and Swindon Healthcare NHS Trust, 1998- 2008; Chaplain to the Great Western Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust from 2008; Permission to Officiate\*\*, Diocese of Bristol, from 1998 to 2022. Settled in Malmesbury; attends Malmesbury Abbey. Overseas member of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Married Gillian, née Bruce. Their son, Thomas, also entered the the priesthood; Rector of All Saints, Weston, Bath, Langridge and North Stoke, Diocese of Bath and Wells, 2022. Their daughter, Louise, married the Rev. Simon Mason, Vicar of St Mary's Church, Newent, nr Gloucester.

This branch of the Yacomeni family, from Lucca in Tuscany, settled in Britain c. 1800.

Victor John Howlett.

Born 1943. Married Beryl Allingham in 1967. Prior to Ordination had a career with an Insurance Company in the City of London and qualified as a Chartered Insurer and a Chartered Secretary with a specialisation in Personnel Management and Law. Trained for Ordination through the Southern Diocesan Ministerial Training Scheme at Salisbury and Wells Theological College, 1990; Deacon, 1993; Priest, 1994; Non-Stipendiary Minister, St Andrew's with St Bartholomew's, Bristol, 1993-95; Non-Stipendiary Minister, St Matthew's and St Nathaniel's, Bishopston in Bristol, 1995-96; Curate, Greater Corsham, 1996-99; Vicar, Wick with Doynton and Dyrham, 1999-2005; Area Dean, Kingswood and South Gloucestershire, 2002-05; Priest-in-charge, Stratton St Margaret with South Marston, etc, 2005-2010; retired, 2010; Permission to Officiate\*\*, Diocese of Bristol from 2010 and Diocese of Bath & Wells, from 2015. Settled in Corsham.

Appointed Assistant Area Dean, Chippenham Deanery, 2015-22 and Member of Diocesan Synod.

Appointed Associate Minister, Corsham and Lacock, 2018. Their son, Davin, married Hannah Copping from Doynton and they settled in Cirencester with their three children.

Timothy (Tim) John Keeton Bell.

Born, 1959. With Westland Aircraft 1976-84; All Nations Christian College, near Ware in Hertfordshire, 1985-87; a Missionary in Tanzania with Crosslinks 1990-93; Trinity College, Bristol, BA 2002; Deacon, 2002; Priest 2003; Curate, Saltford with Corston and Newton St Loe, Diocese of Bath & Wells, 2002-06; Chaplain, Bath Spa University, 2004-06; Priest-in-charge, Wick with Doynton and Dyrham, Diocese of Bristol, 2006-22. Appointed Associate Minister (House for Duty), North Waltham and Steventon, Diocese of Winchester, 2022.

Tim met Mary, his wife, at the All Nations Christian College and they have two children, Peter and Sarah.

(Jane Austen was born in Steventon in 1775 and lived there until 1800 when the family moved to Bath.)

\* Research by Guy Senior of Hinton gratefully acknowledged.

\*\* 'Permission to Officiate' means that the priest may take services but is not in charge of the day-to-day running of the church.

Annex VII: Section Number 46. The Royal Arms, cleaning of.

Annex VI, (Section 47) The Royal Arms, cleaning of.				
Brought Over		6	10	10
A Shop for the Church		0	1	0
For three Beans for the b. 12 of the Church		0	9	0
For six Hogogs		0	1	0
For. Soaps and Lashes		0	0	5
To apore Porson with a Poff		0	1	0
Sits with a Pars		0	0	6
For cleaning the Church		0	6	0
Paid for Wooding the Pitching		0	1	4
Paid for four Hogogs		0	0	8
Paid the Visitation fees		0	8	10
For Drawing a Rate and Interim Accounts		0	2	6
The Clerk's fees		2	2	0
→ for Cleaning the King's Arms		0	9	0
		10	8	1
Rec <sup>d</sup> by Treas <sup>r</sup> of Paye	24. 16. 3			
Rec <sup>d</sup> by the Book	2. 13. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
	27. 9. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
James Bush Disbursements	11. 6. 6			
Abraham Tagg B <sup>r</sup>	10. 8. 1			
	21. 14. 7			
Due to the Parrish		5	15	4
Sec <sup>d</sup> and allow <sup>d</sup> of by us				
Tho: Coper Rec <sup>d</sup>				
Rev: Hillman Rec <sup>d</sup>				
Francis Evans				
From the Church Book of Doynton 1777.				
Given to me by Richard Kent				

## Annex VIII: Section 50. The Bells

Details of the bells mentioned in No. 50. The bells have the following inscriptions cast into them.

### **Bell No. 1.** (D Flat)

*Roger DIMEK William BALDEN*

*Church Wardens*

*R \* P 1664 [founder's mark: Roger Purdue; \* an image of a bell]*

*Re-cast 1901 by Llewellyn & James*

*Bristol*

*William Robinson*

*William Day*

*George Alvis*

*Church Wardens*

[31 ¼ " in diameter]

### **Bell No. 2.**

*Church Wardens \* 1776*

*Mr Tobias FOX & Mr Samuel SMAILHAM*

*\*CH \* T \* Bilbie Founder \**

- \*a flower-like symbol with a fleur-de-lys symbol at the end

[33 ¾" diameter]

### **Bell No. 3.**

*JOHN LANGTON GENT : ROGER DYMOKE :*

*AQUILA MABSON: CW 1657: \**

*William Purdue*

*Richard/Roger Purdue*

*Recast 1901*

*LLEWELLINS & JAMES*

*William Robinson Rector*

*William Davy*

*George Alvis*

*Church Wardens*

*\* a symbol of a bell.*

[35 ¾" diameter]

### **Bell No. 4**

- *BILBIE \* 1709 \* MR STYLL \**

- *WIL HOLBROOK \* W \* DENS*

The 'N' in 'DENS' is reversed.

\*indicates 4 dots in a diamond pattern.

[40 ¼ " diameter]

### **Bell No. 5.**

*WC*

*JEFFERIES & PRICE BRISTOL 1844*

[44 ¼ " diameter]

On the frame: REHUNG 1961 BY AMOS + BEE



