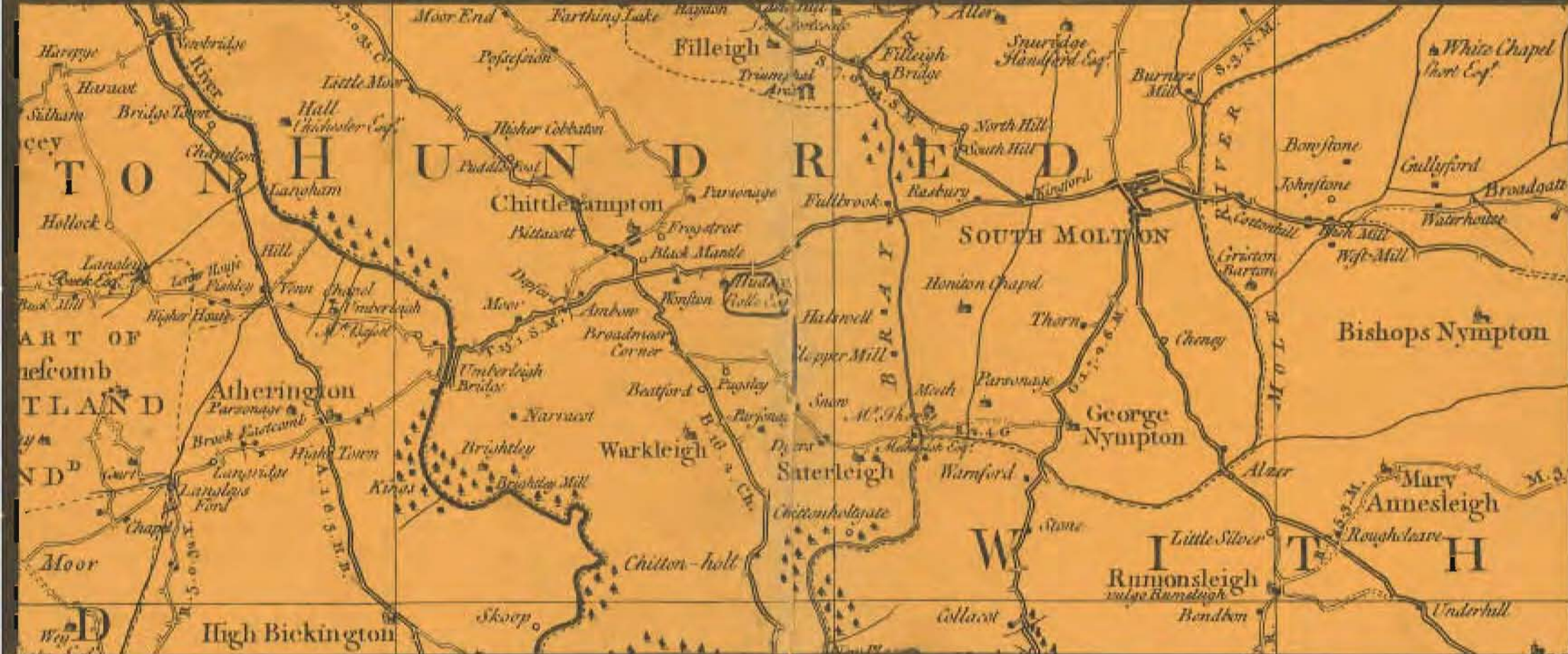


October 1976

The Devon Historian

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The map on the cover is part of Benjamin Donn's Map of the County of Devon first printed in 1765 and reprinted in 1965 jointly by the University of Exeter and The Devon and Cornwall Record Society. It is available from the Academic Registrar, University of Exeter, price £4.00 post free and from book-shops.

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DESERTED MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENTS IN DEVON

John Hall and Ann Hamlin

When Professor Beresford published the first edition of *The Lost Villages of England* in 1954 only one Devon site was listed, Beere, where Professor Jope in 1938 carried out one of the first scientific excavations of a deserted village in England (Jope 1958). By the time of *Deserted Medieval Villages: Studies* (Beresford and Hurst 1971) fifteen Devon sites were listed, yet this is a tiny proportion of well over two thousand English sites now recognised, compared, for example, with 375 in Yorkshire, 220 in Lincolnshire and 148 in Norfolk. Why is this? Do many more Devon sites remain to be found, or was the county immune to desertion? The latter would itself pose a problem for the Devon historian and field archaeologist to study. This note is based on limited fieldwork and offers no final results, but it attempts to summarise the present position (at the end of 1975) and offer some suggestions for future work. Our debt to Mrs. Linehan and Mrs. Minter will be clear throughout.

The question of desertion has been unevenly studied in Devon. Mrs. Linehan has identified over a hundred abandoned dwelling sites on Dartmoor (1966), and Dartmoor sites have been excavated by Mrs. Minter and Lady Fox (list of excavated sites in Beresford and Hurst 1971, 152). But away from the moor the distribution is sparse, and the presence or absence of sites has still to be demonstrated. Brief notes on the fifteen recognised deserted villages are included at the end of this paper.

Most of the listed sites are in marginal areas. Devon was densely settled by the time of Domesday (Darby and Welldon Finn 1967, 228-235), and mixed farming with a substantial arable element was being practised high on Dartmoor and on the rough, poor land at Beere in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, yet some of these settlements were deserted by or during the fourteenth century. The mid-fourteenth-century plague may have caused Dean Moor farmstead to be abandoned (Fox 1958), but plague alone is certainly not the answer. The fourteenth century is recognised as a period of great difficulty for farmers: as well as plague there were poor harvests, serious stock disease, bad flooding in some areas, and a good case has been argued for the weather being less good than during the preceding two centuries (Lamb 1967). A slightly lower average annual temperature and higher rainfall could have caused low, formerly damp but workable land to become too heavy for arable, and the limits of cultivation in upland areas may have fallen one to two hundred feet. At the same time plague caused better land elsewhere to fall vacant, and this could have encouraged the shrinking or abandonment of less favoured settlements. Mrs. Minter suggests a stage at Hound Tor when the village contracted to only two farmsteads before its complete desertion (1972-73). Devon does not seem to have suffered from some of the 'classic' causes of desertion active elsewhere; villages were not apparently displaced by religious houses and there was no massive shift from arable to stock in the fifteenth century, for stock was always important. There is little trace of villages swallowed up in great parks, but at Powderham evidence from both documents and fieldwork has shown the shrinkage of the village and

enlargement of the park, although it has not yet proved possible to determine whether emparking was the cause or effect of the village's decline. Some isolated churches do occur in parks, as at Arlington, East Down and Buckland Filleigh, but fieldwork does not indicate that villages ever surrounded these churches. There may have been some local factors at work — flooding, silting, shifting sand, soil-exhaustion. There were Irish raids on the Devon coast in the eleventh century, and Dinna Clerks farmstead was abandoned after a fire (Minter 1972-73). But the main cause of desertions seems to be the changing economic and climatic conditions of the fourteenth century.

Mrs. Linehan's Dartmoor work revealed not only villages but also hamlets and farmsteads. Settlement in rural Devon today consists of some villages, many hamlets and numerous scattered farms, and this is likely to have been the pattern in the past. Behind almost a thousand Devon names in Domesday Book Professor Hoskins has suggested nearly ten thousand settlements, many of them farmsteads (1963, 20-1). All over England areas of dispersed population have proved more difficult to study than nucleated villages: settlements are more elusive in written sources and less clear on the ground. But the search has to be extended in Devon, as in the wooded Chilterns, the forest of Arden and the hills and moorlands of Lancashire, from villages to hamlets and farmsteads.

Nor can attention be focused solely on deserted settlements, as the (Deserted) Medieval Village Research group has always insisted, and acknowledged in its change of name. 'Though the deserted medieval villages have taken priority in the work of the medieval field archaeologists and others, in fact the most common earthworks will be those associated with a flourishing village' (Taylor 1974, 141). Such earthworks have been noted at several of the villages in the Clyst valley, and there are probably very many more such sites in Devon waiting to be recognised. They may be a result of shrinkage or merely of the normal processes of change within the village. Some sites have contracted: Clyst St. Lawrence has certainly shrunk, and there may once have been houses in some of the vacant plots along the street at Torbryan. This is an important consideration when 'infilling' in villages is contemplated, and observation of such work is to be encouraged. In other cases a settlement may have 'migrated' and developed away from its original nucleus, to a road, for example (Clyst St. Mary and South Huish) or a river-crossing. Study of nineteenth-century maps shows that some farms have moved in quite recent times, such as Burrow in Stone Canon parish, and others, like the Nether Exe manor house complex, have disappeared altogether. If the settlement pattern in Devon exhibits much continuity, it also shows considerable change.

This underlines the further point that study cannot be confined to medieval settlement alone. The excavated hamlet, Hound Tor II, incorporated two prehistoric circular huts, and one of the ruined houses at Challacombe is remembered as the inn which served a nearby tinning mill. Settlement is a dynamic process with its roots in prehistory; it may have reached a peak in the thirteenth century, then suffered some contraction, and changes have continued until the present day. Professor Hoskins has discussed some of the evidence

relating to the decline and abandonment of post-medieval settlements (1941).

How will this study be advanced in Devon? There is still a great deal to be done on the written sources. It is not possible to go into these in detail here, but they can be followed up from the references (see especially Beresford and Hurst 1971; Taylor 1974, 87-118) and it is important to note that many are printed and readily available. Maps are valuable, indicating place-names, tracks converging on nothing, oddly shaped enclosures and boundaries, and other clues. Tithe maps give a detailed view of nineteenth-century conditions, for many Devon parishes the earliest accurate picture of the landscape, and the apportionments list field names. The area of North Thorne village was listed as 'ruins' in the tithe map, and other suggestive names are 'Old Walls' at Hutholes and 'Chapel Field' at Kigbeare, where Mr. Rex Bridgwater has recently established the existence of a deserted settlement by small-scale excavation.

In the field, the land-use and the nature of the structures are both important. In stoney, upland areas one can expect remains of stone walls, seen best in winter and spring, and excavation has shown that the long-house was the common type, sheltering men and cattle under one roof. Away from the moors it is less clear what house types and materials to expect. A stone long-house was excavated at Beere, but at North Thorne there was cob on stone footings. Here there are clear sunken roads and house platforms, but village earthworks of the kind familiar in midland counties are rare in Devon. Cob, timber and turf may have left little if any surface trace. Devon is still a strongly pastoral county, but if land is ploughed it is well worth searching the plough-soil for pottery or building materials. This work is not likely to have the spectacular success of Dr. Peter Wade-Martin's field-walking in Norfolk (1975), and experience suggests that worked flints are the most common finds, but it must be attempted when known or possible sites are ploughed.

One clue to deserted villages in areas of nucleated settlement is often an isolated church: in the midlands, for example, the parish church is normally in a village, and if it now stands alone the village may have been deserted. But in Devon this is not necessarily the case. In an area of scattered farms and hamlets the church may stand quite alone or with a manor house or farm close by, with tracks leading to the various scattered farms. There is no need to assume that a larger settlement ever surrounded the church, though signs of abandoned houses and earthworks must always be looked for. Visits to many isolated churches in Devon have so far revealed no examples of clear village earthworks near the church. What these visits have done is point to the need for research on the siting of Devon churches. Time and again the fieldworker is confronted by the problem of why the church is where it is. Some isolated churches, especially those in circular or oval graveyards, may be very early perhaps monastic foundations. Some churches beside manor houses must be seigneurial creations. At Parracombe there are three quite different foci: the old church on the hill with holy wells nearby, the castle on a strong spur on the valley side, and the village at the river crossing in the valley bottom. The position at Okehampton is similar, with different factors influencing the siting of the church, the castle and the town.

The key to the problem of desertion in Devon is surely the study of settlement as a whole, a study concerned with hamlets and farmsteads as well as villages, with still flourishing and shrunken as well as deserted settlements, with the post-medieval as well as the medieval period. Progress will come from investigating the settlement history of an area, a parish or a group of parishes, using all the evidence and all the approaches that are available.

List of Devon Deserted Villages Recognised by the M.V.R.G.

1. **BADGWORTHY** SS 793445 (not 794436 as in published sources). On Devon-Somerset border, rocky valley site at junction of Hoccombe Combe stream with Badgworthy Water, in Doone Valley. At least 5 houses, mostly terraced into hillside, and traces of enclosures. Slighter traces across stream to S.
2. **BEERE, Great** SS 690034. Sizeable straggling village along stream in now remote, sparsely populated area. Best-preserved part in coppice, rest largely levelled by agriculture. Long-house, barn and two corn-drying kilns excavated 1938. Jope 1958.
3. **BLACKATON** SX 698783. On W. slopes of Blackaton Down, with associated lynchets. About 13 buildings, some with crofts, and possible chapel, but site damaged by agriculture. French and Linehan 1963, 168-117; Linehan 1966, fig. 49 on p.120.
4. **BOLT HEAD** SX 715370. General area is exposed cliff top. Report of overgrown walls and C12-C13 pottery at site traditionally abandoned in Henry VIII's reign. We could not locate the site but found one medieval cooking pot rim in ploughsoil.
5. **CHALLACOMBE** SX 694796. Close to stream (medieval reference to mill) with fine series of strip lynchets on valley side. Farm now occupies site; memories of an inn and tinning activity. Probably about 12 buildings, some clear and upstanding, others less clear. Farmer notes levelling of lynchets impedes drainage. Shorter 1938, 183-9; Bonney 1971 on fields; Linehan 1966, 143-4.
6. **CORNDON DOWN** SX 689744. On hill, close to spring. At least one long-house, enclosures and lynchets. French and Linehan 1963, 172; Linehan 1966, table II.
7. **CORNDONFORD, Little** SX 697745. Three buildings S.W. of present farm. French and Linehan 1963, 172; Linehan 1966, List II.
7. **CRIPDON** SX 735810. At S. foot of hillslope of Cripdon Down. At least 5 buildings. One much-altered long-house used as barn; second large L-shaped house with stack and stair, and 3 smaller buildings, enclosures and paths. Linehan 1966, fig. 51 and p.123.
9. **FORD** Ford Barn at SX 609618. At least 6 buildings in enclosures, and Ford Waste at SX 607616, one long-house and parts of two other buildings in enclosure. Linehan 1966, fig. 57 on p.136.

10. **HAYNE** SX 748805. Probably 6 buildings in and near garden of modern house. Clearest is long-house W. of modern house. Linehan 1966, table II. No plan.
11. **HOUND TOR** SX 748796. E.-facing hillslope, 1100 feet but sheltered. Total excavation by Mrs. Minter: 8 houses and 3 barns with corn-drying kilns. Stone houses built C13, abandoned C14, preceded by turf and timber buildings. Lack of early finds makes dating difficult but early phases probably pre-Conquest. Roads and enclosures contribute to picture of whole settlement, and site recognised as visually one of best in England. In Department of Environment guardianship, awaiting consolidation. Notes in *Medieval Archaeol.* 6-7 (1962-3), 341-3, fig. 102; 8 (1964), 282-5, figs. 90-1; 9 (1965), 210-2; 10 (1966), 210-1, fig. 86; Linehan 1966, fig. 50 on p.121 shows hamlet, Hound Tor II; Minter 1972-3, 112-9.
12. **ROWDEN, North** SX 701765. 4 buildings and enclosures. French and Linehan 1963, 171; Linehan 1966, List II.
13. **ROWDEN, South** better known as **HUTHOLES** SX 702758. Small rough enclosure, approached by Sunken road. Six buildings excavated by Mrs. Minter include at least 2 long-houses and corn-drying kiln. Earlier phases of turf and wattles. Minter in Linehan 1965, 176-8; Linehan 1966, fig. 50; notes in *Medieval Archaeol.* 9 (1965), 212 and 10 (1966), 210; Minter 1972-3, 117-8, fig. 4.
14. **THORNE, North** SS 646413. Impressive earthworks in triangular enclosure on which tracks converge. House platforms and sunken roads, and well and slight ridging reported in surrounding fields. Small excavation 1959-61 revealed house of cob on stone footings and much pottery. Note in *Medieval Archeol.* 6-7 (1962-3), 343.
15. **TREABLE** SX 720928. Heavy, damp ridge. Field occasionally ploughed; shows slight earthworks but no clear foundations.
16. **WISCOMBE** SY 185930. Seems to be deserted planted borough in Southleigh, but no clear traces.

Visitors: sites like Hound Tor in open moorland are readily accessible, but most sites are in enclosed farmland, and the owners' permission should be sought before sites are visited.

The Medieval Village Research Group issues an annual report. Enquiries about membership (£1.00 p.a.) to the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. M. Ewins, 51 The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

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THE DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY

Margery M. Rowe

"The local [record] societies have indeed formed the backbone of record publications in England." This tribute by R.H.C. Davis appeared in a recent volume of *History* (1) and he also prints a 'league table' of record societies now in existence with the number of volumes published by each. Davis points out that the Devon and Cornwall Record Society first published in 1906 and by 1974 had 75 publications to its credit, an impressive total, as the Somerset Record Society formed in 1887 had 72 volumes in its name by 1974. Yet, in Devon at least, the Devon and Cornwall Record Society is as well-known for its library of transcripts as for its publications and this library is rare, if not unique, among record societies. Both the library and the publications stemmed from the same root — the desire of the Society's members that in an age before local record offices existed the information contained in local archives should be preserved. The objects of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society were explained by Sir Roper Lethbridge at the inaugural meeting in 1904 attended by those "interested in the preservation in print of ancient records of Devon and Cornwall". He advocated the gradual transcribing and printing of such local records and spoke of the urgent need, as year by year these records were disappearing. He knew of many parishes where most of the older parish records had been eaten up by rats and mice and destroyed, and he also mentioned the possible dangers to the diocesan papers, the numerous collections of family papers preserved in private houses and the municipal records of the City of Exeter and the Devonshire boroughs. It was an appropriate time, he stated, because Lord Salisbury had recently introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to make better provision for the custody and preservation of local records.

In 1906 the Council of the Society reported that there were 125 members (who paid an annual subscription of one guinea each) and that the financial situation was satisfactory. Since its formation the Society had issued parts of the transcript of Exeter Cathedral register, the calendar of Inquisitions post mortem for Devon and Cornwall and the transcript of Parkham parish register. The following year the printing of John Hooker's *History of Exeter* (transcribed by Professor W.J. Harte) and Devon and Cornwall feet of fines was reported to be in progress. It had been decided to form a library of historical works bearing on the objects and work of the Society and these works were to be deposited at the library of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under the charge of their librarian. Thus the connection of the Society's library with the Exeter Central Library was established 70 years ago. Its volumes are now housed in the West Country Studies Library in the old Exeter City Library building. In 1908 some members of the Society suggested that more attention should be paid to the publication of records other than parish registers but it was pointed out that such records as Hooker's *History of Exeter* and the Devon and Cornwall feet of fines required more skill in transcription and were more costly to produce.

The policy of printing parish registers in parts continued for the next three decades. In 1915 a scheme to print the genealogical and topographical extracts from ancient deeds (1155-1509) made by Sir William Pole (the manuscript is still in the Society's library) came to nothing, as did one in 1936 to print Dartington Churchwardens' accounts, which begin in 1483. The final sheets of Hooker's *History* were printed in 1919 but the volume had to wait until 1947 for its introduction and index. There was, however, no shortage of additions to the Society's library. In 1925-26 the transcripts of 37 registers of North Devon parishes and extracts from five others made by the Reverend John Ingle Dredge during his incumbency of Buckland Brewer (1874-97) were purchased for the sum of £159 10s. but the usual policy was, and remains, that the transcripts were made by the Society's members who then presented them to the library. By 1948 the transcripts of 242 Devon and 104 Cornish registers had been placed in the library and from time to time the Society has congratulated itself on having had the foresight to transcribe documents which were later destroyed. The parish registers of Mariansleigh were damaged by fire in 1933 and the following year the "Devon Book of all the Geldings, Armor and Weapons within the East Devysion 1569" was accidentally destroyed at Castle Hill. The transcripts of both are in the Society's library.

Original manuscripts were not neglected by the Society, however. The late Mr. H. Tapley Soper, Hon. Secretary and Editor for nearly forty years until his death in June 1951, was also Exeter City Librarian and in the latter capacity encouraged the deposit of family papers, parish documents, etc., in the City Library. This collection now forms the basis of the material in the East Devon Record Office. In 1926-27 Mr. Tapley Soper and other members of the Record Society helped to sort the Bishops' Transcripts from 1700 then in the Diocesan Registry (now in the Devon Record Office Headquarters) into parishes and then into chronological order. In some cases these Transcripts supplied information on parish register entries where the originals were missing.

Little information on the Society's activities between 1940 and 1951 survives, possibly because of the illness of Mr. Tapley Soper in the later years. In the early 1950s, a new programme of publications was embarked upon and number one of the New Series, Joyce Youings, *Devon monastic lands: calendar of particulars for grants, 1536-1558* was published in 1955. This was followed two years later by W.G. Hoskins, *Exeter in the seventeenth century: tax and rate assessments 1602-1699*. There are now 21 volumes in the New Series and forthcoming publications include *Tudor Exeter: tax assessments 1489-1595*, Dr. Stanley Chapman's *The Devon cloth industry in the 18th century: Sun Fire Office Insurance inventories and the Exeter Cathedral Fabric Rolls* edited by Mrs. A.M. Erskine. A recent feature of publications has been co-operation with other interested bodies. *The register of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter 1420-1455* (5 vols.) was a joint venture with the Canterbury and York Society. Benjamin Donn's *Map of Devon 1765* was published in conjunction with the University of Exeter. *John Lydford's Book* (N.S. No. 19 in D.C.R.S.) was also issued as one of the *Joint Publications* of the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the publication of *Exeter Freeman 1266-1967* (D.C.R.S. Extra Series

(i) *History*, volume 60 No. 199, June 1975.

1) was the result of an arrangement with the former Exeter City Council. The members who complained of the lack of publication of non-register material in 1908 would surely be satisfied! Nor have the interests of the genealogists been neglected for the library's store of transcripts has been growing steadily and now contains transcripts for over 300 Devon parish registers and about 180 for Cornwall. Other material includes notes on several families deposited by members, indexes to marriage licences and (on microfilm) the registers of Devon and Cornwall non-conformist registers up to 1837. The originals of the latter are in the Public Record Office. The purchase of further microfilms as funds permit has been discussed recently and the obvious first choice would seem to be the Devon 1851 census returns. This is the most complete that is available and it would continue where other records leave off, as in many cases the Society's transcripts cover the period to 1812 only and the transcripts of few parish registers continue beyond 1837.

Seventy years ago, the Society's members considered the possibility of compiling a catalogue of parish documents in Devon and Cornwall but this was then thought too great a task. As far as the parish registers are concerned this has been completed recently by Mr. Hugh Peskett and the Society is at the moment considering how this enormous list can be made available to members at reasonable cost. Possibly his task was slightly easier than it would have been seventy years ago as so many parish registers are now on deposit in one of the three offices of the Devon Record Office: it is certainly useful to have many of these on hand to check the transcripts as some errors inevitably crept in.

The Record Society's library in the West Country Studies Library is open to members on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. and from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The subscription is £2 per annum and this entitles members to receive a copy of the volume issued for that year, as well as giving them free access to the collections. The Assistant Secretary, Mrs. P. Morèton, 7 Cathedral Close, Exeter, would be glad to receive any applications for membership. Alternatively, persons may join as temporary members which entitles them to use the Society's library for 3 months, on payment of £1 in the West Country Studies Library.

LOCAL STUDIES PROVISION IN DEVON LIBRARY SERVICES

R.G. Charlesworth

Prior to Local Government Reorganisation in April 1974, the geographical County of Devon contained six independent library authorities, namely, the County Boroughs of Plymouth, Exeter and Torbay, the former administrative County and the two small Borough libraries of Bideford and Newton Abbot. Local History library provision in these authorities varied considerably. The most actively exploited Local History department was that maintained in Plymouth comprising some 15,000 volumes relating to Devon and Cornwall, open twelve hours per day and heavily used by local television companies as well as sound radio and the press.

A collection of similar size relating to the Counties of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and Dorset was also maintained by the Exeter Library. However, although there were plans for improvements this was inadequately housed and a good deal of the material was not easily accessible to the public. Major features of this collection were the Burnet Morris index (see *Devon Historian* No. 8, April 1974 pp. 28-29) and a large number of parish register transcripts, the property of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society.

Torbay County Borough also provided a well maintained Local History collection at Torquay Library, although smaller in size than those in Exeter and Plymouth.

The former Devon County Library also maintained a collection of Devon material at Barley House, Exeter, which contained many items available for loan and considerable duplication for this purpose. This collection supplemented the collections of local material in many of the County branch libraries.

Since reorganisation and the amalgamation of these former authorities, the new County of Devon has operated a decentralised system based on four Areas each with central libraries, i.e. Plymouth, Exeter, Torquay and Barnstaple. With the exception of Barnstaple each of the area central libraries was formerly a County Borough library in its own right and possessed its own local history collection. Barnstaple library, however, a former County branch library, is at present inadequate and will be replaced by a purpose-built central library as soon as financial circumstances permit. It is at present housed in part of the Devon Athenaeum, which contains a substantial collection of local history material available to the public.

In January 1974 the following statement of local history policy was presented to the County Council's Amenities & Countryside Committee, which is responsible for the library services.

"In each area there will be major collections of material on Devon in particular and the Westcountry in general, with each branch library having smaller collections of basic material. The Librarian with the overall responsibility for local collections within the County will be based at the Exeter Central Library."

Since reorganisation considerable efforts have been made to improve the local history provision at Exeter Central Library. All local material in the Exeter Library (including maps, prints, press-cuttings, files, etc.) has been collected together and amalgamated with additional items from the former Barley House Devon collection to form the 'parent' local history collection for Devon. The preparation of this department, which of necessity included classifying and re-binding much of the stock, took almost eighteen months to complete. On 22nd October 1975, the new West Country Studies department at Exeter Central Library was opened. A detailed description of the library will appear in a future issue of "The Devon Historian". Suffice it to say that the resources now available are greatly in excess of anything hitherto collected together, representing as they do an amalgamation of the former Exeter City and Devon County resources with additional close liaison with the Torquay and Plymouth departments. These total resources comprise more than 50,000 books — about Devon and adjoining Counties; 12,000 maps; 30,000 illustrations and substantial runs of early newspapers.

At present, however, there is no adequate public library local history collection in North Devon, but when the Barnstaple Central Library is ultimately built much of the former Barley House Devon collection will be used as the basis for North Devon's local collection. Meanwhile, the Pearse Chope collection of local history items in Bideford Library is being developed as the basis of a smaller local collection.

The benefits to be derived from integrated County-wide library provision in the field of local history are many. Apart from the development of the West Country Studies Library, two less obvious examples may well be of interest to readers of the 'Devon Historian'.

Thirty-four newspapers are published within Devon and before 1974 only a relatively small number of these were filed in local libraries. Recognising the value of these as primary printed source material, the new library authority is collecting and preserving these with effect from 1st January 1975. Because of the problems of storage space, agreements are being entered into with newspaper companies within the County to share the cost of preservation microfilming. A microfilm reader/printer has recently been installed in Plymouth which provides excellent photocopies of material preserved on microfilm.

Ordnance Survey maps are a basic tool for the local historian. All Area libraries (Barnstaple, Exeter, Torbay and Plymouth) now hold a complete set of 1:50,000 maps for Great Britain. Each Area is also building and maintaining a complete set of 2½" and 6" maps (or metric equivalent) for their Area and copies of any 50" plans covering the areas as well as all 25" plans of urban parts within the area. Plymouth and Exeter hold copies of all Ordnance Survey maps of Devon and Cornwall to the 6" scale and Exeter holds similar maps for parts of West Somerset in addition.

Hopefully these notes will help to explain some of the changes which have taken place in the Devon Library Services for local historians since 1974. Although good progress has been made, much remains to be done before the potential of the libraries' local history resources is fully realised.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH IN EAST BUDLEIGH, 1555-1810

R.R. Sellman

One aspect of Parish Register research which may produce significant results lies in month-by-month analysis of entries. The second register here is unfortunately missing, but valid comparisons may be made for the periods to 1640, 1691-1750, and 1751-1810 (after which, with the development of Salterton, an anomalous non-rural element of population is increasingly apparent).

1. Births

Evidence indicates that baptism here normally took place within two weeks of birth, and therefore generally within ten months of conception, and the following figures emerge:

Presumed Conception	to 1640	Percentage of yearly births			all periods
		1691-1750	1751-1810		
Jan	8.5%	9.5%	9.9%	9.3%	
Feb	8.0%	9.3%	8.7%	8.7%	
Mar	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%	
Apl	8.9%	9.6%	11.1%	9.9%	
May	9.9%	6.9%	7.0%	7.9%	
Jun	11.5%	9.7%	8.5%	9.9%	
Jul	9.1%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	
Aug	6.0%	6.9%	8.7%	7.2%	
Sep	6.2%	6.4%	8.5%	7.0%	
Oct	6.4%	6.8%	7.0%	6.7%	
Nov	7.7%	8.8%	6.0%	7.5%	
Dec	9.8%	11.3%	7.5%	9.5%	

In each period the extreme monthly figures differ by a factor of nearly 2:1, though actual months vary:

	to 1640	1691-1750	1751-1810
Highest:	June	December	April
	May	June	January
	December	April	July
Lowest:	October	August	May
	September	October	October
	August	September	November

Pre-1750 figures are more consistent, possible because of an increasing post-1750 influx of population not involved in the farming cycle, and show that conception then reached two seasonal peaks in May-June and December, and one nadir in August-October. It would appear that it was least during the exertions of harvest time, and greatest immediately before and after.

2. Marriages show marked seasonal changes in the earlier period:

	Percentage of yearly marriages		
	to 1640	1691-1750	1751-1810
Jan	17.1%	10.2%	9.3%
Feb	9.8%	14.8%	7.2%
Mar	0.2%	1.8%	7.0%
Apr	8.0%	7.9%	9.5%
May	8.0%	12.0%	7.0%
Jun	9.3%	9.2%	6.4%
Jul	6.1%	6.9%	9.3%
Aug	5.6%	3.2%	8.5%
Sep	8.0%	5.1%	7.2%
Oct	12.1%	5.1%	10.6%
Nov	14.5%	9.7%	7.0%
Dec	1.2%	13.9%	10.8%

Pre-1640 marriages were very rare in December, almost unknown in March, and at a peak in October-November and January. In 1691-1750 the balance notably changes, December having become a popular month and the peak either side of it having disappeared, though March is completely avoided till after 1730. Post-1750, distinctions between months and seasons even out and March is no longer avoided. The early avoidance of March is too consistent up to 1730 to be coincidental, and possibly reflects an unwillingness to celebrate marriage during Lent — which was later abandoned. The initial avoidance of December, which later becomes the most popular months, also calls for explanation, and in both cases some change in ecclesiastical attitudes seems indicated.

3. Deaths show largely consistent seasonal evidence over the whole period:

	Percentage of yearly deaths			
	to 1640	1691-1750	1751-1810	all periods
Jan	9.6%	10.2%	8.8%	9.5%
Feb	10.1%	9.9%	9.8%	9.9%
Mar	10.0%	8.9%	9.4%	9.4%
Apr	13.4%	10.3%	9.9%	11.2%
May	7.7%	10.0%	10.4%	9.4%
Jun	7.1%	6.1%	9.2%	7.5%
Jul	7.8%	8.2%	7.9%	8.0%
Aug	5.3%	5.4%	6.0%	5.6%
Sep	5.2%	8.8%	7.1%	7.0%
Oct	6.7%	7.5%	6.2%	6.8%
Nov	9.4%	6.3%	7.7%	7.8%
Dec	7.8%	8.4%	7.5%	7.9%

The figures show April, and post-1691 April-May, as the time of heaviest mortality, and records for individual years show this also to have been the commonest time for epidemics, for which there may be some medico-hygienic explanation. Serious epidemic years were 1624 (27 deaths), 1729 (40), 1741 (50), and 1766 (30) — the first probably plague, but the later ones perhaps smallpox. Apart from this, mortality was greatest in January-March, when one would most expect the extinction of the old or ailing. Late summer and early autumn, generally August-October, show the lowest death-rate throughout.

4. Ten-Yearly Averages show evidence supporting the general thesis for declining rural population for a century or so after c.1650:

	Average Per Annum			Marriages
	Births	Deaths	+ or —	
1592-1601	21	17	+4	6.7
1602-1611	19	13	+6	5.8
1612-1621	24	15	+9	5.1
1622-1631	23	14½	+8½	5.8
1632-1641	23½	18½	+5	5.5
1642-1651	25½	17	+8½	2.8
		(gap in record)		
1687-1696	19½	22	--2½	2.7
1697-1706	17½	17½	0	1.7
1707-1716	?*	16	?	1.9
		(*Baptism record appears incomplete)		
1717-1726	17	18	-1	4.6
1727-1736	14½	21	--6½	6.0
1737-1746	12½	16	--3½	3.3
1747-1756	13	13	0	5.3
1757-1766	14½	15	-½	4.9
1767-1776	16½	13	+3½	6.4
1777-1786	23½	17	+6½	7.4
1787-1796	34½	20½	+14	7.2
1797-1806	31	19	+12	7.8
1807-1816	42½	20½	+22	8.0

These figures show the marriage-rate by the turn of the 17th-18th centuries reduced to a quarter of the Elizabethan level, which latter was not recovered till the 1700s. This clearly affected the birth-rate, and the more so since (as far as can be ascertained from the registers) the average number of children per marriage also notably declined by the mid-18th century, reaching less than half the pre-Civil War and post-1801 rate of about 4½. Evidence for age at marriage is not adequately available, but a tendency to delay it (and therefore to shorten the period of fertility) may be suspected in the period of apparent population decline.

Similar analysis of the records of other Devon parishes may or may not confirm the apparent tendencies shown in the Budleigh record: in either case it would be interesting to have it, together with informed explanations.

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL ACCOUNTS 1670-79

J.R. Viles

The value of these detailed bills and receipts, as compared to the more concise — and legible — records of the Great Account Book, is the insight they give into certain aspects of the social and economic life of the school. The decade 1670-79 is chosen because of the relatively full information which has been preserved. Before this time, accounts are so spasmodic in their occurrence as to be useless in piecing together any pattern of yearly events in "Mr. Peter Blundell's Free School". It is also a suitable period for study in that it casts some further light on Mr. George Hume, the Master whose previous claim to fame rested on a compulsory retirement "through his great age" and with a 17th century "golden handshake".

The accounts may be divided into five different categories. The most frequent and regular are receipts for exhibitions paid by the feoffees of Mr. Blundell's Good Uses, the vast majority of which were worth four pounds per annum, paid at midsummer and at Christmas. The sole exception was the augmentation of a certain John Clarke, who was granted eight pounds a year. Assuming that the receipts found are complete, an upward trend may be discerned in the number of exhibitions awarded, doubling from three to six, with a few slight downward variations in between. Whether this was due to an increasing affluence in the school or a higher standard of entrance applications is debatable. The average length of time a pupil spent at Blundell's was seven years, similar to a present-day grammar school.


The other most common form of receipt records the payment of salaries to the Usher, Master of the school and the Clerk — besides perks to the Treasurer, John Ham. George Hume was paid £12 10s. four times a year at Candlemas, Rogationtide, Lammas and All Saints' Day. Robert Bonny, who "washed" in the usher's place, received £20 p.a., also in four payments, on Christmas, Lady, Midsummer and Michaelmas days. Presumably the bursary could not afford too great an expenditure at any one time. The clerk, A. Bennett, presented a minor problem, being paid the rather pitiful sum of £4 p.a. None of these three positions changed hands during the whole ten years, and there were no pay rises. It would appear that secure conditions prevailed, at least in the sphere of the school.

Prices were predominantly stable, as may be shown with reference to the many bills which the school had to pay for repairs to the buildings and grounds. Even these tend towards a very definite order. The same sort of work was done every year, carried out, in the most part, by the same people. The regulars were Leonard Farmer, an odd-job man who seems to have had an extraordinary capacity for consuming nails; Martyn Johns, the carpenter; Will Chilcott, the glazier; John Collings, who had the important task of looking after the clock; Lewis Cannington, painter of bedsteads with a colour known somewhat incongruously, as lambblack; and John Burnard, a mason.

A typical bill might read as follows :-

A bill for worke done at the Lattin Schoole in Tiverton since the 29th September 1670.

<i>for myself 3 days at 20d a day</i>	00— 5— 0
<i>for Will Thorne 3 days at 16d a day</i>	00— 4— 00
<i>for my boy 3 days at 14d a day</i>	00— 3— 6
<i>for a hoghead & half of lyme</i>	00— 6— 0
<i>for 16 thousand of healinge stone at 11/8 per th.</i>	9— 06— 00
<i>for a bucket</i>	00— 0— 6
<i>for 8 thousand of 3 penny nayles at 22d per th.</i>	00— 14— 8
<i>for a thousand of long lasts</i>	00— 12— 0
<i>for 1200 of short lasts</i>	00— 8— 6
<i>for 2 penny worth of nayles</i>	00— 00— 2
	12— 0— 4

The marke of Jn  Burnard


November the thirteenth one thousand six hundred and seventy and one. Received of Mr. Jn Ham in full of this bill the sum of twelve pounds

12— 0— 0

By 1679 John Burnard was still earning 20 pence a day, and a John Kinge was receiving 16 pence per day. A hoghead of lyme cost 6/- and the price of healing stones was almost identical with that of 19 years earlier. The sole major change which had taken place was the amount of work done; 52 days as compared to three, with the result that the bill amounted to £31—09—4.

Only £31—05—00 was paid. It seems to have been a common practice to round bills downwards, in the first instance to the nearest shilling and in this case to the nearest quarter pound. The efforts of Mr. Burnard to keep an exact, detailed record of all that he did are somewhat ridiculed by the fact that 4/4 could have bought more than three items on his account — half a hoghead of lyme, baskets and some sand. Sometimes an alternative device for keeping the finances in order was used by the Treasury; in one case payment of a bill was delayed for just over a year. In general terms it appears that William Ham was a more reliable customer than his father in this respect.

One further point about the bill of 1670 is that 3 penny nails cost 22d. per thousand. Either the mathematics of Mr. Burnard was very erratic (he could multiply 140 x 16) or the phrase '3 penny' must refer to something besides money.

The trademarks of these traders were very simple and crude. John Burnard's was a spade-like device . Others were merely initials: for example Leonard Farmer used the mark L.F. and Benjamin Conant the letter B.

Indeed Burnard was the most important workman for the school in terms of cost. Leonard Farmer, despite using 19,450 nails in one year, usually charged about £7 for his work. Probably this is because he had fewer labour costs. Mending the gate was a yearly task and on average a varying assortment of 7 locks and keys were mended or replaced annually. Perhaps vandalism is not restricted to the 20th century. Indeed glazing work was regular and frequent. In April 1670, a bill from Will Chilcott came to £15 17s.

Wages were very similar from firm to firm (20p. a day for the manager — Chilcott charged 24d. — and about 16d. for labourers). No substantial wage or price rise can be discerned throughout the decade.

An interesting aspect of the Headmaster's work is also shown by these bills. George Hume was responsible for many minor repairs about the school; he was an administrator as well as a teacher. Between 1673 and 1677 he had to pay for such diverse jobs as mending the long orchard gate and washing the kitchen and buttery, and buy anything from a bell-rope to 2 bed-mats. He kept an account of these expenses and eventually sent in a bill to John Ham for £6—19—5 a large sum of money for one who earned only £12—10 every three months. Obviously there was no full-time odd-job man and Leonard Farmer was only employed when a reasonable amount of work had accumulated. The bill for the master of the school was, rather surprisingly, paid in full.

A source of endless enjoyment to the governors of the school must have been the particularly frequent feasts held in their honour every year. In fact, there seems to have been a trader in Tiverton, a certain James Clarke, who specialised in providing every necessity for a dinner in the realms of servants, horses and, most important of all, liquid refreshment. The beginnings of this pleasurable practice were somewhat unspectacular. In 1670 a mere 9 bottles of ordinary wine were purchased, along with 2/- worth of beer and the hire of one servant. The event suddenly became more alcoholic a year later, until in 1677 the following bill was received by the Treasurer.

for 34 ordinaries at 24d.	3—08—00
for 59 ordinaries at 12d.	2—19—00
for 2 dozen ½ of canary at 24d.	3—00—00
for 3 dozen ½ of sherry at 18d.	3—03—00
for 3 dozen of claret at 12d.	1—16—00
for beere, for tobacco and pipes	0—11—00
for horse meat	0—06—00
	<u>15—03—00</u>

Such a bill was worthy of a seal and the signature on the receipt was witnessed by two independent people. Economies had, however, been made on the more unnecessary items. Sugar, servants and horses are all missing from the account whereas on previous occasions they had always appeared. Maybe it is a sign of increasing affluence that all the feoffees now owned horses, so that the only job left to James Clark was to provide drink for them. And, of course, feed their horses. But assuming that Stuart horses were not carnivorous - an assumption repudiated by the scene between Ross and the Old Man in "Macbeth" - and assuming that the governors had not suddenly taken a liking for horse meat — they never took it before or after 1677 — the situation becomes increasingly perplexing. Looking back through previous records, however, it soon becomes apparent that the item "oats and hay" normally occurred in the position taken by this enigmatic "horse meat". One can only speculate that perhaps the governors were feeling particularly benevolent on that October night, and that perhaps James Clark was rewarded with a little liquor for all his labours.

This bill was, unhappily, the last of its kind. On Jan. 13th, 1678 George

Hume took over the direction of the feasts and personally paid for all the food bought — for food now make up the bulk of the purchases. The following list gives some idea of how much prices have risen during the last 300 years:

<i>Inprimis for two pieces of beef</i>	10— 4
<i>for butter</i>	4— 9
<i>for eggs</i>	0— 4
<i>for apples and pears</i>	1—11
<i>for poultry</i>	7— 5
<i>for woodcocks and partridges</i>	2— 0
<i>for bacon with the poultry</i>	0—10
<i>for oranges and lemons</i>	3— 4
<i>for sausages</i>	0—10
<i>for a loin of veal</i>	2— 6
<i>for a shoulder of mutton</i>	1— 4
<i>for two pounds of suet</i>	0— 9
<i>for five pounds of sugar</i>	2—11
<i>for fruit</i>	1—10
<i>for tobacco and pipes</i>	0— 5
<i>to those that attended about the dinner</i>	5— 0
<i>for wood in the kitchen, hall and parlour</i>	5— 6
<i>for flour</i>	4— 0
<i>for bread for the table and the poore</i>	3— 3
<i>for cream</i>	0— 7
<i>for other small things</i>	1— 0
<i>for seventeen bottles of sack and seven of claret</i>	42— 0
<i>for beer and cider</i>	8— 0
	<u>5—10—10</u>

Whilst noting the low prices as compared with today's (although sugar has not yet doubled since then), the relative cost of these goods with regard to wages — at most 20d. a day for labourers — is very similar or even higher. The headmastership would have been a highly paid position (about 33d. per day).

Why had the feasts so suddenly changed in their character? James Clark had been dismissed; George Hume was given the extra responsibility. There had been a change in the administration of the school. The Treasurer was no longer John but William Ham, presumably a more parsimonious and frugal character. Even he, however, could not resist the tendency of a feast to outdo its predecessor every year. In 1679 the bill had risen to £7 15s. and canary wine had reappeared on the menu. The food was also improved — 2 geese and 5 duck were added to the other poultry and game. Alas, the social awareness of the school, as shown by the bread for the poor, lasted only a year, and does not appear on this account.

Perhaps most fascinating of all these documents are those which come under that intriguing title "miscellaneous". Including Latin tracts, and the payments of £4 p.a. poor rate, they also record tolls on Bickleigh and Lowman bridges and an account of a journey to London. The following is part of a letter from the school's literary adviser and critic:

"Honoured Sir,

My service unto you and your good wife and also sir my humble thanks for your labours. I am emboldened to desire you to add to your ledger more to your former goodness that you would be pleased to buy for new these following books.

Dr. Edward Reynolds, all his works contracted into one folio.

Macotins his Distinctions in Lattin and Mr. Caryll his eighth, ninth and tenth parts upon Job and I shall be ready to pay in the money to you or Thomas or any other whom you shall appoint. Pray sir also when you are at leisure inquire of Mr. Wells in Duck Lane at the sign of the feathers what price Casper Sander has put on the old and new testament with stand and what the new critics....."

And so on to a totally illegible ending. The task of buying and reading criticisms was too difficult a job for the headmaster! Unfortunately there is no name or, indeed, date on the letter — presumably it may be referred to the same decade as these accounts with which it has been preserved for three hundred years.

Below this script is a totally unrelated passage, only partially readable which, one might suppose, is a 17th century doodle, although it concerns somewhat serious matter. The general gist of the matter is how prisoners can be pardoned through good conscience, and there are four suggested questions, which if answered in the affirmative, might bring forgiveness.

- (1) *Wouldst thou glorify God?*
- (2) *Wouldst thou bring ear to thy father?*
- (3) *Wouldst thou obtain pardon?* — a somewhat odd question.
- (4) *Wouldst thou stop any mouth that your adversary shall have naught against thee nor the accuser have anything to plead?* — supposedly to be answered 'no'.

Surely these are very liberal ideas for the age (in which hanging was still practised). No doubt degree counted for more than principle, and the prisoner referred to would have been convicted for very minor offences.

There are finally, accounts of two very different journeys, one from Tiverton to London and the other from Tiverton to Prawle. The former was made by Mr. John Haycroft on behalf of the school, and he was accompanied by a Mr. Burton, who acted as guide and servant. Travelling by stage horse, the trip took two days, the night being spent at Beaconsfield — which I cannot trace on present day maps. The cost of the horse was 8/- a day (remember it wouldn't be so comfortable as Inter City) and the night at the inn 3/-. Life in London also cost 3/- a day.

The bill for Mr. Bennett's travels to W. Prawle is more detailed. Journeying at a leisurely pace, two overnight stops were made, one of which was at Exeter. The other, Totnes, was the scene of a rather lavish supper on the forward ride. A loin of beef, a shoulder of mutton, mutton broth, pullets, 7 pints of wine, bread, beer and cheese all disappeared from one man's table. On the last night, at Exeter, anchovies — 2/6d., oysters — 1/-, and rabbit were added to this already ample list. One assumes that Mr. Bennett was a sociable character. The total cost of the trip was £6—6—10, over a pound more than two week-long journeys to London and over two pounds more than Mr. Bennett's annual wages. The school could afford to be extravagant at these prices which, unfortunately, have not been so perfectly preserved as their documentation.

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THE WARREN IN THE MANOR OF DAWLISH

H.G. Morgan

"DAWLISH WARREN is *Warrena in Manerio de Douelis* c.1280 Exon." This simple and obvious statement is made on p.494 of 'The Place Names of Devon'. Unfortunately it is just not true.

Dawlish Warren, described by John Leland in the sixteenth century as "a great vaste plaine and baren Sandy feld at the West side and very point of Exmouth Haven", was formerly known as Exmouth Warren, though the tradition that it has been within historic times attached to the east, rather than the west, bank of the Exe estuary is almost certainly false. However, it has never been within the manor of Dawlish, and was not included within the civil parish until 25th March 1885. The Warren, and its hinterland from the head of Shutterton Creek to a point on the coast near Rockstone, were excluded from the grant of land made in 1044 by Edward the Confessor to Leofric (later Bishop of Exeter). This caused "a difficulty" (p.492) to the authors of 'Place Names', who attempted to interpret the 1044 boundary on the basis of the parish boundaries of East and West Dawlish as laid down by the Local Government Act of 1894. The fact is that, until 1885, and for as far back as records stretch, the Warren formed a part of the manor and parish of Kenton.

So what was the 'Warren' of our initial quotation? When we try to follow up this question, we are led to a document which seems to have misled several scholars. "c.1280 Exon" leads us to the transcripts of the Episcopal Registers, and suggests a date at the end of Bishop Bronescombe's episcopate; there is no entry in the register itself at this date, but on p.290 of the transcript, in a list of documents which occupies some spare pages at the end of the register, is the entry "*Carta Henrici Regis de Warena in Manerio de Douelis concessa*". Both the title and the substance of the original charter, dated 8th April 1253 (in the time of Blondy, Bronescombe's predecessor), make it clear that what was granted was the right of free warren (i.e. the right to take 'beasts of warren') in the manor of Dawlish. There is no question of any geographical 'warren', nor is there any grant of manorial rights.

Having arrived at this charter of Henry III, it is of interest to see where else it leads. The latter part of it refers to the grant of a market and fair at East Teignmouth, which does not concern us here; the relevant part is quite short.

Dean Milles in 1776 transcribed the charter, and the relevant part, as quoted by Mrs. Flora Jordan, reads:

".....*decano & Capitula [sic.] sancti Petri Exon ... habeant liberam Warrenam in omnibus Dominicis terris suis Manerii sui de Douelis quod aliquando fuit Phillippi de Furnelle sicut antecessores ipsiis Phillippi illam melius et liberius habuerunt tempore Domini Henrici Regis primi*"

Mrs. Jordan supplies a translation (it is not clear whether it is by Dean Milles or by Mr. Robert Jordan) which reads:

"... may have free warren in all their Church lands of the Manor of Dawlish which were sometime since the lands of Philip Furnell in the same manner as the ancestors of the said Philip freely and clearly had in the time of our Lord King Henry the first"

Two points in this translation call for comment: firstly, perhaps because of the capital 'D', "Dominicis terris" is translated as "Church lands", rather than "demesne"; secondly, "the lands of Philip Furnell" is a gloss which goes beyond the strict working of the original.

Other translations of this passage exist. A paraphrase by Fr. Richard Cornelius in his **Dawlish** reads:

"... the right of free warren in all the demesne lands of their manor of DOUELIS, which once belonged to Philip de Furnell, as fully and freely as the ancestors of Philip enjoyed it in the time of Henry I"

A typescript version in Devon County Record Office (916A/VI) reads:

"... shall have free warren in all their demesne lands of their Manor of DOVELIS which heretofore was of PHILIP DE FURNELL as the ancestors of the said PHILIP well and freely enjoyed the same in the time of ... Henry the first"

Both of these latter translations are in some measure ambiguous, and can be read as crediting to Philip de Furnell either the right of free warren or the manor of Dawlish. The translator of the Jordan version realised this, and opted for the latter, shading his translation to leave no doubt.

Now, it is clear from the original that what the ancestors of Philip had enjoyed was the right of free warren: the "illam" can only refer to "liberam Warrenam". Moreover, there is in the cartulary of the Dean and Chapter a 14th century transcript of Henry II's confirmation of the grant to Philip himself (MS 3672 f.283) which reads:

"H. rex ... concedo quod Philippus Furnell habeat warennam in manerio de Doulys sicut antecessores sui illiam melius et liberius habuerunt tempori regis H. avi mei. Et prohibeo quod nullus in ea fuget vel leporem capiat sine eius licensia super x li for(isfacture). Teste episcopo Cicestr' apud Leons."

As Mrs. A. Erskine, who drew my attention to this document, says: "This is clearly no grant of the manor." The wording, probably drawn from Henry I's original grant, is largely repeated in the 1253 grant to the Dean and Chapter. In the latter, "leporem" is replaced by "aliquid ... quod ad Warrenam pertineat", making it clear that the rights extend to all beasts of warren. Thus, what Henry III granted to the Dean and Chapter was the right of warren, which they had not previously enjoyed, and not the lordship of the Manor, which they, and the bishops before them, had enjoyed since 1044. The mention of "Church lands" in the Jordan version stems from the failure (shared by other writers on occasion) to recognise that the Dean and Chapter were the temporal lords of the manor, quite independently of their role as the spiritual lords of the parish.

All this may appear a storm in a teacup, but it seems that the interpretation of one word in the 1253 grant provides the only basis for the assumption that Dawlish was ever alienated from the Dean and Chapter. Embroidery on this flimsy groundwork has given rise to quite a body of published information:

In 1840 Dr. George Oliver makes the rather guarded statement which has probably been the source for most of the subsequent publications, which reads:

This Manor, at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to the See of Exeter. It seems to have passed subsequently into the possession of the Furnell family; and may have been conveyed by Philip Furnell, about the reign of K. Henry II, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral

In 1913 Mrs. Jordan leaves the (mis)translation to speak for itself.

In 1938 Mr. F.J. Carter, realising that something is amiss, attempts to reconcile the apparently conflicting sources of information:

In the reign of Henry I 1100-1135 the manor of Dawlish became alienated from the See of Exeter and was in possession of the Furnell family. They could have held it but a short time as in 1148 Dawlish was one of the seven manors appropriated to the Canons of Exeter by Bishop Chichester although in a deed of 1253 it is mentioned as belonging to this family in the reigns of Henry I and Henry II.

In 1253 Henry III granted the manor of Dawlish to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter

Mr. Carter makes things unnecessarily difficult for himself, for it was the church — the ecclesiastical income — of Dawlish which Bishop Chichester granted to the Canons, not the manor — the civil income — which belonged to the Dean and Chapter, and was not in the Bishop's gift. Likewise, as we have seen the 1253 deed referred only to free warren, and there are no known documents which transfer the manor either to the Furnells or back to the Dean and Chapter.

In 1954, Richard Cornelius is still puzzled:

"It was about [1148-52] that the manor came into the possession of the Furnell family. Precisely when and under what circumstances we do not know. It seems that as early as the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) the Furnells had certain rights in the manor. Eventually the manor was restored to the Dean and Chapter."

Mr. Cornelius here accepts the statements on the alienation of the Manor, perhaps on the cumulative authority of Dr. Oliver and Mrs. Jordan, both of whom he cites among his references. His use of the phrase "certain rights" suggests that left to himself he would have concluded that it was only the right of warren, and not the manor itself, that was granted to the Furnells.

Finally, it may be as well to summarise in chronological order the various transactions for which there is clear documentary evidence:

1044 Edward the Confessor granted lands at Doflisc to Leofric.

1069 William the Conqueror consented to Leofric's transferring his personal.

estates, including Holacumb, to the See of Exeter, for the support of the Cathedral and Canons.

1086 The Domesday manor of Douelis is held by Osbern, as Bishop of Exeter, and it is stated to be for the support of the Canons.

1100/35 Henry I granted the right of free warren in Douelis to the Furnell family.

1148 Bishop Robert Chichester granted the income from seven churches, described as "ecclesias de maneriis sancti Petri" to the Canons; each church was allocated to a particular canon for his lifetime, Duuelis and Teigemudha going to Alured, on whose death the income would revert to the common fund of the canons.

1152 A papal bull of Pope Eugene III, confirming the property of the Cathedral of Exeter, included Douelis and Ida.

1154/89 Henry II confirmed to Philip de Furnell the right of free warren in Doulys.

1253 Henry III (probably after the death of Philip de Furnell, who must have been at least in his eighties at this date) granted the right of free warren in their manor of Douelis to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

1802 The Dean and Chapter, by virtue of an Act for the redemption of the land Tax, sold to John Inglett Fortescue (though subject to a mortgage to Benjamin Dickinson of Tiverton) all the lands, rights and appurtenances of the Manor of Dawlish, reserving to themselves the Parsonage, tithes and appurtenances and the patronage and rights of the Vicarage of Dawlish.

This summary, while not complete, eliminates the inconsistencies which have bedevilled most of the published history of Dawlish.

The main missing item is any firm evidence of the date when the temporal lordship of the Manor passed from the Bishop to the Dean and Chapter. This could have been in 1148, but as an unsupported guess it carries no more conviction than some quoted earlier. All that can be said is that it was between 1086, when Domesday records the Bishop as holding it, and 1253, when Henry III grants the right of warren to the Dean and Chapter in their manor. Having rejected the Place Name date of 'c.1280', we are also left without an early date for the place-name 'Dawlish Warren'. In this exact form, it is very modern; 19th century sources give 'Warren Point', 'The Warren' and occasionally 'Exmouth Warren'; the Ordnance Survey uses 'The Warren' for the sandy promontory for 150 years, and 'Dawlish Warren' does not appear until it is marked as the name of the railway station; the station itself, when opened in 1905, was called 'Warren Halt' and did not get its present name until 1911. The widespread use of the name dates only from 1911, and it cannot have been accepted usage, then, for more than about five years.

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MILLES, Dean JEREMIAH (1776) see JORDAN

OLIVER, Rev. GEORGE, D.D. (1840) *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon* II, 140.

In addition, various documents have been consulted in the Exeter Cathedral and Devon County archives, and in Dawlish Museum.

CONFERENCES

The 1976 AGM took place in Exeter on 8th May. Professor Harold Perkin spoke about the development and growth of Holiday Towns.

Frank Booker is now Vice-Chairman of the Standing Conference for Devon History.

The next meeting of the Conference is to be at South Molton on 6th November. Jeffrey Porter will speak on the 'General Strike in Devon'.

The Spring conference is to be at Kingsbridge in February 1977. One session at the meeting will be in the nature of a discussion, on this occasion on 'Agriculture in Devon' in which it is hoped all will feel able to participate.

The 1977 AGM will be at Exeter on 14th May.

ASHBURTON MUSEUM -- TWENTY YEARS OF LOCAL EFFORT

W.R. Hatch

A Museum in a small town like Ashburton? How does it happen? This account will show that the persistence and determination of a few public-spirited people can surmount all the obstacles that bureaucracy automatically places in their way.

We owe the Ashburton Museum to the inspiration and perseverance of the late Robert Garner, who died on 26th August, 1976 aged ninety. He was a Member of the Urban District Council and became Portreeve in 1952. He and Mrs. Margery Morris, the Town Clerk, negotiated with the County Authorities for the use of the Tower Room of St. Lawrence Chapel. In spite of letters from the Clerk to Devon County Council saying that he was unable to find any means by which Ashburton Urban District Council might lawfully spend money on a Museum and that the continued use of St. Lawrence Chapel could not be guaranteed, the Museum was finally opened by the late Sydney Baker, Chairman of the Ashburton Urban District Council on 22nd February 1958. With the help of Stanley Gill and D. Nicol, who became Hon. Curators, Robert Garner had collected objects of local historical interest and items of less local interest, which were housed in a space only 15' by 8' up a steep winding stair in the Tower. At this stage Miss Kennard acted as Hon. Secretary.

A visit by Paul Endacott of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, whose Father, Frank Charles Endacott was born in Ashburton in 1871 and attended the old Ashburton Grammar School, resulted in a generous gift of American-Indian Relics and 200 dollars to provide showcases in memory of his father. These proved to be too much for the limited accommodation of 1960, so negotiations began for larger premises. Again the Clerk to Devon County Council "found difficulty in the Urban District Council entering into covenants obliging them to indemnify the County Council for use of premises" but a way round was suggested in "Friends of the Museum" and by 1962 he announced that the appropriate Committee was prepared to let an ex-classroom at a rental of £1 per annum.

On the 10th April 1962 the County Land Agent sent keys and stated that the Ashburton Museum Committee would be carrying out the necessary preparatory work at their own risk. (How careful can you be in Local Government?) These stalwart people, including the then Primary School Headmaster, (the late C.V. Bowden) Alfred Davies, the late Christopher Gamble, R.L. Webb of the National Westminster Bank, and Joseph Reayer, Headmaster of the County Secondary School, chaired by Robert Garner and guided through the official labyrinth by Mrs. Margery Morris, set to work. But a rusty cistern held up progress by threatening to flood their efforts. However, in May 1962 Robert Garner, Alfred Davies and Margery Morris were cited as joint tenants in a Tenancy Agreement which was executed in June.

So the contents of the Tower Room were moved to what is now the Pottery of the County Primary School (formerly Blacksmith Shop of the Old Grammar

School) where they remained until 1968. But meanwhile Paul Endacott had continued his benevolent interest by sending regular sums of money. Display cases were made and the collection outgrew the available space, mainly due to the succession of the Mapleton bequest from Newton Abbot.

In 1858 the presented building, No. 1 West Street, was the property of Lord Cranstoun and passed through Margaret Macleod, Baroness de Virte de Rathsamhausen to John Isaac Lamason in 1893, to F.H. Head in 1937 and then to Mrs. Vaughan-Robertson in 1963, the price moving from £120 to £250 to £1,800. John Lamason was a brush manufacturer and his name still shows through the paint on the fascia. In the attic (access to which has now gone with the removal of the chimney stack and addition of a new roof) there was a window and perhaps family, or apprentices', sleeping quarters behind oak panel doors.

Many residents remember the premises first as a draper's and then as a barber's shop, where you had a little-known glimpse of the River Ashburn from an overhanging shed. Then for a few years Mrs Vaughan-Robertson was a familiar figure in the street with her tiny dog. It was through her generosity that the Museum Committee was able to acquire the property (at about half its valuation) in 1967 on condition that it became a Museum.

In 1967 Trustees were appointed and the Department of Education and Science entered the Museum in its Register of Charities. There was an official opening on 18th May 1968 by the Portreeve, F.R. Harris, and in 1969 exemption from taxation was agreed by the Inland Revenue. Also in 1969 R.L. Charles made a favourable expert report on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Museums Association and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, resulting in a £500 grant for more necessary alterations and display cases. During this period Tony Thurley was a very active honorary curator.

So far little mention as been made of official financial assistance. At first there was none. The beginnings were supported entirely by voluntary donations and local fund raising efforts, such as coffee morning, and prize draws by Mrs. Coole at the Woolshop. But later there were small local government grants in cash, and allocations were made to the Area Museum Council by the Devon County Council. At this stage help and advice came from A.A. Cumming, O.B.E., Director of the South Western Museums Group; and J. Manning, a member of his staff, has personally spent many hours on the displays. New cases have been fixed, security has been increased, and a small room for serious students has been provided. Since local government re-organisation the Ashburton Town Council makes an annual grant to cover maintenance costs. But the voluntary aspect has so far continued unabated. In fact all the staffing is entirely voluntary, some 24 stewards maintaining a rota through the months of May to September, four afternoons a week, two or three at a time; in winter some of the Trustees and their friends do the work of cataloguing and maintenance; while boys of the Ashburton and Buckfastleigh Secondary School have made a swinging sign to hang outside.

What impact has all this work had on the public? Local residents, especially school children, continue to visit the Museum, some bringing finds which they hope will interest the Curator. Tourists are more prevalent on wet days than fine.

The average attendance of visitors for the last three years has been 75 a week, with a preponderance, of course, in the school holidays. Admission is free. Perhaps a proof of the interest of visitors may be the fact that more than £50 is found in the collecting box during the five opening months. Also a large proportion of the signatures in the visitors' book are those of foreigners.

What the Trustees would value more than anything else are gifts of items illustrating the wool trade and the Stannary Town (Tin Mining) period of Ashburton's history, most of which have disappeared. But rather than dwell on what is not visible the visitors should look at a splendid Elizabethan seal on a document dated 1572, some locally made pewter, Bristol sealed bottles, a cock-fighting sign, B. Donn's Maps, and nineteenth century election broadsheets. Upstairs there are geological specimens from the locality and costumes, also bygone farm implements and real American Indian antiques of the Sioux, Apache and other tribes.

Within the Conservation Area of Ashburton at the junction of North, East and West Streets the Museum, though small, has the great advantage of accessibility. If voluntary effort can be sustained the Trustees hope it will become a worthy repository of much local historical material.

NOTES ON NEW CONTRIBUTORS

R.G. Charlesworth is Devon County Librarian.

John Hall is a research student in the Department of History, Exeter University working on settlement in Devon A.D.300-1086.

Ann Hamlin was Lecturer in Medieval Archaeology in the Department of History, Exeter University until October 1975 and is now Senior Inspector with the Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland.

W.R. Hatch is joint Curator of Ashburton Museum.

Margery Rowe is archivist in charge of the East Devon Record Office and is Hon. Editor of the Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries.

J.R. Viles was a pupil at Blundells School and is now reading History at University.

A CALENDAR OF EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO WEST COUNTRY SHIPPING, 1388-1493 edited by Dorothy M. Gardiner. Devon and Cornwall Record Society, 1976, 150 pp. £3. Available from the Assistant Secretary, c/o Devon and Exeter Institution, 7 The Close, Exeter.

One of the ways by which aggrieved individuals in the middle ages could secure redress for their grievances was by presenting petitions in the Court of Chancery. This volume contains accounts of 97 proceedings, originally made orally, relating to the seafaring activities of men of Devon and Cornwall from the reign of Richard II to that of Henry VII. Usually they were addressed to the King and heard by the Chancellor. The first petitions are in French, the last in English. They are not concerned with principles of law but with the attempts of complainants to secure remedies. Moreover, since there were other channels for action, these petitions present only a random selection of the kind of issues which could arise. The majority of cases are concerned with attempts to secure the return of ships or cargoes captured in time of war but ordinary commercial matters also find their place in this volume. It begins, for example, with a case in 1388-89 involving the failure of Plymouth merchants to pay for the figs they had purchased from a Portuguese trader and ends with a case which lasted from 1486 to 1493 concerning the disposal of goods and chattels of a vessel wrecked in Fowey harbour. The ports of Devon and Cornwall which figure prominently are Dartmouth, Exeter, Fowey and Plymouth but the remainder are mentioned less often. While the major commodities cited are cloth, salt and wine there are only single references to tin and wool. In her skilful introduction, the editor discusses both the background of the petitions and their form and content. The majority of the petitions were written on strips of parchment of varying shapes and sizes whose state of preservation varies considerably. The thorough index includes a list of the persons and ships involved. This volume, which throws a welcome if fitful light on the maritime activities of the inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall in the later middle ages, is a useful addition to the new series of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society.

Walter Minchinton

EDUCATION IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND, 1066-1548, Nicholas Orme, University of Exeter, £7.50. 1976 xiii + 239

This book is complementary to Dr. Orme's **English schools in the Middle Ages** (Methuen, 1973), which should be read first for general background, by anyone not already well-versed in pre-Reformation education.

The present volume begins with an introduction outlining the major developments in the period, from the church-based reading and song schools to the endowed Grammar Schools of the later Middle Ages, with increasing latter-day lay involvement and the influence of the New Learning; the ability of town schools to draw from a wide area through boarding arrangements; the tendency of chantries in their last years to provide schooling as a social justification for their existence, and the notice taken of this by the Chantry Commissioners. As an introduction, it is excellent — though one might question the assumption that papal and episcopal orders were always fully implemented.

The great bulk of the work is devoted to a school-by-school account of what can be found for some 120 individual schools in the six counties of the South West. Dr. Orme divides his discussion of schools into four sections. Here it is only appropriate to note what he has to say about education in Devon schools.

In the first section dealing with five Cities and their schools the educational provision in Exeter is discussed. Then secondly, the Devon towns and villages with unendowed schools included Braunton, Crediton, Dartmouth, Great Torrington, Heanton Punchardon, Plymouth, Plympton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton and Totnes. Of endowed schools and chantry schools there were, thirdly, examples in Devon at Ashburton, Barnstaple, Marldon and Ottery St. Mary. Finally the religious houses had educational establishments at the following places in Devon: Buckland (Cistercians), Cornworthy (Augustinian Canonesses), Crediton (Collegiate Church), Exeter (Dominican and Franciscan), Forde (Cistercian), Hartland (Augustinian), (Ottery St. Mary (Collegiate Church), Slapton (Collegiate Church) and Tavistock (Benedictine).

The sources for this analysis are inevitably limited by comparison with the wealth of material for later times. What has survived is often sparse and to some extent fortuitous, but Dr. Orme has researched meticulously to unearth every available reference. That we hear more of founders than of the schools they founded, and very little indeed of what went on in the schools, is the fault of the evidence and not of the author; but the result is that, apart from the Introduction, the book is inevitably one for reference than for straight-through reading.

It is nevertheless a valuable work of scholarship, correcting some local (and general) popular illusions and providing a sound starting point for the school historian; and clear and helpful maps are provided.

R.R. Sellman

DEVON TOWN TRAILS. Devon County Council, 1976, 92 pp. £1.

As a contribution to European Architectural Heritage Year, the Conservation Section of the Devon County Planning Department have brought together a collection of about 40 town trails produced by local amenity societies, the Dartmoor National Park, District Councils and individuals under one cover. Most areas of the county are represented, the major towns — Plymouth, Torquay and Exeter — as well as East Devon, North Devon, Teignbridge, the South Hams, Torridge, West Devon and Tiverton districts and the two national parks. Though they differ in approach and in the level and amount of information provided, most of the trails are concerned with features of the urban scene. But for Parracombe there is a nature trail. The trails collected here are representative of those available for various parts of the county but do not cover all parts of the county nor do they exhaust the full repertoire of town trails available. Colyton School, for example, have produced a trail for their town and the Exeter Industrial Archaeology Group has a leaflet on Exeter Canal and Quays. While a considerable body of succinct information is provided, the selection of buildings and other features for comment is obviously individual. So there are likely to be omissions and inaccuracies. Is it not surprising that the limekilns at Lymptstone, which to other eyes seem a fairly prominent feature of the riverside scene there, are not specifically located or marked on the map? Others might be taken aback to be told that the weather-boarded top floor of the weavers' cottages at Buckfastleigh was the weaving shed instead of the wool loft as correctly noted in the Ashburton trail. These are however minor blemishes in a collection of trails to the compilation of which groups all over the county have obviously devoted a great deal of time and trouble. The various amenity societies and individuals should be congratulated on their efforts, which could well be emulated elsewhere in the country. Originally produced in different shapes and sizes, the trails have been reset in this volume, without, in a number of cases, the drawings or illustrations which enlivened them, in standard format with somewhat bare and insipid maps. For use the volume is less happy because it is of shape which does not fit easily in the pocket and the pages have been brought together by perfect binding — a misnomer if ever there was one. Even with reasonably tender handling, this reviewer's copy began to disintegrate on a first perusal! Potential users might therefore well decide to keep this volume for armchair perusal and for reference and to use the locally-produced leaflets for the actual walks. Nonetheless it is useful to have brought together this collection of trails, some of which would otherwise not be easy to come by. This commendable enterprise of the County Council therefore deserves the support not only of members of the Standing Conference but of all others interested in learning more about the history of Devon as provided by the physical evidence of the urban landscape.

Celia M. King

TIVERTON'S INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A GUIDE by Christine Edginton. Exeter Industrial Archaeology Group and Tiverton Museum.

This booklet presents the industrial archaeology of Tiverton in the form of a 'town trail'. On the inside of the front cover is an up-to-date plan of the town with the direction taken by following the guide clearly marked.

The crisp economy of the language results in much more comprehensive information than the size of the booklet would suggest: there is a history of the communications networks which brought the town into being and then allowed it to continue to flourish; there are histories of the main industries and the men who fostered them; there is an account of the development of housing. At the same time, easily missed details, such as the bonding platform in front of the forge, and the incorporation of old buildings in the modern industrial complex, are not neglected.

The variety of illustration adds greatly to the pleasure of reading the booklet- there are line drawings and reproductions of old prints and photographs as well as helpful maps.

Lastly mention must be made of an excellent index, listed under subjects, and a full note on the sources consulted and suggestions for further reading. One hopes that many other Devon towns will use this booklet as a model of a concise, attractive and inexpensive guide to the local industrial archaeology.

I.C.W. Ison

PLYMOUTH OLD AND NEW. Owen A Baker. EP Publishing, 1976, 98 pp. £2.45, ISBN 0 7158 1189 4.

Plymouth now joins over 20 other British cities in the Old and New series. In each volume a picture of the city in the past is printed opposite a more recent photograph of the same scene. With great care and skill, Colin Gibbs has taken modern photographs to match some of the earlier pictures, largely drawn from the local history section of Plymouth City Library of which Owen Baker had control before his 'exile', to use his own word, to Exeter. Some scenes are remarkably unaltered — Devonport Town Hall and Column looked very much the same in 1975 as they did in the lithograph of 1829, as does Marlborough Street in 1975 compared with 1910 — while the change has been marked in other instances: the site of Houndiscombe Farm now differs considerably from what it looked like in 1900. The effect of the blitz on Plymouth is particularly well brought out. Although Mr. Baker rightly says in his preface that this selection of photographs should help older Plymouthians to recall and the younger to understand the changing face of their city, this pleasant volume should be of interest also to others familiar with Plymouth. For them, the value of this publication could have been increased by the provision of a map. This is certainly a book for Plymouthians and other Devonians to buy or perhaps to add to their Christmas present list.

Walter Minchinton

NOTES ON OLD DAWLISH, Dawlish Museum, £0.35, 40p.

This is an edited version of the previously published notes made by Mr. F.J. Carter before the War, and is mainly concerned with the period 1588-1850. Much research has gone into details and dates of individual buildings, roads, and topographical points of local interest (which would have been much clearer to the outsider if a map had been provided). Editing has in some cases produced rather odd results, the Table of Contents including for example a 'list of vicars' for which the text refers us to the parish church, and a 'list of churchwardens' which, we find, has been omitted; and some of Mr. Carter's headings which have been preserved might perhaps have better been left out. Under 'Industries' we are told that Dawlish was a 'purely agricultural parish', and the only doubtfully relevant topics are local tradesmen and building materials: under 'Public Health' appears a few lines to say that Dawlish 'always seems to have been healthy'.

Use is made of the Churchwardens' and Overseers' accounts, but the arrangement of this information could have been more systematic; and some misconceptions appear. Had 40 days residence conveyed a Settlement, it would not have been necessary for Settlement Examinations to decide whether a year's service had been by contract (which did) or by weekly wage (which did not) do so; and 'workhouse' was not the same as 'poorhouse' in an 18th century context. The parish apprenticeship terminal age for males was reduced from 24 to 21 in 1778 (not 1814), and the statement that parish apprentices could 'choose their own trade' from 1814 is, in the light of village records, surprising.

Nevertheless there is much that is interesting and worthwhile in this publication, and it is perhaps unfortunate that editing did not go further in revising the arrangement of what Mr. Carter himself described as 'unconnected chapters'. Perhaps, as the Postscript suggests, the Museum Society will eventually be able to publish a 'full and accurate history', in which Mr. Carter's research will be one of several contributions to a balanced result.

R.R.S.

ORAL HISTORY

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ORAL HISTORY
SOCIETY

Oral history present historians with new means, both for research and teaching. In all fields the recorded interview can now provide evidence where no written records exist; and it also makes possible a new kind of history. Until recently the study of history was still largely a matter of politics, diplomacy and institutional change. Today the range has greatly broadened, and the social reality of the past, through the spoken memories of those still living can be recreated in ways never before available to the historical enquirer: the detail of family and community life, of working conditions, of religious behaviour and leisure, and of social class relationships.

The Oral History Society was formed in 1973 "to further the methods and practice of oral history in all appropriate fields and to encourage the discussion of the methodology, technical problems and all relevant matters by the publication of a Journal, and by the organisation of conferences and meetings".

The Oral History Society is inter-disciplinary, a meeting ground for all those concerned with the technique of the interview as a method of collecting evidence from the past: historians, anthropologists, historical sociologists, students of dialect and folk-lore. It provides information on what is being done and opportunities for exchanges of experience.

It is still possible to collect oral evidence that goes back to the closing years of the 19th century, and just as historians have long been concerned to ensure that their printed records are not destroyed, so one of the primary tasks of the Oral History Society is to emphasise the urgency of recording evidence immediately from the older age-groups. It is also urging for improvements in both the regional and national archival facilities for oral material.

The Society's principal activities are two-fold. Firstly, it arranges regular meetings of various kinds: general conferences, conferences for specialists such as local historians or archivists, and workshops for training in interview techniques and choice of equipment.

Secondly, it publishes a regular biennial Journal, *Oral History*. Articles so far published include, for example :

- George Ewart Evans, 'Approaches to Interviewing'
- Paul Thompson, 'Problems of Method in Oral History'
- Christopher Storm-Clark, 'The Miners: the Relevance of Oral Evidence'
- John Saville, 'Interviews in Labour History'
- Raphael Samuel, 'Headington Quarry: Recording a Labouring Community'
- Brian Harrison, 'Oral History and Recent Political History'
- Eric Cregeen, 'Oral Tradition and Agrarian History in the West Highlands'

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*The Journal is distributed from the Sociology Department,
University of Essex, Colchester, England.*

EXETER UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

- Arthurian Sites in the West by C.A. Raleigh Radford and M.J. Swanton, 1975, £1.00.
Leofric of Exeter: four essays to commemorate the foundation of Exeter Cathedral Library in AD 1072, 75p.
Exeter Essays in Geography edited by K.J. Gregory and W.L.D. Ravenhill, £3.75.
Exeter and its Region edited by Frank Barlow, 1969, £5.00.
The Maritime History of Devon by M. Oppenheim, 1968, £2.50.
Tuckers Hall Exeter by Joyce Youings, 1968, £3.00.
The Ports of the Exe Estuary, 1660—1860 by E.A.G. Clark, 1968, £2.50.
Industry, Trade and People in Exeter, 1688—1800 by W.G. Hoskins, 1968, £2.50.
Exeter Houses, 1400—1700 by D. Portman, 1966, £3.00.
Nonconformity in Exeter, 1650—1875 by Allan Brockett, 1962, £2.30.
Benjamin Duan's Map of Devon: 1765, 1965, £4.00. -
The Franciscans and Dominicans of Exeter by A.G. Little and R.C. Easterling, 1927, 50p.
The South West and the Land edited by M.A. Havinden and Celia M. King, 1969, 50p.
Industry and Society in the South West edited by Roger Burt, 1970, 75p.
Ports and Shipping in the South West edited by H.E.S. Fisher, 1971, £1.25.
Farming and Transport in the South West edited by W.E. Minchinton, 1972, 75p.
Provincial Labour History edited by J.H. Porter, 1972, 75p.
Henry de Bracton 1268—1968 by Samuel E. Thorne, 1970, 30p.
The Expansion of Exeter at the close of the Middle Ages by E.M. Carrus-Wilson, 1963, 30p.
John Norden's Manuscript Maps of Cornwall and its Nine Hundreds with an introduction by William Ravenhill, mounted in book form £10, in a wallet £8. Individual maps £1.50 each.
Henry Francis Lyte: Brixham's Post and Priest by B.G. Skinner, 1974, £1.00.
Transport and Shipowning in the West Country edited by H.E.S. Fisher and W.E. Minchinton, 1973, 75p.
Husbandry and Marketing in the South West 1500—1800 edited by M.A. Havinden, 1973, 75p.
Roman Exeter — Excavations in the War-Damaged Areas, by Aileen Fox, 1952, £2.00.
Some Disputes Between the City and the Cathedral Authorities of Exeter by Muriel E. Curtis, 1932, £1.10.
Exeter Papers in Economic History — No. 9 Population and Marketing. Two Studies in the History of the South West edited by W.E. Minchinton (forthcoming).
Exeter Papers in Economic History — No. 10 Education and Labour in the South West edited by J.H. Porter, 1976, £1.20.
Education in the West of England, 1066—1548 by N.I. Orme, 1976, £7.50.
Early Tudor Exeter: The Founders of the County of the City, by Joyce Youings, 1974, 30p.

Available from:

The Registry, University of Exeter, The Queen's Drive, Exeter, EX4 4QL.

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PROGRAMME OF LOCAL HISTORY LECTURES & MEETINGS. Autumn 1976/Spring 1977.

University of Exeter, Extra Mural Department

- AXMINSTER.** Architecture of Devon. Caroline Oboussier. First meeting 11 a.m. 14th October, 1976. Pippins Community Centre, Lyme Road.
- BARNSTAPLE.** European Prehistoric Archaeology. Henrietta Miles. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 11th January, 1977. North Devon College, Old Sticklepath Hill.
- BIDEFORD.** Archaeology of South West England. Mrs. H. Miles. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 5th October, 1976. Teachers' Centre, 1 Grenville Street.
- BRENDON.** History and Scenery of Exmoor. W.J. Westcott. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 6th October, 1976. Village Hall.
- BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.** Prehistoric Crafts and Technology. Mrs. M. Fowler. First meeting 10.30 a.m. 5th October, 1976. Fairlynch Museum.
- BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.** Devon and Cornwall and the Sea. Stephen Fisher. First meeting 2.30 p.m. 6th October, 1976. Fairlynch Museum.
- CREDITON.** Early Christian Britain. Susan Pearce. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. The Queen Elizabeth's Community College.
- CULMSTOCK.** Local History. Robin Stanes. First meeting 8 p.m. 1st October, 1976. Village School.
- CHUDLEIGH.** Parish History. Roger Sellman. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 28th September, 1976. The School.
- EXETER.** Buildings in Devon. Caroline Oboussier. First meeting 11 a.m. 5th October, 1976. Gandy Street.
- EXETER.** Industrial Archaeology. Walter E. Minchinton. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 12th October, 1976. Gandy Street.
- EXETER.** The Archaeology of Dartraoor. Henrietta Miles. First meeting 7.30-9.30 p.m. 13th October, 1976. Gandy Street.
- EXETER.** European Prehistoric Archaeology. Henrietta Miles. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 7th October, 1976. Gandy Street.
- EXMOUTH.** Further Studies of the South West. Eurof Walters. First meeting 2.15 p.m. 8th October, 1976. Sailors' Rest.
- HEMYOCK.** Hemyock Local History. Robin Stanes. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 8th October, 1976. The Leisure Centre.
- HONITON.** West Country History. Robin Stanes. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 5th October, 1976. The Secondary School.
- KINGSBRIDGE.** Local Studies. Mrs. K. Coutin. First meeting 2.15 p.m. 7th October, 1976. Cookworthy Museum.
- MALBOROUGH.** Local History Research Group. J.R. Pimm. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 12th October, 1976. Church Institute.
- MORCHARD BISHOP.** Parish History. Charles Huliland. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 2nd September, 1976. Village Hall.
- NEWTON FERRERS.** Devon Today and Yesterday. J.R. Pim. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 7th October, 1976. The School.
- OAKFORD (Nr. Bampton).** Parish and Church through the Ages. Charles Huliland. First meeting 7.15 p.m. 20th September, 1976. Village Hall.
- PLYMOUTH.** Piecing Together the Past. J. Barber. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 5th October, 1976. Swarthmore Settlement, Mutley Plain.
- SALCOMBE.** Archaeology and Parish Surveys. 6 Study Sessions and Field meetings on Sundays. Henrietta Miles. First meeting 2-5 p.m. 17th October, 1976. Ashwinds, Kingsale Road. (Enquiries to J.R. Pim. Herondyke, West Charleton, Nr. Kingsbridge.)

GALMPTON. Devon of Yesterday. A team of Lecturers. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. C.E. Primary School.

PAIGNTON FORUM. Great Families of Devon. W. Saxton. First meeting 10.30 a.m. 13th October, 1976. Teachers Centre, Curledge Street.

CHELSTON C.W.G. Great Families of Devon. W. Saxton. First meeting 3 p.m. 18th September, 1976. Co-operative Education Centre.

EXETER. An Introduction to Devon's History. A team of Specialist Lecturers. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 6th October, 1976. Westcountry Studies Library, Central Library, Castle Street.

Devonshire Association

HISTORY SECTION. All meetings at 2.15 p.m. in the Cloister Room of the Cathedral. 8th November. Mike Dickinson from Devon Record Office. Subject later.

10th January. Dr. Fortescue Foulkes.

14th March. Some Former Bishops of Exeter. Canon Rice.

9th May. Local History. G.J. Paley.

BIDEFORD BRANCH

All meetings are held in the Town Hall at 7.30 p.m.

18th October. The Battle of Torrington. J.W. Bastian.

13th December. The Tavistock Canal (Illustrated). J.E. Beasley.

17th January. Dickens and the West Country. E.W.F. Tomlin.

21st March. Some Devon Maps and Prints. K. Hunt.

EAST DEVON BRANCH

All lectures are held at All Saints' Hall, Sidmouth at 3 p.m.

10th December. North Devon Pottery. S.H. Hunt.

11th March. Vernacular Architecture in East Devon. P.J. Hunt.

NEWTON ABBOT BRANCH

All meetings are held at the Community Centre (near Bus Station) at 2.30 p.m.

11th November. Teignmouth Harbour. H.J. Trump.

10th March. Manor Houses and Churches in Devon. E.R. Harris.

NORTH DEVON BRANCH

Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple. 3 p.m.

18th December. North Devon Potters of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Alison Grant.

26th February. West Country Villages. C. Hulland.

TIVERTON BRANCH

All meetings are held in the Church Room, Castle Street at 7.30 p.m.

27th October. The Railways of Devon. Bishop W. Westall.

23rd February. Lundy Island. R.W. Britton.

30th March. Some West Country Historic Buildings and their Restoration. J. Lomas.

SOUTH HAMS BRANCH

All meetings are held in the Village Hall, West Charlton.

27th November at 2.45 p.m. The Work of the Devon Record Office, Exeter. R.C. Yorke.

15th January at 2.45 p.m. West Country Artists (with slides). Miss Robin Thomas.

12th February at 2.45 p.m. A Talk on Local History (with slides). Robert Pim.

11th March at 7.30 p.m. Some Devon Manor Houses (Higher Harestone, Walreddon, Bradley Manor, etc.) (with slides). C.H.P. Pearn.

PLYMOUTH ATHENAEUM (Members only)

All lectures are held on Thursdays in the Lecture Hall at 7.30 p.m.

13th January. Farmhouses in South Devon (Ild). Mrs. K.S. Coutin.

17th February. Cornish Mining and Minerals (Ild). Courtenay V. Smale.

10th March. Monumental Brasscs through History and Art (Ild). Rev. Fr. J.B. Pack.

17th March. Industrial Archaeology and Tourism (Ild). P.G. Laws.

SEATON. Early Christian Britain. Susan Pearce. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 5th October, 1976. St. Clare's Adult Education Centre, Fore Street.

SIDMOUTH. Further Studies of the South West. Eurof Walters. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. Community College, Primley Road School.

SOUTH MOLTON. History and Scenery of Exmoor. W.J. Westcott. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. Community College.

TAVISTOCK. Archaeology of Devonshire. Mrs. J. Verrinder. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 5th October, 1976. Tavistock School, Crowndate Road.

TOPSHAM. Aspects of Roman Archaeology. Valerie Maxfield. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 6th October, 1976. Middle School, Parkfield Road.

TORQUAY. Studies in Archaeology — The Mediaeval Period. Mrs. D.M. Greenhow. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 5th October, 1976. South Devon Technical College, Newton Road.

WOODBURY. Buildings in Devon. Caroline Oboussier. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. Village Hall.

Archaeology. The following courses and projects are being planned:

EXETER

Bronze Age Barrow and Ritual

Non-residential weekend course 26th/28th November, 1976 (provisionally). Speakers will include Aubrey Burl, Frances Lynch and Henrietta Miles.

The Early Development of Man

Non-residential weekend course to be held at Exeter provisionally 18th/20th March, 1977. Speakers will include Dr. Derek Roe.

Archaeological Parish Check-lists

The second annual seminar on Devon Check-lists: main topic fieldwork in medieval archaeology. Speakers will include Michael Aston and Henrietta Miles. Provisional date 21st May 1977.

Workers' Educational Association — South Western District

BARNSTAPLE. Dartmoor. T.W. Smith. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 11th January, 1977. Pilton Community College.

SOUTH MOLTON. Dartmoor. T.W. Smith. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 13th January, 1977. Community College.

BOVEY TRACEY. Devonshire Studies. C.H. Rock, N. Saxton, J.R. Pike. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. County Primary School.

COMBEINTEIGNHEAD. Art, Architecture and History. E. Sheard. First meeting 2.30 p.m. 15th October, 1976. W.I., Clare Park.

SHALDON. Devonshire Studies. C.H. Rock, J. Pike, W. Saxton, F.H. Starkey. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 6th October, 1976.

IVYBRIDGE. Devon Archaeology. Joy Verrinder. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. Community College.

OKEHAMPTON. Archaeology of Devonshire. Joy Verrinder. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 29th September, 1976. The School, 6th Form Centre (Community College).

EXMOUTH. Archaeology and Recent Excavations in S.W. England. Trevor J. Miles. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 6th October, 1976. The Sailors' Rest, Imperial Road.

EXMOUTH. Archaeology: Intro to the Developments of Village Technology in S.W. England. Trevor J. Miles. First meeting 2.30 p.m. 4th October, 1976. The Sailors' Rest, Imperial Road.

SALCOMBE AND MARLBOROUGH. Approaches to the South Hams and its History. Canon Hoskins, Mrs. K. Coutin, J. Coutin, R. Pim, J. Wilkins. First meeting 7.45 p.m. 5th October, 1976. Church Institute.

TEIGNMOUTH. Some Devon Towns (Exeter, Plymouth, Teignmouth). A team of Specialist Lecturers. First meeting 7.30 p.m. 8th October, 1976. Public Library.

TORQUAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

3rd November at 2.30 p.m. Recent Fieldwork and Excavation in the Somerset Levels. Bryony Orme.

8th November at 2.30 p.m. Brixham and the Landing of William of Orange. F.G. Read.

10th January at 2.30 p.m. Gleanings in St. Marychurch. Mrs. E.L. White.

11th January at 11 a.m. Old Topsham. Caroline Oboussier.

2nd March at 2.30 p.m. Recent Excavations in Exeter. Christopher Henderson.

14th March at 2.30 p.m. More Light on Torwood Mount. Mrs. L.M. Gallant.

EXMOUTH HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

11th November. Devon Pioneers and Pilgrims in Founding of New England. F.A. Davey.

STANDING CONFERENCE FOR DEVON HISTORY

Next One Day Conference will be at Kingsbridge on Saturday, 5th March, 1977.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

EXETER, 14th MAY, 1977.

Please note revised date.