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The building is surrounded by a large, open **churchyard**, with C18/19 gravestones of grey slate, some with verse inscriptions. The most noted burial is Rev John Lamprière, Rector 1811-24, compiler of the Bibliotheca Classica (1788, still in print). There are other listed monuments and gravestones (EH 93296; 93299; 93297; 437950; 93298).

The churchyard is well maintained by paid and voluntary labour, and in spring wildflowers flourish under the trees. Our children's group sowed many seeds in an area set aside to be natural.

In 1999 a churchyard plan, detailing the location of all the graves, with their names and dates, was completed by Mrs Jill Meredith. In 2009, a place was designated by the vestry for the burial of cremated remains.



The **pathway** is one of the earliest of its kind. Like several others locally, it was built using pebbles from the River Torridge. Local legend has long insisted that it was built by Napoleonic prisoners-of-war from Dartmoor, but the date (1818) makes this impossible. It was built with local labour.

The three-stage, unbuttressed, square **tower** is of dressed grev granite blocks with four plain pinnacles. Consistent with an early date, there is no west

door, but a two-light mullion window with segmented heads. A rectangular stair projection extends half way up the tower's north side, accessed through an oak door of C14 origin. There is a tiny Norman window on the staircase north side.

The remaining church walls are mostly stone rubble. The gableended grey slate roof was renewed in 1988. Some of the guttering and downpipes are cast iron.



Disabled Facilities Available

Ingrid Dodd and Beryl Toop, and tabric co-ordinator Jennifer Green Meeth Parochial Church Council, especially churchwardens

Historical Research by Jennifer Green, Amelia Draper and Paul Investigations Report by Simon Carlidge and by John Allan (2015)

Archaeological Reports by Sam Walls & Emily Wapshott (2012), Photographs by Richard Proctor, Simon Cartlidge and Gary Young **Мапу thanks to:**

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The restored wagon **roof** is mainly C₁₅, with moulded ribs and carved bosses (including those of a merchant, a wheel, and a hammer & spear.

There is a two-light square-head window in the sanctuary south wall, and three-light Perpendicular-style windows in the nave south wall and above the altar.

The tracery lights in the south window of the sanctuary include stained glass, perhaps medieval. Otherwise windows are plain or opaque glass. The stonework and tracery were seemingly renewed in the Victorian restoration.





The nave and chancel floors are Victorian terracotta tiles with mineral glazes. The interior of the church was replastered and wooden flooring replaced in 2012.

The south **porch** is C15, but the inner door (with two semicircular arches and a frieze of carved motifs above) appears Norman, later restored. The door itself is likely medieval oak, with original lock and key. The porch has a fine wagon roof with bosses: foliage (with a Tudor rose) but also a face. There are benches on either side with notice boards. Mesh doors exclude birds.



Manor Farm

NGK: S25480508283; EH 1308852; EH building ID: 93295

lime-tree avenue provides the approach. the Tarka Trail are a short distance away. A cobbled business. Devon Wildlife Trusts Nature Reserve and road. The village has a pub and a specialist timber on a curve on the A386 Torrington-to-Hatherleigh it's clearly visible approaching Meeth, standing back A small church, suited to the size of the community,

was restored by 1846. 'All Angels' is more recent. a<mark>bolishe</mark>d in the Reformation). Michael's <mark>d</mark>edication dedications were restored in the C18th (having been was mistakenly attributed to John the Baptist when was dedicated to St Michael in medieval times, but St Michael & All Angels is listed Grade II*. It

the year. Where there is need, help is forthcoming. as helping with numerous social events throughout to polishing the brass and sweeping the path, as well ways, from ringing the bells and arranging flowers Local residents contribute to church life in various

used for baptisms, weddings and funerals. days, as is the church fete. The church is regularly Harvest and Christmas, and other local 'red letter' of almost 170 people. Services are well supported at The Church is integral to a local community

Christian communities in Devon. early as AD802, putting it amongst the earliest have had associations with Glastonbury from as times, and some indications that the parish could an established community long before Norman as Bernard Napeless. However, there is evidence of that are still thriving today. The lord then was noted Book (1086), along with many farms in the area Meeth parish is mentioned in Domesday

igh Barton your visit to our church We hope you enjoy

The **chancel** was extended and a vestry added in 1893. Vestigial stonework for a rood screen may then have been removed. The **vestry** has a door and a piscina in the east wall. A cast-iron strongbox (1813) holds the current church registers; the old ones are in the Exeter archives.

Archaeological investigation in 2005 gave various finds within the building debris, including a small section of possibly-medieval floor tile, post-medieval pottery, a C19th glass bottle, and a stone window mullion fragment.

In March 2012, during monitoring works to the south side of the nave, a rubble layer was unearthed and removed. An archaeological excavation by Dr Samuel Walls and Emily Wapshott uncovered the following features:

- 1. A small hearth for metalwork (bronze?), maybe related to making bells or other fittings for an earlier church on the site. The existence of this early medieval feature beneath the present structure is a rare, chance survival, especially for Devon - evidence of what is likely the earliest foundations of a rural church in Meeth. The fact that the hearth is positioned *inside* and *cut* by the C13th-14th walls suggests that the earlier church structure was thinner and probably shorter than its medieval replacement.
- 2. A single post/pillar hole, perhaps belonging to the early (thinner) church, but more likely belonging to that part of the C13th-14th phase which was removed when the C15th barrel-vaulted roof was constructed.
- 3. Three graves, probably from at least two different times. The last is aligned slightly crookedly to the other two. The evidence suggests it was a coffin burial, not a shroud burial as the others likely were. The memorial tablet to Samuel Jerman on the south wall, dated 1735, looks to have been adapted from a floor memorial, and may have derived from one or more of these graves (his wife was buried in

Subsequent to these burials, two phases of post-medieval building occurred which dramatically altered the fabric of the church, but also helped to preserve the earlier hearth.

Supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and many others, urgent restoration work has been done to the tower and bells (2016). New facilities have been installed to aid and enhance our contribution in the local community, and to make the church more comfortable for visitors.

