

YCCART 2020/Y2

Puxton church

Part 1 - History

**YATTON, CONGRESBURY, CLAVERHAM AND CLEEVE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH TEAM (YCCART)**

General Editor: Vince Russett



Sketch from the Gentleman's Magazine of March 1804.

Introduction

This is my third church publication. Previous churches recorded were Congresbury and Kingston Seymour. The relevant reports are online at <http://www.ycccart.co.uk>

Puxton church is a little gem of a building, hidden away down leafy lanes a half a mile from Hewish.

YCCART

Yatton, Congresbury, Claverham and Cleeve Archaeological Research Team (YCCART) is one of a number of Community Archaeology teams across northern Somerset, formerly supported by the North Somerset Council Development Management Team. Our objective is to undertake archaeological fieldwork to enable a better understanding and management of the heritage of the area while recording and publishing the activities and locations of the research carried out. For more information please visit <http://www.ycccart.co.uk/>

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Inside the church (YCCCART 2020/Y3)

Outside the church (YCCCART 2020/Y4)

General History



Fig 1: Church location indicated by yellow arrow.

Puxton church stands on a slight mound to the north of Church Field. There are Saxon/Norman fonts in the church and excavation in Church Field revealed a settlement dating from the 10th to 13th centuries. This suggests there has been a church on the site from the 10th century. Both church and churchyard are therefore of considerable significant archaeological interest. The present church was probably built in the 13th century and is listed as 'largely 15th and 16th century'.

In the 15th century the west tower was added to the two celled church but subsided south westwards. Restoration work/changes were undertaken to the church over the centuries. For example, during the 16th century, when the porch was added, and in the 18th century (the church bell frame and tower roof date to this period although the latter was repaired in the 19th century).

The chancel was rebuilt in 1884-1885 and the nave may have been restored in 1907. In 2002 the church was declared redundant and taken into the care of the Churches Conservation Trust, who carried out structural repairs.

The church is Grade I Listed.

Roman

During the Roman period archaeological evidence has revealed that there was salt panning and land reclamation in the area.

Late Saxon /Early Medieval



Fig 2: Church Field indicated by the yellow star

There was a settlement in the oval shaped Church Field, south and adjacent to the churchyard. (See Fig 2 above) This one of a series of 'infields', which Rippon has shown to be the first re-occupation of the Northmarsh after the post-Roman alluvation.

11th Century Domesday

Puxton is not mentioned in Domesday and was possibly one of the three un-named hides within Congresbury held by Alfward, Ordric, and Ordwulf.

The Norman font in the church and its simple plan indicates an early building.

12th to 14th Century

The church at Banwell was granted to Bruton Priory by Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, sometime between 1136 and 1166.

During the period 1174 to 1191 Henry Tortmanus granted his chapel of *Wringmareis* (almost certainly Puxton) to the church at Bruton. Puxton was a chapelry of Banwell. Banwell was also held by Bruton Priory.

By 1212 we have the place name Puckerleston (Pukerel's tun or settlement). Constance of Puckerelston held an estate of this name.

1333 The chapel of Pokerston is recorded.

Figure of Christ



Fig 3: The figure of Christ

In the 1895 edition of Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries the following is recorded:

The Editors tender their thanks to the Rev T A Robinson, vicar of Hewish and Puxton for the photograph from which this illustration has been made. (See Fig 3 above) Mr Robinson writes – 'It was found in the course of throwing out the contents of a ditch on a farm belonging to Mr S Say of Puxton.'

The keeper of Medieval Antiquities, British Museum was sent the photograph and replied:

'The photograph represents the figure of our Lord from a crucifix or perhaps from a piece of church furniture, such as a book of the Gospels or a reliquary. It is of the 13th century work and no doubt of copper or bronze, originally gilt. The lines upon the arms and body are curious, but I cannot quite understand them from the photograph.'

15th/16th century

1468 David Mathew is recorded as chaplain of Paxston

In 1536 it is recorded that William Webb, vicar of Banwell and *'thye annexed chapel of Puxton'* was owned by the Abbey and Convent of Bruton.

The tower was constructed in the 15th century but soon began to lean and probably caused structural damage to the nave. The church was later significantly remodelled. This may have included a new and late medieval low-pitched roof over the nave and possibly rebuilding of the nave walls. The north porch was added in 1557.



1557 is shown on a plaque above the entrance. (See Fig 4) This plaque also bears a coat of arms, thought to be those of the De Sancto Laudo (St Loe) family

Fig 4: The plaque

Church registers

Although the church register entries date back to 1542 that were re-copied from that date to the year 1616. Entries include the following amongst the burials:

*'A pore boye named Moses buried ye xiii day of December 1553.
A pore boye commonly called Dutch Dick buried xi of September 1583
A pore boye buried from Henry Paynes house ye end day of September 1586.'*

Medieval wills from Wells

Include:

8 Apr 1544: Richard Avere of Congresbury *'to the church of Poxston a bushel of barley.'*

16 Apr 1545: Isabell Pathe [or Patche] widow of Congresbury *'to the church of Poxston a bushel of barley...'* and witness - Sir Thomas Smythe, curate of Puxstone

Consecration

The Bishops Registers state that on the 8 Dec 1539 William, bishop of Taunton, suffragan (bishop) in the Diocese of Bath & Wells, commissary of John then Bishop of Bath & Wells, consecrated and hallowed the church or chapel of Puxton with the graveyard of the same, in honour of St Saviour, in the presence of John Thomas, Thomas Warren, John Cocke & John Irishe with many others.

In 1542 Henry 8th granted Banwell church and its chapels (including Puxton) to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

17th/18th century



Fig 5: The Ordnance Survey mark.

Puxton was one of the villages which suffered in the great flood of 1607, illustrated in a chapbook (See Fig 6).

An Ordnance Survey mark (See Fig 5) on the north east face of the church marks a point just 6.066m above mean sea level.

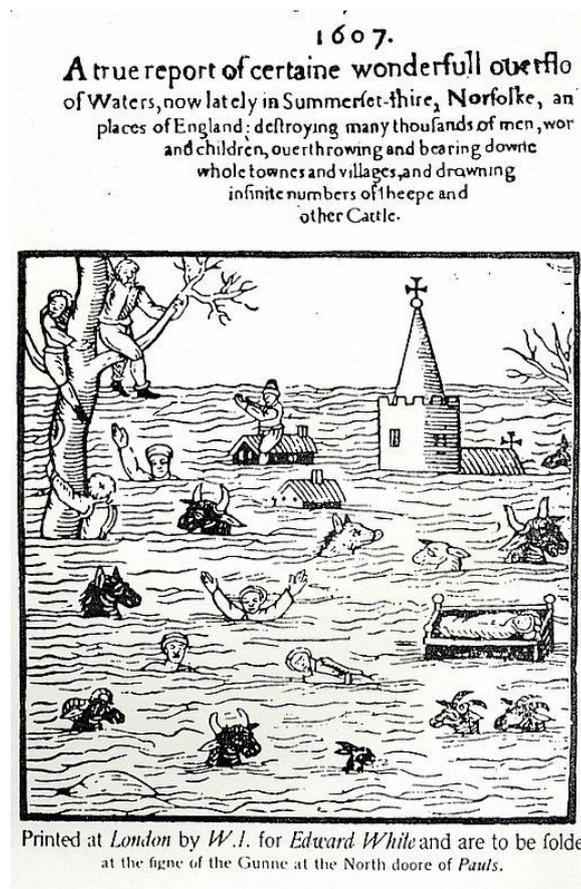


Fig 6: A contemporary chapbook illustration

The baptisms register

Includes; *'Dinah, ye daughter of John and Ann Clement, being poore wandering people and as the ysay inhabbiters of ye Parish of Wotton under hedge in the countie of Gloucester was baptised May 10th 1640.'*

The churchwarden accounts & charitable acts

The accounts record:

'1665. Itm. Paid to the Hospital and mamyed Soldiers at Twelfth tide. 10s 7d

1673. I crave allowance for not paying the hospital rat the time it was dew at Crismus. 4d'



Fig 7: Woodspring Priory 2012. The building on the right is the former hospital/infirmary.

The hospital mentioned is probably the one established at Woodspring Priory. (See Fig 7 above). It is mentioned by a local historian F A Knight, in *The Seaboard of Mendip*. He refers to payments by several local parishes to a *'hospital for maimed soldiers'* apparently at the site for over a century in the post-medieval period. Woodspring is specifically mentioned as the site of this hospital in the parish records of Kewstoke in 1722 and 1725 (Knight 1902:193).

Other churchwarden accounts include:

'1670. gathered in the pische of Puxton by Morgan Williams, Churchwarden for a brief for the redeeming of the captivses in Turkey in November is as followeth'. (Then comes a list of 17 subscribers). 00 03 03

'1688. gave to two poore seaman. Which was cast away at the homeses'
(The Holms). 00 00 06

Separation from Banwell

In 1772 the parish of Puxton was created out of Banwell and Puxton church had its own clergy.

Vermin

Many entries in the Churchwardens Accounts during the 17th and 18th century refer to the destruction of 'vermin'.

Note the remarkable spelling

| | | |
|------|--|----------|
| 1667 | <i>Itm ffor distroying of Warments</i> | 03 00 08 |
| 1674 | <i>It. paide Edm. Lawrance ffor de-stroying scaven hoadghougs and three poulcuts</i> | 00 03 04 |
| 1722 | <i>It. paid for an Oater</i> | 00 01 00 |
| 1723 | <i>It. pd. for killing a notar</i> | 00 01 00 |
| 1725 | <i>Itm. paid John Dover for a martain</i> | 00 01 00 |
| 1726 | <i>Item paid David Smith for three Eachgogs</i> | 00 06 |

In 1733 it was agreed that no further rewards should be paid for any 'polcat, martin, fox, cuter, or grog or badger.' Grog is probably meant for 'grey,' an old word for a badger.

Poulcuts are Polecats.

Martin – Pine Marten?

Oater or notar – Otter.

Hoadghougs or eachgog - Hedgehogs.

Oversers accounts

The Overseers' Accounts, from 1660, include entries relating to the relief of the poor, to their food and clothing, medical treatment and burial. A feature is the amount of money expended on food and drink at funeral burials:—

| | | |
|------|--|----------|
| 1710 | <i>It. Pd. for ye Coffin</i> | 00 09 00 |
| | <i>It. for making ye grave and ringing the Bell</i> | 00 04 00 |
| | <i>It. bread Cheese and Drink at ye buriall of Robert Amsbury</i> | 00 13 03 |
| 1723 | <i>It. for a pill, deare, for Francis Lane</i> | 00 03 00 |
| | <i>It. for a Coffing and shroud and ringing ye Bell for Francis Lane</i> | 00 16 00 |
| | <i>It. for bred chess and buttur and spent at his buriel</i> | 00 16 00 |

An extraordinary set of entries in 1788 relate to the death of a poor woman:-

| | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| 1788 | <i>Let Grace Lovel have 13 Quarts of Brandy at 2/ p Qt</i> | <i>01 06 00</i> |
| | <i>Do. 1 Gallon of Wine</i> | <i>00 07 00</i> |
| | <i>Pd. for a Coffin for Grace Lovel</i> | <i>00 13 00</i> |
| | <i>Do. for wool</i> | <i>00 03 00</i> |
| | <i>Do. paid towards the funerial</i> | <i>00 04 00</i> |
| | <i>Pd. Doctor Norman his Bill</i> | <i>02 06 00</i> |
| | <i>Pd. Phebe Ridler for attending Grace Lovel</i> | <i>00 17 00</i> |

Presentments of churchwardens and sidesmen at the Visitations of the Dean & Chapter of Cathedral Church of Bristol

Include for Puxton.

1736 'All well saving we present that the windows of the chancell of said parish church and all the porch of the parish church are out of repair'

1739 'All well saving that the windows of the chancel are out of repair'

1741 '...the rails of the communion table are out of repair and are almost down and that the pavement of said chancell ----? repairing'

19th/20th Century

The Dolemoors

For centuries fields, to the east of the church, called the Dolemoors, were allotted to proprietors or tenants partly by using a chain kept in the church.

The proper length of this chain was ascertained by placing one end at the foot of the arch, dividing the chancel from the body of the church, and extending it through the middle aisle, to the foot of the arch of the west door under the tower, at each of which places nails were cut in the stones for that purpose.

In the Appendix, that follows, a full account of the allocation ceremony is given. This involved considerable expenses for food drink and tobacco! The Dolemoors were inclosed and allotted in 1811 and this put an end to the practice.

Hewish

In 1866 the ecclesiastical parish of Hewish was formed out of the parishes of Banwell, Congresbury, Kewstoke, Wick St Lawrence and Yatton. St Anne, Hewish church was built in 1866. Its tower reached seventy feet but the foundations gave way and the unfinished tower fell. Revd Audrey Townsend was vicar here in 1874.

In 1905 the one clergyman, who lived in Hewish, became responsible for Puxton and Hewish, and the benefices were united in 1929.

In 1953 the dean and chapter of Wells transferred their patronage share to the bishop of Bath and Wells.

From the 1950s the benefice was Hewish St Anne, Puxton and Wick St Lawrence and during the mid-70s it was the benefice of Congresbury, Hewish St Anne and Puxton. St Anne's church closed in 1986.

The rebuilding of the chancel

The chancel, which had been in a bad condition for some time, was rebuilt in 1884-1885, for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the architect Ewan Christian of London. The open common-rafter roof and extension to the chancel's north side also date to the late 19th century.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners refused to contribute towards renovation of the nave but the Reverend Townend secured financial help from Mr Gibbs of Tyntesfield.

The Churchwarden accounts

Include (*note the spelling*):-

1840. June 24. 'Pd. for a Prayer for the Queen for Her Majesty Providencil Eskepte being shoot at.' 00 02 06 (2 shillings 6d)

On June 10th 1840 Edward Oxford attempted to kill the Queen and the Prince Consort, by firing two pistols at them as they were riding in an open carriage up Constitution Hill. Neither the Queen nor her Consort was injured. Oxford was confined for some years in a lunatic asylum and liberated in 1868 on condition that he went abroad.

At the Presentments of churchwardens and sidesmen at the Visitations of the Dean & Chapter of Cathedral Church of Bristol

the following was reported:-

1807 '...the North part of the roofing of the church to be in want of new ---? &

1809 'all well' John Bisdee churchwarden this year and next
 1816 'We present Isaac Jones a married man & Ann Denmead a married woman to be living in a state of adultery otherwise we present all well'
 1832 "... the floor of the chancel to be out of repair & the Interior of the Chancel to be cleansed and whitewashed otherwise all well"
 1835 "... that the North fence of the Churchyard is out of repair otherwise all well"

Repainting the boards

George Bennett of Banwell recorded in 1825 that George Henry Law visited the parish in August 1825 church and ordered that the church be put in good repair. Subsequently the commandments were freshly painted. He states: '*The sentences were fresh painted by Job Nichols of Sandford and the Lord's Prayer and Creed set up in the chancel which were not there before.*'

The 1851 Ecclesiastical Census for Puxton

provided the information that the church was consecrated before 1800 and added:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| <i>'How endowed - Land given by Queen Anne's Bounty</i> | <i>£25</i> |
| <i>Tithe - belongs to the Dean & Chapter of Bristol</i> | |
| <i>Other permanent endowment - Interest of money given by Queen Anne's Bounty</i> | <i>£19 10s</i> |
| <i>---? by the Dean & Chapter of Bristol</i> | <i>£16</i> |
| <i>TOTAL</i> | <i>£60 10s</i> |

Free sittings, 100. Other sittings, 20. Total, 120.

Attendance Sunday 30 March 1851

Morning: General congregation, 50. Sunday Scholars, 8. Total 58

Remarks: Services are alternate morning and afternoon - afternoon congregation generally double that in the morning

Signed by George Say, churchwarden, 31 Mar 1851.'

The average church and chapel attendance in Somerset on the morning of 30 March 1851 was 28% - with 18.5% attending an Anglican church. The population of Puxton in 1851 was 151. So according to the above, in Puxton, 38% attended in the morning and if the information given is correct nearly 77% of the parish attended when the service was held on Sunday afternoon. Hard to believe!

The nave may have been restored in 1907.

During World War II the church suffered some blast damage from a German bomb



Fig 8: The interior probably early 20th century. Note the lamps.

21st Century

The church was declared redundant and vested in the Churches Conservation Trust on 1 August 2002. The Trust carried out structural repairs to the roof and other works. (Surveyor Philip Harvey).

Puxton church is still consecrated and occasional services take place in the church.

The church is currently (2020) part of the benefice of Congresbury within the deanery of Locking.

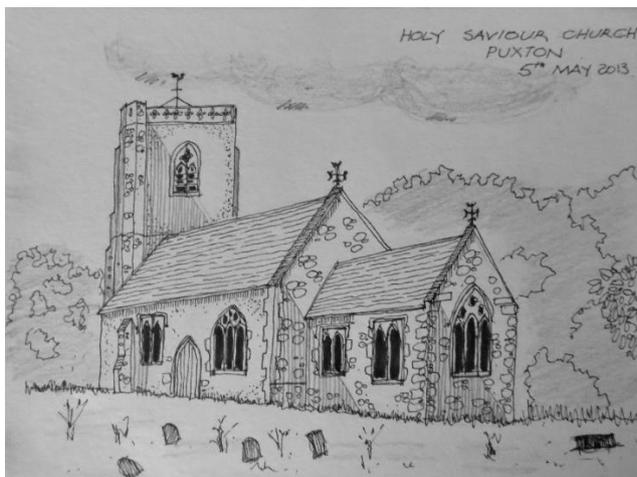


Fig 9: 2013 sketch by Michael Greaves

Appendix A

The Dolemoors

William Hone, in his Every Day Book for 1837, refers to the division of land at Puxton as recorded by Collinson but states that the following is a more explicit and enlarged account.

"The two large pieces of common land called Dolemoors, which lie in the parishes
Congresbury, Week St. Lawrence and Puxton were allotted on the following manner.

In the church

On the Saturday preceding midsummer-day O. S. the several proprietors (of the estates having any rights in these moors), or their tenants, were summoned at a certain hour in the morning, by the ringing of one of the bells at Puxton, to repair to the church, in order to see the chain (kept for the purpose of laying out Dolemoors) measured. The proper length of such chain was ascertained by placing one end thereof at the foot of the arch, dividing the chancel from the body of the church, and extending it through the middle aisle, to the foot of the arch of the west door under the tower, at each of which places nails were cut in the stones for that purpose. The chain used for this purpose was only eighteen yards in length, consequently four yards shorter than the regular land-measuring chain. After the chain had been properly measured, the parties repaired to the commons.

Preparation of the apples

Twenty-four apples were previously prepared, bearing the following marks, viz. Five marks called "Pole-axes", four ditto "Crosses," two ditto "Dung- forks", or "Dung -pikes" One mark called "Oxen and a Mare," one ditto "Two pits," one ditto "Three Pits," one ditto "Five -pits," one ditto "Seven-pits" one "Horn," one " Hare's-tail," one Duck's – nest," one "Oven," one "Shell," one "Evil," and one "Hand-reel."

It is necessary to observe that each of these moors were divided into several portions called furlongs, which were marked out by strong oak posts, placed at regular distances from each other; which posts were constantly kept up.

Measuring the chains and allocation

After the apples were properly prepared, they were put in a hat or bag, and certain persons fixed on for the purpose, began to measure with the chains before mentioned, and proceeded until they had measured

off one acre of ground; and the end of which, the boy who carried the hat or bag containing the marks took out one of the apples, and the mark which such apples bore, was immediately cut in the turf with a large knife kept for that purpose; this knife was somewhat in the shape of a scimitar with its edge reversed. In this way they proceeded until the whole of the commons was laid out, and each proprietor knowing the mark and furlong which belonged to his estate, he took possession of his allotment or allotments accordingly for the ensuing year.

Candle auction

An adjournment then took place to the home of one of the overseers, where a certain number of acres reserved for the purpose of paying expenses, and called the "outlet or outdrift," were let by inch of candle.

During the time of letting the whole party were to keep silenced (except the person who bid.) under the penalty of one shilling. When anyone wished to bid, he named the price he would give, and immediately deposited a shilling on the table where the candle stood; the next who did also named his price, and deposited his shilling in like manner, and the person who first bid was to take up his shilling. The business of bidding thus proceeded till the candle was burnt out, and the last bidder was declared the tenant of the out-let or out-drift, for the ensuing year.

Drink, food and tobacco

Two overseers were annually elected from the proprietors or their tenants. A quantity of strong ale or brown-stout was allowed for the feast or "revel" as it was called; also bread, butter and cheese together with pipes and tobacco, of which any reputable person, whose curiosity or casual business let him to Puxton on that day, was at liberty to partake, but he was expected to deposit at his departure one shilling with the overseer, by way of forfeit for his intrusion.

Fights

The day was generally spent in sociality and mirth, frequently of a boisterous nature, from the exhilarating effects of the brown-stout; before alluded to; for it rarely happened but some of the junior part of the company was desirous of making a trial of their skill in the sublime art of pugilism, when hard knocks, thumps, bangs and kicks, and subsequently black eyes, bloody noses and sore bones, were distributed with the greatest liberality amongst the combatants.

And now the field of Death, the lists

Are entered by antagonists.

In this stage of the business, some venerable usually stepped forward and harangued the contending parties, in some such speech as the following, which I am sorry to say was most commonly thrown away upon these pot-valiant champions :-

"What rage, Old friends! What fury
Doth you to these dire actions hurry?
What towns, what garrisons might you,
With hazard of this blood subdue,
Which now y'are bent to throw away
In vain untriumphable fray!"

Yet after these civil broils, the parties seldom bore each other any grudge or ill will, and generally at the conclusion of the contest,

"Tho' sorely bruis'd their limbs all o'er
With ruthless bangs still stiff and sore,"

They shook hands, became good friends and departed with the greatest sang-froid to apply
" Fit med'cins to each glorious bruise
The got in fight, reds, blacks and blues;
To mollify th' uneasy pang
Of every honourable bang. "

Inclosure Act

In the year 1779, an attempt was made to procure an act of parliament for allotting these moors in perpetuity; but an opposition having been made by a majority of the proprietors, the plan was relinquished. I have now by me a printed copy of the bill drawn up on that occasion. The land, however, was actually enclosed and allotted in the year 1811, and the ancient mode of dividing it, and consequently the drunken festival, or revel, from that time discontinued."

The marks

“The following marks are correct delineations of those used, being taken from the originals in the book appropriated for the purpose of keeping the accounts of this very singular and ancient usage.”

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| POLE-AXE (5) | | |
| CROSS (4) | | |
| DUNG FORK OR PIKE (2) | | |
| FOUR OXEN & A MARE (1) | | |
| TWO PITS (1) | | |
| THREE PITS (1) | | |
| FOUR PITS (1) | | |
| FIVE PITS (1) | | |
| SEVEN PITS (1) | | |
| HORN (1) | | |
| HARE'S TAIL (1) | | |
| DUCK'S NEST (1) | | |
| OVEN (1) | | |
| SHELL (1) | | |
| EVIL (1) | | |

Fig 8: Hone's marks are on the right. Knight in the 'Seaboard of Mendip' records the marks shown in the middle column.

Appendix B Curates & Vicars

NB: The list is incomplete and requires further research.

| Date | Name | Title | Reference |
|--|--------------------|--|--|
| 1449/50 | Sir Richard Gorney | Parochial chaplain Puxton attached to Banwell | SRO Vol 49. Registers of Thomas Bekynton p137, no 487,1449/50 |
| 1463 | Sir Richard Gurnay | Chaplain of Puckeston | SRO Vol 49. Registers of Thomas Bekynton p 396, no 1522,1463 |
| 1468 | Sir David Mathew | Chaplain of Paxton | SRO. Vol 52.Registers of Bishop Stillington p25, no 118. Chaplains of the Deanery of Axbridge 1468 |
| 1561 | John Smith | Curate Banwell, Puxton chapel | Clergy data base Banwell: Puxton chapel. |
| 1597 1608 | Philip Darney | Curate Banwell, Puxton chapel 25 May 1587 14 October 1608 | Clergy data base Banwell: Puxton chapel. |
| 1593 | Thomas Moris | Stipendiary Curate January 1593 | Clergy data base Banwell: Puxton chapel. |
| 1691 | John Wigglesworth | Vicar 2 December 1691 | Clergy data base Banwell: Puxton chapel. |
| <i>In 1772 Puxton became a separate parish from Banwell with the dean & chapter as patrons of the living.</i> | | | |
| 1773 | Samuel Love | Perpetual Curate, Puxton & Churchill 10 May 1773 to 14 September 1804 | Clergy data base Churchill: Bath & Wells. |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1779 | Walter Chapman | Curate 25 February 1799 to 25 February 1799 | Clergy data base Churchill: Bath & Wells. |
| 1779 | William Bartlett | Curate, Puxton & Churchill, 25 February 1799. Perpetual Curate, Puxton 14 September 1804 | Clergy data base Churchill: Bath & Wells. |
| 1804 to 1819 | John Manby | Perpetual Curate, Puxton & Churchill 14 September 1804 to 27 March 1819 | Clergy data base Churchill: Bath & Wells. |
| 1814 | Richard Davies | Stipendiary Curate, 7 September 1814. Perpetual Curate, Puxton & Churchill 27 March 1819 to 5 December 1832 | Clergy data base Churchill: Bath & Wells. G Bennett, 1825, who records that Richard Davis was the incumbent instituted 1804. |
| 1832 | Richard William Lambert | Perpetual Curate, Puxton & Churchill 5 December 1832 | Clergy data base Churchill: Bath & Wells. |
| 1834 | | Stipendiary Curate 20 October 1834 | Clergy data base Puxton: Bath & Wells. |
| 1840 April | | | Ancestry: Recorded under Puxton burials. |
| 1833 | Thomas Frederick Dymock | Stipendiary Curate 14 January 1833 | Clergy data base Puxton: Bath & Wells. |
| 1840 September | Frederick L Hesse | Vicar | Ancestry: Puxton burials. |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1861 | | | Kelly's Directory of Somerset 1861. |
| 1874 | Frederick L Hesse | | Ancestry: Puxton burials |
| 1875 January 1879 1889 1890 | Aubrey Townsend | Vicar | Ancestry: Puxton burials and Kelly's Directory of Somerset: Puxton |
| <i>In 1905 one clergyman, who lived in Hewish, became responsible for Puxton and Hewish. The benefices were united in 1929.</i> | | | |
| 1892 to 1910 | Thomas. Arthur. Robinson | Vicar (with Hewish) | Kelly's Directory of Somerset. Succeeded by Rev Haines |
| 1895 to 1896 | Lawrence Graeme Allan Robert | Curate | Crockfords: Puxton. |
| 1910 to 1932 | W.C Haines | Vicar | 1910. Kelly's Directory of Somerset. 1914: Western Daily Press said he appeared at the Western super Mare Petty Sessions for not sending his four children regularly to school 1932 Crockfords. (Perpetual Curate of Puxton since 1910). |

Appendix C: Sources for all 3 documents include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Foyle & Nikolaus Pevsner, 2011 | The Buildings of England. Somerset: North and Bristol |
| Collinson, John, Rev, 1791 | The History of Somersetshire, Volume 3. Pages 598 & 599 |
| The Gentleman's Magazine, 1804 | March 1804 page 201 |
| Hone, 1837 | The Everyday Book and Table Book, 1837, July 6 th , page 917 to 922 |
| Kelly's Directory of Somerset, 1861 to 1939 | |
| Knight, 1902 | The Seaboard of Mendip, page 215 |
| | |
| Mee, 1949 | The Kings England. Somerset |
| Newspaper reports | Western Mercury Saturday 26 June 1875 Newcastle Chronicle Saturday 11 June 1887 Clifton and Redland free Press Friday 1 January 1897 Taunton Courier and Western Advertiser Wednesday 2 May 1900 Globe Saturday 9 July 1910 Clifton Society Thursday 22 January 1914 Taunton Courier and Western Advertiser Wednesday 19 June 1935 |
| Rippon, Stephen, 2006 | Landscape, Community and Colonisation. The North Somerset Levels during the 1 st to 2 nd millennia AD. CBA Research Report 152. Council for British Archaeology 2006. |
| Rutter, 1828 | Delineations of the North Western Division of the County of Somerset. Page 37 |
| Somerset Record Society | Puxton entries include: Vol 40. Medieval wills from Wells. Page 80 (1544) & 122 (1545) Vol 49. Registers of Thomas Bekynton. P137 no 487 1449/50 Vol 52. Registers of Bishop Stillington. P25 no 118 Vol 55. Bishops Registers 1518-59. P106 No 584 SRO ref D/D/Pbc 7. Presentments of churchwardens and sidesmen at the Visitations of the Dean & Chapter of Cathedral Church of Bristol. 1736 to 1836. SRO ref T/PH/pro 151. 1851 Ecclesiastical Census for Puxton. |
| Somerset Notes and Queries, 1895 | Volume 1V, 1895, page 312 |
| The Churches Conservation Trust, 2009 | Church of the Holy Saviour, Puxton, North Somerset. Church Guide |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| The Gentleman's Magazine, 1804 | March 1804 page 201 |
| Web sites – Listed building and tombs | Church listing. Grade 1. Date first listed 9 February 1961 https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1156358 . |
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