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Chapter 1 : Parishes: St. Decumans, including Watchet and Williton | British History Online

Get this from a library! Saint Decuman, patron of Watchet (Somerset) and of Rhoscrowther (Pembroke) . [G H Doble; Charles Henderson].

Congresbury – Congresbury is a village and civil parish in Somerset, England, which in had a population of 3, It lies on the A between Junction 21 of the M5 and Bristol Airport,13 miles south of Bristol city centre, the Congresbury Yeo river flows through the village. The nearest railway station is Yatton, with trains provided by First Great Western and it was also the starting point for the Wrington Vale Light Railway which went to nearby Wrington and then on to Blagdon. Congresbury is named after St Congar, who is said to have performed three miracles in the area, the second part of the name is thought to come from burh meaning fortified place. The remains of an Iron Age hill fort at Cadbury Hill have been discovered, as well as a Roman villa, temple, christian burial grounds have also been discovered on Cadbury Hill. The house and surrounding estate has been bought and sold many times over the centuries with the now being used as an equestrian centre. The Vicarage includes an early 19th-century vicarage and former Priests House from around and it has been designated as a Grade I listed building. The village had a founded in the s that was split into separate infant. The parish council evaluates local planning applications and works with the police, district council officers, and neighbourhood watch groups on matters of crime, security. Conservation matters and environmental issues are also of interest to the council, the parish falls within the unitary authority of North Somerset which was created in , as established by the Local Government Act North Somersets area covers part of the county of Somerset. Its administrative headquarters is in the hall in Weston-super-Mare. Between 1 April and 1 April , it was the Woodspring district of the county of Avon, before that the parish was part of the Axbridge Rural District. An electoral ward exists in Congresbury, the area and population are the same as shown above 2. Pembrokeshire – Pembrokeshire is a county in the south west of Wales. It borders Carmarthenshire to the east and Ceredigion to the north east, Pembrokeshire County Councils headquarters are in the county town of Haverfordwest. In it had 39 beaches recommended by the Marine Conservation Society, industry is nowadays focused on agriculture and tourism, but historically mining and fishing were important activities. The county has a geography and a complex history. Pembrokeshires population was , at the census, an increase of 7. Saundersfoot is the biggest village in Pembrokeshire with a population of well over 2,, see List of places in Pembrokeshire for a comprehensive list of settlements in Pembrokeshire. The countys coastline includes internationally important seabird breeding sites and numerous bays, Pembrokeshire contains a predominantly coastal park, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, which includes a mile walking trail, the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. A large estuary and natural harbour at Milford Haven cuts deeply into the coast, this inlet is formed by the confluence of the Western Cleddau, the Eastern Cleddau, and rivers Cresswell and Carew. Pembrokeshires diverse range of features was a key factor in the establishment of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Younger rocks have been lost by subsequent geological processes, the land on which Pembrokeshire is today was established approximately 60 million years ago by a combination of uplift and falling sea levels. The sea cliffs and inland tors that are now a feature of the county were those that were resistant to weathering that has taken place since. The landscape was subject to change as a result of the ice ages over the last several thousand years. About 20, years ago the Irish Sea ice sheet deposited areas of clays, while Pembrokeshire is not a seismically active area, two periods of activity were noted in the 19th century. In there was a shock in the west of the county 3. Jerusalem – Jerusalem is a city located on a plateau in the Judaeen Mountains between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. It is considered a city in the three major Abrahamic religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. During its long history, Jerusalem has been destroyed at least twice, besieged 23 times, attacked 52 times, the part of Jerusalem called the City of David was settled in the 4th millennium BCE. In , walls were built around Jerusalem under Suleiman the Magnificent, today those walls define the Old City, which has been traditionally divided into four quarters – known since the

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early 19th century as the Armenian, Christian, Jewish, and Muslim Quarters. These foundational events, straddling the dawn of the 1st millennium BCE, the sobriquet of holy city was probably attached to Jerusalem in post-exilic times. The holiness of Jerusalem in Christianity, conserved in the Septuagint which Christians adopted as their own authority, was reinforced by the New Testament account of Jesus' crucifixion there, in Sunni Islam, Jerusalem is the third-holiest city, after Mecca and Medina. As a result, despite having an area of only 0, outside the Old City stands the Garden Tomb. Today, the status of Jerusalem remains one of the issues in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. All branches of the Israeli government are located in Jerusalem, including the Knesset, the residences of the Prime Minister and President, the international community does not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital, and the city hosts no foreign embassies. Jerusalem is also home to some non-governmental Israeli institutions of importance, such as the Hebrew University. The form Yerushalem or Yerushalayim first appears in the Bible, in the Book of Joshua, according to a Midrash, the name is a combination of Yhwh Yireh and the town Shalem. The inscription states, I am Yahweh thy God, I will accept the cities of Judah and I will redeem Jerusalem, or as other scholars suggest, the mountains of Judah belong to him, to the God of Jerusalem 4. Anglicanism – Anglicanism is a tradition within Christianity comprising the Church of England and churches which are historically tied to it or hold similar beliefs, worship practices and church structures. The word Anglican originates in *ecclesia anglicana*, a medieval Latin phrase dating to the Magna Carta and before, adherents of Anglicanism are called Anglicans. As the name suggests, the churches of the Anglican Communion are linked by bonds of tradition, affection and they are in full communion with the See of Canterbury, and thus the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his person, is a unique focus of Anglican unity. He calls the once-a-decade Lambeth Conference, chairs the meeting of primates, Anglicans base their Christian faith on the Bible, traditions of the apostolic Church, apostolic succession, and writings of the Church Fathers. Anglicanism forms one of the branches of Western Christianity, having declared its independence from the Holy See at the time of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement. Many of the new Anglican formularies of the mid-16th century corresponded closely to those of contemporary Protestantism, the word Anglican originates in *ecclesia anglicana*, a medieval Latin phrase dating to at least that means the English Church. Adherents of Anglicanism are called Anglicans, as an adjective, Anglican is used to describe the people, institutions and churches, as well as the liturgical traditions and theological concepts developed by the Church of England. As a noun, an Anglican is a member of a church in the Anglican Communion, the word is also used by followers of separated groups which have left the communion or have been founded separately from it, although this is sometimes considered as a misuse. The word Anglicanism came into being in the 19th century, although the term Anglican is found referring to the Church of England as far back as the 16th century, its use did not become general until the latter half of the 19th century. Elsewhere, however, the term Anglican Church came to be preferred as it distinguished these churches from others that maintain an episcopal polity, as such, it is often referred to as being a *via media* between these traditions. Anglicans understand the Old and New Testaments as containing all necessary for salvation and as being the rule. Reason and Tradition are seen as means to interpret Scripture. Anglicans understand the Apostles' Creed as the symbol and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith. Anglicans celebrate the sacraments, with special emphasis being given to the Eucharist, also called Holy Communion. Unique to Anglicanism is the Book of Common Prayer, the collection of services that worshippers in most Anglican churches used for centuries and it was called common prayer originally because it was intended for use in all Church of England churches which had previously followed differing local liturgies. The term was kept when the church became international because all Anglicans used to share in its use around the world, in , the first Book of Common Prayer was compiled by Thomas Cranmer, who was then Archbishop of Canterbury. A new culture emerged around the Irish Sea among the Celtic peoples with Celtic Christianity at its core, what resulted was a form of Christianity distinct from Rome in many traditions and practices 5. Shrine – A shrine is a holy or sacred place, which is dedicated to a specific deity, ancestor, hero, martyr, saint, daemon, or similar figure of awe and respect, at which they are venerated or worshipped. Shrines often contain idols,

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relics, or other objects associated with the figure being venerated. A shrine at which offerings are made is called an altar. Shrines can be found in various settings, such as churches, temples, cemeteries, or in the home, a shrine may become a focus of a cult image. Many shrines are located buildings and in the temples designed specifically for worship, such as a church in Christianity. A shrine here is usually the centre of attention in the building, in such cases, adherents of the faith assemble within the building in order to venerate the deity at the shrine. In classical temple architecture, the shrine may be synonymous with the cella, historically, in Hinduism, Buddhism and Roman Catholicism, and also in modern faiths, such as Neopaganism, a shrine can commonly be found within the home or shop. This shrine is usually a structure or a setup of pictures and figurines dedicated to a deity that is part of the official religion. Small household shrines are common among the Chinese and people from South and Southeast Asia, whether Hindu. Usually a small lamp and small offerings are kept daily by the shrine, Buddhist household shrines must be on a shelf above the head, Chinese shrines must stand directly on the floor. Small outdoor yard shrines are found at the bottom of many gardens, following various religions, including historically. Shrines are found in most, though not all, religions, Shrines therefore attract the practice of pilgrimage. Shrines are found in many, though not all, forms of Christianity, Roman Catholicism, the largest denomination of Christianity, has many shrines, as do Orthodox Christianity and Anglicanism. For a shrine to be described as national, the approval of the Episcopal Conference is necessary, for it to be described as international, the approval of the Holy See is required. Another use of the shrine in colloquial Catholic terminology is a niche or alcove in most especially larger churches used by parishioners when praying privately in the church. They were also called Devotional Altars, since they could look like small Side Altars or bye-altars, Shrines were always centered on some image of Christ or a saint for instance, a statue, painting, mural or mosaic, and may have had a reredos behind them. However, Mass would not be celebrated at them, they were used to aid or give a visual focus for prayers. Side altars, where Mass could actually be celebrated, were used in a way to shrines by parishioners 6. Somerset is a county in South West England which borders Gloucestershire and Bristol to the north, Wiltshire to the east, Dorset to the south-east and Devon to the south-west. It is bounded to the north and west by the Severn Estuary and its traditional border with Gloucestershire is the River Avon. There is evidence of occupation from Paleolithic times, and of subsequent settlement in the Roman. Somerset settlement names are mostly Anglo-Saxon in origin, but some hill names include Brittonic Celtic elements, for example, an Anglo-Saxon charter of refers to Creechborough Hill as the hill the British call Cructan and we call Crychbeorh. Some modern names are Brythonic in origin, such as Tarnock, the caves of the Mendip Hills were settled during the Palaeolithic period, and contain extensive archaeological sites such as those at Cheddar Gorge. Some caves continued to be occupied until modern times, including Wookey Hole, the Somerset Levels specifically dry points at Glastonbury and Brent Knoll also have a long history of settlement, and are known to have been settled by Mesolithic hunters. Travel in the area was facilitated by the construction of one of the worlds oldest known engineered roadways, the Sweet Track, the exact age of the henge monument at Stanton Drew stone circles is unknown, but it is believed to be Neolithic. There are numerous Iron Age hill forts, some of which, like Cadbury Castle, on the authority of the future emperor Vespasian, as part of the ongoing expansion of the Roman presence in Britain, the Second Legion Augusta invaded Somerset from the south-east in AD After the Romans left, Britain was invaded by Anglo-Saxon peoples, by AD they had established control over much of what is now England, but Somerset was still in native British hands. The Saxon royal palace in Cheddar was used several times in the 10th century to host the Witenagemot. After the Norman Conquest, the county was divided into fiefs, Somerset contains HM Prison Shepton Mallet, which was Englands oldest prison still in use prior to its closure in , having opened in Abbot Abbot, meaning father, is an ecclesiastical title given to the male head of a monastery in various traditions, including Christianity. The office may also be given as a title to a clergyman who is not the head of a monastery. The word is derived from the Aramaic av meaning father or abba, in the Septuagint, it was written as abbas. At first it was employed as a title for any monk. The title abbot came into general use in western monastic orders

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whose members include priests. An abbot is the head and chief governor of a community of monks, the English version for a female monastic head is abbess. In Egypt, the first home of monasticism, the jurisdiction of the abbot, or archimandrite, was, sometimes he ruled over only one community, sometimes over several, each of which had its own abbot as well. Saint John Cassian speaks of an abbot of the Thebaid who had monks under him, by the Rule of St Benedict, which, until the Cluniac reforms, was the norm in the West, the abbot has jurisdiction over only one community. Monks, as a rule, were laymen, nor at the outset was the abbot any exception, for the reception of the sacraments, and for other religious offices, the abbot and his monks were commanded to attend the nearest church. This rule proved inconvenient when a monastery was situated in a desert or at a distance from a city, the change spread more slowly in the West, where the office of abbot was commonly filled by laymen till the end of the 7th century. The ecclesiastical leadership exercised by abbots despite their frequent lay status is proved by their attendance, thus at the first Council of Constantinople, AD,23 archimandrites or abbots sign, with 30 bishops. The second Council of Nicaea, AD, recognized the right of abbots to ordain their monks to the inferior orders below the diaconate, abbots used to be subject to episcopal jurisdiction, and continued generally so, in fact, in the West till the 11th century. The Code of Justinian expressly subordinates the abbot to episcopal oversight, in the 12th century, the abbots of Fulda claimed precedence of the archbishop of Cologne.

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Chapter 2 : Full text of "Proceedings"

Church of St Decuman, Watchet topic. Interior view east towards chancel, showing Wyndham Chapel in north aisle to left The Church of St Decuman in Watchet, Somerset, England has a 13th-century chancel with the rest of the church being from the 15th century. It has been designated as a Grade I listed building.

The former borough and market town of Watchet, on the coast in the north-west corner of the parish, and the large village of Williton, 2 km. The parish is roughly L-shaped, fn. At its western end it stretches southwards for 4. A detached part of Nettlecombe in Warmoor, by the western boundary, was absorbed into St. Decumans in and part of Washford, beyond the western boundary and hitherto part of St. Decumans, was transferred with 7 houses and 34 people to Old Cleeve in the same year. Three detached areas in the Brendons, part of the ancient parish, were transferred to other parishes, Hayne, now Lower Hayne, and Kingsdown 4 houses, 10 people to Nettlecombe in , and Timwood 1 house, 10 people to Old Cleeve in . The two areas became constituent parishes in the West Somerset district in . Further west, in the centre of the parish, is a limestone ridge rising to 75 m. South of the limestone ridge, Williton lies on a broad band of marl, with gravels along the course of a stream flowing down from the Brendons. Further south the land rises over Upper Sandstone and Pebble Beds, and slate of the Upper Devonian to reach just over the m. Limestone was burnt in quantity from the later Middle Ages, fn. Veins of alabaster in the cliff face were worked in the 17th century, fn. A fourth round barrow, known as Bloody or Bleary Pate, near the parish boundary south-east of Rydon, fn. Both that stream and, by the 12th century, the Doniford stream fn. By the late 13th century there were houses or small farms at Little Silver in the Washford river valley, fn. Culvercliffe disappeared in the 15th century. By the mid 17th century Doniford, Bardon, and Stream were the principal hamlets. In Stream comprised eight households, fn. The name Five Bells, used of a cottage in , fn. Doniford, which included cottages called Stoates Place in , fn. The medieval town of Watchet, which succeeded the settlement on the headland, lay around the edge of a shallow bay, in a small area of level ground at the mouth of the Washford river, sheltered from the west by Cleeve Hill and from the east by the headland of Culvercliffe. At its heart was a large open space, fn. At the west end the river was divided by an island to form east and west water. The street is mentioned from the s until the mid 15th century. The quay was rebuilt in the late 16th century. That end was called High Street by , fn. Silver Street by , fn. Causeway Terrace was built in , fn. Meanwhile the creation of the harbour permitted some restoration of the ancient street pattern. The quay, damaged in the s by storm, fn. In George Rennie suggested an eastern breakwater as well as rebuilding and extending the pier which by had been constructed from the western end of the quay. The western pier was rebuilt and extended with a wooden breakwater and jetty, and an eastern quay and pier were added, thus enclosing a harbour capable of taking vessels up to tons. Earlier 19th-century building included the present West Somerset Hotel. There are at least two 18th-century houses on the Esplanade, and three cottages in Mill Street which date from the later 17th century. Building east and south-east of the harbour included the mid 19th-century Sea View Terrace. There were at least five ale sellers in the town in the s, fn. In there were seven licensed houses in the parish as a whole, fn. The London is first found in , the Star in , fn. The street pattern of Williton may have originated as a crossroads, the south-western quadrant thus formed including the manor house, the chapel, and a green. The name Bury, given to a field immediately north fn. The roads from east and west then joined the north-south road from Watchet at separate points, each marked by a cross. There was extensive building after the Second World War to the north-east, off the Doniford road, and in the s there was infilling among the scattered houses towards the eastern end of Long Street. Much of the commercial centre of Williton dates from the later 19th century, but Long Street includes among its well spaced dwellings Honeysuckle Cottage, a small medieval hall-house. The house has traces of painting on the wattle and daub screen, and has a floor supported on high-quality medieval timbers but inserted in the 17th century. The dates and are on the outside wall. There are 17th-century thatched and roughcast cottages in Bridge, Priest, Robert, and Shutgate streets. The earliest known inn at Williton was

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the Pelican, established shortly before From Watchet in the Middle Ages there were two parallel routes southwards to Williton, fn. They were closed in One, through Stream, was itself probably a replacement for a more ancient route through Aller in Sampford Brett, abandoned in the 18th century during the emparkment of Orchard Wyndham. The turnpike road from Taunton came direct to Williton under an Act of , fn. There were several bridges in the parish. Damsen Bridge Damejonebrugge in , fn. Cockle Bridge mentioned , fn. High Bridge Heybrugge in 1799 fn. Fowl Bridge was built by fn. Little Bridge was standing at Doniford by , fn. After unsuccessful schemes to provide railway links between Watchet and Bridport Dors. The track ran along the valley of the Washford river to a station at the south end of the western pier and loading facilities along the jetty. The line was in operation in , but was not used for passenger traffic until The line was continued to Minehead in , following the mineral line up the Washford river valley to Washford. The stations at Watchet and Williton were reopened in There were also branches of national friendly societies such as the Foresters, and various temperance societies. In Williton formed, with Carhampton and Cannington, a single estate, part of the royal demesne. William was overlord of Williton in From him it descended in the Hastings family, earls of Pembroke, being held as of Barwick manor. Reynold FitzUrse gave to his half-brother Robert c. The Hadley share of the house was held with a few acres in fn. It probably stood on the north side of the stream south-west of Williton chapel. There were buildings on the site in In he purchased the freehold. Wyndham was owner at his death in The capital messuage of the estate was let by John Grubbe was one of the lords of Doniford in fn. John Fraunceys in and held a quarter of the manor, fn. His estate is said to have passed in to Oliver Huish, whose family had held land there by The present dwelling comprises on the south side of a courtyard a hall and parlour with a cross wing west of the hall and a kitchen at the rear of the parlour, the hall and parlour dating from c. North of the courtyard is a range with a smoke-blackened cruck roof which may have been an earlier house, later converted for use as the kitchen range of the present house. It was divided between the sisters and heirs of John Sydenham d. By it was owned by Sir John Trevelyan, and it descended in his family until exchanged with the earl of Egremont in and absorbed into the Wyndham estate. Court Farm, Doniford, probably the manor house, has a cross-passage entry and three-roomed plan with extensive later additions. The former farm buildings were in converted for holiday accommodation. Aubyn successfully claimed Alfoxton and other lands belonging to the Orchards. Decumans, and at Cheddermarsh in Stogumber. Sir John Wyndham survived until , outliving his son, also John d. Charles inherited from his uncle Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset d. George Wyndham, son of Charles and 3rd earl of Egremont, died unmarried in , and was succeeded in the title and some of the estates, including Orchard Wyndham, by his nephew, George Francis. George Francis died without children in , leaving the estate entailed, first for the benefit of his widow Jane d. William died in and his son, also William, sold Dinton in , thereafter making Orchard Wyndham his home. He died unmarried and was succeeded in the estates by his nephew George Colville Wyndham, the owner at his death in The house is arranged round two courtyards. One, on the southeast, is still open, the other now contains the main staircase. The central range was formerly a medieval open-hall house, and it retains a smoke-blackened cruck roof of three and a half bays. A two-storeyed cross wing with an arch-braced collar beam roof, probably of the 15th century, abuts the north-east end of the hall, but at the other end the line of the main roof is carried out to a gable above rooms on two floors, an arrangement which may be contemporary with the hall. According to Leland John Sydenham d. Other 16th- or early 17th-century buildings completed the south-east courtyard and housed, at least on the ground floor, the service rooms and offices. A 17th-century wing running north-west from the north corner of the house may have been stables. Early 17th-century moulded plaster ceilings survive at the east corner of the house, above the present kitchen, and in a first floor room, which has contemporary panelling, in the earliest cross wing.

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Chapter 3 : Decuman | Revolvly

Compra Saint Decuman patron of Watchet (Somerset) and of Rhoscrowther(Pembroke). SPEDIZIONE GRATUITA su ordini idonei.

She married John Dalkeld or Salkeld. Since he made no will and his only child was an illegitimate son, Elizabeth inherited property in Cumberland, Kent, and Yorkshire. At some point between and , she married Sir William Gascoigne of Cardington, Bedfordshire d. They had no children. In , they were sued in Chancery for failing to carry out certain provisions of the marriage agreement between her daughter, Mary Strickland, and Lewis Dyve. She was definitely related to that family and sold land in Essex to William Pennington in She was his second wife. Following his death, it fell to Margaret to raise his son, Anthony and daughter, Beatrice Margaret Pennington is confused in some online genealogies with her goddaughter, Margaret Cooke d. She was allegedly taught to speak English and had her portrait painted, c. In fact, only male Indians were brought back to England by either explorer and the portrait is of an unknown Englishwoman. In early records, she is called Mrs. Penniscot, but this may not be her name, either, as the portrait appears to have been owned in the 18th century by Rev. She could not, however, claim her inheritance until she was sixteen. Although she was living with Arundell, the prior wrote to Sir Thomas Denys of Holcombe, Devon, who wanted to marry Jane to one of his sons, offering to sell him her wardship if he could prevent anyone else from being named her guardian. Denys pressed the claim with Thomas Cromwell, at that time the most powerful statesman in England. A month later, Sir Hugh Trevanion of Carhayes d. Since the Pentire and Trevanion lands were adjoining, he wanted Jane to marry his eldest son. Cromwell does not appear to have helped either man. Jane eventually married Thomas Roscarrock of Roscarrock in St. Father and daughter came to England as political refugees. Katherine was a lady in waiting to Margaret of Anjou by By December 22, , when she was granted letters of denization. She married Sir William Vaux c. Her children, Nicholas c. She was buried in Blackfriars, London. She was raised by Margaret Bourchier, Lady Bryan and may have lived for a time at court when that lady was in the household of Catherine of Aragon. He was her stepson. She later married Sir Thomas Tresham d. Her will was dated June 28, and proved June 11, February 14, , constable of Carrickfergus, in In , he suppressed a rebellion of the Eustaces, but that same year he and Elizabeth were cited in a petition to Lord Deputy Grey for wrongs done to Robert Pipho. A second complaint, in , was for cattle theft. Both Thomas and Elizabeth were included in the general pardon of Lee was briefly in England in , then returned to Ireland, where he was soon at odds with the earls of Ormond and Kildare. They had two children, Henry c. Lee remarried in She married Sir Thomas Hungerford x. Her third husband, to whom she was married by December , was Hugh Vaughan of Littleton, Middlesex d. In , he was at the center of a controversy because more nobly born competitors did not want to joust against someone of humble origin. Henry VII insisted that he be permitted to enter the tournament, even though he was not knighted until several years later. Anne had one daughter by her first husband, the Hungerford heiress, Mary c. Anne was buried in St. Michael Chapel, Westminster Abbey with her third husband. She was in the household of Elizabeth of York by when, at age nine, she presented one of the participants in a tournament to Princess Margaret, then age five. She is mentioned in royal clothing warrants for and and on one occasion received two gowns, a kirtle, a bonnet, a doublet, and other items. She is recorded as serving the queen from June-December The king made an offering of 6s. In , Maltravers succeeded his father as earl of Arundel.

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Chapter 4 : Most Popular Locations - The Phone Book from BT

Interior view east towards chancel, showing Wyndham Chapel in north aisle to left The Church of St Decuman in Watchet, Somerset, England has a 13th-century chancel with the rest of the church being from the 15th century.

It grew rapidly from when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris, after disputes between students and Oxford townsfolk in 1170, some academics fled north-east to Cambridge where they established what became the University of Cambridge. The two ancient universities are frequently referred to as Oxbridge. The university is made up of a variety of institutions, including 38 constituent colleges. All the colleges are self-governing institutions within the university, each controlling its own membership and with its own internal structure and activities. Being a city university, it not have a main campus, instead, its buildings. Oxford is the home of the Rhodes Scholarship, one of the worlds oldest and most prestigious scholarships, the university operates the worlds oldest university museum, as well as the largest university press in the world and the largest academic library system in Britain. Oxford has educated many notable alumni, including 28 Nobel laureates, 27 Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, the University of Oxford has no known foundation date. Teaching at Oxford existed in form as early as 1096. It grew quickly in 1167 when English students returned from the University of Paris, the historian Gerald of Wales lectured to such scholars in 1181 and the first known foreign scholar, Emo of Friesland, arrived in 1190. The head of the university had the title of chancellor from at least 1204, the university was granted a royal charter in 1208 during the reign of King Henry III. After disputes between students and Oxford townsfolk in 1209, some academics fled from the violence to Cambridge, the students associated together on the basis of geographical origins, into two nations, representing the North and the South. In later centuries, geographical origins continued to many students affiliations when membership of a college or hall became customary in Oxford. At about the time, private benefactors established colleges as self-contained scholarly communities. Among the earliest such founders were William of Durham, who in 1142 endowed University College, thereafter, an increasing number of students lived in colleges rather than in halls and religious houses. In 1224, an attempt by some dissatisfied Oxford scholars to found a new university at Stamford, Lincolnshire was blocked by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge petitioning King Edward III. Thereafter, until the 16th century, no new universities were allowed to be founded in England, even in London, thus, Oxford and Cambridge had a duopoly, the new learning of the Renaissance greatly influenced Oxford from the late 15th century onwards. Among university scholars of the period were William Grocyn, who contributed to the revival of Greek language studies, and John Colet, the noted biblical scholar. With the English Reformation and the breaking of communion with the Roman Catholic Church, recusant scholars from Oxford fled to continental Europe, as a centre of learning and scholarship, Oxfords reputation declined in the Age of Enlightenment, enrolments fell and teaching was neglected. The street is located in the city centre, linking Broad Street at the north and it intersects with Brasenose Lane to the east, and Market Street and Ship Street to the west. These streets link Turl Street to the busy Cornmarket, and to the iconic Radcliffe Square and it is colloquially known as The Turl and is home to three of the University of Oxfords historic colleges, Exeter, Jesus and Lincoln. It acquired this name from a gate which was in a postern in the city wall. The part to the south of Ship Street was known as Lincoln College Lane in 1224, originally the Turl came to an abrupt halt at its junction with Ship Street, where it reached the city wall and the twirling gate. By 1224, it was extended by a path to reach what is now Broad Street, the Turl has been closed to traffic since 1967. The Turl Street colleges also have student housing above and around many of these shops, Turl Street is the subject of an obscure ecclesiastical joke, based on its location. Turl Street is also the site of another famous story, an American tourist is said to have entered Lincoln College and asked the porter, Say buddy, is this Jesus. For the first four years of its existence the club played in the West End Amateur Football Association, the club was founded in 1881 by alumni of Lincoln College and Jesus College. He founded Exeter College, Oxford and contributed liberally to the rebuilding of Exeter Cathedral and his tomb and monument, of great architectural importance, survives in

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Exeter Cathedral. His elder brother was Richard Stapledon of Annery, a judge, on 13 March Stapledon was appointed Bishop of Exeter, and was consecrated on 13 October. He went on embassies to France for both Kings Edward I and Edward II, and attended the councils and parliaments of his time, the college was much frequented by sons of the Devonshire gentry for many centuries. The armorials of the college are those of Bishop Stapledon, Stapledon was associated in the popular mind with the misdeeds of King Edward II. Foreseeing her forced entry into the City, Stapledon demanded from the Lord Mayor of London the keys to the gates, the following account is related by William de Dene in his History of the See of Rochester. However all the bishops were wary of crossing the Thames into London, eventually The Bishop of London and Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, appear to have volunteered and crossed the Thames to convene at the Blackfriars, just outside the City gates. Here they met with a group of the Kings Justices, the plot came to fruition when Stapledon was ambushed on his journey. He was accompanied by his elder brother Richard de Stapledon, a Justice of Assizes for the western circuit, Sir Richards elaborate monument with effigies survives in Exeter Cathedral, near to that of his brother the bishop. The bishop fled for safety into St Pauls Cathedral and his head was chopped off and his body was thrown onto a dunghill to be torn and devoured by dogs. A lengthy epitaph in Latin verse was composed by John Hooker and was inscribed on a heavy wooden tablet erected in over his tomb at the expense of Bishop William Alleigh. This was still in place at the time of Prince, who transcribed it and it was destroyed in by Bishop John Fisher, who erected in its place coronet-work in gilded stone. A shorter Latin eulogy inscribed on three white marble tablets survives attached to the side of the monument. Stapledons monument is located in Exeter Cathedral in the choir on the side of the high altar. It consists of a recumbent effigy within a gothic canopy all made of Beer stone, the colour scheme dates from an early 19th-century restoration since restored again. The effigy is shown in pontificalibus and holds in his hand a crozier 4. The college was founded in by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Elizabeth I, in every year since Emmanuel has been among the top five colleges in the Tompkins Table, which ranks colleges according to end-of-year examination results. Emmanuel has topped the five times since then and placed second six times. The college was founded in by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Elizabeth I, the site had been occupied by a Dominican friary until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, some 45 years earlier. Mildmays foundation made use of the existing buildings, Mildmay, a Puritan, intended Emmanuel to be a college of training for Protestant preachers. Like all of the older Cambridge Colleges, Emmanuel originally took only male students and it first admitted female students in Under Mildmays instruction, the chapel of the original Dominican Friary had been converted to be the Colleges dining hall, in the late 17th century, the College commissioned a new chapel, one of three buildings in Cambridge to be designed by Christopher Wren. After Wrens construction, the chapel became the College library until it outgrew the space. There is a fish pond in the grounds, part of the legacy of the friary. The pond is home of a colony of ducks, the Fellows Garden contains a swimming pool, which was originally the friars bathing pool, making it one of the oldest bathing pools in Europe. The Room itself is a comfortable and well equipped space in the Queens Building, the MCR committee organises regular social events for graduate students, including well-attended formal dinners in hall every few weeks. A large number of student societies and sports clubs exist at Emmanuel College, sports clubs include Emmanuel Boat Club, tennis, badminton, cricket, squash, rugby, football, hockey and netball. Funding for societies, old and new, come from applications to the Emmanuel College Student union, Emmanuel graduates had a large involvement in the settling of North America. Of the first university graduates in New England, one-third were graduates of Emmanuel College, Harvard University, the first college in the United States, was organised on the model of Emmanuel, as it was then run 5. The current incumbent, since 30 April, is Robert Atwell, the incumbent signs his name as his Christian name or forename followed by Exon. From the first bishop until the sixteenth century the Bishops of Exeter were in communion with the Roman Catholic Church. However, during the Reformation the church in England broke away from the authority of the Pope, since the Reformation, the Bishop and Diocese of Exeter has been part of the Church of England and of the Anglican Communion. The history of Christianity in the

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South West of England remains to some degree obscure, at a certain point the historical county of Devon formed part of the diocese of Wessex. Lyfing became Bishop of Crediton in and shortly afterwards became Bishop of Cornwall, werstans successor appears to have been Putta, who was murdered whilst travelling from his see at Tawton to visit the Saxon viceroy Uffa, whose residence was at Crediton. The Diocese of Crediton was created out of the Diocese of Sherborne in to cover the area of Devon, Crediton was chosen as the site for its cathedral possibly due it having been the birthplace of Saint Boniface and the existence of a monastery there. In , Leofric became the Bishop of Crediton, following his appointment he decided that the see should be moved to the larger and more culturally significant and defensible walled town of Exeter. In , King Edward the Confessor authorised that Exeter was to be the seat of the bishop for Devon and Cornwall, thus, Leofric became the last diocesan Bishop of Crediton and the first Bishop of Exeter. As it now stands, the cathedral is in the decorated style and it was begun by Peter Quinel, continued by Bytton and Stapeldon, and completed, much as it has since remained, by John Grandisson during his long tenure of 42 years. In many respects Exeter cathedral resembles those of France rather than found in England. Its special features are the towers and the choir, containing much early stained glass. There is also a throne, separated from the nave by a choir screen. In a comparison with certain other English cathedrals, it is perhaps disadvantaged by the absence of a tower and a general lack of elevation. The bishops of Exeter, like the population of the diocese, always enjoyed considerable independence. The result was a long and stable line of bishops, leading to active Christian observance in the area, the diocese contained parishes grouped in four archdeaconries, Cornwall, Barnstaple, Exeter, and Totnes. There were Benedictine, Augustinian, Premonstratensian, Franciscan and Dominican religious houses, Vesey, despite his Catholic sympathies, held the see until , when he finally had to resign, and was replaced by the Bible translator Miles Coverdale.

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Chapter 5 : Church of St Decuman, Watchet | Revolvly

Church of St Decuman, Watchet topic. Interior view east towards chancel, showing Wyndham Chapel in north aisle to left The Church of St Decuman in Watchet, Somerset, England has a 13th-century chancel with the rest of the church being from the 15th century.

George Romney painter – George Romney was an English portrait painter. He was the most fashionable artist of his day, painting many leading society figures – including his artistic muse, Emma Hamilton, Romney was born in Beckside in Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, the 3rd son of John Romney, cabinet maker, and Anne Simpson. Raised in a cottage named High Cocken in modern-day Barrow-in-Furness, he was sent to school at nearby Dendron and he appears to have been an indifferent student and was withdrawn at the age of 11 and apprenticed to his fathers business instead. He proved to have an ability for drawing and making things from wood – including violins. All costs were to be borne by Georges father, in October , Romney married Mary Abbot, but the couple were immediately separated when he was called away to York on business by his employer. After a year, Steele eventually agreed to cancel the apprenticeship, at Georges request, in , Romney rejoined his wife and young son in Kendal, working as a portraitist, landscape and historical painter. In this period he became friends with Adam Walker, the inventor and writer, in March , he parted from his wife, son and daughter, to seek his fortune in London, where he stayed until Throughout the separation, he maintained contact with his family and financially supported them, in , Romney entered his painting, The Death of General Wolfe, into a Royal Society of Arts competition. According to friends of Romney, he was awarded the prize of 50 guineas. It is said that Sir Joshua Reynolds himself was the mover behind this decision. Despite his later success, Romney was never invited to join the Royal Academy of Arts, though he was asked, urged even and this decision certainly cost him valuable royal patronage and support from others connected at court. His own career supported this belief, and it was only towards the end of his life that he expressed the slightest regret for his views and his early years in the capital were something of a struggle financially. In September , he travelled to Paris for a few weeks to study the works of the old masters, in he again won the second prize of 50 guineas in the Royal Society of Arts competition. In , he made the acquaintance of Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, whose portrait he painted, and he also became friends with miniature painter Ozias Humphrey. In he started to exhibit his work at the Chartered Society of Artists rather the rival Free Society of Artists, by Romney was financially secure enough to make the journey to Italy to study the great artists of the past, as he had always intended. He set off in March, making his way through Europe, a letter of introduction allowed him to meet the Pope, Clement XIV, who allowed him to set up scaffolding in the Vatican to study the frescoes of Raphael. He spent 18 months in Rome making studies and sketches of the art works on view there. He returned to London in July after an absence of over 2 years, on his return, in , Romney moved to Cavendish Square, in a house formerly owned by noted portraitist Francis Cotes 2. In he was accused of abduction and rape by Sarah Woodcock, the jury acquitted Calvert but he left England soon afterwards, and never recovered from the public scandal which surrounded the trial. Dogged by criticism and poor health, he contracted a fever, Frederick Calvert was born in , the eldest son of Charles Calvert, 5th Baron Baltimore, 3rd Proprietor Governor of Maryland. He was named after his godfather, Frederick, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II, the young Frederick was sent to Eton College to be educated, where he acquired some proficiency in the classics. Calvert had two sisters, the Hon. Caroline Calvert, born circa,, and the Hon. In addition he controlled shares in the Bank of England, Calverts inheritance coincided with a period of rising discontent in Maryland, amid growing demands by the legislative assembly for an end to his familys authoritarian rule. Calvert, however, took little interest in the colony and, unlike his predecessors, Calvert lived a life of leisure, writing verse and regarding the Province of Maryland as little more than a source of revenue. During the s, during the French and Indian War, when funds were needed to finance the common defence of the colonies, Calvert was prepared to pass an Act raising taxes but only if his own vast estates were

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exempted. Benjamin Franklin later wrote, It is true, Maryland did not then contribute its proportion, but it was, in my opinion, the fault of the Government, the colony was ruled through governors appointed by Calvert, such as Horatio Sharpe and later Robert Eden. Governor Sharpe was keenly aware of the difficulties placed upon his subjects by Lord Baltimores intransigence, Calvert oversaw the end of the long-running Pennâ€”Calvert Boundary Dispute. On March 9., he married Lady Diana Egerton, youngest daughter of Scroop Egerton, the union was not a success, and the couple spent most of their married life apart. They had no children, and in May they were formally separated, in , Lady Diana died from a hurt she received by a fall out of a Phaeton carriage, while accompanied by her husband. Although Calvert was suspected of foul play, no charges were ever brought, Calverts reputation for exotic living spread quickly. In James Boswell began his Grand Tour of Europe, having heard that Baltimore was living at Constantinople like a Turk, with his seraglio all around him. Such was Calverts fascination with the Ottoman Turks that In , on his return to England, he pulled down part of his London house, rebuilding it in the style of a Turkish harem. Calverts spending was prodigious, and he spent considerable sums of money on his estate at Woodcote Park 3. Petworth House â€” It contains intricate wood-carvings by Grinling Gibbons. It is the house of the manor of Petworth. For centuries it was the home for the Percy family. Petworth is famous for its art collection made by George Wyndham, 3rd Earl of Egremont. It also has a deer park, landscaped by Capability Brown. The manor of Petworth first came into the possession of the Percy family as a gift from Adeliza of Louvain. He later married the Percy heiress and adopted the surname Percy and his descendents became the Earls of Northumberland, the most powerful family in northern England. However, in the late 16th century, Queen Elizabeth I grew suspicious of the Percy familys allegiance to Mary, Queen of Scots, and confined them to Petworth. In , at the age of 16 and already widowed, she married the 20 year old Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset. They became one of the wealthiest couples in England, the site was previously occupied by a fortified manor house built by Henry de Percy, 1st Baron Percy, the 13th-century chapel and undercroft of which still survive. He adds not so ancient blood to your family, as part of his plan he petitioned the king to grant him the additional title of Earl of Northumberland, with special remainder to Wyndham. The plan was opposed by his son the future 7th Duke, who petitioned the king against, in Smithsons descendant Ralph Percy, 12th Duke of Northumberland still owns the said Percy estates. George Wyndham, created in by Queen Victoria Baron Leconfield and he attempted to make up for the loss of Petworth by building his own stately home in Devon called Silverton Park, which was widely deemed hideous and was demolished in The Leconfield Estates continue to own much of Petworth and the surrounding area, the contents of the house, in particular the paintings and sculptures, are now the property of the National Trust having been taken in lieu of accumulated death duties. Lord Egremont and his live in the south wing, allowing much of the remainder to be open to the public. Lady Egremont has restored the gardens, todays building houses an important collection of paintings and sculptures, including 19 oil paintings by J. House of Percy â€” The name derives from the manor of Percy-en-Auge in Normandy, the home of the family at the time of the Norman Conquest. Members have held the titles of Earl of Northumberland or Duke of Northumberland to this day, in addition to Baron Percy, the Percy surname twice died out in the male line but was re-adopted by the husband of a Percy heiress and by their descendants. In the 12th century, the original Percy line was represented by Agnes de Percy, again in the 18th century, the heiress Elizabeth Seymour married Sir Hugh Smithson, who adopted the surname Percy and was created Duke of Northumberland. William de Percy, 1st Baron Percy, who came from the village of Percy in Normandy, was in the train of William I, after arriving in England following the Harrying of the North, he was bestowed modest estates in Yorkshire by Hugh dAvranches. However, by the reign of Henry II the family was represented by only an heiress, after their wedding, the nobleman from the Duchy of Brabant in the Holy Roman Empire settled in England. He adopted the surname Percy and his descendants were later created Earls of Northumberland, the Percys line would go on to play a large role in the history of both England and Scotland. The castle had been founded in the late 11th century by Ivo de Vesci, descendent of Ivo de Vesci John de Vesci succeeded to his fathers titles and estates upon his fathers death in Gascony in These included

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the barony of Alnwick and a property in Northumberland and considerable estates in Yorkshire. Due to being under age, King Henry III of England conferred the wardship of Johns estates to a foreign kinsmen, the familys property and estates had been put into the guardianship of Bek, who sold them to the Percys. From this time the fortunes of the Percys, though still held their Yorkshire lands and titles, were linked permanently with Alnwick. Either through indecision or treachery, he did not respond in a manner at the Battle of Bosworth Field 5. Although warships were used by the English kings from the medieval period. The modern Royal Navy traces its origins to the early 16th century, from the middle decades of the 17th century and through the 18th century, the Royal Navy vied with the Dutch Navy and later with the French Navy for maritime supremacy. From the mid 18th century it was the worlds most powerful navy until surpassed by the United States Navy during the Second World War. The Royal Navy played a key part in establishing the British Empire as the world power during the 19th. Due to this historical prominence, it is common, even among non-Britons, following World War I, the Royal Navy was significantly reduced in size, although at the onset of the Second World War it was still the worlds largest. By the end of the war, however, the United States Navy had emerged as the worlds largest, during the Cold War, the Royal Navy transformed into a primarily anti-submarine force, hunting for Soviet submarines, mostly active in the GIUK gap. The strength of the fleet of the Kingdom of England was an important element in the power in the 10th century. English naval power declined as a result of the Norman conquest. Medieval fleets, in England as elsewhere, were almost entirely composed of merchant ships enlisted into service in time of war. Englands naval organisation was haphazard and the mobilisation of fleets when war broke out was slow, early in the war French plans for an invasion of England failed when Edward III of England destroyed the French fleet in the Battle of Sluys in Major fighting was confined to French soil and Englands naval capabilities sufficed to transport armies and supplies safely to their continental destinations. Such raids halted finally only with the occupation of northern France by Henry V. Henry VII deserves a large share of credit in the establishment of a standing navy and he embarked on a program of building ships larger than heretofore. He also invested in dockyards, and commissioned the oldest surviving dry dock in at Portsmouth, a standing Navy Royal, with its own secretariat, dockyards and a permanent core of purpose-built warships, emerged during the reign of Henry VIII. Under Elizabeth I England became involved in a war with Spain, the new regimes introduction of Navigation Acts, providing that all merchant shipping to and from England or her colonies should be carried out by English ships, led to war with the Dutch Republic. In the early stages of this First Anglo-Dutch War, the superiority of the large, heavily armed English ships was offset by superior Dutch tactical organisation and the fighting was inconclusive 6.

Watchet – Watchet is a harbour town, civil parish and electoral ward in the English county of Somerset, with a population of 3, It is situated 15 miles west of Bridgwater, 15 miles north-west of Taunton, the parish includes the hamlet of Beggearn Huish. It then moved to the mouth of the river and a small harbour developed, named by the celts as Gwo Coed meaning Under the Wood. After the Saxon conquest of the area the town developed and was known as Weced or Waeced and was attacked by Vikings in the 10th century, the West Somerset Railway also served the town and port bringing goods and people from the Bristol and Exeter Railway. The iron ore trade reduced and ceased in the early 14th century, the port continued a smaller commercial trade until when it was converted into a marina. The church is dedicated to Saint Decuman who is thought to have died here around 400, an early church was built near Daws Castle and a new church was erected in the 15th century. It has several tombs and monuments to Sir John Wyndham and his family who were the lords of the manor, samuel Taylor Coleridges poem The Rime of the Ancient Mariner which was written in the area is commemorated by a statue on the harbourside. Daws Castle is an Iron Age sea cliff hill fort about 100. It was built and fortified, on the site of a settlement, as a burh by Alfred the Great. It is situated on an east-west cliff about 80 metres above the sea and its ramparts would have formed a semicircle backing on to the sheer cliffs, but only about 20 metres are visible today. A Saxon mint was established here in 900, probably within the fort, there is no sign of Roman occupation, but the Anglo-Saxons took Watchet from the native Britons around AD 450 Under Alfred the Great Watchet became an important port, and coins minted here have

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found as far away as Copenhagen. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the early port being plundered by Danes led by Earl Ottir, Watchet is believed to be the place where Saint Decuman was killed around and its parish church is dedicated to him. The parish of Watchet was in the Williton and Freemanners Hundred in the Middle Ages, T With access to wood from the Quantock Hills, records show that paper making was established by In the 15th century, a mill was established by the Fulford. By the Wyndham estate had established a fulling and grist mill to the south west, by , the mill had started to produce paper 7. Wrecking yard “ Other terms include wreck yard, wreckers yard, salvage yard, breakers yard, dismantler and scrapheap. In the United Kingdom, car salvage yards are known as car breakers, in Australia, they are often referred to as Wreckers. The most common type of wreck yards are automobile wreck yards, a scrapyards is a recycling center that buys and sells scrap metal. Scrapyards are effectively a scrap metal brokerage, scrap yards typically buy any base metal, for example, iron, steel, stainless steel, brass, copper, aluminum, zinc, nickel, and lead would all be found at a modern-day scrapyards. Scrapyards will often buy electronics, appliances, and metal vehicles, scrapyards will sell their accumulations of metals either to refineries or larger scrap brokers. Metal theft is committed so thieves can sell stolen copper or other valuable metals to scrapyards.

Chapter 6 : Congar of Congresbury - WikiVisually

ST. DECUMANS INCLUDING WATCHET AND WILLITON. The parish of St. Decumans, named after the patron saint of its church, occupies the coastal plain at the mouth of a broad valley between the Quantocks and the Brendons.

Chapter 7 : Exeter College, Oxford - WikiVividly

George Wyndham, 4th Earl of Egremont, miniature portrait circa , private collection Arms of Wyndham: Azure, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or George Francis Wyndham, 4th Earl of Egremont (30 August - 2 April) of Orchard Wyndham, Somerset and Silverton Park, Devon, was an English nobleman and naval officer.

Chapter 8 : P “ A Who’s Who of Tudor Women

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Chapter 9 : George Wyndham, 4th Earl of Egremont - WikiVisually

After this the local people assisted Decuman to build the church, decumans Holy Well is located down the lane from the church at Watchet, in Somerset. Decuman is said to have died in AD, though this seems rather late for a Celtic saint and his feast day was celebrated at Somerset on 27 February.