



THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

The story of the Church and
Parish of Saint Mary the
Virgin, Laira, 1914-1964

by

The Reverend

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THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

When Bishop Archibald Robertson, in his sermon at the consecration of S. Mary's Church, referred to the "growing population, mainly industrial" of Laira, he cannot have dreamed how prophetic were his words and how vast would be the growth in the population of the parish, transforming a small village into a busy suburb of Plymouth. Yet this is indeed the story of the first fifty years.

LAIRA

The name Laira was applied first to the stretch of water running between the Cattewater and Marsh Mills. Donn's "Map of Devon" (1765) distinguishes the "Upper Lary" and the "Lower Lary," and he appears to show the latter extending as far as Oreston.

The derivation of the name has given rise to considerable speculation. Rowe's "Panorama of Plymouth" (1826) connects it with "larus," a gull, and, therefore, gives its meaning as "a place resorted to by gulls." The English Place Name Society, however, regards it as much more likely that the word has a Celtic origin and compares it with the Welsh word "llaeru," which means "to ebb" or "to grow shallow." The same authority notes that some scholars have connected it with the Old Norse word "leira," a clayey place, but regards this theory as improbable.

COMMUNICATIONS

It may be said that the gradual improvement of the means of communication between Crabtree and Plympton made for the growth of both Crabtree and Laira.

Before 1758, instead of the raised road that we know as Longbridge there was merely a rough track across the marshes, both the Plym and Tory being crossed by fords. Pedestrians were often inconvenienced by the tides and vehicular traffic was forced to take the more devious route *via* Plym Bridge. In 1758, a Turnpike Trust was proposed for an improved road. There was a local dispute as to the most desirable route. One party urged the claims of the old route from Crabtree across to Saltram and Underwood, but the route finally adopted was the present one crossing the Plym a quarter of a mile further north. The road level across the marshes was raised by an embankment and a New Bridge was constructed to carry the road across the river. This bridge served until 1835, when it was demolished and replaced by a three-arched bridge, which, widened at its western end, still carries traffic bound to and from Plymouth.

Not less important was the development of the road along the embankment beside the Laira. In 1802, a company obtained an Act of Parliament for the construction of the embankment and the work was completed in 1811. The tolls and rights were acquired by the civic authorities in 1900 and tolls were finally abolished in 1924.

LAIRA FORT

Laira appears to have had a fort from the seventeenth century. In 1643, in the accounts of the Sabbath Day Battle during the Civil War, we read of a "worke" at "Leerie Point" with three cannon. In the mid-nineteenth century, Laira fort was strengthened, in common with the other defences of Plymouth. As will appear, the presence of a fort, with its holding garrison, contributed indirectly to the establishment of a church in Laira.

CRABTREE

Before the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, Crabtree was distinguished by the annual election of a "Mayor." The electors met at the Lamb Inn, in Treville Street, in Plymouth, and, attired in cloaks trimmed with facings of red braid, walked in state to the Crabtree Inn, carrying carved maces, with cockle shells on their tops. The "Town Clerk" bore a large bowl in which the punch was subsequently brewed, and the "Recorder" had a similar vessel. A form of electing the various officers was duly observed and it is recorded that "the hospitalities were so prolonged that those who walked out on foot were only too glad to return in a wagon."

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THE RAILWAY COMES TO LAIRA

The railway did not reach Plymouth until 1848, although, by this time, it had become a commonplace in most other parts of the country. Laira achieved a fame, which it has never lost, as the first terminus of the line in Plymouth. The arrival of the first train was the occasion for great celebrations. The directors of the South Devon Railway breakfasted at Totnes and their progress towards Laira was watched by considerable crowds. A contemporary ballad has recorded the feelings of the onlookers:

Aw, Johnny, aw Johnny, whatever es that
A urning along like a hoss upon wheels?
'T'es as bright as yer buttons and black as yer hat,
An' jes hark to en, Johnny, an' yer how a' squeals.

The growth of Laira was ensured by this "dawn of a new era," as one Plymouth historian described it.

INCORPORATION INTO PLYMOUTH

Plymouth was made a county borough by the Local Government Act of 1888, and, as part of the consequent expansion, the city sought powers, in 1894, to include within its boundaries the parishes of Compton, Weston Peverell and Egg Buckland. Laira formed a part of the latter parish. After protracted, and sometimes

acrimonious, negotiations, the parishes were incorporated into the city in 1896. The immediate effect of this upon the inhabitants can be gauged by the fact that the rate increased, between 1893 and 1898, from 3/1 to 7/- in the £. On the other hand, the subsequent growth of Laira, culminating in the vast post-war development at Efford, stems from the incorporation, and the character of Laira today springs from the fact that it is a suburb of Plymouth; although it must be conceded that it has never quite lost its former atmosphere and many of the older inhabitants still speak of it as "the village."

THE MISSION AT CRABTREE

Until 1931, the districts of Crabtree and Laira were included in the ecclesiastical parish of Egg Buckland and, until 1874, those inhabitants who wished to fulfil their religious duties had to walk the two miles to the parish church. In the latter year, Bishop Frederick Temple licensed a newly-erected school-chapel at Crabtree for Divine Service. This building, the total cost of which was about £800, was provided jointly by the War Department, who gave the site and £50, the Church Building Society, who gave £30, and public subscription. Mr. A. G. Clifton was the architect and Mr. T. Hoskin was the builder. The building was opened with a service of Holy Communion on Wednesday, November 11th, 1874; at Evensong on the same day Archdeacon

Earle, afterwards Bishop of Marlborough and Dean of Exeter, was the preacher. The War Department were concerned in the project because the chapel was intended to provide ministrations for the military personnel stationed at Efford Fort and their families. The Licence notes that there were then some 200 souls resident in the district. In the early years, the Vicar of Egg Buckland, Charles Edgar Turner, and his assistant curates ministered at Crabtree, but, in 1887, John Mackay Hodge who was a schoolmaster, living at Tavistock Place in Plymouth, became curate-in-charge. Mr. Hodge continued in office until 1902, when he was succeeded by John Thomas Marchant, who stayed until the present church was consecrated and subsequently became incumbent of West Down in North Devon. Mr. Marchant was the first resident priest and with his coming full services were held at Crabtree; hitherto only Evensong had been provided.

Many parishioners still remember with affection the mission at Crabtree, which continued to be used even after the permanent church was built. The building can still be seen, although, before long, it will be demolished to allow the busy Plymouth road to be widened.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN PLYMOUTH

The rapidly expanding population made it essential that Plymouth should be provided with more churches. A start was made during the episcopates of Henry Phillpotts and Frederick Temple. A comprehensive scheme for Church Extension in the Three Towns was inaugurated by Bishop Edward Bickersteth in 1897. At the initial meeting in Plymouth, the Bishop revealed that the population of the 27 parishes in the Deanery totalled at least 170,000, but that all the churches, chapels-of-ease and licensed mission-halls would not provide accommodation for 30,000. It was proposed, at this time, to build six or seven additional churches, but, in the event, Bishop Robertson could report at the consecration of S. Mary's, seventeen years later, that eleven churches were completed or in process of construction, and that one more was planned. The Diocesan Committee for Church Extension in the Three Towns contributed generously to the cost of the Church of S. Mary the Virgin, giving, in all, some £5,350 between 1914 and 1918. The project owed much to the energy and enthusiasm of Abel Frank Baker, who had succeeded Charles Turner, as Vicar of Egg Buckland, in 1901.

"LADY" CLARK OF EFFORD

The splendid site for the church was given by Mrs. Lucy Clark of Efford Manor, familiarly and affectionately known to the inhabitants of Laira as "Lady" Clark.

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The conveyance of the land, 4,840 square yards in extent, was made to the diocese by Mrs. Clark's lawyers, under the Church Building Acts 1818-1884, as early as 1906.

Mrs. Clark's forbears had occupied Efford Manor since 1784, when William Clark of Plymouth bought it from the Reverend Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. The Manor was undoubtedly one of the most ancient buildings in this neighbourhood; it is recorded that Robert le Bastard occupied it at the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086. In later times, it was in the possession successively of the Grenvilles, the Halses and the Trelawneys.

In Mrs. Clark's time, the grounds were used for all manner of parochial occasions and the family gave valued assistance to the parish in a variety of ways.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH

The Church, the foundation stone of which had been laid by Mrs. Clark on September 16th, 1911, was ready for consecration on July 2nd, 1914. The Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Archibald Robertson, was received at the west door by the clergy and choir, a procession was formed and a circuit of the church was made, to the singing of the hymn, "Blessed city, heavenly Salem." The singing was accompanied by a cornet. When the procession reached the west door again, the Petition for Consecration was presented to the Bishop by Colonel

Briggs, churchwarden of Egg Buckland. The Bishop accepted the Petition and the procession entered the building, singing Psalm 24. When all was ready for the consecration to proceed, the Diocesan Registrar, Mr. A. J. Mackay, read the Petition. This detailed the steps that had led to the provision of a church in Laira, proclaimed it to be fit for consecration and noted that it was intended to be a chapel-of-ease to Egg Buckland, until a separate district should be assigned to it. The Bishop then said the prayer of Consecration and the Sentence of Consecration was duly read, signed and ordered to be "laid up in the Registry among the muniments of the see, and to be registered." So the church was "for ever set apart from all profane and common uses.", "under the name of St. Mary the Virgin and to the glory of the ever-blessed Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost." After the singing of Veni Creator, the Bishop began the celebration of Holy Communion, the Epistle being read by the Rural Dean of the Three Towns, the Reverend H. W. T. Perowne, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and the Gospel by the Rural Dean of Plympton, the Reverend T. Woodman, Vicar of Sparkwell.

THE BISHOP'S SERMON

In his sermon, the Bishop remarked that St. Mary's was the last but one church to be consecrated under the scheme for providing additional churches for the Three Towns. They came together with thankful hearts for

what had already been accomplished, although much still remained to be done. There must be local effort and local generosity, since the church was only a fragment of what it was meant to be. He hoped that they would not rest until what remained to be done was actually finished. It would not be possible to form a parish until a certain sum of money was provided for endowment but the rapid growth of population made it certain that this could not be long delayed. He concluded by reminding them that the lesson of dedication and consecration must take root in their individual hearts and they must remember that that they were entrusted with the care of God's temple both in themselves and in their beautiful house of God. They must dwell together in unity, peace and concord.

"NOISES OFF"

The Bishop's concluding remarks may well have been prompted by the extraordinary scenes that were taking place outside the church. The "mixed crowd" that had awaited the Bishop's arrival was "considerably augmented" during the course of the service and "the sound of jeering and groaning was frequently audible inside." "At the conclusion of the service the worshippers met with a noisy reception as they left the church. Tin cans, cheers and groans produced an extraordinary accompaniment to such an occasion, whilst a Kensit speaker added to the excitement. The latter made an attempt to address the Bishop, and some missiles

were thrown, particularly at the Rev. Mr. Baker, but no-one was hurt." "The assembled clergy proceeded down the road, and some endeavour was made to mob them, but their own supporters and the police were able to afford sufficient protection until the Bishop accepted the offer of a seat in a motor car, which conveyed him to the Crabtree Mission Hall. The rest of the party continued their way on foot, whilst the demonstrators gradually tailed off." These unfortunate demonstrations, thus described in a contemporary newspaper report, seem to have been caused by Mr. Baker's decision to dispense with the services of Mr. Marchant; although it is difficult to account for the presence of one of the representatives of the Protestant Truth Society on these grounds. It appears that all means were used to make the demonstration effective. As a result, the Vicar lodged a formal complaint with the Mayor of Plymouth at the inadequate police arrangements and an enquiry was held.

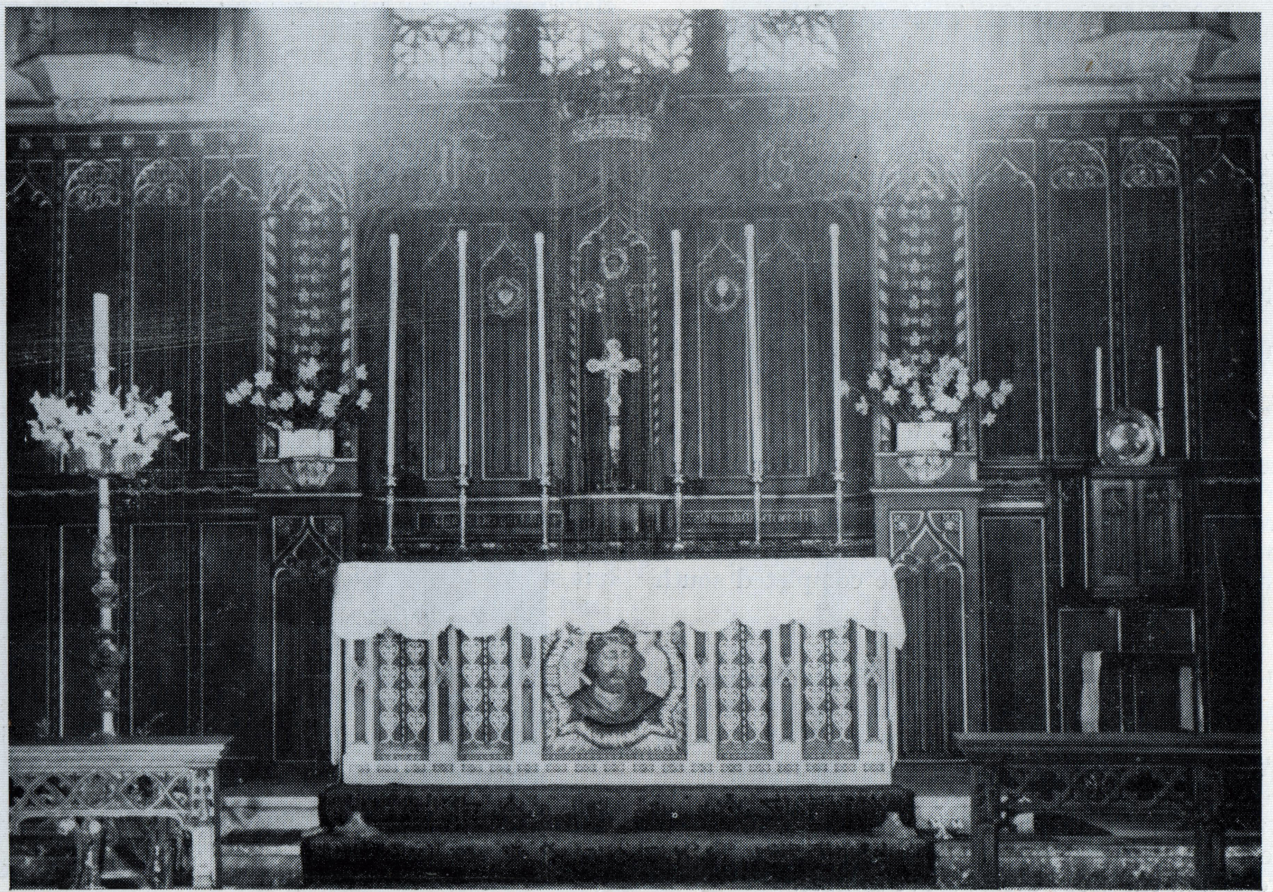
THE LUNCHEON AT CRABTREE

When all the visitors had been safely escorted to Crabtree, the members of the Building Committee entertained the Bishop and clergy and members of the congregation at lunch. There were, in all, 150 guests. After the meal, Mr. Baker proposed the Bishop's health.

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He expressed gratitude for His Lordship's presence but regretted the behaviour of some of the people outside the church. He spoke also of the great help that the Bishop had rendered to the Laira scheme for building a church. In his reply, the Bishop congratulated the Vicar, the architect and all others concerned. He referred also to the generosity of "one known to all here," which had enabled them to obtain a "beautiful site for the beautiful church they had erected." When the Rural Dean had toasted the Building Committee, the Vicar again spoke and again commented on the "time of bitterness and trial through which they had come." He hoped that this proud day would see the beginning of a better feeling in the parish. A vote of thanks to the architect, Mr. T. R. Kitsell, the clerk of works, Mr. Martin, and the workmen was proposed by Colonel Briggs. The Bishop brought the luncheon to a close by proposing the health of Mrs. Clark, who was present. Her son responded on her behalf.

The day's proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of Festal Evensong in the church. The Bishop of Crediton preached at this service. In the interval between the two services, the first two baptisms in the new font took place and a cricket match between the choirs of Laira and Egg Buckland "excited great interest." Laira were the victors.



DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH

The Church, which was designed by T. R. Kitsell of Portland Square, Plymouth, was intended, when completed, to accommodate 750 people. The contemporary descriptions describe the portion now built as capable of seating 450 people, although it is very difficult to discover upon what method of computation this estimate was based. The church contains at present some 195 chairs; it would seem that the maximum number that could, in fact, be seated would be in the region of 250. The building contains two bays of the nave, with north and south aisles, the chancel, the side chapel, the organ chamber and a sacristy. The crypt contains a large choir vestry and a clergy vestry, which has a separate approach to the side-chapel by means of a stairway. The architect's plans indicate that this left nearly half the nave, the baptistry and the upper stages of the tower still to be built. It is also noted that it was intended to build a large church room under the completed south aisle.

The walls are face externally with Dartmoor granite of varying tones, blending well with Bath stone fittings. The piers and all the internal features are of Bath stone and all the plain wall surfaces are plastered. The nave and aisle floors are of wood block, with the passages of small red tiles, laid in a herring-bone pattern. The Chancel floor is of marble, laid in large squares of white and green and the steps are of Dove marble.

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The Altar is of oak, framed and divided into panels of linenfold design on either side of a central panel, depicting the head of Christ in His Passion, wearing the crown of thorns. The Altar top, or mensa, is one large slab of Dove marble. The reredos is of oak and is remarkable for the fact that it is a naturalistic representation of a vine, spreading its fruit and foliage over the altar and forming a "coved" recess, in which the altar is placed. The whole gives an original effect of fan-vaulting. The composition is flanked by niches, which were intended to contain "sculptured angels in the attitude of adoration."

The Pulpit is a memorial to Charles Edgar Turner and was brought from Crabtree and remodelled to fit its present position.

The Font is of Cornish polyphant stone, with a central shaft of polished green marble. Around the bowl, it bears the inscription, "Ye must be born of water and the Spirit." It was placed in its present position temporarily, until the baptistery, at the west end of the church, should be constructed. The Font cover is of oak, with open tracery, terminating in a crocheted finial.

The single bell was intended eventually to be one of a peal of eight bells. It weighs about six-hundred-weight, was cast by Messrs. Llewellyns and James, of Bristol, and bears the legend "Adeste Fidelis" (O Come all ye faithful).



The roof is barrel-vaulted and is of oak.

There is one feature of the church which is, unhappily, not as easily seen as it might be. This is the fine sculptured Crucifixion on the east wall of the church. With all the other fittings and sculptures of the whole of the interior, it is the work of J. B. Hunt, of Sutton Road, Plymouth. The design of the east Elevation of the church was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1910.

It is convenient to detail, at this point, various later additions to the fabric of the church.

The first stained glass window in the church, that in the east window of the side chapel, depicting Our Lady and the Holy Child, was placed there, in 1919, in memory of Percy Charles Luscombe, a chorister at Crabtree Mission Church.

The reredos in the side chapel, designed and executed by Miss Pinwill, is in memory of Cecil Theodore Baker Pike, and the altar rails in memory of Martha Coom.

The "Guide" window, in the south aisle, is in memory of Florence Annie Tregedon.

The Children's Corner, which commemorates Phyllis Hunt, is also the work of Miss Pinwill.



The east window, in memory of Violet Giles, was dedicated by the Bishop of Plymouth in 1953. The artist describes its symbolism as follows:

"The main theme of the window embodies the Triumph of Our Saviour and His Church, and depicts the youthful Christ crowned as King and bearing the Orb of temporal power.

To either side are portrayed Saint Peter and Saint Paul as founders of the Church, supported by the Four Gospels, and in the central base is incorporated symbolically the Birth and first Christian morn, the Baptismal Fount, the Lamp on the Mount of Olives, and the institution of the Holy Table, in juxta relation to the corporate design.

To the apex of the window the right hand of the Father, and the Dove of the Spirit, complete the tenet of the Holy Trinity, and to either side the emblems of Baptism and Resurrection are shewn as being the first and last meanings of the Christian Life."

PROBLEMS IN BUILDING

St. Mary's was not built without considerable trouble and anxiety for the Building Committee. A definite decision to proceed with the work was taken as early as 1907, but both the method of building and the raising of funds presented many difficulties. It was natural that Mr. Kitsell, a member of Egg Buckland congregation, should be chosen as architect. He drew sketch plans of a noble edifice, but it was soon discovered that the complete structure would cost between £10,000 and £13,000. It was, therefore, clear that only part of the project could be undertaken, as a first step. It was thought that the crypt could be constructed, leaving the whole superstructure until later. When this was found to be unsatisfactory, it was suggested that a separate Church House, to be used temporarily as a place of worship, and permanently for social purposes, should be provided. But, finally, it became apparent that the best solution was to build a portion of the building, as a first instalment. The lowest tender, given by Messrs. Pethick Bros., was accepted on September 15th, 1909.

Side by side with the negotiations about the building, Mr. Baker was making continuous appeals for the necessary funds for the venture. He met with limited success,

as far as Laira itself was concerned. A house-to-house canvass was made, but it was reported that the expected "general interest" in the scheme was not forthcoming. Help came from outside the parish. The neighbouring parish of Plympton St. Maurice gave two concerts of "Songs of the West," in costume, in Plympton Guildhall, with the famous Rector of Lew Trenchard, the Reverend S. Baring-Gould, as compere. However, by 1911, the Building Fund had reached a total of £3,673, and it was felt that a start could be made.

There was great jubilation when the Foundation Stone was laid, but it soon became apparent that the work was progressing very slowly and the Vicar found it necessary to deny, in the Parish Magazine, that the reason for the delay was that the contractor had not been paid sums due to him. At length, on September 29th, 1913, the Building Committee took the unusual course of taking possession of the building and all plant and materials, under clause 26 of the contract, with a view to the Committee carrying on the work themselves, by direct labour, under the guidance of the architect and the Clerk of Works. Splendid progress was made and the building grew rapidly. The Vicar was able to write of

an opening date in the "near and assignable future."

The first hint of trouble did not come until September, 1915, when the Vicar announced in the Parish Magazine that writs had been served against the members of the Building Committee who signed the contract, for damages through taking the work out of the hands of Messrs. Pethick Bros. It appears that the original firm had been taken over by another company and they brought the action. The case was heard, at the Western Law Courts, Plymouth, before the Public Referee, on April 11th, 12th and 13th, 1916. It was then adjourned until May 1st, in London. The decision was given against the Committee and heavy costs were incurred. The total original cost of £7,235 18 10 had been reduced to £368 11 5½ by May, 1916. Now the Judge held that the Committee still owed the builders £816 11 11 and awarded costs against them which, with their own costs, amounted to £1,318 9 8. This meant that the Building Fund was again in debt to the tune of some £2,500. From this time, until his death, in Scarborough, on October 25th, 1921, Mr. Baker bent every energy towards the alleviation of this debt. At the time of his death, only £263 12 7 remained to be found.

THE EARLY YEARS

After Mr. Marchant's departure, the Reverend G. R. W. Carew came, in July, 1914, to take charge of St. Mary's. He stayed until February, 1915. His departure was the result of his introducing Wafers for the Communion of the people. Mr. Baker remarks, in a letter to Mr. Carew: "Certainly I shall never allow you or anyone else to dictate either word or act what the use at St. Mary's shall be." It is ironical that we find the Vicar announcing, in May, 1917: "Owing to the impossibility of purchasing pure wheaten bread in these days, and the certainty that bread will be even still further adulterated in the near future, the Vicar has decided to use at once Wafer Bread for the Holy Eucharist."

During 1915 and 1916, the Reverends W. Drew, Stuart Hall and R. Bevis Thompson, Chaplain to the 3rd East Lancashires, stationed at Laira, kept the services going at St. Mary's. On September 24th, Edmund William Dawson Dennehy was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Exeter, on a title to the parish of Egg Buckland and was placed in charge of St. Mary's, a position which he held until 1922. In the latter year James Charles Lockhart Johnstone became Vicar of Egg Buckland and he brought Leonard Thomas Strong to Laira.

"HOME RULE"

From the beginning, there had always been an intention to make Laira a separate parish, as soon as conditions should be favourable. In 1923, the Bishop licensed the church for marriages. In 1925, a plot of land to the east of the Church was purchased, as a site for a parsonage house. Finally, in 1931, the separation of the parish was announced in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, December 18th. The appointment of the first Vicar was in the hands of the Vicar of Egg Buckland, and, thereafter, was vested in the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Father Strong was chosen as first Vicar and was instituted by the Bishop on Friday, February 27th, 1932.

THE CHURCH HALL

One of the early aims of the parish was the provision of a Church Hall, to accommodate the social activities of the parish. A site was available on the north side of the churchyard and permission was obtained for the building to be erected on this site from the heirs of the donor. Mr. J. Blatchford, of Laira, was appointed contractor and the men of the parish helped with the excavations for the foundations. In all, the Hall cost some £992. It was opened on Thursday, October 20th, 1932.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND AFTER

The Second World War brought considerable changes to the parish. Father Strong remained at Laira until 1947. He was succeeded by Francis George Rice, who remained until his appointment to St. David with St. Michael, Exeter, in 1953. Peter Charles Clynick, at that time Priest-in-charge of St. Michael's, Torquay, followed Father Rice and was at Laira until he became Priest-in-charge of St. Mary's, Johnson Street, Stepney, in the diocese of London, in 1958.

During these years, the parish grew and assumed its present form and size. The vast post-war housing development at Efford has, it is true to say, made Laira into a suburban parish of some 6,000 souls.

In 1954, the parish was transferred, by an Order in Council, from the deanery of Plympton to the deanery of Plymouth, and some small adjustments were made to its boundaries. This was the fulfilment of Bishop Robertson's prophecy, at the consecration of the church, that Laira would, one day, become part of the deanery of the Three Towns.

There remained the task of building a Vicarage for the benefice. For some years, Father Strong lived at

Mutley, before moving to 58 Federation Road, which he rented. This house was bought by the Parish, as a Parsonage House, in 1948, and so continued until, in 1961, it became possible to build a new vicarage. The site chosen was in the north-western corner of the churchyard, since it was discovered that the site previously earmarked for a vicarage presented difficulties in the matters of access and main drainage. The new house, whose architects were Messrs. Body, Son, and Fleury, of Lockyer Street, Plymouth, was blessed by the Bishop of Plymouth, in July, 1962.

THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS

In the first fifty years of its history, the church of St. Mary the Virgin has seen much change and not a little unrest. The demonstrations on the day of the Consecration were the forerunners of difficulties and frictions, which were to mark many of the early years. The rapid growth of the parish from a village to a busy suburb has brought many problems and tensions. But, through it all, the foundations have been well and truly laid, by a succession of faithful priests and people. On those foundations, we, in the next fifty years, must strive to build, no less faithfully than they built.

SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN, LAIRA.

PRIESTS-IN-CHARGE

George Carew	.....	1914-1915
Edmund William Dawson Dennehy	.....	1916-1922
Leonard Thomas Strong	.....	1922-1932

VICARS

Leonard Thomas Strong	.....	1932-1947
Francis George Rice	.....	1947-1953
Peter Charles Clynick	.....	1953-1958
Peter Leslie Camp, B.A.	.....	1959-

ASSISTANT PRIESTS

Thomas Fothergill Cooke, O.B.E.....	.....	1938-1941
Donald Peter Rundle, M.A.	.....	1949-1953
Donald McCulloch	.....	1955-1957

SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN, LAIRA

1914 — 1964

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

JUNE 27th JUBILEE GIFT DAY

The Vicar will sit in the Church Grounds, at the Old Laira Road entrance, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., to receive gifts. Gift Day letters and envelopes will be distributed to all houses in the parish and collectors will call for them.

PLEASE HELP US

JULY 5th (continued)

6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher: The Bishop of Plymouth.
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will attend this Service.
Light Refreshments in the Hall.

JULY 2nd THE JUBILEE DAY

7.30 p.m. Sung Mass and General Communion in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, who will preach.
Light Refreshments in the Hall.

JULY 6th 3 p.m. SERVICE FOR WOMEN

attended by members of the Deanery Branches of the Mothers Union.
Preacher: The Reverend C. S. de Cerjat, Vicar of Egg Buckland.
All Women will be Welcome.

JULY 5th SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Sung Mass and Holy Communion.
Preacher: The Bishop of Crediton.
3.0 p.m. Service for men attended by members of the S.W. Devon Federation of C.E.M.S.
Preacher: The Bishop of Crediton.
All men will be welcome.

JULY 9th 7.30 for 7.45 p.m. JUBILEE DINNER

in the Church Hall, followed by an entertainment.
Tickets: 10s.

JULY 11th PARISH OUTING TO NEWQUAY

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU!