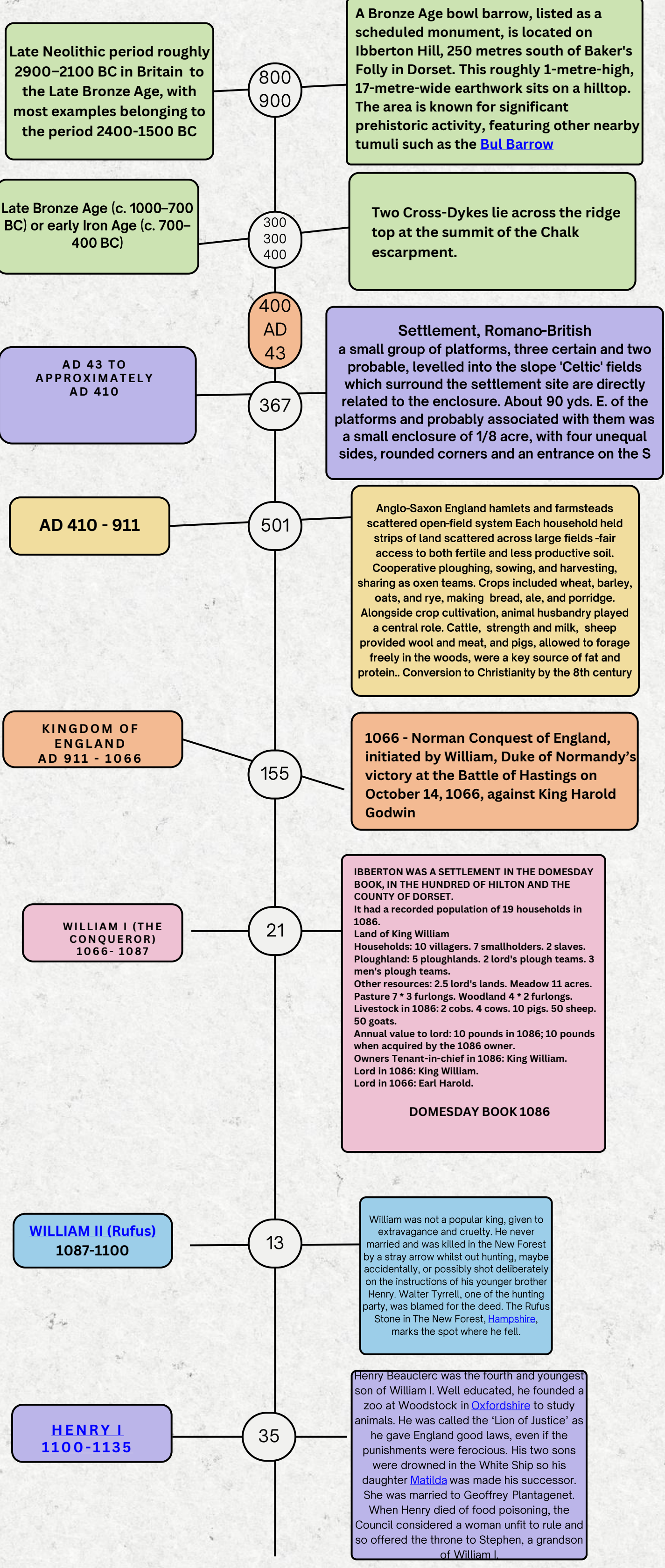


# CHRONOLOGY IBBERTON

The parish extends over nearly 1,400 acres and straddles the main Chalk escarpment which at this point stands 300 ft. high. The E. half of the area is a broad dry valley draining E. down the dip-slope of the Chalk from 700 ft. to 500 ft. above sea-level. The W. half, below the escarpment, undulates gently between 300 ft. and 400 ft. on Gault and Kimmeridge Clay. The village lies on the spring line at the foot of the escarpment, at the junction of the Greensand and Gault. Marsh Farm and Leigh Farm seem to be secondary settlements; the former is first recorded in the 14th century.

A Eustachius is a patron Saint of Huntsman. The perennial spring below the church had been time out of mind called 'Stachy's Well' is well obviously a corruption of Eustachius.

<https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/KingsQueensofBritain/>



Eustace was venerated in the Byzantine Church from at least the 7th century. His veneration is attested for the Latin Church for the 8th century, but his rise to popularity in Western Europe happened in the high medieval period, during the 12th to 13th centuries. The story of Eustace was popularized in [Jacobus de Voragine's Golden Legend](#) (c. 1260). saint Eustache and his companions was included in the [Roman Calendar](#) from the twelfth century

**STEPHEN 1135-1154**

19

Stephen was a very weak king and the whole country was almost destroyed by the constant raids by the Scots and the Welsh. During Stephen's reign the Norman barons wielded great power, extorting money and looting town and country. A decade of civil war known as The Anarchy ensued when [Matilda](#) invaded from Anjou in 1139. A compromise was eventually decided, under the terms of the Treaty of Westminister Matilda's son Henry Plantagenet would succeed to the throne when Stephen died.

**HENRY II 1154-1189**

35

Henry of Anjou was a strong king. A brilliant soldier, he extended his French lands until he ruled most of France. He laid the foundation of the English Jury System and raised new taxes (scutage) from the landholders to pay for a militia force. Henry is mostly remembered for his quarrel with Thomas Becket, and Becket's subsequent murder in Canterbury Cathedral on 29th December 1170. His sons turned against him, even his favourite John.

**RICHARD I (The Lionheart) 1189 - 1199**

10

Richard was the third son of Henry II. By the age of 16, he was leading his own army putting down rebellions in France. Although crowned King of England, Richard spent all but 6 months of his reign abroad, preferring to use the taxes from his kingdom to fund his various armies and military ventures. He was the leading Christian commander during the [Third Crusade](#). On his way back from Palestine, Richard was captured and held for ransom. The amount paid for his safe return almost bankrupted the country. Richard died from an arrow-wound, far from the kingdom that he so rarely visited. He had no children.

**JOHN 1199 - 1216**

17

John Lackland was the fourth child of Henry II. Short and fat, he was jealous of his dashing brother Richard I whom he succeeded. He was cruel, self-indulgent, selfish and avaricious, and the raising of punitive taxes united all the elements of society, clerical and lay, against him. The Pope excommunicated him. On 15th June 1215 at Runnymede the barons compelled John to sign [Magna Carta](#), the Great Charter, which reinstated the rights of all his subjects. John died - from dysentery - a fugitive from all his enemies. He has been termed "the worst English king".

**HENRY III 1216 - 1272**

56

Henry was 9 years old when he became king. Brought up by priests he became devoted to church, art and learning. He was a weak man, dominated by churchmen and easily influenced by his wife's French relations. In 1264 Henry was captured during the [rebellion of barons](#) led by Simon de Montfort and was forced to set up a 'Parliament' at Westminister, the start of the House of Commons. Henry was the greatest of all patrons of medieval architecture and ordered the rebuilding of Westminister Abbey in the Gothic style

**EDWARD I 1272 - 1307**

35

Edward Longshanks was a statesman, lawyer and soldier. He formed the Model Parliament in 1295, bringing the knights, clergy and nobility, as well as the Lords and Commons together for the first time. Aiming at a united Britain, he [defeated the Welsh chieftains](#) and created his eldest son [Prince of Wales](#). He was known as the 'Hammer of the Scots' for his victories in Scotland and brought the famous [coronation stone from Scone](#) to Westminister. When his first wife [Eleanor](#) died, he escorted her body from Grantham in [Lincolnshire](#) to Westminister, setting up [Eleanor Crosses](#) at every resting place. He died on the way to fight [Robert Bruce](#).

**EDWARD II 1307 - DEPOSED 1327**

20

EDWARD WAS A WEAK AND INCOMPETENT KING. HE HAD MANY 'FAVOURITES', PIERS GAVESTON BEING THE MOST NOTORIOUS. HE WAS BEATEN BY THE SCOTS AT THE [Battle of Bannockburn](#) in 1314. Edward was deposed and held captive in Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire. His wife joined her lover Mortimer in deposing him: by their orders he was murdered in Berkley Castle - as legend has it, by having [a red-hot poker thrust up his anus!](#) His beautiful tomb in [Gloucester Cathedral](#) was erected by his son, Edward III.

**EDWARD III 1327 - 1377**

50

Son of Edward II, he reigned for 50 years. His ambition to conquer Scotland and France plunged England into the [Hundred Years War](#), beginning in 1338. The two great victories at [Crecy and Poitiers](#) made Edward and his son, the [Black Prince](#), the most renowned warriors in Europe, however the war was very expensive. The outbreak of bubonic plague, the 'Black Death' in 1348-1350 killed half the population of England. The first rector of Ibberton of whom there is any record, was Edward de Bremere, who resigned in 1324

**RICHARD II 1377-1399**

22

THE SON OF THE BLACK PRINCE, RICHARD WAS EXTRAVAGANT, UNJUST AND FAITHLESS. IN 1381 CAME THE [Peasants Revolt](#), led by Wat Tyler. The rebellion was put down with great severity. The sudden death of his first wife Anne of Bohemia completely unbalanced Richard and his extravagance, acts of revenge and tyranny turned his subjects against him. In 1399 Henry of Lancaster returned from exile and deposed Richard, becoming elected King Henry IV. Richard was murdered, probably by starvation, in [Pontefract Castle](#) in 1400.

Church building began: nave & chancel between 1380 and 1400  
A Eustachius is a patron Saint of Huntsman. The perennial spring below the church had been time out of mind called 'Stachy's Well' is well obviously a corruption of Eustachius

**HENRY IV**  
1399 - 1413

14

THE SON OF JOHN OF GAUNT (THIRD SON OF EDWARD III), HENRY RETURNED FROM EXILE IN FRANCE TO RECLAIM HIS ESTATES PREVIOUSLY SEIZED BY RICHARD II; HE WAS ACCEPTED AS KING BY PARLIAMENT. HENRY SPENT MOST OF HIS 13 YEAR REIGN DEFENDING HIMSELF AGAINST PLOTS, REBELLIONS AND ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS. IN WALES **Owen Glendower** declared himself **Prince of Wales** and led a national uprising against English rule. Back in England, Henry had great difficulty in maintaining the support of both the clergy and Parliament and between 1403-08 the Percy family launched a series of rebellions against him. Henry, the first Lancastrian king, died exhausted, probably of leprosy, at the age of 45.

**HENRY V**  
1413 - 1422

9

THE SON OF HENRY IV, HE WAS A PIOUS, STERN AND SKILFUL SOLDIER. HENRY HAD HONED HIS FINE SOLDIERING SKILLS PUTTING DOWN THE MANY REBELLIONS LAUNCHED AGAINST HIS FATHER AND HAD BEEN KNIGHTED WHEN AGED JUST 12. HE PLEASED HIS NOBLES BY RENEWING THE WAR WITH FRANCE IN 1415. IN THE FACE OF TREMENDOUS ODDS HE BEAT THE FRENCH AT THE **Battle of Agincourt**, losing just 400 of his own soldiers with more than 6,000 Frenchmen killed. On a second expedition Henry captured Rouen, was recognised as the next King of France and married Catherine, the daughter of the lunatic French king. Henry died of dysentery whilst campaigning in France and before he could succeed to the French throne, leaving his 10-month old son as King of England and France.

**HENRY VI** 1422  
- DEPOSED 1461

39

Gentle and retiring, he came to the throne as a baby and inherited a losing war with France, the Hundred Years War finally ending in 1453 with the loss of all French lands except for Calais. The king had an attack of mental illness that was hereditary in his mother's family in 1454 and Richard Duke of York was made Protector of the Realm. The House of York challenged Henry VI's right to the throne and England was plunged into civil war. The **Battle of St Albans** in 1455 was won by the Yorkists. Henry was restored to the throne briefly in 1470. Henry's son, Edward, Prince of Wales was killed at the **Battle of Tewkesbury** one day before Henry was murdered in the Tower of London in 1471. Henry founded both Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, and every year the Provosts of Eton and King's College lay roses and lilies on the altar which now stands where he died.

**EDWARD IV**  
1461- 1483

22

He was the son of Richard Duke of York and Cicely Neville, and not a popular king. His morals were poor (he had many mistresses and had at least one illegitimate son) and even his contemporaries disapproved of him. Edward had his rebellious brother George, Duke of Clarence, murdered in 1478 on a charge of treason. During his reign the first printing press was established in Westminster by William Caxton. Edward died suddenly in 1483 leaving two sons aged 12 and 9, and five daughters.

North Chapel & Tower added by Rev. John Towninge instituted to the rectory of Ibberton on the 14th of March, 1452, and resigned it in November 1478.  
Late 15th-century doorway with a four-centred hollow-chamfered and casement moulded head, continuous jambs and a square label - reset in North Chapel North wall rebuilt in 1900's  
Font: Octagonal stone bowl with vertical sides, and chamfered and undercut mouldings below, each side with a trefoil-headed panel, much worn, on octagonal stem and moulded octagonal base; 15th century  
Glass: In chancel, in E. window, reassembled fragments and two roundels; in S. window, shield-of-arms of Milton Abbey (Plate 144), with letters I and T in border, perhaps for John Towninge, rector 1452-1478, and in cusping, a rose and a sun - it is believed that the glass commemorates Milton Abbey contributing to the remodeling work of the church. The cusplings, borders, and quarry patterns indicate that all the windows in the chancel and nave would have made of stained glass.  
Piscina: On S. side of chancel, with cinquefoil cusping in hollow-chamfered two-centred head with continuous jambs and broach stops, three-sided projection to bowl; 15th century  
Tiles: In pavement of S. porch, slip tiles with various patterns, much abraded; 15th century.

**EDWARD V**  
1483 - 1483

1

Edward was actually born in Westminster Abbey, where his mother Elizabeth Woodville had sought sanctuary from the Lancastrians during the Wars of the Roses. The eldest son of Edward IV, he succeeded to the throne at the tender age of 13 and reigned for only two months, the shortest-lived monarch in English history. He and his brother Richard were murdered in the Tower of London - it is said on the orders of his uncle Richard Duke of Gloucester. Richard (III) declared The Princes in the Tower illegitimate and named himself rightful heir to the crown.

**RICHARD III**  
1483 - 1485

2

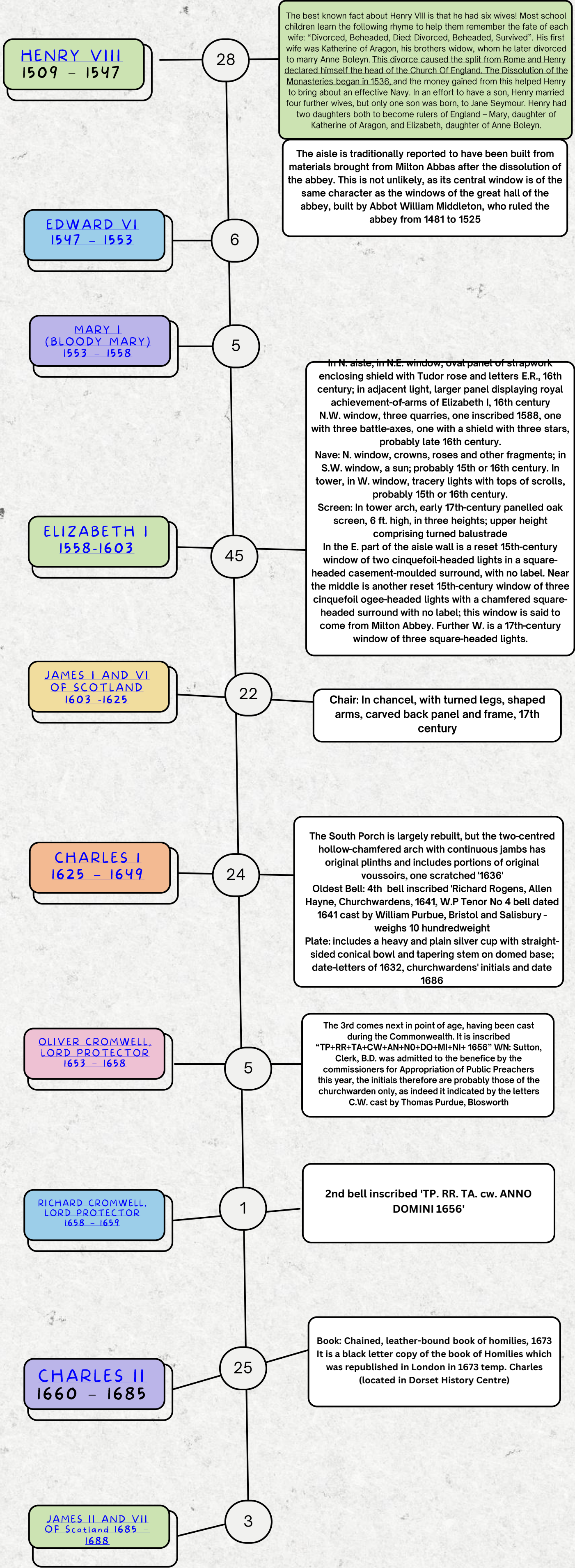
Brother of Edward IV. The ruthless extinction of all those who opposed him and the alleged murders of his nephews made his rule very unpopular. In 1485 Henry Richmond, descendant of John of Gaunt, father of Henry IV, landed in west Wales, gathering forces as he marched into England. At the Battle of Bosworth Field in Leicestershire, Richard was defeated and killed in what was to be the last important battle in the Wars of the Roses. Archaeological investigations at a car park in Leicester during 2012 revealed a skeleton which was thought to have been that of Richard III, and this was confirmed on the 4th February 2013. His body was re-interred at Leicester Cathedral on 22nd March 2015.

**HENRY VII**  
1485 - 1509

24

When Richard III fell at the Battle of Bosworth, his crown was picked up and placed on the head of Henry Tudor. He married Elizabeth of York and so united the two warring houses, York and Lancaster. He was a skillful politician but avaricious. The material wealth of the country increased greatly. During Henry's reign playing cards were invented and the portrait of his wife Elizabeth has appeared eight times on every pack of cards for nearly 500 years.

**Nave Arcade and the North Aisle added**



WILLIAM III 1689 - 1702 and MARY II 1689 - 1694

13

ANNE 1702 - 1714

12

The lead covering of the nave roof base the initials of the churchwardens, R.U.s. and RK with the date 1704, and at this portion of the lead has been preserved?

GEORGE I 1714 - 1727

13

Here liars the body of Robert Galpen, Gen. who died January 20, 1730, aged 80. Barbara his wife 1724 January 22nd age 67 These two sons John died June 2nd, 1719, age 39 Robert died August 18th, 1723, aged 22 Located in the North Chapel

GEORGE II 1727 - 1760

33

Here lies the body of Hannah Applin wife of Thomas Applin who died the 8th day of January 1723 in the 62nd day year of her age. North Chapel  
The lead covering of the nave roof base the initials of the churchwardens, R.U.s. and RK with the date 1704, and at this portion of the lead has been preserved?  
Brass coffin plate - beside choir stalls 'Joseph D'Aubeny, esquire, died September 23rd. 1817 in the 80th year of his age.'  
Monument: Mary Galton, 1758, marble wall monument with vase in broken pediment, and cherub-head on shaped apron, also later inscription commemorating donor erected by C. Elswood, MA 1774, rector. (the second husband of her mother) who is 20 years Rector of this place together with Caston Co Somerset.)  
He will long be remembered as a kind and worthy pastor: and in every aspect as an excellent man. He died November 9th, 1774, aged 68 and was buried in this chancel.

GEORGE III 1760 - 1820

60

Bell: No 1 treble inscribed 'Joseph Daubeny Esqr. 1799 Thomas Mears of London fecit', Whitechapel  
Monument: of Richard Seymer, 1785, marble tablet In N. chapel, on N. wall, of Richard Applin, 1792, marble tablet; Tables of Decalogue: incised on two stone panels, late 18th or early 19th century.  
Royal Arms: Above E. window of N. chapel, arms of George III on shaped panel inscribed 'Jos. D'aubeny Esqr. 1801'  
In chancel, on S. wall, of Richard Daubeny, rector, 1802, wall-tablet of variegated marbles with pediment.  
No 2 Tenor bell by James Wells of Aldebourne, Wiltshire. 1813  
Brass: In floor near N. respond of chancel arch, to Joseph D'aubeny, 1817  
The bells have only half wheels except the second which has a normal wheel but no pulleys  
Large earthenware picher presented by Mrs Hallett. This was the means by which our forefathers desecrated the church. At Christmas time it was carried around by the Ringers to the farms to be filled with cider and be consumed by them in the belfry. It is understood that it shall never be so used in the future. A product of Verwood pottery. 100 years old when this book was written 1900 therefore acquired in 1800.

GEORGE IV 1820 - 1830

10

WILLIAM IV 1830 - 1837

7

VICTORIA 1837 - 1901

64

Monument: In nave, on S. wall, (5) of Elizabeth Davis, 1842, marble tablet by 'Patent Works, Esher St. West'  
Hutchins's History of Dorset (1871) the arms of Old France then remained in the south window. No such coat remains in any window now. Winchester, January 17, 1882.  
The nave still retains its ancient roofing of lead which presents a sunken and venerable appearance owing to corrosion and dilapidation

EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

9

Restoration begins 1901 - All these graves were carefully filled up with dry sifted earth, and covered, as was the whole floor of the church throughout with six inches of cement concrete, on which wood blocks, set him pitch have been laid. The grave of the Rector Rev.Rd. D'aubeny, brother of this Squire, was not identified. marble mural Memorials  
17th of July 1909 re-opening of church

GEORGE V  
1910 - 1936

26

EDWARD VIII JUNE  
1936 - ABDICATED  
DECEMBER 1936

6  
months

GEORGE VI  
1936 - 1952

16

ELIZABETH II  
1952 - 2022

70

Also, on the east wall of the nave on the North side of the Chancel Arch close to the lectern where he used to read the lessons is a bronze memorial plaque to the memory of Lieutenant Charles Hugh Plowman of the Wiltshire Regiment (Regular) who was killed in action a Macedonia 24th of April 1917. The memorial was dedicated by his father on Sunday the August 31st, 1919, at the early Eucharist. The Clock - manufactured by Mr J.B. Joyce and son of White Church of Shropshire 1920 and dedicated to the glory of God and in the memory of those of this parish who fell in the Great War on Sunday January the 2nd 1921

World War I (1914-1918)

### World War II (1939-1945)

In 1953 there was some consternation regarding substance of the north side of the church measures to stop this would cost about £1,000 but attention to the drainage seemed to have been sufficient and no more subsidence has occurred 1968. Electricity installed in 1953 for convector heaters, installed outside light erected in 1971 by W Hatcher Sturminster Newton costs £13.25

In 1961 and oak prayer desk was given as memorial to Revd. S. Plowman

Relay replaced by red carpeting bought with a legacy from Miss E M Andrews cost £35.15-0 dedicated by the Bishop of Salisbury on the 26th of March 1968

Matting Crimson coconut about 34 yards - Brown coconut bought 1986 cost £108.84 replaced the red carpet which had become rotten.

The bells are swinging chimed only, due to the decayed state of the woodwork 1970. On the 13th of April 1982 work started on repairing the bells and setting them up for stationary chiming. The third bell is being recast because it cracked. The work is being carried out by Whitechapel Bell Foundry Elmore costs £4,700 inclusive of value-added tax 15%. This work was completed on the 13th of May 1982

Altar Frontal - Violet cloth with white cross covering the whole front. This frontal having become very tattered, and moth eaten was replaced by a new one made of brocade - materials costing £10.91 and was first used for advent 1972 Mrs Gill of Ibberton made this frontal

1972 March - a concrete vertical damp course to the depths of inside floor level was laid down on the outside of the South wall of the Chancel and Nave to the porch, to try and prevent damp from the soil penetrating the wall

1972 August the whole of the interior the church was cleaned plastered where necessary and painted with emulsion paint by Peter McKellan of Malvern Worcester at the cost of £265.69 (£272.50 less 2% discount).

1973 - 19th March the two fields belonging to the church is the Curfew ground and Church Close were sold by public auction for £4,500 and £750 respectively auctioneers were Ms Senior and Godwin of Sturminster Newton (proceeds invested)

1979/80 infrared heaters installed throughout the church by S E B at the cost of £695 plus VAT underground wiring to provide the extra power necessary for the heaters cost £330

1982 restoration work to the bells (see previous notes)

1985 Extensive repairs to the roof carried out three pitches, the chancel and one of the Nave repaired with new batons and felt, tiles replaced. Work carried out by Mr F Prince Bryanston at the cost of £1190.30 including VAT. This job would have cost several hundreds of pounds more had not Mr D Old church warden who helped with the job and given his services free.

1998 coping stones on roof renewed work included VAT and architects' fees amounted to the cost of £1051.78

2002 lead valley roof renewed throughout cost builder Perry £7978.25 and architect £705 (both inclusive of VAT) a subsequent refund of 12% of VAT on builders account amounted to £848.75 Listed places of worship scheme

2000 To mark the Millennium, a new Notice Board, complete with plaque, was placed in the Porch. The cost was met by American descendants of the Aplin family who lived in the village several centuries ago.

2001 Four altar kneelers in the memory of the Revd. M.J. Pomeroy, who was Rector here from 1969-1990, were dedicated at the Harvest Thanksgiving Service on 14 October 2001. They were made by the Worcester Cathedral Embroiderers Guild

KING CHARLES  
III 2022 -

?

30/11/22 Structural Engineer visits re: North Aisle Stability

29/1/25 Work begins to stabilise North Aisle - completed by March 2025

28/3/25 Repairs to the tower steps

2/4/25 Four Yew trees trimmed

25/5/25 Roof inspection - major repairs required

22/12/25 New key for North Aisle lock

2025/26 Mowment / glass survey