

KILLERTON ESTATE DEVON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY: VOLUME I.2 APPENDICES



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Killerton Estate, Devon

Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey: Volume I.2 Appendices

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for the National Trust

Summary

This archaeological and historic landscape survey of the Killerton Estate was commissioned by Fi Hailstone (Killerton Ranger Team) and Martin Papworth (National Trust Archaeologist: South West Region) to bring together and collate the results of previous fieldwork at the property, examine the existing documentary material and consult a range of sources including historic documents, maps, aerial photographs, and LiDAR data.



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HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

This report is presented in three volumes:

Volume I.1: *Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey*

Volume II.2: *Appendices*

Volume II.1: *Historic Maps*

Volume II.2: *LiDAR Data*

Volume II.3: *Archaeological Data*

Volume III: *Site Inventory*

To obtain an historical overview of the area of the property and its sites:

Read Section 7: Land Use History.

To review historic maps and derived information:

Refer to Volume II.1: Historic Maps.

To review LiDAR maps and derived information:

Refer to Volume II.2: LiDAR.

To review archaeological maps and derived information:

Refer to Volume II.3: Archaeological Data.

To obtain a quick summary of management recommendations:

Turn to Section 2.

To check an area for archaeological sensitivity, or to find a particular site:

Refer to Volume II.3: Archaeological data maps (Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record).

Note the reference numbers of any sites then refer to Volume III: Site Inventory.

Or Examine Section 3: Summary Table in this volume.

For full details of management recommendations and site descriptions:

Refer to Volume III: Site Inventory.

To obtain a quick assessment of the importance of a site:

Check Section 3: Summary Table, to see if it is a Scheduled Monument (statutory responsibilities are outlined in Section 5).

then:

Note the National Trust grading, given against each entry in Volume III: Site Inventory, as follows:

Grade	Examples
International Importance	World Heritage Sites
National Importance	Scheduled and major monuments
Regional Importance	Other important monuments
Local Importance	Sites important to a locality
Minimal Importance	A few transient features
Archaeological Potential	Site indicated by documentary sources
Unknown	Information unavailable at the time of writing

Disclaimer: Given the scope of this study, this report cannot be considered exhaustive and is intended as an outline of relevant archaeological features and standing structures known to management at the time of writing. As a full estate walkover has not been undertaken, it has not been possible produce a full inventory.

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1.1 APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC MAPPING COVERING KILLERTON AND COMPONENTS OF THE KILLERTON ESTATE (SEE ALSO VOLUME II).

Items highlighted in green have been consulted as part of this report

Date	Cartographer	Description	Location
1756	T Hodge of Silverton	A map of the manor of Killerton and Culmjohn; A map of the barton of Culmjohn	DHC 1148M add 23/E1
1762	William Hayman and Robert Stribling, Exeter	Broadclyst, Coomroy Farm map	PWDRO 81/X25
1765	Donn	Donn's Map	DHC 1148M/23/Z/4
1766	John Case	A part of the Estate of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland at Kellerton	DHC 1148M add 10/5/1
1770	Blackamore	Map of Broadclyst	DHC 1148M add 10/5/2
1774	Hole	A plan of all the messuages, lands and tenements part of the manor of langacre in the parish of Broadclyst	DHC 1148M add 1/T8/168
1788-89		Calmady Atlas survey of the estates of Chales Holmes Calmady ...Includes Broadclyst in the occupation of Joseph Salter	DHC 6107
Early 19 th century		Map of manors of Killerton and Aishclyst	SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1
Early 19 th century	Gilpin?	Plan of Killerton Park (part)	DHC 1148M add 10/5/15
c. 1801		Broadclyst map Cliston Manor	DHC 1148M add/10/5/3
1801	Thomas Budgen	Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft Map for Bickleigh	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/other/002osd000000005u00326000.html
1801	Thomas Budgen	Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft Map for Cullompton	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/c/002osd000000005u00327000.html
1811-25	Thomas Hawkes	Map of Higher and Lower Newland farms in the parish of Broadclyst	SRO DD/WY/Box 121
1812		Plan of the intended new road at Killerton. Signed R. Eales Clark of the Peace	DHC QS 113A/34/1
1812		Plan of the intended new road at Killerton	DHC 1148M add 21/3/1
1813		Cary's Map of Devon, 1813	DHC 1148M/23/Z/7
1819		New Turnpike Road at Broadclyst: Map of a road near Broad Clyst Village to be cut thro' Sir Thomas Dyke Aclands lands	DHC 1926B/A/E3/2
1835		Poltimore and broadclyst plan	DHC 113A/158/1
1872-1874		Ashclyst Forest plan of drives in the forest with proposed new road on oiled silk	
1842	Drew and Cox	Tithe Map for Broadclyst	DHC 1148M/3/APB/1
1842	G. Braund	Tithe Map for Clyst St Lawrence	
1841	G. A. Boyce	Tithe Map for Cullompton	
1841	Robert Park	Tithe Map for Huxham	
1841	Robert Park	Tithe Map for Poltimore	
1839	John Drew and Thomas Wright	Tithe Map for Rewe	
1842	John Grant	Tithe Map for Silverton	
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LVI.16	http://maps.nls.uk
1887	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LVII.13	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LVII.14	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.3	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.4	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.1	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.2	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.7	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.8	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.5	http://maps.nls.uk

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1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.6	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.11	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.12	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.12	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.9	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.10	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.16	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.13	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.14	http://maps.nls.uk
1887	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXXX.4	http://maps.nls.uk
1888	Ordnance Survey	OS 1 st Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXXXI.1	http://maps.nls.uk
21 st Jan 1901	SW or WS	Woods and Plantations in the parish of Broadclyst (Ashclyst Forest) on oiled silk	
1904	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LVI.16	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LVII.13	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LVII.14	http://maps.nls.uk
1904	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.3	http://maps.nls.uk
1904	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.4	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.1	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.2	http://maps.nls.uk
1904	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.7	http://maps.nls.uk
1904	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.8	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.5	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.6	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.11	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.12	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.12	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.9	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.10	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXVIII.16	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.13	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXIX.14	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXXX.4	http://maps.nls.uk
1903	Ordnance Survey	OS 2 nd Edition County Series 25 inch Devon LXXXI.1	http://maps.nls.uk
1992	National Trust	Ashclyst Forest Plan of land in occupation of National Trust 1992	National Trust DCO5:55
c.1930		Map and schedule of plantations	DHC 1148M/21/2/9 Box 21 Bundle II
1949	National Trust	Plan of woodland compartments with separate journal detailing planting	National Trust 137:58

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July 1953		Part of Ashclyst Forest	DHC 1148M add 10/5/2/32
Undated	National Trust	Coloured plan of estate based on OS second edition	National Trust DC05:56

1.2 APPENDIX 2: CATALOGUE OF ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS CONSULTED DURING THIS STUDY

For document transcriptions see also Appendix 5 for documents transcribed by the Killerton Estate Project in the early 2000s.

Somerset Heritage Centre		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Catalogue No:</i>
Map	Killerton Map of Manor. Category: Maps and Plans.	DD/SAS/C1540/12/1
Undated early c19th map of the manors of Killerton and Aishclyst		
Map	Map of Higher and Lower Newland farms in the parish of Broadclyst	DD/WY/Box 121
1811-25 Map signed Thomas Hawkes		

Devon Heritage Centre/ North Devon Record Office/ Westcountry Centre for Local Studies			
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Catalogue no.</i>	<i>Archive</i>
Catalogue	Devon Record Office Catalogue: Acland of Killerton	N/A	DHC
Details of catalogue entries for items deposited under 1148M reference (not digitised)			
Book	Killerton Estate Woodland Tree Register 1936	1148M add 30/11	DHC
Survey of all of the woodlands on the Killerton Estate giving tree species and details of planting			
Documents	Dated: 1812. Broadclyst: Diversion of road from Rewe to Bradninch between River Culme and Killerton House. Owner: Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Plan, order and certificate.	QS/113A/34/1	DHC
Plan for a new road at Killerton to adjoin the turnpike road from Exeter. Signed R Eeles Clerk of the Peace.			
Documents	Dated: 1756. Map & Rental Book of Acland Estates. Maps are coloured and drawn by T. Hodge of Silverton.	1148M/add23/E/1	DHC
Maps of the manor of Budlake, the Barton of Culmjohn, and the manor of Killerton and Culmjohn. Scale of Chains			
Documents	Uncatalogued item - map of 'Kellerton' (note spelling) part of the estate together with new cut from the Leather Mill above Etherby Bridge by John Gaze Surveyor 1766. Note spellings of Kellerton to Etherby not Ellerby. Shows the Estate from Etherby and follows river boundary.	1148M add 10/5/1	DRO
A map of part of the estate of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland at Kellerton by John Case 1766			
Map	A plan of all the messuages, lands and tenements part of the manor of langacre in the parish of Broadclyst	1148M add 1/T8/168	DHC
Maps, some with apportionments of lands conveyed by Sir John Davie surveyed by W. Hole 1774			
Maps	2 Maps - Killerton 'W. Gilpin' - difficult to establish location of property.	1148M add/10/5/15	DHC
Two illustrations of part of the estate, emphasis on elaborate illustration of the wooded areas. Scale of Feet.			

Plymouth and West Devon Record Office		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Map	Broadclyst, Coomroy Farm, Map	81/X25
Map of Coomroy farm with table giving field name		

National Trust Archive at Wansdyke	
<i>Item</i>	<i>Location</i>
Killerton Estate: Grazing	110:32:00
Information regarding the construction of the M5 Exeter – Leeds trunk road, road improvements 7336 1379/20 Nov 51 – June 57	
- Cutton Farm – Danish piggery created in corner of the Big Orchard (OS 216) Killerton Estate Grazing 6231400	
- Note concerning 7 year leases regarding grazing land – idea of sub-dividing the Park (Sir Richard opposed to)	
- Yarde Farm – covered with bracken K1/F1	
- Isca Archers use of Side Down Wood as a field for archery course Jan 1972	
Ashclyst planted 1818 to provide oak for the Navy	
Killerton : Forestry	110:35:00
Part of estate not acquired by NT. Broadclyst development land 1960	
Killerton : Radar Station	110:35:00
Details of a proposed radar station which was never constructed	
Killerton : Acquisition	110:38:00
West Myne Radar station (Exmoor) Non s-w properties, leases, guidebook, WW2 insurance claims Triangle wood near Hellings park –Wiishford farm – war damage compensation paid – <i>felled during war?</i>	
Killerton : Forestry	137:58:00

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Forestry Commission correspondence - quantities of timber extracted, sale of standing timber, types of trees

Killerton Forestry 1950's IP:6250/55

- Plan of operations 1951-1960 – there were 1010.3 acres of forest
 - Detail of productivity –
 - As at November 1949
 - High Forest – broadleaved 582.7 acres
 - Conifers 345.3 acres
 - Mixed woods –
 - Coppice / coppice with standards –
 - Total 928.0 acres
 - Unproductive, e.g. felled woodland/other/scrub etc – total plantable 82.3 acres
 - Description of woodlands – White Down and Paradise South aspect. Poundapit, Oakhouse and Wellspring level and North aspect. Ashclyst and Newlands mainly either level or South aspect. Sprydun West aspect and level. Park Wood west aspect. A large area of conifers and mixed plantations of fairly recent planting with Hardwood blocks of uneven age and mature stands.
 - Detail of productivity of each compartment by tree type (August 1952)
 - Methods of working – High Forest – even aged mixed species, Broadleaved and Coniferous, Light Demander and Shade Bearer, Deciduous and evergreen in groups and strips.
 - thinning to favour hardwoods
 - detail of planting spacing etc.
 - thinning and felling programme
- Includes list of areas planted and when
- Scrub clearance at Snaffle Park 25th April 1956 – a 10 acre area
 - Bradley Copse cut 48 – planted with beech

Use of timber from Killerton for National Coalboard Pit props

Reference by Director general of National Trust to Director General of the Forestry Commission re main block of woodland at Killerton being planted after Napoleonic War on low grade farmland (*presumably Ashclyst Forest*); also in 110:35.

Killerton Forestry ID:6250116

- Agreement with National Trust and Elective Sawmills 31st March 1966 for felling of specific areas – with details of the trees to be felled
- Detail of amounts quoted for sale of timber and who quoted
- Felling agreement with AW and J Gale Ltd 31st August 1974 – compartment 19E
- Detail of individual trees (elm and oak at Newlands + Ashclyst Farms
- Detail of works programme 30-31st October 1961
- Notes on Killerton Woodland – 1961 – recommend to close Nursery + details of how to proceed, regarding thinning and use of group planting
- 1961 estimate of 1006 acres of woodland [note change from 1951-60 1010.3 acres]
- Suggestion of leasing Ashclyst Forest and Sidedowns and Caddihoe to Forestry Commission in 1961
- Policy of the National Trust until 1955 to do no clear felling but to try and restore woods to full production
- Details of Mr. Workmans visit 23rd-26th November 1959 giving details of state of individual compartments, including which bits need thinning
- 1955 proposal to negotiate purchase of wood below Poundapit Copse for up to £200 (14th Feb 1955) – total area 0.866 acres
- Detail of planting giving type and years carried out
- 1946 report on Killerton woodland which gives vague detail of planting – large areas of poor grazing land on high ground of Ashclyst, Sprydun, Whitadown etc planted with oak, smaller amounts of chestnut, ash, Scots pine, silver fir and some larch c.1800-1830s – most of the good quality original plantings removed in successive fellings which reached maximum after WWI – replanting converting much of the second grade oak areas to fast growing conifers, but replanting checked by WWII – during which Killerton provided a substantial quota of the country's needs – with following need to bring on the future reserve of timber from young plantation to replace WWII felling
- Scheme to provide Forestry Commission with land but excluding the area inside the Park wall, Columb John Wood and perhaps Rattlecot and strips near Spryduncote as amenity woodland (1946)
- 1946 report indicates Nursery in Danes Wood discontinued some years ago.

ID 7263

Killerton Radar Station – proposed site near Forches Head and Higher Newlands, but not acted upon (although MOD not definitely given up on the idea. Reference to it being a pity if trees of Ashclyst Forest cut down for it [referring to need for clear signal rather than location])

Archaeological Survey, Killerton Estate, Part 1: The Park and Garden	169:35:00
Archaeological Survey, Killerton Estate, Part 1: Illustrations, The Park and Garden	169:35:00
Archaeological Survey, Killerton Estate, Part 2: Ashclyst Forest	169:35:00
Archaeological Survey, Killerton Estate, Part 3: The Cottages and Braodclyst	169:35:00
Archaeological Survey, Killerton Estate, Part 4: The Farms: Ashclyst - Elbury	169:35:00
Archaeological Survey, Killerton Estate, Part 5: The Farms: Francis Court - Yarde	169:35:00
Archaeological Survey of the estate carried out by Isabel Richardson in 2000. Digital Copy provided by National Trust Killerton Estate	
Killerton House, Broadclyst : Archaeological Watching Brief	169:37:00
Watching Brief carried out by Richard Parker in 2003 as a result of work carried out on the house which revealed no significant new details on the form of the Elizabethan or Jacobean Mansion.	
Killerton : Lucombe Oaks	260:51:00
Not related to Killerton	

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Killerton and Holnicote : Acland Acquisition	261:06:00
Documents relating to Richard Aclands annuities, memorandum of wishes, one document regarding the forestry commission	
Killerton House : Archaeological Watching Brief	109:87
Watching brief of house by R Parker: See 169:37:00	
Killerton Park and Garden: Historic landscape survey and management plan	208:86
Landscape Survey and Management Plan carried out by Nicholas Pearson Associates 1993	
Killerton Park : Spraydon Woods - Initial Fungus Survey -	255:80
Killerton Estate : Hellings Park Fen - Permanewnt plots - Valley wetlands -	255:80
Invoices and bat survey	
Killerton Estate : Forestry	84:77
Information on shooting and byelaws; Estates other than Killerton	
Devon :Killerton Estate - Archaeological Surveys	CIR 1005
Duplicates of reports in other files	
Killerton : Ashclyst Woods	CIR 256
1992 Forestry Commission plan	
Lease to Forestry Commission 7/12/76 Land in parishes of Broadclyst and Cullompton	
Killerton Estate: Ashclyst Forest contract for fell trees.	DC04:59
Killerton Estate: Ashclyst Forest contract and grant to provide paths for public use.	DC04:59
Correspondence on matters of water, drainage and woodland - costs for felling timber	
Killerton Estate : Killerton Forestry (Poundapitt Copse) Correspondence	DC05:54
Killerton Estate : Killerton Forestry General Correspondence	DC05:54
Closure of nursery and returned to Budlake Farm 1972	
Paradise Copse planted 1924, harvested 1937 for birch?	
Killerton Estate : Killerton Forestry General Correspondence	DC05:55
Killerton Estate : Ashclyst Forest General Correspondence	DC05:55
Killerton Estate : Killerton Forest Dedication Release Correspondence	DC05:55
Killerton Estate : Killerton Woodland Plan of Operations	DC05:55
Killerton Estate : Ashclyst Woods Report	DC05:55
Killerton Estate : The Wildlife of Ashclyst Forest by the Wildlife & Butterfly Group	DC05:55
Killerton Estate : Ashclyst Forest General Correspondence	DC05:55
Areas handed back to National Trust from Forestry Commission	
Killerton Estate : Killerton Estate Sawmill, Engine House and Stables Correspondence	DC05:56
Killerton Estate : Killerton Estate Sawmill, Correspondence	DC05:56
Correspondence regarding sawmill, some general estate correspondence re tenants.	
Killerton Estate : 50th Anniversary of Acland Gift to Killerton	DC05:57
General estate correspondence	
K1/KS Property staff meetings 1.1.1997 – 31.12.1998	
K1/K1 Estate General from 01.01.2003 – 31.12.2005	
Map showing potential county wildlife sites in Broadclyst Parish	
Killerton Estate : Killerton Garden and Park Historic Landscape Survey Correspondence	DC05:58
Minutes of staff meetings 1990s-2008	
2.12.98 – Budget review – pollarding (Ashclyst) £2500	
Orchard planting (Phase III) £2000	
11.11.1998 – tidying of Danes Wood completed	
25.2.1998 – Ashclyst Forest handed back to the Trust by Forestry Commission – had carried out very little work in the period prior to the handback, which had increased the work needed to be done.	
- Ashclyst Farm re-let – first new letting since 1968 – tenancy of Budlake Farm had passed from Richard Taverner to Nigel Burrows	
30.1.1998 - Memo – to John Channon – two Holm Oaks felled today	
07.1.1998 - New Warden appointed to take on Forestry work in Ashclyst Forest – starting on 23 rd Feb. Bill Lamshead would retire at end of May.	
10.12.1997 - Christmas trees harvested from Haglis Orchard	
Tree felling around Chantry Cottage completed	
19.11.1997 - Tree planting in Ashclyst Forest progressing.	
5.11.1997 – Bridle paths at Sprydton and Ashclyst Farm completed	
27.2.1997 - Negotiations for handback of Ashclyst Forest proceeding.	
Killerton Estate : Killerton Parkland Correspondence	DC05:94
K1/K7	
Killerton Garden – Meeting between Sir Richard and Lady Acland, Trust Regional Director, Head Gardener, Forestry Officer and Gardens Consultant Sept 16 th -18 th 1980	
- Decision to plant a clump of trees on the upper lawn, directly behind rhododendrons	
- View westward from the Cross will have to remain open farmland and never return to tree-dotted parkland – several small groups have been/will be planted in angles of fields and hedgerows; clump of pines on the far knoll, but planned planting of a clump in the middle distance	
- View south from the house spoiled by miscellaneous planting, some conifers recommended for felling	
- In order to increase value of distant trees and views, decided that new clump needed between the front door and distant trees – clump of English Oak c.100ft in diameter with 2-3 trees towards the chapel – oak or sweet chestnut	
- The need to plant to the west of the garden to increase shelter	
Memo from GM Trinick to Dr Wright 4 th October 1972 – park planting should be to preserve the character of individual properties	

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<p>not just be rolled out the same for all properties – Killerton should include a few major groups of conifers</p> <p>Churchill memorial planting site at Broadoak. Blenheim oaks – donated by Men of the Trees.</p> <p>Wood planted at Caddihoe 1944. Returned to pasture by NT in c1994.</p> <p>1990 – Hurricanes removed many trees on Dolbury hill fort. Norman Quinnell carried out earthwork survey. Decided to leave clear rather than replant.</p>

The National Archive (Kew) Consulted Online		
Item	Description	Catalogue no.
Scanned/ digitised book	Will of Dominice Eleanore Vincent: The National Archives; Kew, England; Prerogative Court of Canterbury and Related Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers	Class: PROB 11; Piece: 194

The National Archive (Kew) Consulted Online		
Item	Description	Catalogue no.
Scanned/ digitised book	Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1812. London, England: London Metropolitan Archives.	P69/MRY10/A/002/MS 010221
S. Hugh Ackland of Culham John in the County of Devon and Ann Daniell were married the 24 th of March 1673.		

1.3 APPENDIX 3: CATALOGUE OF ARCHIVES NOT CONSULTED DURING THIS STUDY WITH POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Somerset Heritage Centre		
Item	Description	Catalogue No:
Document	Court Roll. Date: 1527.	DD/CN/3/12
Document	Killerton Court Roll. Date: 1352-1482	DD/CN/3/7
Document	Killerton Court Roll. Date: 1400-1517.	DD/CN/3/8
Document	Hugh Acland's vouchers. For clothing, servants' wages, a cart, stone for <i>Killerton</i> , coal, hay and oats. Also, a volume of expenses at <i>Killerton</i> 1798-1801.	DD/AH/22/7/7
Document	Miscellaneous deeds re. properties in Devon. Date: 1318-1495. Heanton Punchardon, North Pool, <i>Killerton</i> , Buckerell, etc. : deed [in Norman French] 1317/18. <i>Killerton</i> and Buckerell 1329, 1357/8, <i>Killerton</i> 1419(2), Clawton: re Courteney 1494/5.	DD/CN/21/6
Document	Miscellaneous deeds, including Killerton. Date: 1325-1653.	DD/CN/5/12
Document	Court Roll. Date: 1416-1540.	DD/CN/3/9
Document	Miscellaneous deeds, including Killerton. Date: 1325-1653. Hele Payne and East Chevithorne: held of Bluett of manor of Holcombe Rogus. 1609. Talaton, <i>Killerton</i> , Loman Clavel, Hele Payne, East Chevithorne. 1636/7. <i>Killerton</i> , including Fraunceis Court. 1639-1717(3). <i>Killerton</i> (Fraunceis Court), Buckerell (Combe Hay). Broadhembury (man. of Buckerell: Pittinghaies) 1747(2). <i>Killerton</i> (Fraunceis Court) 1749(2). <i>Killerton</i> manor 1752.	DD/CN/21/8
Document	Reeves' Accounts. Date: 1436-1516. 1436-1516 <i>Killerton</i> (Devon). 1468/9 Hele (Devon). 1463/4 Talaton (Devon). 1515/16 Combe Florey. 1437-1516 <i>Killerton</i> : rental, 1437: Eastreat rolls, 1450, 1480; court rolls, 1515-1516. Together with various bills, etc.	DD/CN/2/4
Document	Lease for one year of a tenement late Ann Taylor and Mill Mead. 7 Mar 1819.	DD/L/1/24/8/10
Document	Court Roll. Date: 1573-1587.	DD/CN/2/3
Document	Court Roll. Date: 1404-1443. Talaton Court roll; includes Pyttinghayes, Loveton, Loman Clavel and <i>Killerton</i> , 1551.	DD/CN/3/11
Document	Accounts. Date: 1549-1551. Reeves' and bailiffs' accounts: 1 roll Talaton, 1549-1551; <i>Killerton</i> , 1549-1551; East Membury, 1549/50; Loman Clavel, 1549-1551; Pyttinghayes and Loveton, 1550/51.	DD/CN/3/18
Document	Sales catalogues and papers. Early 19 th .c. Paper bond volume of notes on Acland family including pedigrees, notes on Columb John and Killerton, Devon, and extracts from Pole Manuscripts, with additional notes by Sir John Acland.	DD/AH/41/10/3
Document	Reeves or Bailiffs' accounts. Date 1511-12. Reeves or bailiffs' accounts as follows: 1 roll Combe Florey, Bradford with Hele, and Gerbestone with Gortnell in West Buckland, and the following Devon manors: Talaton, East Cherithorne, Loman Clavel, Buckerell Francis, Bratton Clovyle, Killerton Francis.	DD/CN/2/5
Document	Devon Deeds. Date: 1300-1655. 1. 1300, 1409 Bradninch 2. c.1300-c.1500 Killerton in Broadclyst 3. 1321 Pittinghayes and Lynnton in Broadhembury 4. 1409-1655 East Chevithorne and Craze Loman in Chevithorne. Loman Clavell 5. Sidmouth and Ottery St Mary 6. Thorncombe.	DD/CN/6/11
Document	Bills and receipts for garden plants, ornaments and supplies, Silverton Park. Date: 1836-1844. Mostly bills of James Veitch, nurseryman of Killerton and Mount Radford Nurseries, Exeter. Also includes bill for cast ornamental vases and pedestals supplied by Cowen & Company of Nottingham, 1836; bill for trees supplied by Lucombe Pince & Company, Exeter, 1843; bill of J & R McCracken for transport of marble vases and pedestals, 1843.	DD/WY/6/2/290
Document	Newspaper cuttings book. Date: 1925-1926. Refers to Gault's service as Conservative and Unionist MP for Taunton, depression in the Somerset coalfield (including report of speech by A J Cook), unemployment, speech of Geoffry Peto, MP, Sir John Hope Simpson, industrial unrest (including a letter of Dr Sibly of Taunton), Lloyd George at Killerton, Broad Clyst, Devon, and Weston super Mare,	A/BRP/1/2

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	Fred Maddison, Liberal candidate for the Frome Division, Ernest Bevin at Taunton, Sir Alfred Mond at Weston super Mare, and Lord Erskine, MP, for Weston super Mare.		
Document	Correspondence. Date: 1836. Bundle of business and social letters to Sir Peregrine Palmer Acland, but also including letters of the Modley family of Taunton, a letter from William Wordsworth (20 Aug) thanking Sir Peregrine for a donation towards Cockermouth church, a letter concerning the design of a new organ, a letter from the Royal Mint (24 Jun) and a letter from James Veitch at Killerton sending a catalogue of tree prices.	DD/AH/63/6	
Document	Correspondence. Date: 1812-27. James Veitch at Killerton, concerning the sending of bales to complete the plantation at Withycombe Wood, the supply of plants in the future, a bill for 'Scotch Fir', agreement for the plantation of 20 acres at Withycombe Wood (which details how far apart the trees will be, and costs), the sending of larch, the state of the plantation at Withycombe, the wetness of the ground and then the ground cracking in the heat causing the plants to die 22 Nov 1821-1 Feb 1825.	DD/L/2/45/22	
Document	Correspondence received by William Dickinson (at Kingweston and London), mainly concerning estate business. Dated: 1807. John Veitch at Killerton, concerning estate management, 2 Dec 1807-15 Dec 1807. Includes reference to the planting of the tree plantations, including numbers of trees planted, and reasons for the failure of earlier plantings, 2 Nov 1807 (73, 74).	DD/DN/4/3/14	
Book	Killerton, Devon (1983). Publisher: National Trust. 58 pages, b/w illustrations, by Anne Stella Acland.	R13-14/20	
Devon Heritage Centre/ North Devon Record Office/ Westcountry Centre for Local Studies			
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Catalogue no.</i>	<i>Archive</i>
	Details of Estate Expenses from 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867	1148m/k1861 1148m/k1862 1148m/k1863 1148m/k1864 1148m/k1865 1148m/k1866 1148m/k1867	DHC
Book	Details garden labour and general expenses, carpentry costs, cottage repairs, sundry work, local charity, stable costs and expenses, some Acland expenses, Mrs Craggs (housekeeper). Female servant board and lodging listed (not male). Total account £2586-1-3.	1148m/k1855	DHC
Book	Details garden labour and general expenses, carpentry costs, cottage repairs, sundry work, local charity, stable costs and expenses, some Acland expenses,	1148m/k1856	DHC
Book	Veitch accounts of labourers, male and female, working in the garden and quarry also masons and carpenters; description of major work enlarging the was house and laying a hearth in 1785. Labourers employed mainly on garden work at 1/2p per day with females doing lighter duties. Veitch initially paid 15s later increased to £1-1.	1148m add 29/ 30 box 15 2930	DHC
Book	Account book kept by Veitch during work at Killerton includes references to labourer's wages; brickyard expenses such as 200,000 bricks and tiles costing £120; planting of trees such as 50,000 Scotch Pine and 50,000 larch; expenses for park and road to Columb John; bill for building new school for £567.	1148m add/ special accounts	DRO
Document	Dated: 19/04/1888. BROADCLYST. Catalogue: Felled Ash timber on the Killerton Estate. No plan, 19 Apr. 1888.	62/9/2/Box/2a/22	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1794-1820. Assemblage of uncatalogued letters to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and related papers.	6184M	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1835-1854. Papers and accounts re building and opening of the chapel at Killerton (consecrated 21 September 1841).	1926B/A/P/1/1	DHC
Documents	Dated: 20 th c. Typescript history of Killerton Chapel.	84892/1/60	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1834-1866. Killerton, Clifton and Langacre Rentals & Receiving books and papers, 1834-1866.	1926B/A/E/1/85 - 90	DHC
Documents	Acland of Killerton: 7th Additional Deposit (uncatalogued). This deposit contains: Stoke Ridge Common Inclosure Award and map 1850; estate map, properties in Winsford, 1820; copy tithe map of North Petherton, 1841; 6" OS maps of Dulverton, Winford and Minehead; Somerset estate ledger, 1899-1904; five household account books, Holnicote and Killerton, 1811-1862 ; three game books for Holnicote and Winsford, 1836-1924; address to C.T.D. Acland on his marriage, 1879.	1148M/6	DHC
Documents	Acland of Killerton: 7th Additional Deposit (uncatalogued). This deposit contains: Ledgers and cash books for the North Devon estate, 1904-1918 (six volumes) for Killerton House Farm , 1828, 1878-1909 (ten volumes); for Cornwall estates 1901-1926 (twenty one volumes), for Killerton estate, 1906-1929 (thirteen volumes); seven labour and wages books, 1867-1925; six boxes of 20th century files, including National Trust administration and forestry; a printed map of the Tyrol and other items.	1148M/7	DHC
Documents	Acland of Killerton: 8th Additional Deposit (uncatalogued). This deposit contains: Calendar of deeds and wills at Killerton, 1891; copies of c16th and c17th century Acland wills and of inscriptions on Acland gravestone in Landkey church and elsewhere, dated c17th and c19th century.	1148M/8	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1809. Letter from Charlotte Simcoe at Killerton Estate to Miss Hunt in Exeter, 29 Oct 1809. Topics covered include: spending a week at Killerton to celebrate the Jubilee; visit to Chapel in grounds after breakfast going Broadclyst to distribute meat to the Parishioners and laying the foundation of a Parish school; after dinner there was a	1038M/F/1/350	DHC

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	firework display with about 3000 fireworks being used; names other guests attending		
Documents	A postcard showing six views of Silverton, Devon including one of Killerton House , Early 20th Century.	4110Z/38/1/1/1/3	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1835-54. Papers and accounts re building and opening of the chapel at Killerton (consecrated 21 September 1841).	1926B/A/P/1/1	DHC
Documents	Particulars of Killerton estates in various Devon parishes, belonging to Sir T.D. Acland, Bart.	Z17/3/3	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1774-1843. Lease Book for the Manors of Cliston, Killerton, Langacre, Romansleigh, Leigh, Hacche, Georgenympton, Riverton, Woolleigh, Ebbingford and Thurlibeer in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.	1926B/A/E/1/1	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1850. Farms on the manors of Killerton, Cliston and Langacre. Report by Thomas Wright of Cove, Tiverton on Sir Thomas Dyke Acland's farms, with reference to these farms.	1926B/A/E/1/109	DHC
Documents	Devon and part of Cornish Estates account books (that for 1849 in duplicate) (These books also contain the Killerton Chapel Account, 1851-1864, and the High Bray Rental for 1878).	1926B/A/E/1/17-74	DHC
Documents	Papers re transfer of endowments from Culm John Chapel to Killerton Chapel, incl. Act of Parliament 1 Victoria cap.33 [12 July 1837], [1835-1837].	3594A/99/PB/1	DHC
Documents	Dated: 06/09/1871. C.R. Collins, 7 Courtenay Place, Teignmouth, to Sir Thomas Acland, enquires about shooting rights at Killerton if Sir Thomas is "giving up for a time the Gardens"; endorsed is a Draft reply denying the report that he is giving up the gardens.	51/12/4/39	DHC
Documents	Dated: 11th-16th Sep 1871. Henry Badcock, Llandudno, to Sir Thomas Acland; apologises for having congratulated him on inheriting Killerton and the title; with related letter from H.R., H.J., and D. Badcock from Taunton.	51/12/4/42,43	DHC
Documents	Dated: 1923. Photograph of fireman and Sir Francis Dyke Acland at scene of fire at Killerton House, 1923. The firemen named are Mr Woodland, A F Bowden, Mr Mogridge, E Whittaker, Mr Kelly, Mr Woodland, Mr Coombes.	4110Z/8/1/1/1	DHC
Documents	Miscellaneous vouchers, receipts, bills etc., re: estate and household administration, c1825-1883.	1148M/21/E/2	DHC
Documents	Memoranda and other papers re: management of Acland estates, 19th century.	1148M/21/E/10	DHC
Documents	Details of miscellaneous lands with dimensions and names of tenants, undated.	1148M/21/E/8	DHC
Documents	Receipt for nails and fastenings issued to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland by Thomas Taylor, 1868.	1148M/21/Z/9	DHC
Documents	'Portfolio A', 19th century. Containing: menu 1814; passport of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 1807; printed material re: Sir Thomas Dyke Acland and agriculture; election material for 1818 and 1820 elections; papers on education; photographs and newspaper cuttings on Broadclyst fire, 1870.	1148M/23/F/1	DHC
Documents	Portfolio B', 19th century-20th century. Containing: sketch of Killerton, trees above beach walk; sketch of Killerton orangery, c1935; sketch of Deptford by Francis Nicholson; studies of trees by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 11th baronet, c1879-1880; sketch of Killerton by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 10th baronet, 1827; sketch of Efford Cottage in Bude, c1925; sketch of Hastings, 1831; sketch of view near St. Michel (Savoie) and others; sketch of 'duckhouse'; Sprydun Children's Family Magazine, 1958.	1148M/23/F/2	DHC
Documents	'Portfolio C', 20th century. Containing: 12 pencil sketches by Alic Sophia Acland, wife of 13th Baronet. They include on of Killerton and eleven on Holnicote.	1148M/23/F/3	DHC
Documents	Letters of administration, 1902. Rebecca Iddins of Killerton, Torquay, widow	3566M/W/10	DHC
Documents	'Express and Echo' newspaper cutting, 3rd December 1970. Relating to the route of the M5 through the Killerton Estate.	4110Z/1/10/1/18	DHC
Documents	'Western Times' newspaper cuttings, 25th September 1970. Relating to the route of the M5: reports on the route through Killerton, Broadclyst and Exminster.	4110Z/1/10/1/9	DHC
Documents	Acland endowments, July 12th 1837. Act transferring the endowments of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland's chapel at Columb John, to be demolished, to a new chapel to be constructed at Killerton.	DEX/9/a/1/Broadclyst/9	DHC
Documents	'Express and Echo' newspaper articles, 23rd September 1970. Comprising several reports relating to the M5, on the planned route through Exminster, details of River Exe crossing, and route through National Trust land at Killerton.	4110Z/1/10/1/8	DHC
Documents	National Trust Properties, 18th century.-20th century. UNCATALOGUED: Plan, Coleton Estate [Coleton Fishacre], Brixham, 18th cent.; plan, Spratshayes [Prattshayes], Littleham, Exmouth, 1806; plan, 'drives', Ashclyst Forest, Broadclyst, c1872-1874; plans, Ashclyst Forest, c1879, 1901; plan, Scobbiscombe Farm, Kingston, early 20th cent.; sketch plan, Coleton Fishacre and surrounding area, with notes on coastal and tidal features, early 20th cent.; extract, Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile Second Edition sheet 128.14, with annotations, 1906; rent books, Killerton Estate, 1902-1918, 1919-1950, 1942-1964; 'Garden Diary', Sprydun, Broadclyst, 1918; statements of accounts, associated papers, W.H.Leverton, Columbjohn, Broadclyst, 1925-1926, 1928-1941, 1942-1943; tenancy agreement, Killerton kitchen garden, 1955; lease, Haglis Cottage, Broadclyst, 1981; ?table plans with names, unidentified events, c.early 20th cent., 1961; envelopes bearing information about Ashclyst Forest maps, late 20th cent.	7821M	DHC
Documents	Correspondence and other records primarily regarding the general business and activities of the Woodlands Department and the Dedication Scheme. Subjects include:	LKE/FOR/8/E	DHC

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	proposals for Killerton Estate to be used as a Forestry School; the sale of Budleigh and Kingwell Farms; the loan of Wilfred E Hiley's services to advise the Roffey Park Rehabilitation Centre; visits to Kew and a survey of Betula grove; a foresters short course at Dartington; a brief history of Dartington Woodlands from A Champernowne; the activities of the Private Forestry Committee, and the Royal English Forestry Society; visits to Dartington Hall; employment and appointments; the future of the home grown timber saw-milling industry; the Society of Foresters of Great Britain, Dartington Meeting; a British Field Sports booklet; redwood seeds; and pit prop prices. Additional material in this folder includes: memorandum 'National Parks'; a press cutting; a brochure for 'A Social Experiment, Craigston Castle'; and a photograph of Craigston Castle.		
Documents	White Collection - 35th additional deposit, 1719-1991. 1905 OS map of the Killerton Estate mounted on linen, bound.	4110Z/35	DHC
Documents	All letters or postcards from his mother apart from 3 items; letter from Arthur Acland, letter from father and postcard for 'E'. Letters from mother cover a variety of topics both domestic and political including reference to Killerton fire and house repairs, political issues and dissension in the Liberal Party and the reputation of Lloyd George, religion, Ellen's death and Richard Acland's heart condition.	1148M add 14/series 2/ 1026 - 1095	DRO
Documents	Various printed items including early parish magazines and proofs of photographs at Killerton. Includes political and religious pamphlets.	1148M Add 14/298-320	DRO
Documents	Large leather-bound portfolio containing maps (hand coloured) of the Estates together with pages showing the Rental of the Manors giving details of the Tenants Leases, Rental Maps drawn by T. Hodge of Silverton. The rental sheets have been cleverly cut to allow a new tenants details to be inserted without the need for the whole page to be re-written. Maps are very detailed and are in good condition which would enable clear photographs.	1148M add23 1E/1	DHC
Documents	Killerton 22/11/1980 - photocopies etc. 2. Another envelope - handwritten sheets of notes and music and more handwritten sheets and photocopies of musical items. 3. Cardboard folder containing music with text from Sunday Office of Liturgica Domestica compiled by A H Acland and other music. 4. Cardboard wallet headed Killerton Garden - Journal of RHS article on KG plus plan of garden dated 1980.	1148M Add23/22 Holnicote T Dax	DHC
Documents	Letters: from Geoffrey G Locke to lady A relating to Icehouse also survey of Ice House.3 sheets of Veitch letter dated 4 Feb 1809 sent to Sir Thomas with margin notes also reference to 13 large trees about the ground and farms. List of trees and when introduced and extract from 'Gardening for Ladies' 1846 describing 'Miss Houses'. Picture of Killerton Cork Oaks. Printed item 'The House of Veitch' Letter from W. Robinson re collections of Mollie Bosanquet granddaughter of TDA. Copy of letter 1955 from Freddie Reeks to George Senior re Woodlands and one from D Coutts saying the pleasure he had removing some huge elm, beech and oak trees. Nov 1988 letter from Lady Annie to Sally re Killerton Garden 'Meet the Plant Hunters' proposal for an event for garden and costume collection. Other letters relating to Country Life magazine and Journal of Cornwall.	1148M Add23/22 Holnicote T Dax	DRO
Documents	Printed Item 'Manufacturing - Ice Houses plus measured drawing. Woody Plant Catalogue. File of letters labelled TDA to and from various people. Copy of poem Anne wrote. Orange folder with information relating to the Killerton House Organ - including a programme of music played 1978 - SS Wesley gave lessons to Lady Acland and wrote some pieces for her. Prof Hutchings report on organ 1975 Music and notes on some works	1148M Add23/22 (Holnicote T Dax)	DRO
Documents	Orange folder labelled HWA Line Slide of Portrait of Ruskin. Extracts from 'The Magazine of Oxfordshire 1990 relating to the Acland family plus various other letters. Buff cardboard lace folder re Ashclyst Forest/ Orange folder Killerton House and Garden History. Notes on the early days of the firm of Veitch plus a family tree 1752 - 1944. 2 items re water supply at Killerton. List of Veitch's travels and the countries he visited plus dates.	1148M Add23/22 Holnicote T Dax	DRO
Documents	Killerton House/Garden file. Articles from magazines - letters regarding building of Killerton also renovations done after.	1148M Add23/22 Holnicote T Dax	DRO
Documents	Maroon folder labelled House and Garden - alterations to Dairy and Organ. Notes re Coade Vases and deterioration re 100 years of exposure - photos of Borghese and Medici vases. Tulip tree introduced from America by Peter Collinson mid-18th century landscapes of Stourhead, Killerton and Bicton. Copy of Trust workers 50 years at Killerton Gardens. Various sheets paper relating to books. Paper re Killerton Garden Memorial Cross 1873 in remembrance of TDA	1148 Add22/23 Holnicote T Dax	DRO
Documents	Maroon folder continued Various photocopies and typescripts of newspaper columns - extracts from 3rd Lord Lyttletons Diaries 1833. Plan showing new porch, hall and billiard room with organ. Library in music room but not matching present day. Various other plans relating to house. Tapes and programme of Music at Killerton. Orange folder labelled TDA set of letters 1970 other letters from Dora relating to Luccombe and photographs.	1148 Add22/23 Holnicote T Dax	DRO
Documents	Further various letters from 'Cubby' to Anne - copy of poem to Lady Clifford plus letter plus various other letters. Blue Folder Pictures, books, maps etc- photo of Chinese Jug and Bowl plus 5 small glasses. Photo of Killerton Stables, Clock and Bell plus notes. Letters from Roy Strong V&A Museum re John Acland - notes of Lady Anne inc. ref to	1148 Add22/23 Holnicote T Dax	DRO

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	will Oct 1553 - typed notes on portraits in hall. Various other notes regarding house. Other envelopes containing notes and pictures of Killerton and Spryden plus maps and photo of Henrietta at Stourhead house. 1792		
Documents	Copy maps Broadclyst 1842. Loose typescript copy - notes on pictures by Nicholson made by Anne Acland 3/1/1976. Letter from Richard Ormond assistant keeper National Portrait Gallery 10/4/1974 re visit to Sprydon. Notes on Acland pictures by J D Milber of NPG c 1919. TDA paid £105 in 1857 for 20 portraits at 5gns each from 1841 - further payments were made of £100 and £52.10s. also payment for Grillion drawings 1919. Family Tree of portraits. Negatives of stone carvings June 1976. Photo of portrait of Ruskin's wife. Drawing of coat of arms. Maroon folder - Killerton Chapel. Photos and letter from Stone mason info on St Joseph's Glastonbury - inspiration for Killerton Chapel various pictures and photos regarding above. Lady Anne's notes re Cockerell Killerton Chapel costs estimate £,000 final £4150. Further notes, photos, and letters regarding this.	1148 Add22/23 Holnicote T Dax	DRO
Documents	Letters from R. Cridland to TDA 10th re legal matters and payments and estate bus. From Lady Acland to Hugh Hoare re the settlement of her affairs and estate matters mentioning John Aclands 'unpleasant wife'! One from Hugh Acland to H Hoare re death of TDA 9th Bart. + sympathy letters. Letter from John Veitch re repairs to Killerton. One from John Weech to H Hoare re payments of servants' wages and financial matters. Letter from Mr Justice Buller to H Hoare re management of Acland estates also one from W Hamilton several more letters relating to this.	1148M add 36/41-60	DRO
Documents	Killerton Ledger. Garden labour/expenses house/repairs sundry labour/expenses carpenter/cottage expenses sundry work servants board wages charity, stables, Acland expenses, Farm estate South Molton and Cornwall. Most of the above are offset by some income the final balance is £2493 7s 81/2d. The sum due to W Buckingham £493 7s 8d. The highest losses are sundry expenses and stables and house. Loose notes re woods and notes by TAC	1148M/K1854	DRO
Documents	Garden labour/expenses house/repairs sundry labour/cottage expenses, dog's charity stable expenses, the Acland expenses, farm expenses, woods estate South Molton and Cornwall. Most of the above are offset by income final balance for the account is £2516 9s5d the sum due W Buckingham £516 9s5d. The highest loses are the farm and stables again omitted from expenses above - servant board/wages. There is also a loose page enclosed which is a copy of the balance sheets.	1148M/K1853	DRO
Documents	Garden labour/expenses house labour expenses/repairs sundry labour expenses/carpenters labour cottage repairs expenses, sundry house servants' board/wages, dogs charity stable expenses Acland expenses farm expenses woods estate South Molton and Cornwall. Most of the above are offset by some income. Final balance on the account is £21106s11d a sum due to the steward W Buckingham £6019s8d. The highest outgoings are the stable and sundry expenses. NB 1. The garden expenses include painting the hothouses Feb-Nov. 2. House expenses include thatching the dairy 3. The cottages were still being thatched. Also loose page detailing horses and livestock.	1148M/K1852	DRO
Documents	Garden labour and expenses, house labour expenses and repairs, sundry labour and expenses carpenters labour cottage repairs expenses sundry work/servants' board/wages dogs charity stables expenses Acland expenses woods estate at south Molton Cornwall. Most of the above expenses are offset by the income. the balance on the total account £2009 9s8d a sum of £105 9s 7d was paid to the steward W Buckingham the highest outgoings on the balance sheet expenses was the stables and sundry expenses. The expenses on the cottage was thatching. Also brewing was taking place in the house Aug/Sept the stable expenses are mainly fodder.	1148M/K1851	DRO
Documents	Garden labour and expenses house labour expenses and repairs, sundry labour and expenses carpenter cottage expenses sundry work at Broadclyst. Servant/board/wages dogs, charity stable expenses farm bank interest woods. One of the expenses sundry are the tolls and beare £5.15s no information with regard to carpentry work. The biggest outgoings was the farm £806 13s 9d but income of £589 8s 7d TAC next highest was the stables £320 16s 9d a balance on the account was due to W Buckingham.	1148M/K1850	DRO
Documents	Killerton Farm Ledger. A split into labour and farm Expenses - cash received and final account 1827. A total of 12 males and 9 females employed throughout the year - extra help employed at Harvest time and Potato digging times and apple picking. The income from the sale of animal's stock for house sale of produce etc. The females were paid less per day than the males.	1148M/Box 13/2	DRO
Documents	Garden labour and expenses house labour expenses and repairs, sundry labour and expenses carpenter cottage expenses sundry work at Broadclyst servants' board/wages, dogs, charity, stable expenses Acland expenses farm and woods. From the entries in the ledger major work seems to be taking place in the house and garden extra masons carpenter and glazers bills. the farm income increased. The sundry work at Broadclyst includes work on the mill engine and the reservoir.	1148M/K1855	DRO
Documents	Garden labour and expenses house labour and expenses and repairs, sundry labour and expenses carpenter cottage expenses sundry work at Broadclyst servant board wages, dogs charity stable expenses Acland expenses farm woods. The Deer Park is included with the stable expenses. The house repairs are £285 11s 4d this year and still working on the cottages graves for the dogs Oct 14th 15/6d	1148M/K1858	DRO

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Documents	Garden Labour and expense house labour sundry labour and expense carpenter cottage expenses, sundry work at Broadclyst Servants board/wages dogs charity stables expenses Acland expenses farm woods.	1148M/K1856	DRO
Documents	Garden labour and expenses house labour repairs sundry labour and expenses carpenter cottage expenses sundry work at Broadclyst servant board/wages dogs charity stables Acland expenses farm and woods. The biggest loss was the farm NB the stables expenses include the deer park.	1148M/K1859	DRO
Documents	Killerton Gardens/House, Sprydoncote Gardens/House sundry labour and expenses, includes industrial exhibition @ Broadclyst and cottage garden exhibition. Pleasure ground and drives/ farm/cottage/expenses. Dogs, Deer and Game (sale of deer skins) Killerton and Sprydoncote stables/home farm/woods/estate expenses includes new sawing shed and machinery, watercourse for cricket field. Budlake New School/Ashclyst farm/Cutton Farm expenses.	1148M/1875	DRO
Documents	Killerton Garden/House Sprydoncote Gardens/Pleasure grounds and drives/Farms and buildings/cottage/dogs deer and game/charity/stables/home farm/woods/estate/Ashclyst farm/Killerton stables alterations - expenses and sundries. A cricket pitch at Killerton 1st time mentioned being relaid.	1148M/K1876	DRO
Documents	Killerton Garden Sprydoncote/pleasure grounds and drives/dogs deer and game/stables/home farm/woods expenses and labour.	1148M/K1877 1148M/1878 1148M/K1879 1148M/K1881 1148M/K1882 1148M/K1883 1148M/K1884 1148M/K1885 1148M/K1886 1148M/Add 23/E1 1148M/K1888 1148M/K1889 1148M/K1890	DRO
Documents	Similar information as for previous entry 1148M/K1882 but includes restoring marble chimney piece in dining room at Killerton House.	1148M/K1893	DRO
Documents	Similar information as for previous entry 1893 also includes cost of Killerton Sunday School and cottage.	1148M/K1896	DRO
Documents	Similar information as for previous entry 1895 but includes payment for 16000 Larch Trees from Robert Veitch.	1148M/K1896	DRO
Documents	Similar information as for previous entry 1896 but includes black marble tiles for hall, disinfect 22 rooms at the Exeter Sanatorium. There is also a lot of work on windfall timber - rough weather maybe.	1148M/K1897	DRO
Documents	Similar information as for previous entry 1897 but includes ice transported from Exeter - mild winter! Funeral expenses for the late Sir Thomas Acland. New Nursery of 4 acres started on the estate 13th May. Garden seeds and plants includes carriage from Kew, Chelsea and the RHS. House expenses to include hops/malt etc allotments being rented. Work at Broadclyst dogs and game expenses including gamekeepers wages the biggest expense is the stables.	1148M/K1898	DRO
Documents	Seeds and Plants purchase. Dogs and game including night watchmen and purchase of dog licences - the farm made a loss. Colder than last year more coal purchased.	1148M/1869	DRO
Documents	Plant orders again - veitch. House expense. The woods give an income but have not made a profit appears to be no reference to the gire in Broadclust.	1148M/1870	DRO
Documents	Letters to the 10th Bart addressing a wide range of issues, both public and personal. Including letter from Joseph Worton unknown to TDA explaining that he has fallen on hard times and asking for some support. Letter from John Harford regarding the developments of the Bible Society in the Bristol area, as well as proposals for further expansion throughout the West Country, one from F Doughty asking for a letter of introduction to General Oakes prior to his trip to the Mediterranean. One from John Salter a coach painter asking TDA to recommend him for a post in Exeter as he had fallen on hard times. A letter from Charles Seares - engine maker - re. water supply to Killerton House and proposal of a fountain. Letter from J Veitch re. development of Grand Western Canal and possible poor financial outcomes as seen in other projects of this kind.	1148Madd/36/121-140	DRO
Documents	Letters from John Veitch to Hugh Hoare referring to problems with the roof at Killerton which was 'only proposed to stand a few years'. Letters from JV to HH dated 4th June 1794 and 6th June 1794. 'respecting Killerton House, the roof for several years kept sinking but about 2 years ago I had it trussed and secured in a Temporary Manner.....as the sinkage was not due to the decay of the timber but the smallness of it.....as the roof is flat and is divided into so many angles that makes the lead very expensive indeed'.the roof is very feeble, though it does not sink much of late. That part was done very weak in timbers indeed, as at that time it was only proposed to stand a few years, during the building of a very large house then projected upon the top of the hill. The expense therefore of that part of it being new roofed.....I think can be done for six hundred pounds and it will surely come to that as all the ceilings in the bedrooms must come down before stronger beams can be introduced and if the whole is to undergo a	1148Madd36/52	DRO

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	thorough repair all the wood work of the whole house should be painted which will cost a hundred pounds more'.		
Documents	Killerton House - expenses £398 7s 0d mainly labour and fuel / repairs £373 3s 0d including work on boiler. Gardens £1199 6s 4d less income of £174 16s 0d pleasure grounds £35 18s 11d Game £221 2s 10d less sales £8 3s 7d Sprydoncote Expenses £10 17s 11d Woods £187 3s 0d less sales £107 18s 3d Estate £1395 1s 8d No Garm Summary But £54 6s 6d spent on Clyston Mill (Piggeries, decorating and taking down chimneys) Cottage £827 0s 4d general repairs. Interior woods (Forestry commission) £836 4s 7d less receipts £116 19s 6d. Sundry Labour £21 8s 4d Expenses £57 3s 0d. Laundry £287 14s 0d less receipts £255 No Final Account - Ellen's shelter and seat £57 13s 8d (Broadclyst Bus Shelter)	1148M add7/1926	DRO
Documents	Killerton House - expenses £360 13s 10d (mainly fuel and insurance of boiler and dynamo pig pans £66 2s 3d includes repairs to roof and external painting. Killerton Gardens £1523 15s 3d mainly wages and replacing tools, restocking the garden with plants and bulbs after WW1. Pleasure grounds £344 19s 1d wages fence repairs installing rain gauge. Game £363 7s 7d less sales £19 0s 2d expenses including wages fodder etc + £21 for a Labrador-retriever. Goats income £28 12s 2d expenses £23 13s 1d Sprydon House £203 16s 2d mainly repairs: painting and decorating etc. Estate £1392 5s 4d less income of £234 18s 9d expenses include general estate labour and restocking. Woods expenses £771 17s 9d less sales £131 14s 1d Farm repairs £894 10s 8d cutter £105 8s 11d new oil engine house - frogmore mainly cleaning water house @ Hele Paynes, new hearth boiler and plumbing £49 13s 11d Wilsford £26 14s 1d repairs to roof mainlymainly repairs out of a total of £249 12s 4d Cottages £1956 6s 7d general repairs to cottages after wartime deterioration. Sundry labour £108 18s 10d expenses £39 13s 11d/ Final Account Balance £10204 0s 8d. The highest expenditures are due to wartime neglect., Killerton stables expenses are now with House expenses.	1148M Add 7 - 1920	DRO
Documents	Killerton Garden -£621 4s 8d less sales of £113 1s 0d (Produce) - Killerton House - Repairs £156 17s 5d expenses £171 17s 7d less wages refund to Lady Acland £50 16s 3d. Sprydon Cote - Repairs £25 9s 6d. Sundry - Labour £26 0s 11d expenses (nett) £170 1s 6d. Pleasure Grounds and Drives - £89 2s 9d. Farms and Farm Buildings - £919.13s 2d. Cottages - Repairs £1058 2s 7d includes a new build of 4 single storey cottages and 2 double storey cottages. Sundry work @ Broadclyst £55 16s 3d (mainly closets @ B/C school. Dogs Deer and Game - £432 18s 9d less sales of £27 19s 4d - 14 dogs. Killerton Stables - £97 1s 5d less sales of £36 18s 5d. Home Farm - £2213 19s 9d less sales of £2075 17s 2d. Woods - £189 8s 5d less sales of £91 6s 9d. Estate - £611 14s 0d less sales of £48 11s 7d (target expense being repair of portable stem fencing. Wishmeadow - £60 12s 8d - Broadclyst Moor £16 5s 7d mainly cutting weeds and cleaning dykes. Murrage Farm - Income £22 8s 0d expenses £120 8s 2d. Paynes Farm and Dairy £24 1s 11d less income £5.0s0d. Final Account Balance £8329 2s 5d.	1148M K1899	DRO
Documents	The Book is arranged differently. House Expenses - £203 6s 8d (mainly coal) income £83 6s 4d (see below). House Repairs £428 9s 5d (money was spent on terrace. Stables - £88 18s 5d less income of £74 1s 0d. Gardens - £754 9s 2d less sales of £97 8s 2d all produce. Pleasure grounds and drives - £123 10s 11d. Dogs, Deer and Game - £389 4s 6d less sales £35 19s 9d - 12 dogs. Sprydoncote - £3 11s 4d less income £2 10s 0d repairs £22 13s 7d. Estate - £651 0s 5d includes £50 spent on fruit trees less sales of £79 6s 6d. Home Farm - £2332 13s 11d less sales £22202s7d. Goods - £195 8s 8d less sales £119 12s 10d. Farms and Farm Buildings £528 7s 0d. Cottages £441 8s 3d. Sundry work @ Broadclyst £42 12s 2d mainly closets for Broadclyst School. Sundry - Labour £22 13s 9d expenses £177 12s 7d mainly labour less payment from Budlake School £5 8s 0d. Wishmeadow £43 9s 2d less income of £23 4s 7d. final accounts balance £7675 3s 1s. - The coal was brought from the station (Silverton?) - The house expenses show what happened to many records? - 4 ton 6 and a half cwt of papers were sold to Pearce & Co (Scrap dealers) for £5 5s 3d.	1148M K1900	DRO
Documents	Killerton House - expenses £327 3s 2d repairs £188 17s 0d. Gardens - £1180 5s 1d less sales £267 6s 9d. Pleasure grounds £94 17s 11d. Game £250 15s 8d goats' expenses £49 0s 9d sales £13 7s 0d. Sprydon £289 17s 9d. Estate - £135 7s 11d less sales? Woods - £270 17s 11d less sales £99 16s 2d. Farms - £652 15s 8d income £21 8s 2d. Cottages - £988 3s 5d. Forestry commission £926 8s 4d. Sundry expenses - £77 1s 4d labour £88 6s 7d. Killerton House Laundry Expenses £266 7s 9d income £172 10s 4d. The entries above many are different in the account summary therefore will not balance. Individual items above are not featured as they may be incorrect.	1148M /1923	DRO
Documents	Killerton House expenses £380 8s 1d general repairs. Gardens expenses - £1394 5s 4d sales £221 11s 0d. Pleasure grounds - £118 18s 5d. Game - £240 7s 8d less rabbits £1 12s 9d. Goats £45 18s 10d less sales £31 0s 3d. Sprydoncote £25 6s 5d mainly repairs to drive and gate. Estate - £1195 9s 6d less receipts £238 6s 10d. Woods £261 14s 0d less sales £80 16s 8d. Farms repairs Burrow - £58 2s 6d repairs, Wishford £66 10s 4d repairs and new Bulls House and implement shed. Frances Court £40 16s 5d general repairs and new lavatory. Newlands £99 2s 1d upstairs alterations. Crabhayes £8 11s 10d general repairs Jarvis Hayes £3 3s 6d general repairs. - minor farms not included. Cottages - £724 14s 0d general repairs. Sundry expenses £228 19s 7d includes repairs to Broadclyst Victory Hall. Interior woods (Forestry commission) £964 6s 9d. Laundry £273 9s 7d less income £145 -d 0d. - No Final account in this ledger.	1148M/1925	DRO

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Documents	Photos - plan of old roads and driveway (pre-move off road) shows stables, drives tree planting. Part plan of garden layout shows 'Sun Trap' tulip tree near house. Plan of Killerton House part 1900. 1148 add 14 - Plan of Budlake School x 2 20/12/1905 - 10/11/1874. Acland Pedigree.	1148M Box 2775	DRO
Documents	Account invoice from Thos Hurell to TDA 10th giving details of work carried out at Killerton House inclusive altering TDA. Dressing room into a Justice Room and form a sliding partition in one room (Photo front sheet) Also alterations to Housekeepers room, dairy and laundry. Total costs £300.12s 111/2d.	1148M Box 21 (iv) 35	DRO
Documents	The extent of Box 1 (all out of area). The Extent of Box 2 contains leases of private commercial premises in Broadclyst, (mainly 45/65 a few earlier some have maps attached. The extent of Box 3 (1 bundle out of area) 3 bundles of leases (farms mostly with maps). Clyst Mill also includes in one of the bundles. The extent of Box 4 2 bundles of old insurance policies out of area. 3 bundles of tenancy agreements and list of paintings etc @ Killerton various dates - Denise has taken a list. The extent of Box 5 Leases in bundles and plans of housing (Poundland) - not dates. Also liaises with maps for Killerton House.	5034	DRO
Documents	There are various books in this box to do with Killerton Farms but some cannot be tied to individual farms also Killerton and Sprydton in the 1973 ledger. All contents listed below not in order. 1888 Home farm ledger (v.g. cond) 1786/8 Cash Book John Veitch on cover general account no details of the work done payments e.g. masons, gardeners. 1873 Farm ledger mainly farms and cottages - general expenses. 1931/2 Badly damaged book but general estate account. 1828 Killerton Farm account split - labour/expenses/cash received from farm. 1830/1 Farm wages book - poor condition basically names only. 1975/6 Farm ledger - location not known. 1857/6 Farm labourers accounts. 1838/4 Account book (chapel heading. 1833 Farm account book - poor condition - not known.	1148M add 29/33	DRO
Documents	Correspondence between TDA 7th James Wyatt and William Drewe (TDA's Lawyer) re the building work at Killerton. CARE - re dates, some listed below are out of sequence. Receipt and Invoice from James Wyatt 16th Oct 1775. Receipt from J.W. re the buildings at Crabtree Alehouse and various other work done at Killerton 16th Oct 1775. Letter from JW to TDA re arranging a meeting 14th Aug 1777. JW apologising. Letter from JW to TDA 21 Aug 1775. Detailed letter re. work at Killerton. Refer to Mr Johnson and Mr Johnson from Killerton. Copy of letter from TDA to JW 14 Feb 1777 re the waiving of the contract between them for Killerton. Copy letter (draft) from RDA to JW undated and unsigned re I wrote to you in January or February last signifying it was my desire that the Building at Killerton might be suspended this year. Letter from JW to TDA 15 July 1777 JW says he has received no letter from him TDA and putting off meeting until the account was ready the following week. Letter from William Drewe to TDA 15 Feb 1779 I have called and sent repeated letters to My Wyatt to prevail on him either to receive me at his own house or give me a meeting elsewhere, but to no purpose..... The letter indicates that JW owed TDA money but was avoiding setting the account and says TDA may have to resort to other methods to compel him to do so.	1148M29/7-9	DRO
Documents	Column 20 of a series by Rev John Swete of his tour of Devon containing detailed descriptions and sketches. Volume 20 includes: Detailed description of Columb John, Gateway and Chapel. Killerton - House - background information. 'The seat of Killerton has been several times rebuilt' The building was of simple Architecture but was an object of less attraction than the wood clad conical hill which arrested the ego of the traveller ... Hill - Dolbury - overgrown with brushwood and old trees...Sketches of Columb John Gateway and Columb John Chapel.	564M/F/17	DRO
Documents	Sir FD Acland deceased articles and pictures at Killerton claimed as exempt from duty 5 pages 1939; Silver; Bread or Cake Basket £140; Silver cup and cover £200; Wilv34 gilt circular dish Grillion £50.10s; Dining Room; Sir John D Acland no 2 £15; Sir Hugh no 6 £30; Sir John son of Hugh no 20 £40; Sir TDA Acland 14 £25; Mary Erskine 16 £25; Sir TDA 19 £100; Sir Hugh22 £40; Sir Henry Hoare (Lawrence) 25 £700; Mrs Henry Hoare 13 £250; Sir John Acland 11 £30; Sir High Acland 28 £150; Drawing Room; Sir Thomas Acland Reginald 31 £1230; Lady Harriet 32 £2500; Col John 33 £1000; Hannah Hoare 35 £150; Mrs Hoare (Sprydton) £115; Mr Henry Hoare Rommey £750; Hildet.....Oates (Sprydton) £150; Duke of Alva £100; Front Hall; Gertrude 73 £25; Library; Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lady A + children 60 £4000; Harriet Moore Books of f.....£100; Entrance Hall; Maty.....Pedestall Bishop Wilberforce £50; Sir TDA - stevens £50; Chelsea dessert service 51 pieces £23; 139 Portraits of Grillion £700; Blue and white Delft dish £80; Portraits Hall; 55 Dean Jackson Owen £30; 35 Francis Nicholson 89 £10; 71 Henry Merrik Hoare Rommey £100; 72 Dr King Bishop of London £40; 74 Sir Thomas Wroth + daughters £50; 36 Wilberforce by Slater £25; Staircase; 54 Colonel Palmer £40; 90 Sir TDA Acland £10; 42 Hugh Radcliffe £15; 43 John Acland 1554 £100 - Total £14916.10s:	1148M5034 Box4 11457	DRO
Documents	House repairs - foundations for Coal House £6.2s 4d approx. 60 days more work. The total bill for repairs was £220 5s 7d. (including bricks, closets, cisterns, glazing, roofing etc. This is probably not repairs but a new build. Sundry Expenses - Bill for painting 324 poles of fence @ 3d and 124 @ 2d Total £5.1s.8d. Carpenters Labour - Total £129 15s 8d. Cottage Expenses - mainly reed and thatching £161 19s 6d less rents of £19 10s 0d. Stable expenses - Less sales - £387 3s 10d all fodder. Farm Sales - £948 9s 0d less expenses of £744 16s 3d. Killerton Woods £340 9s 0d less expenses of £178 18s 5d sales	1148M Add	DRO

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	includes 34t 18cwt of bark £209 8s 0d. Final account balance @ £2371 17s 0d includes a carryover of £103 17s 0d.		
Documents	An act to transfer the endowments of the domestic chapel of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland baronet at Columb John ... to ... Killerton (1837).	sx348.022/1837/PRI	WCLS
Estate illustration	Kellerton Park, Devonshire (1849)	sWES/1832/BRI	WCLS
Flyer	Undated. Flyer, 'Twelfth Night', Killerton, Broadclyst; performed by The Lord Chamberlain's Men on 4th August	ZAF0/1/3/13	DHC
Illustration	144x200mm. Culmjohn gateway, near Killerton ([1848?])	LD	WCLS
Illustration/ maps	Stoke Woods to Killerton: a 24 kilometer (15 mile) circular route for riders, walkers and cyclists (1991).	p796.51/MID/TAY	WCLS
Illustration/ maps	The Killerton Estate: including 5 walks ([1997])	p796.51/BRO/NAT	WCLS NDRO
Illustration/ maps	The National Trust archaeological survey: Killerton Estate (2000)	px728.8/BRO/NAT	WCLS
Illustration/ maps	The Veitch nurseries of Killerton and Exeter c.1780 to 1863. Part 1 (1988). Publisher: Devon Gardens Trust.	px635.06/BRO/HER	WCLS
Illustration/ maps	The Veitch nurseries of Killerton and Exeter c.1780 to 1863. Part 1 (1988). Publisher: Devon Gardens Trust.	px635.06/BRO/HER	WCLS
Illustration/ plan	The Garden at Killerton, Devon (1975).	DEVON D00037453x	WCLS
Journal	Volume 16 Number 1 - sets out Part 1 of the history of the Veitch Nurseries of Killerton and Exeter between c 1780 to 1863 and includes nine monocoloured prints of parts of Killerton and Bicton and the facades of James Veitch's house on Mount Radford Nursery grounds, a sketch map of the location of the nurseries in and around Exeter (Scale 1 to 1inch), printed by WS Manley and son Limited of Leeds dated 1988.	ZATO/Z/3	DHC
Journal	Volume 16 Number 2 - sets out Part 2 of the history of the Veitch Nurseries of Killerton and Exeter between c1780 to 1863 and includes four monocolour prints of specimen giant sequoia in grounds of Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Exeter, pyramid conifer above James Veitch's house, its yew walk plus a view of Killerton house, printed by WS Manley and son Limited of Leeds dated Autumn 1988.	ZATO/Z/4	DHC
Map	Dated: 1842. Tithe Map number one for Broadclyst.	1148M/3/APB/1	DHC
Maps	Ashclyst Forest: a map and guide to the extensive woods ... (1985)	p634.9/BRO/NAT B/0001/NAT	WCLS NDRO
Maps	Woodland walks on the Killerton Estate, Broadclyst, Exeter ([1980]).	px634.9/BRO/NAT	WCLS
Maps	Broadclyst map Clifton Manor	DHC 1148M add/10/5/3	DHC
Maps	Plan of the intended new road at Killerton	DHC 1148M add 21/3/1	DHC
Maps	Calmary Atlas survey of the estates of Chales Holmes Calmary ...Includes Broadclyst in the occupation of Joseph Salter	DHC 6107	DHC
Maps	Poltimore and broadclyst plan	DHC 113A/158/1	DHC
Maps	Donn's Map	DHC 1148M/23/Z/4	DHC
Maps	Cary's Map of Devon, 1813	DHC 1148M/23/Z/7	DHC
Maps	Tithe Map number one for Broadclyst, 1842	DHC 1148M/3/APB/1	DHC
Maps/ plans	The national gardens survey: Killerton Gardens, index of trees and ([1980])	sx582.16/BRO/NAT	WCLS
Newspaper extract	Ben Jones, letter carver, putting the finishing touches to the inscription in Killerton Gardens. 25.4.94 (1994)	M E&E	WCS
Newspaper extract	Gilbert Davies, a gardener at Killerton, using chopped up car tyres on one of the garden paths, to help it withstand heavy visitor usage. 4.1.94 (1994).	M E&E	WCLS
Newspaper extract	Head gardener Andrew Mudge examines storm damage at Killerton Gardens. 3.5.90 (1990)	M E&E	WCLS
Newspaper extract	Killerton Chapel ([1970?])	M E&E	WCLS
Newspaper extract	Killerton Chapel 1965	M E&E	WCLS
Newspaper photograph	Storm damage at Killerton Gardens. 31.1.90 (1990).	M E&E	WCLS
Newspaper photograph	Thatched cottage at Killerton, Broadclyst. 18.9.1981 (1981)	L E&E	WCLS
Photograph	Date: 1938. Trees at Killerton, headquarters of the National Trust.	LKE/PH/2/R/122	DHC
Photograph	Date: 1938. Trees at Killerton, headquarters of the National Trust.	LKE/PH/2/R/125	DHC
Photograph	Date: 1938. A group walk through Killerton Woods during Sir Francis Acland's last appearance.	LKE/PH/2/R/135	DHC
Photograph	Date: 1938. A group walk through Killerton Woods during Sir Francis Acland's last appearance.	LKE/PH/2/R/136	DHC
Photograph	Date: 1938. One film negative, no description	LKE/PH/2/R/137	DHC
Photograph	Dated: Photograph of fireman and Sir Francis Dyke Acland at scene of fire at Killerton House, 1923. The firemen named are Mr Woodland, A F Bowden, Mr Mogridge, E Whittaker, Mr Kelly, Mr Woodland, Mr Coombes.	4110Z/8/1/1/1	DHC

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Photograph	Dated: Mid-20 th c. Black and white photograph of Killerton Gardens, marked on reverse "Killerton Gardens in Spring", no. L347/N, copyright Western Morning News Co. Ltd., Plymouth.	ZARJ/Z/1/2/10	DHC
Photograph	Dated: 1923. Firemen (A.F. Bowden, Mogridge, E. Whittavker, Kelly, Woodland, Coombes) and Sir Francis Dyke Acland at the scene of a fire at Killerton House, Broadclyst, 1923.	5475Z/Z1	DHC
Photograph	Photograph of fireman and Sir Francis Dyke Acland at scene of fire at Killerton House, 1923. The firemen named are Mr Woodland, A F Bowden, Mr Mogridge, E Whittaker, Mr Kelly, Mr Woodland, Mr Coombes.	4110Z/8/1/1/1	DHC
Photograph	Dated: 1938. Sir Francis Acland and Wilfred Hiley with others in Killerton woods during Sir Francis' last appearance.	LKE/PH/2/R/134	DHC
Photograph	Colour photograph of the War Memorial at Killerton House, Late 20th Century.	4110Z/38/1/1/1/2	DHC
Photograph	A photocopy of a photograph of the Acland family taken on the steps of Killerton House with notations as to their identity. 20th Century. The photograph was taken in the late 1920s.	4110Z/38/1/1/1/1	DHC
Photograph	Killerton Chapel ([1960?])	M E&E	WCLS
Photograph	Lady Anne Acland is driven around Killerton Gardens by Bob Parker, National Trust administrator. 21.7.88 (1988)	M E&E	WCLS
Photograph	Twig of Lucombe Oak (in Killerton Park) (1913)	MPh	WCLS
Photograph/ image	Daffodils. Killerton Park. 6 April 1978.	WILS0118	WCLS
Photographs	Firemen (A.F. Bowden, Mogridge, E. Whittavker, Kelly, Woodland, Coombes) and Sir Francis Dyke Acland at the scene of a fire at Killerton House, Broadclyst.	5475Z/Z1	DHC
Photographs	Devon Slides - 1960s-2002 - UNCATALOGUED: Photographic slides taken by Miss Beryl Taylor of Sidmouth, mostly 1990s, including: Babbacombe; Bickleigh; North Bovey; Branscombe; Brixham; Dartmoor (including Vixen Tor, Moorland Links Hotel, Haytor, Hound Tor, Burrator Reservoir); Dartmouth; Dawlish; Castle Drogo; Exeter; Exmouth; Hartland Abbey and Hartland Quay; Killerton ; Lustleigh; Paignton; Plymouth; Salcombe; Sidmouth (including Jacob's Ladder beach, Folk Festival); Stoke Gabriel; Teignmouth; Torquay; Totnes; display by Red Arrows (possibly at Dawlish)	8340Z	DHC
Photographs	Devon Colour Slides, 20th Century. Colour transparencies of Devon locations including Arlington Court, Barnstaple, Branscombe, Buckingham Leary, Badworthy, Buckland Brewer, Broadwoodwider, Bondleigh, Ashclyst Manor Broadclyst, Bulkworthy Chapel, Bampton, Burlescombe, Bradford Church - Holsworthy, Butterleigh, Braunton, Bickleigh Castle, Bow, Butterwell, Ash House, Bovey House- Beer, Clayhidon, Coombe Raleigh, Chawleigh, Colebrooke, Chittlehampton, Colyton - Axmouth, Comstone Farm, Churchill Farm - East Down, Chambercombe Manor - Quern, Collaton Manor, Hams Barton - Chumleigh, Caplecombe Farm - South Molton, Colesworthy Farm, Cadhay House, Clyst Hydon, Culmstock, Chardstock, Clyst St Lawrence, Dolton, Eastleigh Manor - Bideford, Easton, Feniton, Fishleigh Barton, Firthelstock, Hartland, Bradworthy, Bicton Gardens, Bickleigh, Honeychurch, Hatherleigh, Bickleigh, Haccombe, West Gifford, Ideford, Killerton House , Kenn, Kenton, Lypmstone, Membury, Yarty, Morwenstowe, Merton, Mamhead, Loxhore, Luppitt, Plymtree, Northcombe Farm, Narracombe Farm, Parracombe, Tapely Park - Bideford, Sandford, Stockland, Shebbear, Shobrooke, Sutcombe, Bowhay Farm, Sheldon - Doddiscombeleigh, Upcott Barton, Great Huxhill, Awlescombe, Lower Alserly Farm, Ashcombe, Poltimore, Trenchford Reservoir, Lewtrenchard, Tiverton, Throwleigh, Dodscott, Mohuns Ottery - Luppitt, Northcote Farm - East Down, West Putford, Tetcott Manor, Woodleigh(?) Manor, Westcott Barton, Warkleigh, Willand, Whelmstone Barton, Widworthy Barton, Woodbury Salterton, Widhayes Farm, Stagg Mill, Middlecombe Farm - Uplowman, Livenhayes Farm - Yarcombe, Youlston House. Colour transparencies for other counties including Cornwall, Somerset, Hampshire, Yorkshire, Rutland, Gwent (Wales).	ZAEY	DHC
Photographs	Colour photographs, and black and white and sepia postcards, collected by Weymouth-based local historian Rodney Legg.	8755Z	DHC
Photo- lithoraph	Pair of Cottages at Killerton for Sir T.D. Acland Bart. M.P (1877).	MPr	WCLS
Postcard	Postcard of a painting of Killerton House, Devon, c1995.	4110Z/38/1/1/1/4	DHC
Sketch	Ellerhays Bridge, Killerton "higher side" (old no. A8/275/145), undated.	QS/90/49	DHC
Unknown	Dated: 1887. Ledger of Killerton Estate.	1148M/22/E/1	DHC

Plymouth and West Devon Record Office		
Item	Description	Location
Photograph	Photograph, Killerton Gardens circa Mar 1950	1418/4780
Photograph	Photograph, Killerton Gardens circa Mar 1950	1418/4781
Photograph	Bicton Gardens, Bicton; Stables, Killerton; Sandford School, Sandford; Folly, Powderham; Old Post Office, Kenton early 20 th century	3642/2698

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Gloucestershire Archive		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Maps/ image	Killerton House. Dated 1898.	D2970/1/81
Documents	Correspondence concerning John Workman's appointment as Forestry Advisor to the National Trust. Includes meeting agenda of The National Trust Forestry Sub-Committee, November 1952, noting introduction of John Workman to the committee; also letters relating to advisory work at Slindon, Sussex; Haresfield Beacon, Standish Woods; Blicking Estate, Norfolk; Killerton Estate, Devon	D9668/3/1/9/3

Bodleian Library		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Photograph	Photograph album of Sarah Angelina Acland, 1891-2. Includes photographs of Killerton in folder 17-18, 20-29.	MS. Photogr. c. 176
Document	Dated: 1900. Acland country seat, Killerton, Broad Clyst, Devon (Acland).	MS. Minn 199

Cornwall Archives		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Journal	The Veitch Nurseries of Killerton and Exeter c.1780 to 1863. Part II. Photocopy of article in: Journal of the Garden History Society, Vol.16, Pt.2, 1988. William and Thomas Lobb, plant collectors, worked for the Veitch Nurseries in the mid-19th century. pp187-188.	635.0922 VEI Standard pamphlets
Journal	The Veitch Nurseries of Killerton and Exeter c.1780 to 1863. Photocopy of article in: Journal of the Garden History Society, Vol.16, Pt.1, 1988. pp56-7.	635.0922 Large pamphlets

Historic England Archive		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference No.</i>
Photograph	A view across Killerton Garden's terraced lawns to Killerton House, showing its stuccoed stone facade partially obscured by foliage on the right and the rising hill slope on the left. Black and white. Photographer: John Gay. Dated: 1942.	AA087537
Photograph	A view across Killerton Garden's terraced lawns to Killerton House, showing its stuccoed stone facade partially obscured by foliage. Two members of staff from Battle Abbey School, Miss Gifford and Miss Mitchell, are strolling with a dog. Black and white. Photographer: John Gay. Dated: 1942.	AA087538
Photograph	A view across terraced lawns to Killerton House, East Devon, showing its stuccoed stone facade partially obscured by foliage on the right and the rising hill slope on the left. Black and white. Photographer: John Gay. Dated: 1950s.	AA087469
Photograph	Two women walk across Killerton Garden's terraced lawns in the foreground, behind Killerton House stands showing its stuccoed stone facade partially obscured by foliage on the right and the rising hill slope on the left. Black and white. Photographer: John Gay. Dated: 1950s.	AA087470
Photograph	A view across Killerton Garden's terraced lawns to Killerton House, showing its stuccoed stone facade partially obscured by foliage on the right and the rising hill slope on the left. Black and white. Photographer: John Gay. Dated: 1950s.	AA087471
Photograph	A view from the south-west of the stable block at Killerton Park. Black and white. Photographer: A.W. Everett. Dated: 1969.	AA69/01835
Document	KILLERTON HOUSE, BROAD CLYST. File of material relating to a site or building. This material has not yet been fully catalogued. Copyright, date, and quantity information for this record may be incomplete or inaccurate.	BF082885
Photograph	A view from the south-west looking down towards the south front of Killerton House. This image is reproduced as Plate LXXXIII in 'The Gardens of England: Southern and Western', edited by Charles Holme, 1907. Black and white. Photographer: William James Day. Dated: 1890-1907.	CC52/00139
Photograph	A decorative stone vase in the gardens at Killerton House. Black and white. Photographer: William James Day. Dated: 1890-1910.	CC52/00140
Photograph	Stone steps in the Rock Garden, in the grounds of Killerton House. This image is reproduced as Plate LXXXIII in 'The Gardens of England: Southern and Western', edited by Charles Holme, 1907. Black and white. Photographer: William James Day. Dated: 1890-1907.	CC52/00141
Photograph	Detail showing the trunk of a Great Spanish Chestnut tree, growing in the grounds of Killerton House. This image is reproduced as Plate LXXXIII in 'The Gardens of England: Southern and Western', edited by Charles Holme, 1907. Black and white. Photographer: William James Day. Dated: 1890-1907.	CC52/00142
Photograph	A large urn in the grounds of Killerton Park. Black and white. Photographer: William James Day. Dated: 1890-1910.	CC52/00315
Photograph	A view from the south-west of the stable block at Killerton Park. This photograph was withdrawn from the open Red Box Collection for conservation reasons during the 2011-12 Red Box Project. Black and white. Photographer: A.W. Everett. Dated: 1969.	OP21602
Photograph	Exterior view from the south showing the west end of the Chapel of the Holy Evangelists in Killerton Park. Black and white. Dated: 1880-1920.	OP21603
Photograph	Walls And Gatepiers 50 Metres North East Of Killerton Chapel. 2007. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/15971/21
Photograph	Gatepiers And Gates Adjacent To Park Lodge At Entrance To Killerton House. 2003. Photographer: Robert Vickery.	IOE01/11058/12
Photograph	Ice House 220 Metres North North West Of Killerton House. 2006. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/15907/29
Photograph	Acland Memorial Cross 240 Metres North West Of Killerton House. 2006. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/15907/30

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Photograph	Former Stable Block 260 Metres East Of Killerton House. 2003. Photographer: Robert Vickery.	IOE01/11058/09
Photograph	The Bear's Hut 220 Metres North North West Of Killerton House. 2006. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/15907/28
Documents	Volume containing Textual and Miscellaneous material. This is part of the Series: RCH01/004 Monarch Nbr Index Migration Files; within the Collection: RCH01 Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) Archive.	BF082885
Photograph	Killerton House And Ha Ha Approximately 20 Metres In Front Of Entrance. 2003. Photographer: Robert Vickery.	IOE01/11058/10
Photograph	Park Lodge. 2003. Photographer: Robert Vickery.	IOE01/11058/11
Photograph	Bridge 100 Metres North North West Of The Park Farmhouse. 2005. Photographer: Paul Humphries.	IOE01/14106/11
Photograph	Stile And Gatepost At Sx961999 200 Metres North Of Columbjohn Farmhouse. 2003. Photographer: Robert Vickery.	IOE01/11058/06
Photograph	Sprydton Cottages. 2007. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/15971/26
Photograph	Ellerhayes Bridge. 2003. Photographer: Robert Vickery.	IOE01/11058/15 IOE01/11058/16
Photograph	Haglis Cottage. 2006. Photographer: Keith Mackenzie.	IOE01/15793/23
Photograph	Ivy Cottage. 2007. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/15971/20
Photograph	Chapel Of The Holy Evangelists. 2006. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/15907/31
Photograph	Gras Lawn. 2007. Photographer: David Withey.	IOE01/16867/02

National Trust Archives Online				
Item	Object no.	Description	Location	Web Link
Photograph	NT 922359	Black and white photograph of Killerton House. Date Unknown.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922359
Photograph	NT 922360	Black and white photograph labelled – 'View of the Parkland, Killerton House'. Date unknown.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922360
Photograph	NT 922361	Black and white photograph labelled – 'View of Exmoor Mares and Foals at Killerton, Devon'. Date unknown.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922361
Photograph	NT 922362	Black and white photograph labelled – 'An Exmoor Mare and Foal, Killerton, Devon'. Date unknown.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922362
Photograph	NT 922363	Black and white photograph labelled – 'An Exmoor Mare and Foal, Killerton, Devon'. Date unknown.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922363
Newspaper extract	NT 922380	Black and white photograph labelled – 'Springtime in a Devonshire Garden'. By The Times. Date unknown.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922380
Photograph	NT 922357	Black and white photograph labelled – 'View of the gardens, Killerton House, Killerton, Devon with possibly Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 7/11th Baronet Acland of Columb-John (1809-1898)'. Date unknown.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922357
Photograph	NT 921828	Black and white/ sepia photograph labelled – 'The Family Cars, Killerton House: 1930'. Dated 1930.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/921828
Photograph	NT 921832.1	Black and white/ sepia photograph labelled – 'The Library, Killerton House'. Dated 1897.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/921832.1
Photograph	NT 921829	Black and white/ sepia photograph labelled – 'The Music Room, Killerton House'. Dated 1897.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/921829
Photograph	NT 922345	Black and white/ sepia photograph labelled – 'The back view of the Whitechapel cart on the Broadclyst/Collompton Road, Devon'. Dated 1900.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922345
Photograph	NT 922356	Black and white photograph labelled 'View from the Garden, Killerton House.' An unmounted photograph in post card form. Inscribed on reverse - The Terrace, Killerton (2). Possibly 1920's showing large tulip tree.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922356
Photograph	NT 922358	View of a country lane with an elderly gentleman on a bridge, probably a Killerton Estate worker, leaning on the handrail. Date unknown, estimated 1880's.	Killerton Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/922358
Photograph	NT 889236.4	Black and white photograph labelled 'Killerton'. Photograph of a large two-storey country house, Killerton, partially covered with creeper, with tree in foreground on the right. The front of the house has tall windows, some with shutters, and faces bank with flight of steps to lower lawn. Path on left is flanked by urns. Contained in a dark blue cloth bound photograph album, textured to look like leather, the spine and corners in olive brown with gold tooling. c.1900	Lanhydrock Archives	http://www.nationaltrustcollection.s.org.uk/object/889236.4

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

RIBA Catalogue		
Item	Description	Reference No.
Journal	Country File: Vol. 208, no. 37, 2014 Sept. 10, p. 80-84. <i>Still innovating after all these years: Killerton, Broadclyst, Devon.</i> On the National Trust gardens at Killerton, Devon. First laid out by Sir Thomas Acland from 1772 onwards, with the help of horticulturalist and plant collector John Veitch. William Robinson gave advice in the early 20th century, and Graham Stuart Thomas also, after the Trust took over the gardens in 1944.	
Photographs	Views of architecture in England / [photographed by] Alec Boothroyd. - Killerton: stables (88/06/12) (SCB350-34) - Killerton: garden (88/06/12) (SCB350-35)	SCB350-15-SCB383-22
Photographs	Views of architecture in Great Britain / [photographed by] Gerald Saunders. - SCGB10075 Killerton House: ext view -SCGB10076 Killerton Park	SCGB10018-SCGB10099
Guide	Published by National Trust. Killerton, Devon. 1983.	Box 728.84(42.35K) // NAT
Guide	Published by National Trust. Garden at Killerton, Devon. 1975.	Box 712(42.35K)// NAT
Drawings	Drawings by C R Cockerill. Killerton, Devon. Chapel for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, sketch elevations	SC88/12(1-3)
Photographs	Views of architecture in Great Britain: Devon / [photographed by] Maurice Exwood. Killerton: House (John Johnson, 1778-9): ext view	SCGB17412
Drawings	Collection of drawings by J Wyatt (1746-1813). Killerton Park (Devon): Design for a house, for Sir Thomas Acland Bart, 1775	[SA44/WYJAS9](1-7)]
Holograph	Diary of C R Cockerell, 1824; holograph, illustrations Cockerell, C. R. (Charles Robert), 1788-1863: Killerton, Devon: lodge and new rooms. 5-17 July – Killerton.	COC\9\5 (BOX 9)
Holograph	Diary of C R Cockerell, 1824; holograph, illustrations Cockerell, C. R. (Charles Robert), 1788-1863: Killerton, Devon: lodge.	COC\9\6 (BOX 9)
Holograph	Diary of C R Cockerell, 1824; holograph, illustrations Cockerell, C. R. (Charles Robert), 1788-1863: Killerton, Devon: Chapel.	COC/10/1 (BOX 10)

RIBA Online Picture Archive		
Item	Description	Reference No.
Annotated Sketches	Design for a window at the west end of Killerton Chapel, Devon, for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland: sketch showing carved ornamental mouldings with accompanying annotations. Dated: 1835-40. Black and white. Romanesque Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: Charles Robert Cockerill (1788-1863).	SC88/12(3)
Drawings	Designs for Chapel of the Holy Evangelists, Killerton, Broadclyst, Devon, for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland: sketches of west front and south elevation. Dated: 1841. Colour. Romanesque Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: Charles Robert Cockerill (1788-1863).	SC88/12(1)
Drawings	Designs for Chapel of the Holy Evangelists, Killerton, Broadclyst, Devon, for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland: sketch elevation and section of part of the west window. Dated: 1835-41. Colour. Romanesque Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: Charles Robert Cockerill (1788-1863).	SC88/12(2)
Drawings	Chapel of the Holy Evangelists, Killerton, Devon: perspective. Dated: 1840-41. Colour. Romanesque Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: Charles Robert Cockerill (1788-1863). Artist: William Sreat (1816-1897). Final plans.	
Drawings	Unexecuted designs for Killerton Park, Devon, for Sir Thomas Acland, 7 th Bt: principal floor plan . Dated: 1775. In colour. Classical Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: James, Wyatt (1746-1813).	SA44/WyJas9](1)
Drawings	Unexecuted designs for Killerton Park, Devon, for Sir Thomas Acland, 7 th Bt: first floor plan . Dated: 1775. In colour. Classical Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: James, Wyatt (1746-1813).	SA44/WyJas9](2)
Drawings	Unexecuted designs for Killerton Park, Devon, for Sir Thomas Acland, 7 th Bt: basement plan . Dated: 1775. In colour. Classical Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: James, Wyatt (1746-1813).	SA44/WyJas9](3)
Drawings	Unexecuted designs for Killerton Park, Devon, for Sir Thomas Acland, 7 th Bt: south elevation . Dated: 1775. In colour. Classical Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: James, Wyatt (1746-1813).	SA44/WyJas9](4)
Drawings	Unexecuted designs for Killerton Park, Devon, for Sir Thomas Acland, 7 th Bt: north elevation . Dated: 1775. In colour. Classical Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: James, Wyatt (1746-1813).	SA44/WyJas9](5)
Drawings	Unexecuted designs for Killerton Park, Devon, for Sir Thomas Acland, 7 th Bt: west elevation . Dated: 1775. In colour. Classical Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: James, Wyatt (1746-1813).	SA44/WyJas9](6)
Drawings	Unexecuted designs for Killerton Park, Devon, for Sir Thomas Acland, 7 th Bt: south elevation . Dated: 1775. In colour. Classical Revival Style. Designer/ Architect: James, Wyatt (1746-1813).	SA44/WyJas9](7)

Francis Frith Collection - www.francisfrith.com/uk/killerton-park		
Item	Description	Reference No.
Photograph	Killerton, The Terrace Gardens, Killerton House c.1950.	K222004
Photograph	Killerton, The Bear House, Wta Guest House 1951.	K222047
Photograph	Killerton, House c.1951.	K222011
Photograph	Killerton, The Gardens, Killerton House c.1950.	K222031

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Photograph	Killerton, The Gardens, Killerton House c.1950.	K222002
Photograph	Killerton, The Dining Room, Killerton House c.1950.	K222046
Photograph	Killerton, The Lawns, Killerton House c.1950.	K222007
Photograph	Killerton, The Main Entrance, Killerton House c.1950.	K222017
Photograph	Killerton, The Terrace, Killerton House c.1950	K222028
Photograph	Killerton, The Grass Walk, Killerton House c.1950.	K222030
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Park c.1950	K222019
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Drive c.1950.	K222018
Photograph	Killerton, Wta Guest House, View Of The Lawns c.1950.	K222024
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Park c.1950	K222012
Photograph	Killerton, The Terrace, Killerton House c.1950.	K222003
Photograph	Killerton, The Entrance Hall, Killerton House c.1950.	K222001
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Drive c.1950.	K222020
Photograph	Killerton, The Lounge, Killerton House c.1950.	K222016
Photograph	Killerton, Wta Guest House And Sprydoncote From Bear House 1951.	K222049
Photograph	Killerton, The Lounge, Killerton House c.1950.	K222045
Photograph	Killerton, View South From Killerton House c.1950.	K222025
Photograph	Killerton, The Terrace Gardens, Killerton House c.1950.	K222005
Photograph	Killerton, The Hall, Killerton House c.1950.	K222022
Photograph	Killerton, The Lounge, Killerton House c.1950.	K222014
Photograph	Killerton, The Lounge, Killerton House c.1950.	K222015
Photograph	Killerton, The Bear House, Wta Guest House 1951.	K222048
Photograph	Killerton, Hall Entrance, Killerton House c.1950.	K222021
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Lake c.1950.	K222013
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Park c.1950	K222026
Photograph	Killerton, The Small Lounge, Killerton House c.1950.	K222042
Photograph	Killerton, Gardens At The Bear House, Wta Guest House 1951.	K222050
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Drive c.1950.	K222010
Photograph	Killerton, The Terrace, Killerton House c.1950.	K222027
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Lawns c.1950	K222008
Photograph	Killerton, The Lounge, Killerton House c.1950.	K222043
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Park c.1950.	K222029
Photograph	Killerton, House, A Peep Through The Trees c.1949.	K222006
Photograph	Killerton, House From The Summer House c.1950.	K222009

Sir John Soane's Museum London		
Item	Description	Reference No.
Drawings	Finished drawing for the house, 1768, unexecuted. Ground plan of a house with a five- by six- bay central block, with the central three bays on the principal front slightly projecting, and behind a three-bay portico flanked by curved external staircases, and the central three bays on the garden front for a bow, and are behind a five-bay portico, and this is flanked by tripartite windows, and the central bay on the right-hand side front is slightly projecting and tripartite. The central block is flanked by three-bay quadrant links, behind which are domestic courts, and beyond the links are three- by three-bay wings, with the central bay on the principal front slightly projecting, and containing a tripartite window, and the house contains service and domestic rooms. Possibly William Hamilton.	SM Adam volume 43/52
Drawings	Finished drawing for the house, 1768, unexecuted. Plan of the principal (first) storey of a house with a five- by five-bay central block, with the central three bays on the principal front slightly projecting, with a central door, and behind a three-bay balustraded portico flanked by curved external stairs, and the central three bays on the garden front form a bow, with niches either side of the central bay, and behind a five-bay balustraded portico, and the central bays on the side fronts are slightly projecting and contain tripartite windows, and the house contains reception rooms, a bedroom, and dressing room, and two central symmetrical elliptical staircases. The central block is flanked by three-bay quadrant links, with the windows alternating with niches, and beyond are three- by three-bay wings, with the a central tripartite window on the principal front, and containing the kitchen and bedrooms on one side, and bedrooms and hay lofts on the other. Possibly William Hamilton.	SM Adam volume 43/53
Drawings	Finished drawing for the house, 1768, unexecuted. Plan of the bed chamber (second) storey of a five- by five-bay house, with the central three bays on the principal front slightly projecting, and behind a three-bay portico, and with a central three-bay bow on the garden front, behind a five-bay portico, and containing bedrooms, dressing rooms, and central symmetrical elliptical staircases. Possibly William Hamilton.	SM Adam volume 43/54

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Drawings	Design for the house, 1768, unexecuted. Unfinished elevations of the principal and garden fronts of a house with a three-storey, five-bay central block, with a hipped roof with the central three bays on the principal front slightly projecting, and arcaded on the ground storey, supporting a three-bay portico supporting a pediment, with a fluted frieze, and a central tablet of rinceau, and the first, third, and fifth windows on the first storey are pedimented, and with a central three-bay bow on the garden front, behind a five-bay arcade on the ground storey, which supports a five-bay portico and a conical roof, and this is flanked by Diocletian windows on the ground storey, and Venetian windows within relieving arches on the first storey. The central block is flanked by quadrant links, which are two-storey, three-bay flat facades on the garden front, and are three curved bays on the principal front, with the first storey colonnaded, and the roofline balustraded, and beyond the links are two-storey, three-bay wings, with hipped roofs, and the central bay slightly projecting on the principal front, supporting a pediment, and with a Diocletian window on the ground storey, and the first storey articulated by pilasters, and containing a Venetian window. The left-hand links and wings on both the garden and principal fronts are drawn faintly in pencil. Possibly William Hamilton.	SM Adam volume 43/48
Drawings	Design for the house, 1768, unexecuted. Elevation of the garden front as Adam volume 43/54, but with the ground storey of the central block rusticated. Possibly William Hamilton.	SM Adam volume 43/49
Drawings	Design for the house, 1768, unexecuted. Longitudinal section of the central block and wings as seen in Adam volumes 43/48, 43/49, 43/52-43/54, albeit with unfenestrated garret storeys, and a subterranean storey beneath the right-hand wing. Possibly William Hamilton.	SM Adam volume 43/50
Drawings	Design for the house, 1768, unexecuted. Axial section through the central block as seen in Adam volume 43/48, 43/49, 43/52-43/54, albeit with an unfenestrated garret storey. Possibly William Hamilton.	SM Adam volume 43/51

British Library		
Item	Description	Location
Guidebook	Killerton – text by Sian Evans; edited by Claire Masset. Title: <i>'Souvenir Guide Killerton, Devon'</i> – 63 pages: illustrations black and white, and colour with 1 map. Published by National Trust in 2014.	General Reference Collection YKL.2015.a.6566
Book	Title: <i>'Killerton, Devon'</i> . Published by National Trust in 2000.	General Reference Collection YC.2003.a.12133
Book	Killerton Garden, Devon. A property of the National Trust. Published by Country Life in 1957.	General Reference Collection W.P.C.200/36.
Image/ Map	KILLERTON, DEVON. Seat of Sr T. Ackland. Summary: View of Killerton, Broadclyst, Exeter; horses and riders on a path in the foreground; trees throughout the scene. Inscribed '1813' in brown ink in lower right-hand corner. Titled 'A small View of Killerton, Devon, the Seat of Sir T. Ackland, 1813.' in the Catalogue of Maps, Prints, Drawings, etc., forming the geographical and topographical collection attached to the Library of his late Majesty King George the third, etc, London, 1829.	K.11.101.
Documents	Killerton, Camborne and Westminster : the political correspondence of Sir Francis and Lady Acland, 1910-1929 / edited by Garry Tregidga. Published by Devon and Cornwall Record Society, 2006.	General Reference Collection YC.2007.a.11078
Journal	Sales, J. Country life. VOL 189; NUMBER 8, ; 1995, 58 -- IPC MAGAZINES Part: Part 8; -- 1995	3481.890000
Journal	Bemment, G. E.; Bullock, D. J.; Harvey, H. J. Biological journal; The National Trust and nature conservation: 100 years on; London, 1994, pp. 127-129	2075.460000
Journal	Bemment, G. E. Biological journal. The lesser horseshoe bat on the Killerton Estate, Devon. VOL 56; 1995, pp. 127-129.	2075.460000
Journal entry	Garry Tregidga (ed.) 2006, <i>Killerton, Camborne and Westminster. The Political Correspondence of Sir Francis and Lady Acland, 1910-29</i> . Can be found in Devon History Society, The International Journal of Regional and Local Studies and Devon & Cornwall Record Society.	6406.847200
Journal	Still innovating after all these years: Recent investment and a reputation for showcasing new plants have paid off at Killerton in Devon. Fergusson, K. Country life. VOL 208; NUMB 37, ; 2014, 80-87 -- IPC MAGAZINES Part 37; (pages 80-87) – 2014.	3481.890000
Journal	Killerton, Camborne and Westminster: The Political Correspondence of Sir Francis and Lady Acland, 1910-29 Edited by Garry Tregidga. DUTTON, D. J. History VOL 92; NUMBER 307; 2007, pp. 417-418 -- Blackwell Publishing Ltd.	4317.710000
Pamphlet	Miscellaneous handbooks, pamphlets. 1950 Killerton, Devon.	General Reference Collection W.P.9104.
Documents	Ha-ha: contemporary British art in an 18th century park.	Document Supply m07/.37387

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

University of Exeter Archives		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Collection of documents	This collection contains the personal, political and literary papers of Richard Acland. There are seven boxes. The collection includes the following: Files containing quotes collected by Acland; photocopied and original correspondence from Acland (including some with Hugh Lawson), 1940s-1983; literary papers including 'An un-named book: an argumentative autobiography', by Acland [post-1986], photocopy of Acland's diary, 1941-1944, typescript 'Personal political memoirs', Jan 1974, file labelled 'New book' containing typescript notes and photocopies of articles, 1980s, copy typescript of Greek diary, 1944-1945; books and pamphlets written by Acland, 1930s-1980s; articles, pamphlets, videos and books collected by Acland, 1920s-1980s; papers relating to radio broadcasts and lectures, 1947-1986; press cuttings', 1943-1987; papers relating to Court of Appeal documents (Isaac Churn and the Dalton Main Collieries Ltd and the Coal Mines Minimum Act 1912'; copies of The Commoner, Common Wealth political leaflet and flyers, Common Wealth Review, and other Common Wealth leaflets, information bulletins and reports, 1940s; the following undergraduate dissertations and postgraduate theses: Maureen Taylor, 'Common Wealth and the 1945 Chelmsford By-Election' (unpublished bachelor's dissertation, unspecified university, 1991); Angus L.R. Calder, 'The Common Wealth Party 1942-1945' (unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Sussex, 1968); Huw Richards, 'Common Wealth and the Left 1942-5: Impact of a New Party' (unpublished dissertation, level unspecified, Corpus Christi College, university unspecified, 1980); Gary McCulloch, 'The Politics of the Popular Front in Britain, 1935-1945' (unpublished doctoral synopsis, University of Cambridge, 1981).	GB 29 EUL MS 104

Royal Horticultural Society Lindley Library		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Photograph	Photograph album of Loyal Johnson. Titled: Mansion - Killerton Park. pp.60. Dated 1928.	GB 803 LRJ/1/4/page 60
Photograph	Photograph album of Loyal Johnson. Titled: Killerton Park. pp.59. Dated 1928.	GB 803 LRJ/1/4/page 59
Documents/ photographs/ journal entries	2 A boxes and 2 archive albums. The archive comprises journals, a photograph album and papers of American horticultural student Loyal Johnson, who at the age of 25 visited Great Britain with his friend Sam Brewster. Together they undertook a three-month tour of English, Welsh and Scottish gardens, covering 1500 miles on bicycles purchased at Liverpool, with their belongings in a 12-inch case strapped to the back of each bicycle. In total the young men visited around 70 gardens, including Munstead Wood where Gertrude Jekyll was in residence, Gravetye Manor with garden paths adapted for William Robinson's wheelchair, Great Dixter where they were reprimanded by Nathaniel Lloyd who then gave them a guided tour, Aldenham House, Chatsworth, Levens Hall, Blickling, Hestercombe House, Hoar Cross House, Compton Wynyates, Blenheim Palace, the Sutton Nursery Company at Reading and many others. Loyal kept a detailed diary of the trip in three volumes, describing the gardens they visited, places they stayed and people they met, creating a historical and social record of inter-war Britain and its gardens.	GB 803 LRJ

Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Documents	1 journal; 1 transcript; 1 extract; 1 leaflet. The main period covered by the visits is January 1984 to February 1989 but updates were made up to 2000. Includes a record of the following visits: -Killerton, Devon, 10 September 1985, p82 [original notes appear in the annotated copy of the Killerton catalogue, see ONM/8/2/3].	GB 29 EUL MS 104

Bideford & District Community Archive		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Newspaper extract	'Estates in Devon and Somerset - Keeping them safe and unspoiled.' Dated 1943. The move of the estates to the National Trust.	GB 29 EUL MS 104

Bedfordshire and Luton Archives & Record Service		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Letters	Letters Fritz to Lord Grantham, Aug, 1778: "Last night after Mr Parker was gone, Sr Thomas Ackland & Mr Popham came into supper. Sr T. is grown a little old, his eldest son is still lame & does not live the life of an invalid, the youngest turns out exceedingly ill indeed..."	L30/14/3 33/145
Letters	Letters Lord Grantham to Fritz, Sept 1778: "... I always thought Tom Acland would be spoilt..."	L30/15/5 4/8
Letters	Letters Fritz to Lord Grantham, Nov, 1778: "Mr Parker receiv'd news this morning of the death of Col Ackland. he had been in a bad state [of] health ever since his return from America where he was severely wounded, he might probably have recovered with common care, but he would not be induced to leave off the greatest excesses in eating & drinking & smoking, to which at least he has fallen a victim almost unlamented. he has left a son which is fortunate, otherwise the estate must have come to a more worthless object than himself. he had an active enterprising genius, good natural parts, but I fancy few amiable qualities by his death the peace of the county at the next election is probably secur'd. he was	L30/14/3 33/145

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	Member for Callington which Borough is in the disposal of a friend of Mr P."	
Letters	Letters Fritz to Lord Grantham, Nov, 1778: "Col Ackland fought a duel a few days before his death but we do not yet know whether he was wounded or whether in his bad state of health the agitation of spirits did not hasten his end."	L30/14/3 33/146
Letters	Letters Lord Grantham to Fritz, Dec 1778: "The papers say Col. Ackland's Death was owing to a fall while he was fighting. Does Sir T. know or think how ill his sons have turned out."	L30/15/5 4/106
	Letters Fritz to Lord Grantham, Jan, 1778: "Sr T Acland knows too well the behaviour of his son, who threatened to prosecute him for his fortune but this is not talked of as perhaps he will now be restored to favor..."	L30/14/3 33/168

National Trust Archive at Wansdyke		
Item	Description	Location
The NT Killerton Estate, Devon: Clyst Drainage Scheme		168:58:00
Holnicote and Killerton Estate: Summary of Income and Expenditure to 31/12/1948		168:58:00
Holnicote and Killerton: Combined Account 1946		168:58:00
Killerton Estate: Survey Nov - Dec 1948 Revised Aug 1951		168:58:00
Culm Valley - Killerton Estate		168:58:00
Killerton Estate: Clyst Drainage Scheme Report 2		168:58:00
Killerton Estate Accounts 1954		168:86
Killerton : Forestry		OM50:79

West Sussex Record Office		
Item	Description	Location
Originally, the most important house and estate in the Goodwood area was Halnaker (whose park is immediately adjacent to that of Goodwood). (See Francis W. Steer: A Short History and description of Halnaker House (1958)). In 1105 it was owned by Robert de Haia from whom it passed to Roger de St. John, and then to Elizabeth Bonville, who married Thomas West, Lord de la Warr. In 1561 it was granted to Henry, 12th Earl of Arundel, and it then passed to John, Lord Lumley, who sold it to John Morley in 1587. It remained in the Morley family until Mary Morley (who had married James, 10th Earl of Derby in 1704) died in 1752, and left the estate to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, who sold it to the 3rd Duke of Richmond in 1765 for £ 48,000.		
Document	Assignment of 1000 year lease on the Manor of Rustington 3 Jun 1765 Indenture between William Lloyd Esq of Gregorys, Beconsfield, Sir Thomas Duke Acland, baronet of Pixton, Somerset, Charles, Duke of Richmond and James Brusby of Lennox Square, Middlesex. Assignment by the trustees of the 1000 year lease on the Manor of Rustington, subject of a marriage settlement between Sir Hugh Acland and Mary Worth in 1721	HCC/Acc 1771A/Box19 /Bundle3/3
Document	Fine from the court of Westmister in the case of Richard Fisher, gentleman, and Sir Thomas Duke Acland 1750 Final agreement in the Court of Pleas where Richard claims dozens of Manors in Devon and the Manor of Rustington. Sir Thomas acknowledges his right to them all and Richard pays him £4420.	HCC/Acc 1771A/Box19 /Bundle3/2
Document	Covenant by the Duke of Richmond to purchase the Manor of Rustington 4 Jun 1865 Indenture between Sir Thomas Duke Acland, baronet, and Charles, Duke of Richmond. Covenant by the Duke to purchase for £48,400 the manors of Rustington from Sir Thomas Acland which were previously the lands and estates of Cecily Osbaston, deceased, grandmother of Dame Cecily Ackland and formed part of the marriage settlement of Dame Cecily's union with Sir Hugh Acland.	HCC/Acc 1771A/Box19 /Bundle3/4
Document	Deeds relating to the conveyance of the Halnaker Estate by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, with the consent of his son and heir John Dyke Acland, to Charles, 3rd Duke of Richmond, for £48,400 19 Dec 1764-2 May 1770 The conveyance (by lease and release, 3,4 June 1765, but the release is missing) describes the property as: Manors of Halnaker, Boxgrove, Tangmere and Barnham; capital messuage called Halnaker; Halnaker Park; Halnaker Farm (312a.) in occ. of John Burnand; Priory Farm in Boxgrove (450a.) in occ. of John Bayly; Warehead Farm in Halnaker (179a.) in occ. of John Bayley and John Tuer; Oldbury Farm in East Hampnett (72a.) in occ. of Peter Bennett; Seabeach Farm (84a.) in occ. of William Dudman; Sydon Mead in Westhampnett; Strettington Farm (156a.) in occ. of William Meas; farm and lands called St. Marys and the Redwyns (211a.) in occ. of John Osborne; Tangmer Park with the decoy pond (114a.) in occ. of Thomas Millyard; Tangmer Farm (318a.) in occ. of John Osborne; tenement and land (82a.) called Mill Lane in occ. of Thomas Fogden; Halnaker Mill in occ. of Thomas Southward; Longcroft (4a.); Roundcroft (2a.); Lippering tithes; woods called Rockwood (35a.), Winkins (32a.), Hazlewood (20a.), Redwyns (35a.), Salley Coppice (28a.), and Goldins Coppice (3a.) advowsons of Boxgrove and Tangmere; and all properties devised to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland by the will of Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby except her manors and lands in East and West Lavant, and referred to in an indenture, 15 March 1765, made for the suffering of a fine of all the property mentioned above. Nos. E334 and 335 are valuations of, and observations on, the estate in Halnaker, Boxgrove, Tangmere, Barnham, Rustington and North Mundham; nos. E339 and 340 are the conveyance (by lease and release) to the Duke of Richmond.	Goodwood Mss E334-344
Document	Conveyance (lease and release) 19, 20 June 1753 Declaring the uses of a fine and recovery; exemplification of a Common Recovery, Trinity 1753; final	Goodwood Mss E329-333

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	concord, Trinity 1753 (with counterpart)--John Popham, gent., v. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. Manors of Halnaker, Boxgrove, Tangmere and Barnham; Halnaker and Tangmere Parks; 15 messuages, 10 cottages, 10 tofts, 1 windmill, 30 gardens, 800a. land, 200a. meadow, 600a. pasture, 200a. wood, 500a. furze and heath, 100a. marsh, £ 3 rent, common of pasture, free fishings, courts leet and baron, view of frankpledge, profits of courts, etc. with appurtenances in Halnaker, Boxgrove, Tangmere, Barnham, Halnaker Park and Farm, Hunger Down, Egley Mead, Priory Farm, Tinwood, St. Marys, Redwins, Strettington, Leppering, Tangmer Farm, Park and meads, Warehead, Oldbury, Seabeach, Syden Mead, Mill Lane, Longcroft, Roundcroft and in the parishes of Halnaker, Boxgrove, Tangmere, Barnham, Selsey and Westhampnett; tithes of Strettington and Leppering; advowsons of Boxgrove and Tangmere	
Document	Demise for 99 years 18 June 1753 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart of Pixton, co. Soms., to John Quick of Newton St. Cyres, co. Devon, esq. Estates inherited from Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby. To be held in trust for Sir Thomas Acland. Endorsed, 2 June 1765, with assignment of term to attend the inheritance, from John Quick to Lord Frederick Cavendish to be held in trust for Charles, 3rd Duke of Richmond.	Goodwood Mss E328
Document	Assignment of lease; with bond in £ 1000 to perform covenants 4 June 1765 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, late of Halnaker Place, now of Pixton, co. Soms., bart, to Charles, 3rd Duke of Richmond. Manor of manors of Fishers and Brimfast in North Mundham, Sidlesham, Eastom [sic], Comton and Welleigh [in Warnford, co. Hants.]. Recites lease, 17 Dec. 1764, to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland by the Provost and College of Eton for 21 years at an annual rent of £ 4 6s. 8d., 3 qrs. 2 bush. of wheat and 4 qrs. 2 bush. 2 pecks of malt; timber reserved to the lessor. The bond recites from the will, 20 June 1749, of Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby. The assignment is endorsed with a receipt for £ 48,400 being the purchase money for the Halnaker Estate (see pp. 48, 49).	Goodwood Mss E159, 160

East Sussex Record Office		
Item	Description	Location
Document	The collection includes the party's official archive and personal papers of Sir Richard Acland (1906 - 1990) and Hugh Lawson (1912-1997), MP for Skipton, 1944-45, together with a collection of taped interviews conducted by Angus Calder in 1964-65 with surviving members of the Party, including Acland, Peggy Duff and Betty Allsop. The Archive is particularly strong on the years of the Party's most vigorous campaigning. The Common Wealth Papers also hold minutes of meetings, conference papers, a Mass Observation-authored report on their activities from April 1943, printed leaflets, and local and branch records. A further collection of party material contains pamphlets and series with titles including Austerity is Not Enough; Christians Awake; The Lesser Evil or the Greater Good?; Palestine: The Way Out; and Workers' Control in the Modern World. Periodicals available include the Common Wealth Bulletin, Common Wealth Forum and Common Wealth Quarterly. Sir Richard Acland's papers include correspondence with, among others, J. B. Priestley, Victor Gollancz, Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee, Anthony Eden, Naomi Mitchison, and the Bishops of Birmingham, Bristol, Chelmsford, Chichester, Ely and Liverpool. There is also a collection of press cuttings. The papers of Hugh Lawson include correspondence with party headquarters, conference papers, the papers of the Skipton by-election Lawson contested (1943-44), papers from his time as an MP (1944-45) and from the General Election campaign of 1945. There is correspondence with, and questionnaire responses from, organisations interested in the party's work. These include the British Medical Association, the National Council of Women of Great Britain, and the National Union of Protestants.	The Common Wealth Papers 1938 – 1993 SxMs9

1.4 APPENDIX 4: BRIEF FOR THE SURVEY

Brief for an Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey of the National Trust for the Killerton Estate, Devon.

Summary

This brief sets out the requirements for documentary and fieldwork research to create a report bringing together the archaeological and historic evidence for the Killerton Estate (taking into account existing archaeological survey i.e. Richardson 2000 and CMPs). The report, with accompanying photographs, maps and illustrations, will provide understanding of the existing landscape and give information for the correct conservation management of the historic environment of the property. The report will provide essential information to determine the relative significance of sites and monuments. It will help establish the priorities for conserving earthworks, structures and buried features, historic boundaries, such as hedgerows and stone walls, and inform the locations for tree planting, woodland management and other land use issues likely to impact on the historic environment.

Geology and Topography

The 2590 hectare (6400 acres) Killerton Estate lies to the north-east of the city of Exeter occupies undulating farmland and woodland extending from the river Culm in the north to Cranbrook in the south. The geology of the property consists of Permian rocks including mudstone siltstone and sandstone. There are also beds which produce fine building stones, part of the 'Exeter Volcanic Series' rocks. The Killerton stone, is a dark coloured lamprophyric rock used in the Killerton and Broadclyst areas. Killerton House Chapel is a good example of the use of this stone. The park with Dolbury is a distinctive hill and landscape feature occupied by the hillfort and a potential Roman fort on an outlying spur. This hill has been quarried for Killerton stone.

Archaeology and Historical Background

The Killerton Estate, along with the Holnicote Estate in Somerset, was given to the National Trust in 1944 by Sir Richard Dyke Acland. His family began to acquire land here in 1620 when Sir John Acland purchased the manor of Columbjohn. Killerton was purchased from Edward Drewe shortly afterwards and the estate has expanded over the centuries as new manors and farms were acquired through marriage or were purchased. The origins of the various medieval manorial elements of the Estate and the way the Estate has developed and expanded through time will be of particular interest for this survey. Sir Hugh Acland had abandoned the old Columbjohn manor house to live at Killerton by 1680. Historic England believes Killerton House has 16th century origins but the visible house is mainly 18th and 19th century. Killerton and Columbjohn with Dolbury Hill rising on their north side forms the focus of the Estate with the scheduled Iron Age hillfort on the summit overlooking and encircled by the shifting area of the 18th and 19th century parkland. The development of the designed landscape is of particular interest as is the site of the 1770s aborted James Wyatt mansion within Columbjohn Wood. The scheduled deer park pales are the remains of earlier parkland boundary lines. The main medieval village of the Estate is Broadclyst with its many cottages and the scheduled medieval undercroft which is a survival of the manor house lying close to the parish church. The various farmsteads and associated field systems have early origins which need to be unravelled using historic maps, documents and aerial photographs. Many fields have evidence of crop and soil marks and some have recorded scatters of flint which indicate prehistoric enclosures and settlements. A triple ditched enclosure on Budlake Farm on a spur of land running east from the Dolbury hillfort is possibly a Roman fort though no Roman finds are associated with this site which has been seen on aerial photographs. Killerton has evidence of the interaction of a once near self sufficient working estate community. This can be seen in the remains of the estate technology, buildings, boundaries, water courses, trackways, mills, quarries and woodland.

Legislation

Killerton Park is designated Grade II* on the Historic England Parks and Garden Register. Scheduled Monuments include the Ice House, the two deer park pales, Dolbury hillfort, the holy well at Lower Comberoy Farm and the Broadclyst manorial settlement incorporating the medieval undercroft on the north side of the church and Paddleford Bridge on the edge of the Estate. Listed Buildings Grade I Holy Evangelists Chapel, Killerton Park; Grade II* Killerton Mansion House, Bears Hut; Markers Cottage and Newhall Farm with ha-ha; Grade II Columbjohn arch leading to the site of the manor and Columbjohn Chapel, Park Lodge, Acland Memorial Cross, Front Gate Piers and Gates, Stable Block, Walls and Gatepiers NE Killerton Park, Sprydon House, Clyston Mill including mill workings, and many cottages in Broadclyst Village and surrounding farms of over 200 vernacular buildings on the Estate 90 are listed grade II.

Archaeological and Historical research Framework

The aim of the research is to examine the available documentary and fieldwork evidence to create a detailed chronological report of the development of the Killerton landscape (with full reference to the existing Killerton Archaeological Inventory of sites Richardson 2000; Killerton Parkland Plan LUC 2012 and Killerton Garden CMP Rutherford 2014) and based on this to make recommendations to enhance conservation and interpretation of the property's historic environment. The survey will take advantage of previous work to determine the phased development of the designed park, its trees, avenues and woodland to inform the locations for future plantings (LUC 2012; SW Archaeology 2016). Field boundary character, location and change over time will also be an important element of the survey as future recommendations for fence removal and enhancement of any hedgerows and stone walls will need to be founded on documentary and fieldwork evidence. Plans to allow farmland to revert to nature, particularly at Elbury Farm need to be considered in the light of historic landscape development research included in this report.

Oral History

Initial conversations and field visits with National Trust staff will be essential to gain background information and likely contacts with key people who will have information on past land use. Killerton is fortunate in having staff members with over 50 years of experience within the building team. Contact Bill Baker Clerk of Works to gather information on how the Estate has changed in that time. It is also recommended that the surveyor talks with Shirley Blaylock, Exmoor National Park Archaeologist who was the National Trust Devon Regional Archaeologist and was involved in research across the Killerton Estate.

Documentary Research

Initially talk with Denise Melhuish Killerton House and Collections Manager for advice on existing research and location of documentary collections. The archives of the National Trust at Wansdyke and at Killerton are to be consulted to build up a chronology of land use changes to the Estate since the Trust acquired the property. Examine the documentary and bibliographic sources held at the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter part of South West Heritage Trust and records held by Devon County Council, particularly additional information in the Historic Environment Record. All available estate surveys, account books, court rolls, extents of the manor, note books, letters and diaries and other relevant documents that may exist for Killerton should be listed in the archive section of the report and transcribed where necessary (loss of records i.e. bombing of Exeter 1940s should also be recorded). Requirements and potential for further research should be noted if there is insufficient time to look at the available documents. Priority should be given to documents that are likely to yield new information on the land use history of the property. The Historic England National Monuments Record, Swindon should be contacted to gather any additional relevant information stored there.

Historic Maps

An important element of the research will be historic map analysis and the use of past mapping to build up a picture of land use change and the recording of sites and monuments in the landscape. The surveyor is to gather together copies of all available historic maps that show the Killerton Estate. These to include relevant sections of county maps dating back to the 16th century, estate maps, enclosure maps, the tithe maps and the various editions of Ordnance Survey maps to include 1:2500 scale editions of c.1880s, c.1900s, c.1920s and later editions where they exist. Records of all field names on the property should be obtained from maps and documents and any name changes before and after the tithe apportionment should be recorded. The earliest record of each field name should be recorded with interpretations of any archaeological significance that the name may contain. Changes to field patterns and boundaries, areas of woodland, gardens, avenues and orchards should be drawn as a series of chronological overlay maps.

Aerial Photography and LiDAR

The aerial photographic cover for the Killerton area should be examined. Sources to be consulted will include any photographs held by National Trust, Devon County Council Historic Environment Record, National Monuments Record, Swindon and Google Earth. The aerial photographs should be examined in the light of

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information provided by the historic mapping. Earthwork, soil mark, crop mark or parch mark details should be plotted onto largescale maps of the Estate. Examine Environment Agency LiDAR data and include images of the survey area which show potential features visible on the LiDAR plots.

Fieldwork

Following an initial visit to the Killerton property, the more detailed observation of the landscape will take place following on from the documentary and aerial photographic/LiDAR research. A walk over survey of areas of the Killerton properties should take place where historic maps, air photographs or LiDAR evidence suggests significant archaeological detail. Visits to include earthwork and other evidence for field systems, trackways, quarries, leats, settlement sites, ruined buildings, garden features etc. The condition of hedges and walls should be noted as well as any historic landscape evidence from differential tree plantation to include estimated ages and species diversity of avenues, orchards, blocks of coppice, standards and pollards. The archaeological sites identified should be marked onto maps at 1:5000 scale. Positions and plans of earthworks should be accurately located and plotted as an OS grid reference using Garmin GPS or similar. Where there are complex earthworks requiring more detailed survey these should be sketch plotted and the requirement for a higher level of survey recommended. Areas where geophysical survey may be appropriate should be noted and recommended. Digital colour photography should be used to record significant landscape details. Each image to be listed and described to enable location, direction of view and HBSMR no. of the images to be identified.

Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR)

Each identified archaeological site whether it be an avenue of trees, quarry, vernacular building, boundary or ruined building should be given a National Trust Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record number. Existing monument numbers must be used when records are enhanced and new monuments described in the report must be allocated from the following block of numbers **106200-106400**. A list of existing National Trust HBSMR numbers for Killerton will be supplied and can be viewed on Heritage Records Online

Report Preparation

The written report should follow the format of existing National Trust Historic Landscape and Archaeological Surveys (Woodside 2000). The following elements should be included.

A page explaining **how to use the report** for quick reference. This will refer to various sections as listed below. It will also give a list of grades of each site's relative importance with examples (see Montacute Survey disc enclosed)

A **contents** page listing the page numbers of each section of the report. A list of **appendices**

With archival or bibliographic reference. A list of **illustrations** with archival and bibliographic reference.

Section 1: Introduction A brief summary of the property that records background history, its area and topography with a statement on the purpose of the survey.

Section 2: Summary of Management Recommendations

2.1 Land Use: This should include a statement on the current use of buildings and land.

2.2 Specific Recommendations: This section contains the summary of the core archaeological conservation issues that need to be addressed. The page should be highlighted by using yellow paper.

2.3 Further Archaeological Work: This section summarises recommended proposals for enhanced earthwork survey, geophysical survey or other more detailed survey that for reasons of time or funding could not be included in the report.

2.4 Recommendations for Further Scheduling: To include archaeological sites that the surveyor considers require enhanced legal protection.

2.5 Interpretation and Access: This describes existing access to the property and the surveyor's recommendations for the enhanced interpretation of the historic environment (e.g. potential for guided walks, leaflets etc.)

Section 3: Summary Table.

This provides a list of sites by NT HBSMR number in numerical order with any Devon County HER and NMR numbers recorded for the same sites.

The table would include for each site the 10 figure National Grid Reference, site type, site period, and the status (whether it is a scheduled monument or listed building).

This would be followed by a 1:50000 map showing the boundary of the property and 1:5000 maps showing the locations of sites identified by the NT HBSMRs e.g. 106200

Section 4: The Property

4.1 Topography and Geology: providing a description of the natural elements contributing to the geomorphology of the Estate.

4.2 Vegetation and Land Use: a brief overview of the ecological zones of the Estate with reference to existing biological surveys.

4.3 Current Protection and Scheduling: a description of designations affecting the Estate including scheduled monuments, historic parks, SSSIs, AONB etc.

Section 5: Information on scheduled monuments and other sites not protected by statute

This is standard information (see Montacute survey).

Section 6: Explanation of HBSMR numbering system and National Trust Heritage Records Online

Section 7: Land Use History

This is a description of land use change on the property beginning with the earliest evidence and advancing through time under period headings. This should be fully referenced to source documentary and bibliographic material with transcriptions from documents and copies of historic and archaeological illustrations where available and appropriate.

At the beginning of this section should be a chronological summary table by year, noting key land use history events list of owners with their dates of tenure where known.

Section 8: Archaeological Summary

Brief description of types of site by period represented on the property described by NT SMR number.

8.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

8.2 Medieval

8.3 Post-medieval

Section 9: Site Inventory

In this section, each archaeological site included in the survey is identified by its NT HBSMR number in numerical order. The headings for each entry to be the NT HBSMR number followed by the surveyor's assessment of its importance (see Montacute survey), for example a scheduled monument would be of national importance, a quarry pit may be of local importance.

Below this a brief site name consisting of the site type followed by a named location on the property e.g. *18th-century Prospect Tower, on St Michael's Hill, Montacute.*

Below this the grid reference followed by any scheduled monument or listed building designation. The rest of a site entry will be divided into three headings:

Description: This will contain information on the evidence of the site including knowledge gained from past archaeological excavation and survey, documentary and photographic evidence. Photographs, illustrations of finds from the site, plans, historic map extracts, historic drawings can be inserted in this section.

Condition: This will describe the current land use on the site, evidence of past land use and highlight adverse conservation factors currently affecting the site.

Recommendations: This will contain details of requirements for long term conservation of the site particularly where potential knowledge is threatened by disruption to archaeological stratigraphy. This would include immediate action where current land use is damaging the site and requirements for archaeological recording, particularly where intrusive development or erosion may be unavoidable. Recommendations for enhanced interpretation can be included in this section. (for examples of entry see Montacute Survey)

Section 10: Bibliography

Books and sources consulted and referenced within the report.

Section 11: Archive

List of documentary sources, aerial photographs, historic maps etc. recording the location of the original archive material and the arrangement and location of the archive compiled for the survey report.

Appendices

Include in the appendices, in chronological order, copies of all significant historic maps covering the Estate.

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Transcripts from key historical documents to include lists of field names recorded on the tithe map, with the earliest documented reference for each field name if available from other sources.

Dissemination

Five copies of the finished bound report should be sent to Martin Papworth, Regional Archaeologist, Wiltshire Office, Place Farm, Tisbury, Wiltshire together with a compact disc or USB stick containing the report text with illustrations. Copies will be forwarded to National Trust property staff, National Trust head office, Devon County Council and Historic England.

Copyright

The intellectual copyright for the archaeological work carried out during this contract remains with the archaeological contractor. This on the understanding that the information obtained during the Killerton Historic Landscape and Archaeological Survey project is fully available to the National Trust, can be disseminated by its staff and representatives and used in National Trust publications with correct academic acknowledgement.

Archive Deposition

The drawings, plans, maps, photographs, note books and document copy archive should be organised and bound in ring folders and scanned and digitised. Copies should be deposited at the Killerton property office and National Trust Wiltshire Hub, Tisbury together with a CD or memory stick containing all the digital images of the archive and text together with a finished copy of the Killerton Historic Landscape and Archaeological Survey in Word and archival PDF format. There are unlikely to be any archaeological finds from the survey but any archaeological artefacts collected during the survey are to be stored in labelled plastic bags within Stewarts boxes within museum standard cardboard boxes. These should be brought to the Wiltshire NT Office with the survey archive.

Reporting

The appointed contract archaeological surveyor will report to the Regional Archaeologist, Martin Papworth, Wiltshire Hub, Place Farm, Tisbury 07771 974394 E-mail martin.papworth@nationaltrust.org.uk. Report progress of the survey at least once a month or more frequently if necessary.

Timetable

The work will take place from ...and the finished bound report should be received by the end of ...

Health and Safety

The contract archaeologist is to forward a Risk Assessment for their work during the project when submitting the estimate for this survey work. The archaeological contractor must strictly adhere to health and safety laws.

Bibliography

Richardson, I., 2000, Killerton Archaeological Survey Inventory of Sites, unpublished report for National Trust
Woodside, R., 2000, National Trust Guidelines for Historic Landscape and Archaeological Surveys, unpublished report for National Trust

1.5 APPENDIX 5: TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DEVON ARCHIVES MADE AS PART OF THE KILLERTON PROJECT IN THE 2000s: KILLERTON HOUSE

The document/s relating to the Drewe-Acland sale of the house, c.1610, cannot be traced in the Acland Papers, nor, after consultation with the Drewes of both Ticehurst & Broadhembury, through the Drewe family holdings nor does there seem to be any documentary evidence extant relating to the building of the Drewe house. In correspondence with A.F.Drewe (9:8:99), he gave me the following information:

"Edward Drewe was born at Sharpham, which had been the family home for four generations, in 1542, and specialised in the law and he gained many high posts including that of Queen's Sergeant. he married, in about 1570, Bridget, daughter of George Fitzwilliams. She died at Killerton in 1614 and was buried in Broadclyst church. Soon after his marriage, Edward bought 300 acres of land, the capital messuage of Killerton and two other houses and he built a new house there, which was his home until after the death of his widow and they brought up their family there. He died suddenly from gaol fever whilst riding the northern Circuit with Mr Justice Beaumont who also died 3 days before him. Edward died on 25 Apr 1598, not in 1622 as has often been quoted and which was the date of the erection of the monument in Broadclyst church. He was buried at that church. His eldest surviving son, Thomas sold Killerton to the Aclands who built the present house."

What follow are transcripts of eighteenth-century documents relating to the building of the Acland house.

DRO 1148M/add/General Accounts/Acland Household I

1774	Aug 16	Let Farmer Lake on Kill. building	£100: 0: 0
	Oct 18	pd Parker of Topsham on acct. of ye Killerton building	£150: 0: 0
	Oct 19	pd Short for lime on ditto	£50: 0: 0
	Nov 30	pd Mr Rowe for purchase of his field	£200: 0: 0
		pd Farmer Batten for purchase of his orchard	£50: 0: 0
		pd Rev Acland the purchase of Kellands	£50: 0: 0
1774		On Killerton Account	£1388: 1: 11
		Purchase of Leasehold at Killerton	£300: 0: 0
1775	Feb 6	Dined at Killerton to settle ye spot for ye building	
	May	Advanced Mr Wyatt at ye commencement of my building at Killerton	£1500: 0: 0
	Aug 10	pd Mr Spring for estimating &c materials at Killerton	£5: 5: 0
	Oct 16	gave to Killerton Builders	£1: 1: 0
	Oct 17	pd Mr Wyatt for ye Crab Tree Ale House	£220: 0: 0
		pd Mr Wyatts for Killerton Stair Case	£15: 0: 0
	Nov	pd Mr Johnson, the builder in full for his trouble, materials sent there &c	£798: 0: 0
1775		Pd Mr Johnson on his building acct. at Killerton this year	£1416: 4: 6
		Materials not used	£400: 0: 0
		& to Farmer Batten &c on the building a/c this year	
		To Mr Wyatt for ye New House	£3000: 0: 0
		To him for ye Crab Tree Ale House	£249:10: 0
		For Mr Withycombes Field	£200: 0: 0

DRO 1148M add/ Correspondence/ 29/8-9

Note on a scrap of paper in hand of James Wyatt, architect's fees for building new house

£	
1500	paid down
1500	at Michaelmas 1775
2000	at Lady Day 1776
1500	at Michaelmas 1776
2000	Lady Day - - 1777
2000	when the whole is completed wch. is to be before Michaelmas 1777

Letter from Wyatt to Sir T.D. Acland
 "London 21 Aug 1775

Sir

I am very sorry that I could not send you the enclosed sooner but Mr Johnson & I have never been able to meet each other till last week and I thought if I wrote without sending his Acct. you would be displeas'd at its not being settled. The balance due to him appears (from the Acct of money received by him wch. agrees wth. that you gave me) to be £798. That includes every Demand. I mentiond [sic] to him the contents of your last letter and he declares that nothing has been put in Hand since you countermanded the order you had given him & I find by examining Pujolas Measurement of the works prepar'd [sic] in Town that those things wch. he last sent were taken an Acct of but some of them were not quite compleat and have been made so since, there are still some Articles wch. were cut out and intended for you so that he has agreed to take upon himself and they are not charged in the enclosed Acct.

I have got an estimate from Chapman in St Martins Lane of the expence of erecting an Engine at the River (to work itself by the current) and raise the water to the Building it will cost abt. £300 and as something of this nature must inevitably be done before the House can be inhabited I am clear that you will save the expence of the expence [sic] of the Engine entirely by raising the Water for the Building, for even shoud [sic] they come to water in the Well wch. they are sinking the immense depth of it will render it almost useless to us, this is an Article worth your consideration and a point that shoud be determin'd [sic] soon.

Mr Johnson from Killerton was with me on Friday and wishd [sic] to know if it was determin'd to wch. front the circular Bow was to be, I have thoroughly considered this point many times since I had the Honour of seeing you, and I am fully determin'd in my own mind that it cannot be mov'd [sic] for the better, I can admit that it woud be a great advantage to the Library but then it woud interfere wth. so many other parts of the Plan of each Story that it woud entirely disconcert the general Idea, besides I am not sure if it woud not create even a larger Expence on act. of the alteration it woud make internally both on the Bedchamber & Basement Stories, I therefore gave him every instruction....true to the original Plan & promised him that it shoud in the course of a fortnight be fully determin'd. I saw Col. Acland the morning after I had dispatched Johnson and I told him what I had done, he seems pleas'd [sic] that I shoud have alter'd my mind and is intirely [sic] of my present opinion, but desird I woud write to you concerning it.

Johnson gives me so bad an Acct. of the Brick that I cannot by any means advise you to use it in the foundations and Basement Story, when you have so much better material for the purpose near the spot he assures me there is exceeding good stone to be got in that Hole near the Old House but that you have refus'd their getting it there, I am very clear that it will be an impossibility to get it from the Wood, and I do not see what Damage it can do in the other Place, however, not near so much as it woud have done if we had been oblig'd to get it there for the whole Building, indeed for the Quantity we shall want we shall not change much the face of the Ground if we get it in that place.

I shall be much oblig'd to you for your Answer to these particulars in the mean while I remain

Sir

Yr most obld. hble Servt.
 James Wyatt"

Receipted Bill for various work

Including:

- i) Building new pantry at old house.*
 - ii) Shoring new well shaft at site of new house.*
 - iii) Building new wells at Crab Tree and "the Building"*
- M = 1000 £ = 100*

1775	Sir Thos. Dyke Acland Bart. To Jam. Wyatt_ Dn.	
June 1	To a carpenter 1 day makeing and hanging a Wicket Gate	£0: 2: 0
	Two pair of hookes and Eyes for Ditto	£0: 1: 1
June 17	250 Bricks 6 Hods of Morter for a Pantry &c at Killerton House	£0: 8: 0
	To a Bricklayer & Labourer ½ days, Each at Ditto	£0: 5: 9
	Carpenter 1 day hangin a Door fixing in a Window for Ditto	£0: 2: 0
	Thatcher for covering Ditto	£0: 1: 3
		£0:19: 3
July 15	4/12 feet 1 in Deals 4/14 feet 1/2 in Ditto	
	8/10 feet 1 in 5/10 feet 1/2 in ditto	

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	1 M 6d Nails 3/4 ce 10d ditto	
	1/4 ce 20d ditto	£2: 1:11
	A Carpenter 4 days Makeing Air Pipes &c for the Well	£0: 9: 4
July 17	1/2 ce 20d Nails one pound of Spikes 7 feet 1/2 in Deal for Ditto	£0: 2: ½
Aug 5	10 feet Run of 2 1/2 Sque. Deal Nails &c	£0: 1: 0
	Carpenter 1/4 day at Ditto Makeing a Swab Stick for ye Well	£0: 0: 7
Aug 26	7/14 Feet 2 in Deals	£0:19:10
	Carpenter 2 1/4 days Makeing Packing Cases and Packing Beds Tables and Chairs &c sent from Killerton	£0: 5: 3
	To 500....esh P.....ricks to Walling the C. Tree Well	£3:19:1½
	To 4000 Do: Do: for the Well at the Building	£4: 0: 0
	To Cash Paid for Repairing and Raising the Pump at the Bottom of the Orchard	£8:10: 0
	Wm Pollard for 3 days work at Ditto	£0: 6: 0
	His labourer 1 day	£0: 1: 4
	Sear Cloth Pitch Tallow and Leather &c	£2: 6: 0
	John Coombes Man 1½	£0: 3: 0
	Mr Wyatts Carpenter 3½ days	£0: 7: 0
Sep 23	A Carpenter ½ day setting on a Lock hangin a Bell in Sr Thos. Parlor	£0: 1: 2
Oct 16	1775 Received the Contentes of this Bill in full of all Demands	£14:10:2½

Receipt for Second Instalment of Architect's fees

Oct 16 1775 Receivd of Sr Thos Acland Bart one thousand pounds by a Dft. upon Hoare & Co Bankers in London at the same time by Dft. upon Sr Jn D...ze & Co Bankers & Co in exter five hundred pounds making together fifteen hundred pounds being the second payment as pr Agreement.

£500 James Wyatt

(appended in the hand of Sir Thos. Dyke Acland)

£1500 15 Apl. 1775 by Draft on Messrs. Hoares pd. Mr Wyatt 3000£

Receipt for Payment for Crab Tree Buildings &c

Oct 16 1775 receivd of Sir Thos Dyke Acland Bart. two hundred and forty nine pounds ten shillings being in full for all the Buildings at the Crabtree Alehouse (except the two out fence walls) and various other jobbs [sic] done at Killerton as pr. bill

£249:10:0 James Wyatt

DRO 1148M/add/General Accounts/Acland Household I

1776 Mar 25 pd the well digger in full at Killerton £5: 0: 0

DRO 1148M/add/General Accounts/Acland Household II

1777	Aug 4	pd Stenner towards ye New House	£4: 6: 6
		pd Wilkins acct. for Glazing ye New House	£2:17: 8
	Aug 30	pd Farmer Griffith for Lime for ye Cott Building	£11:13: 4
		pd Cowlin Mason for all work abt ye Cott House	£28:17: 0
		pd Stenner Carpenter in full about ye Cott House	£10: 5: 0
	Oct 10	pd Farmer Giles for hair for ye new Cott	£2: 2: 0
		pd Godfreys Bill incl Lodge Gate	£14:14: 2
1777		Killerton Improvements	£519: 0: 0

DRO 1148M add/Correspondence/29/8-9

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland's draft of note to Wyatt requesting formal legal waiver to contract

"Holnicote - Febry the 14th 1777

Sir

Your Acquiescence to wave the Contract & settle the Account between us respecting the Building at Killerton House induce me, owing to my Absence from Town, to desire Mr Drewe to remind you of this Business, and Sir, let me desire the Favor of you soon to do it, & you will much oblige me.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Snt.
Tho: Dyke Acland."

Draft of Letter from Sir Thomas Dyke Acland to Wyatt Undated, Apr/early May 1777

"Sir,

I wrote to you in Janry or Febry last signifying it was my Desire that the Building of Killerton might be suspended this year, and therefore requested you, that your Agents &c might be withdrawn to prevent any unnecessary Expense, to which you have not favoured me with an Answer - And as I understand, several still remain at Killerton contrary to Desire I wish to know your Sentiments on this Business."

Note from Wyatt to Sir Thomas Acland

"Mr Wyatt presents his Compts. to Sr Thos Acland & had fixd to morrow morning to meet Sr. Thos. at Mr Drewes wch. he woud be very happy to do, but is not quite prepard wth. the Acct. to settle, so many things have interfered to prevent it, if therefore Sr. Thos. will deferr it until some other ..it will oblige Mr Wyatt who is ashamd to request it almost as he has disappointed Sr. Thomas so many times already about it.

Newman Street

May 14, 1777"

added in hand of Sir T.D.A.

"-Recvd by me in Duke Street of St James - T.D.A."

Note from Wyatt to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland

"Mr Wyatts Compts to Sr Thos Dyke Acland & informs him that he has receivd no letter from him since he was last in Town Mr W has been from home almost evr since Sr T left London & is obliged to go out of Town again to morrow morning...if Sr T coud have made it convenient to have remian in Town till abt the middle of next week Mr W woud have the Acct. ready.

Newman Street

July 15th 1777."

1148M add/ General Accounts/ Acland Household II

1778	Apr 24	pd. Savin, Waller for work at Killerton	9s
	Jun 13	John Hill the Mason in full about ye Cott House	£9: 1: 0
		J. Stenner, Carpenter in full for work at the Cott House	£7:14: 4
	Jul 20	pd. in pt. of ye purchase of Farmer Rowe's Leasehold Estate to ye Brush Maker	£416: 0: 0
	Nov 15	My dear son died.	
1778		pd for furniture at Killerton	£600
		To Farmer Batten for Killerton Improvements	£573
		To Mr Spring on Killerton Building Acct.	£400
		To the Plumber, Stone Mason &c at Killerton	£203:18: 0
1779	July	Extras to Mr Hayward in full for chimney pieces & all demands	£39: 0: 0
1779		To my Building & other Improvements at Killerton	£3548: 2: 0
1780	Jan	Extras on Killerton Building	£462: 6:10
	Apr 21-4	pd Mr Jackson Ironmonger by Mr Spring on acct of Killerton Building	£50: 0: 0
	Apr	Extra on Killerton Building	£636:16: 3
	Jun	pd Mr Spring on Killerton Building	£50:10: 0
	Jun 30	at Killerton - gave for loss by Fire	10s 6d
	Jul 6	pd Mr Luke for Stucco	£11: 4: 0
	Jul 15	pd Mr Kingdon abt. taking & mapping the Ground by Killerton House	£3: 3: 0
		Extras on Killerton Building	£603:10: 5
	Aug 12	pd Mr Spring & many others as by acct. settled this day abt. Killerton building	£108:10:8½
1780		To my Building & Other Improvements at Killerton	£3423: 3: 6

D.R.O. 1148M/add/ Correspondence 36/52

John Veitch to Hugh Hoare

June 4th 1794

Sir,

...Respecting Killerton House, the Roof for several years kept sinking, but about 2 years ago I had it trussed & secured in a temperary [sic] manner & which has answered the purpose so far, that I am in hopes it will now stand, with a small expense as the sinkage was not owing to the decay of the Timber but the smallness of it, notwithstanding should it want a new roof I conceive the expense of New Timbers, additional slate & lead would come nearly to one thousand pounds, as the roof is flat and is divided into so many angles, that makes the Lead very expensive Indeed & which would have all to be new Cast..as to the other buildings at Killerton, the Stables and Farmyard are in very good repair, the only things likely to come down are the Servants Hall & the Wood Linhay which were roofed with the old scaffolding & that is decaying fast, but could be new done for about œ30 or between that & Forty. As to the ground in Hand at the death of Sir Thomas in the Spring 1785, It was as follows:

The Great Field	17½ acres
The Brody Park	4 acres
The Oarchard[sic]	4 acres
The Slade	4 acres
Hagleys	5 acres

- being 34½ acres so called but small in measure and are the only grounds belonging to the place not let out. Except the Park & Meadow for the Deer, the meadows being about 17½ acres which are mown every year for the Deer.

By the above I mean that at present there is none of the Ground let out that was annexed to the House at the Death of the Present Sir Thomas's Grandfather nor are there any taken in but exactly the same... as it is so uncertain for me to say how many years the House will remain without Roofing - I shall just say what the yearly repairs have been for some years past (viz. for all the Buildings at Killerton)

Masons Bill	£9 about the House, Offices & Stables
Plumber & Glazier	£12 about the House, Offices & Pumps
Carpenters	£10 about the House & Offices only exclusive of the Fencing
Taxes for the House	£18
The Ground	£16

But if the Roof stands it, the Expenses will not be so great as Heretofore - for masons & carpenters - nor not so much with respect to the Plumbers & Glaziers.

D.R.O. 1148M/add/ Correspondence 36/54

John Veitch to Hugh Hoare
June 6th 1794

"...there is nearly one half of the roof as well as it can be made, which is over the Breakfast Room, Stair Case, Billiard Room & Strong-Closet, being the part that was last done, and was done with a view to being permanent. As to the other pt. over the Passage the Dining & Drawing Rooms the Roof is very feeble tho' it does not sink much of late - that part was done very weak in Timbers indeed as at that time it was only proposed to stand a few years, during the building of a very Large House projected upon the top of the Hill.

...all the ceilings of the bedrooms must come down before stronger beams can be introduced... all the woodwork of the whole house should be painted. As to the lands - that was in hand at the death of Sir Thos. in 1785 In my hurry to send you a letter by return of post, I omitted the 2 Pole Parks and Seven Acres containing 28 acres to be let out with 90 acres more which together makes 118 acres for £200 a year clear..."

1.6 APPENDIX 6: TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DEVON ARCHIVES MADE AS PART OF THE KILLERTON PROJECT IN THE 2000s: KILLERTON GARDEN

D.R.O. 1148Madd/10/5/1

1766 Estate Map

"Killerton seems to have retained its old formal garden right up to the building of a new classical mansion which replaced a Tudor building in 1770. An Estate Map of 1765 clearly shows a series of small enclosures and an orchard next to the H-shaped house."

Devon Gardens - An Historical Survey, ed. Stephen Pugsley, Alan Sutton: Gloucestershire, 1994, p.93

1772 - John Veitch employed by 7th Bart. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

D.R.O. 1148M/add/general accounts/ Household 1

1774	Sep 28	Paid Mr. Lucombe's for Fruit	£2:11:0
1775	Dec 29	Gave Mason for flowers &c.	£2:2:0
1776	Mar 25	Paid the well digger in full at Killerton	£5:0:0
	Apr 11	Paid Mason's Bill for shrubs &c.	£9:7:0
	Aug 6	Paid Wm. Slade for nets for the Fruit Trees	9s.6d.

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourer's Accounts 1776-7

1776 Jul William Ware with his cart & 2 horses drawing stones & earth from the OLD GARDENS to fell up the lane

D.R.O. 1148M/add/general accounts/ Household 2

1777	Jan 1	Paid Mason for Fruit Trees	9s.6d.
1779	Dec 16/17	Paid Luccombe, gardener by Mason for Pear Trees	16s.
1780-1		Probable date of Sundial, made by Benjamin Martin.	

Letter dated 11/8/92 re Sundial, written by Christopher Daniel.

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourer's Accounts 1782

1782	Jan	Laying up heaps of turf in the NEW GARDEN	
	Mar 30	Digging ye Foundations of the Garden Walls in Full	
	Apr	Putting up a piece of Wall against the Pigeon House Orchard where stone was took from the Piers & Doors of the Garden Walls	
	Apr & May	Turning Mould in the New Garden	
	May	Digging out a Walk in the New Garden	
		Making Trussells for the New Garden & placing hurdles there for a fence from sheep	
	May & Jun	Making a Centre for the Garden Doors	
	Sep & Oct	Finishing the Grass Walks in the Garden	

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourer's Accounts 1783

1783	Mar 3	Alterations in the Foundations of the Wall by the Garden to widen one side & put part of the End Wall in a Direct South Line or thereabouts. Foundations viz 155 ft by 2/6 wide & 2/2 deep & 100ft by 13 & 2 ft deep - Anthony Brewer	
		Lower end of Garden 400ft x 2 1/2 ft wide & 2' 2" deep - 80 yds South side of the Garden as High up as the Door 105' by 3' wide & 2'9" deep - 32 yds	
	Mar 5	Garden Walls Foundations measured from the Door up to the Corner 184' x 3' wide & 4' deep	
	Apr 26	Farmer Gould draws stone to build the South stone wall of the Garden as far down as the Great Door...	
		Widow Pitts - the circular wall at the Bottom of the Garden.	
	May	Mowing the ground in the OUTER GARDEN	
		Mowing the Slopes behind Killerton Walks in the Great Clump & Garden & making the Border outside the Garden.	
	May 3	Jointing the top of the Garden Brick Wall	
	May 17	Raising the Clay in the Garden Barn a little higher	

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourer's Accounts 1784

1784	Jan	Planting Trees against the North Side of the Garden Wall to hide it	
	Feb	Plantation - North Side of the Garden	

Mar	Raising the Stone Wall against the Carpenters Shed to cover the thatch from sight in the Garden
Apr	Railing the Plantation on the North Side of the Garden
Jun	Putting up a pedestal for the Sun Dial in the Garden Loading the Pedestal when it was brought from Exeter - 8d
Jul	Paid for finishing the HA-HA FENCE on that side of Killerton towards the Garden being in all the distance of 90 posts at 1s each
Sep	Fencing across footpath by the lower end of the Garden

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourer's Accounts 1784-5

1785	Jan	Sinking the last of the Ha-Ha by the Shrubbery
	Feb	Planting Thorn Hedge on the North side of the Garden Paleing Orchard adjoining the Garden

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourer's Accounts 1785-6

1785	Aug	Making the little gravel walk to the Garden
1786	Jan	Drawing Cob earth for the Lawn before the House & the Flower Garden

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourer's Accounts 1786-7

1786	Mar	Cutting out the Fern House
	Jun	Roofing the Fern House

n.b: Tony Lord's article on Killerton gardens mentions that a pleasure ground was fenced off by 1801.

1805 Date of Coade stone Urns - 1988 article on them by Brian Le Messurier + 2 photographs of them
1808-26

..."the Orangery..built some time between 1808-1826, this was similar in design to examples by the landscape gardener Humphry Repton's sons George Stanley and John Adey Repton. Its symmetrical design gave a degree of formality to this part of the garden and its Greek Revival detailing was echoed by other classical ornamentation such as the urns which once lined the main path." *from an article on Killerton gardens by Tony Lord.*

D.R.O. 1148M/11 (ii)/7

Letter re. layout of gardens & general matters, J.Veitch to Sir T.D.A.

"Killerton 20 November 1808

Honor'd Sir,

Thinking it my duty to inform you how things goes [sic] on at Killerton, I have now to inform you that the ground is planted & the walks formed & all the turf laid in the field between the Garden & the Crab Tree, now called Lady Acland's Shrubbery, The Grass Glades between the Thickets is [sic] thinly plantes with Tulip Trees only to make a Tulip Tree Grove when grown up. The Thickets is composed of different sorts of Forest Trees from 15 ft. high down to 3 ft. & a vast number of old thorns from Ashclist and different places intermixed in order to act as a Nursery to thin from & plant as single trees and thorns to Forrest part of the Lawn for your amusement for years to come as well as to make the plantation at once look like a rising wood.

The shrubbery part is also planted with Laurells and the best kinds of hardy shrubs & only a few tender ones, as also the edges of the shrubbery with Perreniel flower roots, some of which I had sent from Lord Eliot's garden & some the gardener got from other gardens in this neighbourhood - But I think to leave the Gravelling the walks til you come home to have something going on when you are here and as the expence of drawing the Gravel is very heavy, particularly in wett [sic] weather, that I think you should have carthorses of your own.

I have also planted the sides of the Valey [sic] up from the garden towards the Rookery wood with large Spanish Chesnuts 15ft. high & thin to form a Chesnut Grove for the walk to pass through. I have also brought forward the corner of the Rookery Wood where the walk comes out with large Beech Trees for a Beech Grove finishing at the Large Cedar Tree on the side of the Hill, also leaving room for the walk to pass through but taking care to avoid the appearance of Belt by leaving a large opening between the Two Groves above mentioned to let the appearance of Ground & single trees pass on in imagination as before.

I think also when the top of the Park is planted to fill of the Vacancies in Culm John Wood & the Fir Grove with Beech & Chesnuts which seem to thrive there & succeed the firs and decayed trees, And also plant a few large ones in the Rookery and in the Lawn before the House but not many and I also think to plant a few large Beech about 100 feet from the Angle of Killerton House in a direction to cover Mr. Moors White House, as no where else on your land will hide it but that spot will & at once from the Lower Rooms & front door of Killerton House & these Beech I mean to take by way of thinning from the Beech you dislike and said something of taking them away & this will hide no view from the windows but form a Mass with the Lodge Plantation & other Trees leaving the present opening as they are & will also give the house a more perspective appearance from the road & on the approach.

I am employing 8 Labourers with the Gardener but the Garden, the planting & Sundrys is all charged separately and there is [sic] 4 carpenters about the fences & repairs & sundrys which with Ashclit planting I am expending at the rate of œ10 per week now which is up to what you said you wished to do but it will be lessened much by Christmas as the planting will then be done at Killerton if the weather permitts[sic]

The graveling the walks I think to leave til the spring if you approve of it but I wish to do things as you like & by your orders.

....I shall take care when the Ice comes to get some in as the Ice House is finished at last.

John Veitch

Note on outside of document: I have not been disappointed by the Scotch method of the Turnips Culture, I have the best Turnips I have seen anywhere."

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 11 (i)/27

Letter John Veitch to Sir T.D.A.

"Killerton December 14th, 1808.

....Poor old Sam Shapcot, Sally Brown's Father is come nearly to a shaddow [sic] he can do but very little work now, Tyeing thorns about the trees.....

The Groves of Tulip Trees in the spaces of Grass left on l(document missing) side of the walks, which is very considerable in some places being expanded in several places, as a little La(document missing) to a cottage, and contrasted it in others by Curving Lines in order to give variety & principally in the middle there is a good deal of grass to give room & to walk upon, among the tulip trees planted upon it, so that it is a thicket all round the outsides except about half way from the corner of the garden to the Crab Tree, a Broad and Deep space is left as an opening to the Park & Dartmoor Hills &c. and which Deep space of grass is also thinly scattered with trees and unites with the middle parts as one thing.

I am greatly obliged by your attention to me in offering to do any thing for me at Edinbro' I ordered by Mr. Thomson to Messrs. James & George Dicksons 82,000 trees in sorts & sent their bill but have had no answer. I had dealings with Dickson & Co. also last year and paid them lately but I do not like their dealing, they are very dear. But as I have sold all my scotch Firs & Larch this year fit to go & have orders for 70,000 more than I can get I want to have more than I first intended from Scotland and I am told Mr. Shade is a very nice dealer, therefore if you will take the Trouble of it, I wish to have 25,000 2 years larch & 25,000 1 years Larch of Mr. Shade & sent when they are dry-packed and directed for me at Killerton to be forwarded from London by Russell, Exeter waggon...& I think you should have 50,000 1 year larch & 50,000 2 years Scotch Firs.

J. Veitch"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 11 (i)/27

"Letter J. Veitch to Sir T.D.A.

9:1:1809

...The Ice House is nearly filled it wants only two or three feet to be full, it took five days ? four or five waggons & two carts and nearly thirty men employ'd about it, it is so very large but I hope it will answer and if it does I thinks [sic] it may last two or three years.

J. Veitch"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/1

"Letter J. Veitch to Sir T.D.A.

4:2:1809

...I have done a little thing for Lady Acland near Killerton House but I must not mention it now, it will soon be found out on your return.

(N.B: Lady Anne Acland in an interview, suggested that this enigmatic remark might refer to the construction of what is now known as The Bear's Hut, but there is no further evidence for this).

I have settled with Mr. Weech at Christmas for former accounts amounting to œ2043 which I suppose he has sent you the account of, Payments from 1806 and expenses of the Deer & Park Fences, The Cellars, The Stables, the Birth Day, Woods & Coals, housekeeping at Killerton before you was of age.

The œ2043 also includes the Garden to Xmas, Graveling the Road, Hire of Horses, planting, Levelling Ground &c.

J. Veitch

D.R.O. 1148M add/Veitch Accounts

1809

To Ballance of Tops & Barks sold at Doddiscombe from Timber for Ben Cook from Killerton after paying the sawing & carriage

£5:7:6

	By sundry trees & shrubs rendered to Sir Thomas & planted at Killerton in 1808 in the Park & field by the garden	£107:7s
1810	John Smith, Mason, sinking shafts to try for stone & marl	
	John Veitch bill of Nursery Trees for Killerton	£55:1:10
	Mr. Boutcher a bill for old Bark for the Garden	£3:3:0
	Wm. Moor for clearing the Quarry Head & stones for Killerton at farm yard	£2:3:6
Aug 12	To sinking the pond 307 yds @ 9d	£11:10:3
	362 yds @ 6d	£9:1:0
	To opening 8 yds of Road by the Moss House*	
	* see next entry, c.1840 account of Moss Houses	
Nov 19	The gardeners men as per Bill	£15:3:6

*Description of Moss Houses extracted from Mrs. Loudon's Gardening for Ladies. London: John Murray, 1840 pp.337-340

"Moss-houses are interesting as garden buildings because they afford great scope to the exercise of the fancy; not only in the design for the entire building, but for the arrangement of the moss in different patterns. The first thing to be considered in carrying the design into execution, is the foundation; and this, if the soil be damp, should be dug out two feet deep, and nearly filled with concrete. In this must be fixed the rustic pillars which are to support the roof; and these are generally composed of the trunks of young larches or spruce-firs with their bark on, which should be chosen as nearly as possible of the same size. The number of pillars and the manner in which they are to be arranged depends, of course, on the design; but the general number is from eight to twelve. Great care must be taken to drive the posts firmly into the ground, and all to the same depth. The rafters for the roof are then fixed on, and narrow laths, or hazel rods, nailed between them, and also between the uprights. Between these laths or rods the moss is pushed with a wedge-shaped piece of wood; the pattern having been firstly rudely traced with chalk on the outside of the rods. The moss to be used should be first collected and sorted, all of the same kind being put together; and when it is used the root end should always be the part pushed in between the rods. The principal mosses fit for this purpose are the reindeer moss, *Cenomyce rangifera*, and its allies, many of which are found in abundance on Bagshot Heath, and other commons near London, and nearly all of which are white: the different kinds of *Bryum*, all of which are very neat & compact growing mosses, sending up long stalks bearing their seed pods; of these, *Bryum roseum* is pink, *B. hornum* yellowish green, and *B. cuspidatum* light green: *Dicranum glaucum* nearly yellow and *D. scoparium* a very dark green: *Sphagnum*, one kind pink, and another nearly white; and *Hypnum*, several species, varying in different shades of green. All these are abundant in the commons about London. Farther North, more brilliant colours are found, some very dark brown, some of a rich brownish purple, some of a very bluish green, and some so white as to look like snow. Wherever there is a common or very old turf, it will be an amusement to explore it in search of the different kinds of mosses; and when the prevailing mosses of the district have been discovered, the pattern & colours for the moss-house can be arranged accordingly. A very rich, and at the same time original effect, might be produced in a moss-house, by arranging the moss in an arabesque pattern, with different colours combined something like those of a Turkey carpet; and instead of paving the floor it might be formed in the same manner as the walls. Or the walls might be of some plain colour with only the crest of the family, or the initials of the designer's name in white or colours, and the ceiling & floor in arabesque.

In all cases the outside of the roof is thatched or covered with shingles; and the outside of the walls is either boarded or covered with a thick coating of moss. Where the house is large, or if there are glass windows, it is best to have the frame-work made by a regular carpenter; but where the moss-house is small, and open in front, it may be put up by the gardener, or any intelligent servant. In many cases, the roof is finished with a circle of pine cones fixed round it as a cornice; and the floor is either laid with other pine cones, or with small pebbles, some of which are white and are arranged in a kind of pattern; the windows are frequently of coloured glass; and a curious effect might be produced by having those in the back of the building purple, which would make the ground and every object seen through them look as if covered with snow; and those in the front of the building filled with yellow glass, which gives every object the rich glow of summer."

(see also 1956 article on Moss-houses and root-houses)

D.R.O. 1148M add/ 36/133

Letter from Chas. Scanes to Sir TDA

Re. Water Supply

Exeter, Oct 2nd. 1810

Honorable Sir,

I humbly submit these few Idea's [sic] for your consideration; Not doubting but you will pardon this presumption [sic] in addressing myself to you (Hon'd Sir) on this subject. For ease & comfort of your domestics is the first object of your heart as well convenience [sic] Profit & pleasure to your self. The subject here alluded to is a Good Supply of that Essential Article Water. More particularly where there is a large quantity requir'd and knowing the local situation of your House that it is badly off for want of it Induce me to thus address you on this subject I would propose Hon'd Sir A good supply of the Article above alluded to from the River Cullum That there be A sufficiently large reservoir in the Hill behind your house to serve the purposes requir'd. Secondly the supply of the Garden, Stables &c, thirdly the surplus water wou'd be of vast (document damaged) to the surrounding parts. For from the Height above mentioned it is easy to be conveyed to any part of your beautiful estate. Fourthly, there is one pleasing idea more which is this; To see a beautiful fountain or Jet d'Eau issuing from the midst of a fish pond or other devise to supply it by being naturally forced to the extraordinary height of from forty to fifty feet in the air or more if required, And lastly (Hon'd Sir) I will explain how this great object is to be accomplished. As before observed by supplying the Reservoir on the Hill By a Hydraulic Engine of peculiar construction of my own inventions to be fix'd near the river before mentioned and which shou'd answer all the ends propos'd. Shou'd this meet your approbation And any further Explanation required (Hon'd Sir) Shall be happy in serving you to the utmost of my abilities

And am (Hon'd Sir) your devoted Servt.
Chas. Scanes, Pump & Engine Maker -
North Street, Exeter.

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Agents General Accounts/ Weech

1812 Apr 21 To J Birmingham to pay Holman & Ham for garden, stables &c £19: 4s
1813

"John Veitch gave the nursery plus £5,000 to his eldest son, James. It was probably James and the other younger Veitches who made the nursery predominant in the importation of exotic garden plants while John continued his work on the Acland estates." *from an article on Killerton gardens by Tony Lord.*

D.R.O. 1148M/13/12

Killerton Farm Book

1827 Nov 28 2 hogsheads of cider for Ice House £4: 0: 0

D.R.O. 1148M add 23/726 a&b

"...the goods carried by the William the Fourth... the goods sent to Killerton were for James Veitch the nurseryman - 2 hampers, fourteen trees & a sack of seed"

From The Topsham Wharfinger's Journal Dec 1832/Jan1833

Quoted in No Gallant Ship Michael Bouquet, 1959

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4701

Garden Expenses

1843	Apr 13	Brown & Co. for Pots	£1: 4s
		Carpenter for Pots	£2: 16: 3
		Carpenter for Pots	£3: 11s
	Jul 15	Mr. Hearn for Garden Stools &c.	£1: 16: 6
		Railway for carriage of Plants	8s
	Aug 17	Jas Richards for Expenses at H.L. Show	1s 9d
	Sep 14	Wooster for ? & seeds	19s 4d
	Dec 23	Pince & Co. for Garden seeds	£12: 6: 6
		Veitch & Co.	£17: 9: 3

"Notices of some Gardens and Country Seats in Somersetshire, Devonshire and Part of Cornwall" Gardener's Magazine, Vol.19, Longman: London, 1843, pp.240-2.

n.b: this article refers to both park and garden. The garden details follow, the park details are given separately in the park listing.

"Killerton..Sept. 24 - ...In an architectural flower-garden we observed a very effective and economical imitation of stone flower-baskets. They are formed of paper-printer's blocks after they are no longer of any use to print from. These blocks are made of the best oak, square in shape, and when painted and sanded they bear a close resemblance to sculptured stone. All that they require is a framework in which to fix them as panels. The

price is little more than that for forming the panels to fixed garden benches, boundary parapets to architectural flower-gardens, and for various other garden purposes... There is a good kitchen-garden, well cropped, and the fruit trees carefully trained. We noticed in particular some vines on the open wall trained horizontally, and bearing abundantly. The whole place was, and we were told at Exeter always is, in excellent order, for which much praise is due to Mr Craggs, the gardener, as well as his enlightened and kind-hearted employer."

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Water Works

1844	Feb 7	Braddick for Brick (Garden)	4: 0: 0
	May 8	Mr Warren (Mason) for Cisterns &c in Garden	17: 10s
		Mr Warren for raising reservoir	3: 17: 9

D.R.O. 1148M/add/10/6

Plans for new hothouse for Killerton 1845-6

"...I, James Clark of Paris Street in the City of Exeter, Horticultural Architect and builder do hereby agree and contract with Sir T.D.Acland of Killerton in the Co. of Devon...to execute the whole works referred to in a plan & specification for hothouses & Greenhouse at Killerton, so far as regards the two western houses and the foundations and exterior walls of the Eastern house in all respects conformably with the same and upon the several conditions contained therein for the sum of Three Hundred and sixty four pounds to be paid as follows...
...And I hereby further agree that if the said Sir Thoams Dyke Acland shall at any time within three years require the Eastern house to be completed I, the said James Clark will complete the same and execute all necessary works in reference thereto according to the said plan...for the price of one hundred & twenty four pounds..but..it shall not be incumbent upon the said Sir T.D.A to complete such Eastern House...

1845

Specification & manner of performing the different artificers work in Building & constructing a range of Hot houses & Greenhouse for Sir T.D.A. of Killerton...

Conditions

The whole of the work to be done in the very best manner with materials the best of their respective kinds and according to the true intent & meaning of the Plan...The contractor finding all materials...except the following which are to be provided at the expence of Sir T.D.A. viz. the excavation of all ground for Foundations, drains...The Building stone & sand...together with the cartage of the same to the site of the intended buildings, also the cartage from Exeter, Rockbeare or elsewhere and being within nine miles of Killerton of all Bricks, Lime, Timber work, Glass, Ironwork, Purbeck stone, Slate shelving and every other material and thing required for the due performance and completion of the several works the contractor will have to deliver up...the whole of the buildings..to the satisfaction of Sir T.D.A. or Mr Hayward of Exeter, Architect & Surveyor on his behalf.

Mason & Bricklayer

Build foundations with good Lime & Sand Mortar to the depth shown in the section for the exterior & interior walls eighteen inches in thickness and well bounded together, raise the wall at the back to the required height as shown in the section inserting all necessary Bond timbers and Plates. The top to be coped with slate set and joined in lias lime mortar and properly throated, a six inch Tile drain to be laid to a regular fall through the entire range of Houses, each compartment having communication with the same by means of an eight inch cast iron stench trap, the water from the iron pipes in front to be also brought into the same. Build the Front & Ends with good sound hard bricks 1 Brick in thickness having a neat flat joint. The Walls of the Bark Pits to be one Brick in thickness, the Boiler to be fixed in one of the sheds at the Back of the Building and all the work consequent upon the same to be done & considered as forming a part of this contract. The back wall on the inside of the buildings to be rendered with good Lime & Sand Hair Mortar Floated & Set and together with the interior Brick-work colored a neat stone color but all Holes for joiners Smiths &c. and neatly stop & point the same.

Stonemason

Solid Purbeck step stones to be fixed to each of the four doorways, those to the internal one eight inches above the others in order that the pathway behind the Pits & Stage may be so much higher. Pave the whole of the Paths and the space under the stages with Purbeck stone laid in mortar and having an inclination towards the iron stench traps which are to be let into the pavement. Fix Portland stone coping on walls of Pits with chamfered edges the width of the half Brick Walls and 3 1/2 inches in thickness jointed & run with lead. The whole of the stage in the Greenhouse and the front & end shelves in the same & the other houses wherever shewn in the plan to be provided & securely fixed & to be of slate with sawn joints & edges & brought to a uniform thickness of one inch

on the front edge, Mortice holes to be cut for the door frames in the Purbeck steps and in pavement for iron uprights to support the front end & stages properly run with lead. A slate supply Cistern containing 20 gallons to be fixed in the Boiler house.

Carpenter & Joiner

The whole of the Timber to be of the Best Baltic Red Deal and framed & fixed in the strongest & best manner well wrought & molded where required and the timbers to be of the following dimensions. Counter cill wrought rebated weathered & throated for the exterior 3 inches by 7 inches, for the interior divisions 3 inches by 4 inches. Shifting Cills to each of the front upright sashes with holes cut to let in the Vines and fixed on the counter cill and rebated 4 inches by 4 inches, Head piece 4 inches by 8 inches, the outer part hollowed out to form a shoot to take off the rain water and supported by molded brackets framed into uprights, a neat ogee molding planted on the front edge with 3/4 inch capping over the same. The front-angle & division studs & the heads of ends & division framing to be 4 ins. by 4 ins. wrought rebated and beaded upon the inside. The door frames and remainder of uprights to be 3 ins. by 4 ins. with all requisite bonds in the back wall to take the Principal Rafters, head board and iron collars, the Principal Rafters over division framing & at each end to be 4 ins. by 9 ins. worked in the same manner. The head board against the back wall to be 1 in. thick and 9 ins. in width rebated to receive the top of sashes and have 3/4 in. capping over the same 4 ins. wide. The roof sashes to be 2 1/2 ins. in thickness molded on the inside & rebated to receive the glass, the upper tier all through to be made to slide and having a 3/4 capping fixed on the same 4 1/2 ins. wide and properly throated. The front ends and division sashes to be 2 ins. in thickness, molded, rebated and such parts made open as will be hereafter described in the Smith's work. Fix inch plain pilasters with molded caps & plain bases against the ends of Brick walls supporting the stage in the Greenhouse, and inch and quarter wrought deal shelf 12 ins. wide to be placed on the Collar irons and running the whole length of the range of houses. Fix on the iron uprights to support the slate shelving wrought bearers 2 ins. by 3 ins. and a half well secured to the walls and having cross bearers where necessary. The door to be 2 ins. in thickness framed bead & flush bottom panels on the one side & square on the other, the upper part filled in with bars to correspond with the sashes. The whole of the iron braces or collars, the fastenings, bolts, locks, hinges &c. to be fixed in the best manner.

Smith & Ironmonger

The doors to be hung with 3 1/2 in. cast Butt-hinges and having each a 6 in. iron rim lock with 2 keys the whole of the front & end sashes to be hung with 3 in. butt hinges having proper quadrant rack bar stay fastenings with all necessary stubs, plates, pins &c complete. The shifting Cills for the Vines to pass in & out to be secured to the uprights by two 3in. rod bolts to each. The roof sashes to have the best improved spring latches with iron rollers, rack plates, single iron sash pullies with brass wheels and best lines & proper T catch holdfasts let into the back wall complete. The lower sashes to have two and the upper ones 3/8 of an inch round iron strengthening rod inserted through the middle of the stiles & bars having round head at one end and a nut & screw at the other. No. 15 inch round collar stay bars with proper flanges screw heads and nuts to principal rafters and running through the back wall as shewn in the Section supporting also the wood shelf described in the Carpenter's work, inch round iron upright pillars with flange heads and rough lower ends leaded in to Pavement to support the Slate shelves. Fix two stacks of 2 1/2 in. rain water pipes from the front shoot to the communication drains. Vine trainers of iron wire with screw joints to tighten the same to be fixed to each of the Principal Rafters. The Houses to be heated with Hot water upon the best principle having an improved wrought iron engine made cylindrical Boiler, with double doors and frame and grating bars and brass cock and pipe to draw the water from the same, welded iron attachments for flow & return pipes. Valve boxes to stop the circulation from either and house together with all necessary syphons, air pipes &c fit for supplying two tier of four inch cast iron proved pipes to front & end of each compartment, a 3/4 in. lead supply pipe for cistern with Ball cock to regulate the same, provide requisite labour, cement, backing & whatsoever may be necessary for due completion of this branch.

Painter & Glazier

The whole of the sashes & doors to be glazed with glass 5 1/2 ins. by 3 ins. set in oil putty including the laps of the roof sashes. The wood & iron work to be painted 4 times in white lead & Oil plain colours. The Glass to be left clean & sound at the completion of the works.

General Conditions

...The work to be done as follows - The walls of the whole building together with the entire frame & glass work & all other parts of the two western houses to be completed by the first of May 1845 & the 3rd house within 3 months of the orders given. The part within the dotted lines marked (to be cancelled A.H.D.A.) to be omitted.

James Clark
Exeter Feb. 7th, 1845"

n.b: Drawn Plans accompanying this document

D.R.O. 1148M/ add15/ Family & Personal/6

Accounts for 1848		
Killerton Garden -		£231: 1: 9
Accounts for 1849		
Killerton Garden -		£251: 5: 7
Accounts for 1850		
Killerton Garden -		£223:15: 7

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4710

1850	Garden Expenses	
	Jan 7 Martyn for water pots	8s
	Wooster for Mats	£2: 5s
	Alexander Thermometer	£1: 2s
	Aug 1 Chamberlain making tubs	£7: 8: 6
	Dec 27 Pince, seeds & plants	£10: 3: 4
	Veitch, " " "	£16:17: 11

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4711

1851	Garden Expenses	
	Dec 19 Veitch, nurseryman	£14: 9: 11
	Dec 24 Mr Craggs bills for pots, matting, to London	£21: 19: 4
	Dec 26 Corner Straightwayhead Gravel &c.	£4: 9: 4

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4712

1852	Garden Expenses	
	Feb 21 Maddock painting hothouses	£2: 2s
	May 20 Maddock for painting	12s 6d
	Jul 15 Maddock for painting	£2: 2: 6
	Aug 12 Maddock for painting 11 1/2 days	£1: 8: 9
	Aug 26 Maddock for painting 8 days	£1: 0: 0
	Sep 8 Maddock for painting 7 days	17s 6d
	Sep 23 Maddock for painting 4 days	10s
	Oct 20 Maddock for painting 11 days	£1: 7: 6
	Nov 4 Maddock for painting 7 days	17s 6d
	Nov 18 Rd. Maddock for painting 5 days	12s 6d
	Dec 2 Rd. Maddock for painting 11 days	£1: 7: 6
	Dec 24 Mr Pince garden seed	£17: 7: 0
	Mr Veitch garden seed	£4:14: 10

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4713

1853	Garden Expenses	
	Mar 4 Hills Court Nursery Fruit Trees	£1: 16s
	Mar 10 Rd. Maddock 4 days painting	10s
	May 10 Scadding felling Pollard	11s 3d
	Dec 4 Veitch nurseryman	£27: 9: 6

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4714

1854	Garden Expenses	
	Dec 15 Luccombe, Pince & Co.	£12: 7: 7
	Dec 22 Veitch Nursery Bill	£10: 7: 0

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4715

1855	Garden Expenses	
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Dec 14	Veitch Garden Seeds	£16: 9: 2
	Luccombe Pince & Co.	£5: 8: 1
Dec 17	Warren, Brick & Tile	£6: 3: 4

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4716

1856	Garden Expenses	
Dec 19	Veitch Garden Seeds	£16: 9: 2
	Pince Garden Seeds	£5: 8: 1
Dec 27	Pince Garden Seeds	£10: 4: 6

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4717

1857	Garden Expenses	
Mar 6	Mr Burton for Reed	£2: 10s
Dec 24	Veitch Garden Seeds	£15: 6: 6
Dec 29	Pince, Mats &c.	£3: 6s

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4718

1858	Garden Expenses	
Mar 5	Mitchell, Chimney Top	8s 6d
Jul 2	Alexander repairing Thermometer	£1:10: 6
Nov 19	Pince Garden Seeds	£12: 1: 2
Dec 21	Holman & Ham, druggist	16s 8d
Dec 23	Veitch Garden Seeds	£14:19: 3
	Chave 200 Reed	£5: 5: 0

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4719

1859	Garden Expenses	
Dec 13	Southard Plumber & Painter	£35: 7: 10
Dec 22	Mortimore for Gravel	£9: 6: 6
Dec 23	Veitch Garden Bill	£37:16: 5
	Veitch seeds sent abroad	£2:13: 3

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4720

1860	Garden Expenses	
Mar 29	John Garland netting, parcels, seeds	£8:14: 1
Dec 21	Veitch Garden Seeds & Plants	£41: 3: 10

1860

..."a Californian Redwood, the tallest tree in the garden, raised from the first sending of seed (c.1843) & planted in 1860; below this is the tree with the largest girth in the garden, a Wellingtonia, planted at about the same time, named for the Duke of Wellington 'because it stood above its fellows' this was also raised from the first introduction of seed of this species (1853)" *from an article on Killerton Gardens by Tony Lord.*

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4721

1861	Garden Expenses	
Nov 21	Mr Bale for Plants	£6:14: 6
Dec 21	Mr Veitch plants & seeds	£30:17: 8

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4722

1862	Garden Expenses	
Aug 18	Brown Garden mowing machine	£6:13: 5
Sep 3	Bidgood Lime & Salt	£2: 4: 6
Nov 20	Mr Bale Nursery Bill	£5:11: 0
Dec 3	Mortimore for Gravel	£15:10: 6
Dec 5	Carriage of Plants	2s 2d
Dec 28	Veitch Seeds & Plants	£29:10: 1

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4723

1863	Garden Expenses	
	Aug 21 Veitch Seeds & Plants	£29:17: 5
	Oct 28 Mortimore Gravel	£16:13s
	Nov 17 Bale for plants &c.	£9:18: 3
	Nov 27 Gabriel for deals	£20: 8: 6
	Southard painting	£19: 0: 3

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4724

1864	Garden Expenses	
	Mar 29 Veitch Seeds &c.	£6:16s
	Veitch Plants	£6:10: 3
	Popham Lead Pipe	£6:13:11
	Aug 22 Waterer for Plants	£3: 8: 0
	Oct 21 Veitch & Son for Plants	£5: 9: 0
	Veitch & Son for Seeds	£15:15: 9
	Oct 25 Bale for Plants	£6:11: 0
	Nov 23 Southard painting & glazing	£21:10 :8
	Dec 27 Veitch & Son plants	£2: 8: 0

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4725

1865	Garden Expenses	
	Jan 13 Veitch Balance of plants	13s
	Apr 20 Veitch Garden Seeds	£6: 5: 5
	Jun 10 Avis Carpenter - Vase	£7:16: 0
	Jun 24 Southard Plumber - Vase	£19:14: 9
	Oct 14 Force Veitches Sale	£9:13: 0
	Bidgood - Vase & Pedestal	£1:10: 0
	Dec 6 Avis Carpenter - Vase	£3: 3: 3
	Dec 8 Southard Painting & Glazing	£21:10: 8
	Skinner, Thatcher	16s 6d
	Dec 15 Veitches seeds & plants	£12: 1: 9
	Veitches seeds & plants	£20:11: 2
	Dec 22 Ward - Pipes for Vase	£2: 3: 10

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4726

1866	Garden Expenses	
	Mar 28 Veitch Sale Plants	£9: 6: 6
	Jun 22 Veitch Seeds & Plants	£10: 1: 0
	Oct 25 N. Marks making drawers	£1: 0: 0
	Dec 22 Southard Greenhouse	£23: 0: 0
	Wippell Gardens	£18: 2: 3
	Veitch Seeds & Plants	£36:19: 2

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4727

1867	Garden Expenses	
	Jul 17 Thos. Birmingham - mason, sundry repairs, brick &c.	£26: 7: 9
	Aug 10 By Chas. Southard plumber, new work done in gardens viz glazing & painting	£10:19: 5
	Nov 13 John Radford, saddler, work done Pony Harness	£3:15: 8
	Dec 5 Nichs. Marks garden Pit framing per piece	£6:12:11
	Dec 31 S. Bale 100 Irish Junipers	£1: 0: 0

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4729 n.b. 4728 = duplicate 1867)

1868	Garden Expenses	
	<i>Nb: First mention of Garden Foreman comes in this year.</i>	
	Jan 2 N. Marks lodging of Wm. Hepper "Garden Foreman" 11 weeks	16s 6d
	Jan 3 2 bundles of laths by Symes @ 2/6	5s
	Jan 20 Carriage of plants from Slough	6s 10d

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Jan 23	Carriage of Berberis seed from Holnicote	1s 7d
Jan 31	Packet of Cucumber seed	2s 6d
Feb 10	Carriage of Wood from Holnicote	4s 4d
	Carriage of Plants from Slough	1s 4d
	Carriage of Plants from London from Messrs. Rollison	1s 9d
Feb 16	Carriage of Plants from Chelsea of Messrs. Veitch	4s 7d
Feb 17	Plants of Messrs. Veitch & Son	£11: 4: 6
Feb 25	Mr. Martin's man weighing soil & assisting R. Veitch for seeds & plants	1s £31:19: 8
Mar 7	Mr Palmer for 100 Apple Stocks	10s
Mar 12	Nicholas Marks making 240 ft of framing @ 3½ per foot	£3:10: 0
Mar 13	Carriage of Potatoes from Reading	1s 3d
Mar 18	By Carriage of Plants from London	1s 6d
Mar 20	Bunting & tape of Mr. Pearse	9s 2 ½d
	19lbs of Tobacco Paper @ 1s 6d	£1: 7: 6
	Potatoes of Mr Sutton	10s 10d
	Plants of Messrs. Rollison	£1: 3: 6
	Plants of Messrs. Rollison	8s 6d
	Messrs. Green repairs for machine	15s
Mar 24	4 Bushels of Reigate Sand	10s
Mar 25	N.Marks 1/4 yrs. lodgings of Garden Foreman	19s 6d
Jun 16	T. Belworthy & man taking out 40 cubic yds of sand @ 6d per cubic yard	£1: 0: 6
Jun 26	Jeboult Cucumber Glasses	17s 10d
	Roses of Mr Walters's	£3:12: 6
Jul 2	Exhibiting at Tiverton	11s
Jul 7	Carriage of Plants from the Royal Horticultural Soc.	2s
Jul 24	Fern of Mr. Pince	5s
Aug 8	Carriage of plants from Paignton	3s
Aug 26	2 Score lbs of seed potatoes	4s
Sep 4	Carriage of Plants from London	1s 11d
Sep 10	Carriage of Plants from Torquay	1s 7d
Sep 12	Plants of Mr Easdale	£4: 0: 0
	Plants of Mr Turner	10s 6d
Sep 23	Carriage of Plants from Kew	2s
Oct 15	W. Hepper & Symes destroying 29 wasps nests @ 6d	14s 6d
Oct 26	Carriage of plants from Messrs. Veitch & Son	1s 11d
Dec 3	Plants & fruit Trees from Mr. Vanstone	£1:18: 0
Dec 5	W.W. Buller Esq Plants	£5: 2: 6
Dec 7	Box of Flowers to Royal Horticultural Soc.	6d

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4730

1869 Garden Expenses

n.b: Mr. Hepper = still foreman.

Jan 20	R.T.Veitch for Seeds, Plants &c.	£38: 6s
Jan 21	1 qt. beans 8d. Seeds of Mr. Dean	5s 6d
Feb 17	Platycerium grande	1s 8d
Feb 18	Carriage of Plants from Slough	2s 3d
Feb 19	1 Rose 2s. Carriage of Pear Grafts & Porter 1/1	3s 1d
Feb 24	Carriage of plants from "Williams" London	2s 6d
Feb 25	Plants of Mr Culley	£1: 0: 0
	Seeds of Messrs. Lawson	3s 6d
	Carriage of Plants from Messrs. Rivers	1s 6d
Mar 9	Plants of Mr Turner	10s 4d
	Plants of Williams London	£2:14: 7
Mar 13	S. Pyne 2 Apple Trees	2s
Mar 14	Carriage of Plants from Royal Horticultural Soc.	1s
Mar 15	Plants of Mr Ladds	3s 4d
Mar 18	Carriage of Plants from Mr Ladds London	2s 4d

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Mar 22	Carriage of Plants	2s 5d
Mar 30	Exhibiting at the Life Boat Bazaar	7s
Apr 6	Sabal Blackburnianum	10s
Apr 8	Carriage of Plants from Clevedon	2s
	Seeds from London	8d
Apr 15	Carriage of Plants from London	1s 9d
	Carriage of Potatoes	1s 4d
	Carriage of Plants from Kew	2s 9d
Apr 16	Plants of Mr Culley	£5: 0: 0
May 3	2 Orchids	£1: 5: 0
May 5	Carriage of Plants from Torquay	1s 6d
	Carriage of Plants from Bradfield	6d
May 11	½ doz Scythe Stones	1s 6d
Jun 20-4	Exhibiting at Exeter	16s
	6lb potatoes	1s
Jul 9	Carriage of plants from Royal Horticultural Soc.	2s 10d
	Plants from Messrs. Luccombe Pince & Co.	£1: 0: 0
Jul 14	Seeds of Henderson & Co.	11s
	Seeds of Lawson & Sons	2s 7d
	Seeds of Potatoes	3s 11d
	Fruit Trees of Messrs Rivers & Sons	£2: 9: 4
Aug 19-21	Exhibiting at Exeter	19s
Aug 28	Carriage of Plants from London	2s 6d
Aug 31	Carriage of Plants from Torquay	10d
Sep 8	Plants of Mr Bull	£1: 2: 6
Sep 30	Carriage of Plants from Kew	7s 5d
Oct 10	12 Bushels Reigate Sand	£1:10: 0
Oct 20	Carriage of Plants from Torquay	1s 3d
Oct 22	Carriage of Plants from Royal Horticultural Soc.	2s 7d
Nov 4	Carriage of Plants from Grampond	2s 4d
	Carriage of Plants from Tiverton	3d
Nov 22	Carriage of Plants from Kew	6s 7d
Dec 4	Man to Exeter for Boiler Pipes	1s 0d
Dec 13	Carriage of Plants from Col. Hardings	1s 0d
Dec 18	Carriage of Plants from Sir J. East	2s 3d
Dec 20	Man to Exeter with Evergreens	1s 0d
Dec 24	Standard Rose & 5 Briars from Pyne	1s 5d
Dec 31	R Veitch for Seeds, Plants	£32: 6:11

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1870 Garden Expenses

n.b. Wm. Hepper = still foreman.

Jan	By 121(?) of Champion of England Peas	1s
Jan 14	Carriage of Plants from Saxby	10d
Jan 19	Postage for Seeds Royal Horticultural Soc.	4d
Jan 31	Carriage of Plants from Langport & Portcrage	1s 2d
Feb 7	Carriage of Vine Cuttings from Huntsham	7d
Feb 14	Carriage of Fruit to London	1s 6d
Mar 17	Carriage of Plants from Messrs. Veitch	1s 6d
	Carriage of plants from Rivers & Sons	1s 6d
Mar 25	Fruit Trees from Messrs. Rollison	£1: 6: 0
	Bulbs from Messrs. Kelway	£2:18: 6
	Fruit Trees from Messrs. Rivers & Sons	15s
May 20	J. Lucraft for 2 hogshead casks for Water to gardens	£1:10: 0
Jun 16	N. Marks making doors as per contract	£2: 0: 0
Jul 7	140 Apple Stocks	2s 6d
	Carriage of Vase to Honiton	10d
	Flowers to London	1s 0d

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Carriage of Plants for Slough	2s 7d
	Carriage of Plants for Royal Horticultural Soc.	2s 8d
	Carriage of Plants for Portcrage	6d
	Flower pans	1s
	Carriage of Vase from Honiton	10d
	Plants of Messrs. Jackson	£1:12: 6
	Expenses to Tiverton show	6s 9d
Aug 3	J.G's expenses to Bazaar with plants	3s 6d
Aug 5	Exhibiting at Exeter	15s
Sep 6	Plants from London	2s 10d
Oct 5	Plants of Mr Williams	£4: 0: 6
Oct 14	Carriage of Plants from Royal Horticultural Soc.	2s
Nov 11	Exhibiting at Exeter	7s 9d
Nov 21	Seeds of Mr Cuttell	1s 2d
	Seeds of Messrs. Sutton & Sons	9d
Dec 19	Carriage of Cauliflower plants	7d
	Man to Exeter with Evergreens	1s 0d
Dec 29	N. Marks making garden frame	£1: 2: 7

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1871 Garden Expenses

n.b. Wm. Hepper = still foreman

Apr 10	Carriage of Bulbs from Mrs Mills	6d
Apr 12	Carriage of Box of Plants	3s 5d
Apr 18	Fruit Trees of Messrs. Rivers	£2: 2: 6
Apr 19	Plants of Messrs. Rollison & Sons	£2: 6: 3
May 22	Carriage of Peas	8d
May 29	Carriage of Gold & Silver Fish	9d
	Man to Exeter for Garden Engine	1s
Jul 6	Expenses exhibiting at Tiverton	5s
Jul 26	Carriage of sample currants	4d
	Carriage of Plants	2s 4d

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1872 Garden Expenses

n.b: No mention of Foreman this year

May 10	Hot Water Pipes for CUCUMBER & MELON HOUSES	£10:17: 3
May 29	John Garland for Stone Coal being quantity consumed in the Garden previous to Xmas	£7: 0:10
Jul 9	J Garland balance on heating Cucumber & Melon Houses	£4: 2: 9

D.R.O. 51/12/4/39

Letter to Sir T.D.A. from C.R.Collins.

"7, Courtenay Place,

Teignmouth.

6 Sep. 1871.

Dear Sir Thomas,

I understand that you are giving up for a time the gardens at Killerton & also that you would not be indisposed to part with some of your shooting for a short period...

C.R.Collins"

Reply of Sir T.D.A:

"Dear Sir,

I know nothing of the report which appears to have reached you with reference to the shooting in the neighbourhood of Killerton. I am not disposed to enter into such an arrangement as you suggest...

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1873 Garden Expenses

Nothing of interest, simply accounts of salaries, no details about the garden given.

1873

"Memorial erected to commemorate Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the 10th Bart. in 1873 by forty of his friends whose names surround the base of the cross." *from an article on Killerton gardens by Tony Lord.*

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1874 Garden Expenses

*Nothing of interest.***D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4737**

1875 Garden Expenses

Apr 29	John Garland for manure on his giving up possession as valued by Mr. Player	£12: 0: 0
	John Garland for asparagus and potatoes	£6:10: 1
Jul 2	Sutton & Sons for seeds	£8: 1: 0
Aug 27	Robert J Veitch for seeds & shrubs &c.	£10: 1: 0
Oct 30	Jno. Ayshford (Wheelwright) for repairing Cart & other implements	£4: 0: 1
Dec 15	Luccombe, Pince & Co. for shrubs &c as per a/c	£4: 7: 0
Dec 31	Edward James Rowe & Co. for glass & putty	£9:17: 2

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1876 Garden Expenses

Feb 16	Protheroe & Morris for plants bought at Dr. Woodman's Sale by John Garland	£7:16: 6
Mar 2	Rd. Edwards journey to Exeter for plants	1s 9d
	Rd. Edwards journey to Exminster for plants	2s 6d
Mar 30	John Garland for 2 cwt. Potatoes	15s
	Sutton & Sons for Seeds	£8: 8: 3
	William Rew for horse labour, ploughing in "Beer Hills" Field	£2:11: 0
Apr 13	Farm mens labour ploughing in "Beer Hills" Field	10s: 8d
	William Rew for horse labour ploughing in "Beer Hills" Field	£3:18: 0
Oct 6	Robt. J Veitch for seeds, shrubs &c.	£21:16: 1
Dec 27	John Uglow for 55 Sc Potatoes	£3: 4: 2

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1877 Garden Expenses

Jan 5	Garton & King for work done to Hothouses &c.	£13: 7: 0
Feb 15	Chas. Turner for Flowers and Strawberries	£3:15: 3
	Geo. Jackman & Son for a collection of clematises	£2:14: 0
Feb 16	B. Reid for plants &c.	£5: 5: 0
Mar 3	Sylvester Harris for carpeting	£2:14: 0
Mar 9	Robt. J Veitch (Nurseryman) for goods	£15: 7:11
Mar 29	Railway carriage of plants from Woking	£1:14: 3
Apr 12	John Moxey & John Bradford gathering turf	3s 9d
Apr 30	Benjamin S Griffin for 6 bags potatoes	£2: 8s
May 15	Rd. Smith (Worcester) for Fruit Trees	£3: 9: 6
	Chas. Turner for flowers & strawberries	£4: 2: 6
Jun 29	Mr John Garland for potatoes sold	£3: 8: 0
Jul 17	Wm Thomas & Co. for bricks	£5: 5: 0
Jul 19	Sutton & Sons for Seeds	£6: 6: 0
	Anthony Waterer for plants & shrubs	£18: 6: 6
Sep 10	John Ayshford (Smith) for Iron Work - New House	£1: 0: 4
Sep 20	Thos. Christy & Co for Comfrey	12s 0d
Oct 5	John Matthews for Flower pots	£2: 0: 0
	Robt. J Veitch (Nurseryman) for Goods	£15:12:11
Nov 30	Downe & Baker (Plumbers &c) for work done &c. Water Supply	£8:12: 3
Dec 24	B J Williams (Nurseryman) for plants	£5: 0: 0
Dec 29	Garton & King for heating New House	£19: 5: 7

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1878	Garden Expenses	
Mar 7	Wm Reed & Robt Sparks for painting lights as per a/c	£2: 6: 0
Mar 14	Farm Mens Labour "Ploughing"	10s
	Wm Palmer 1 days work for one man & 2 horses ploughing land	12s
Mar 27	Railway Carriage of plants from Worcester	4s 11d
Apr 4	Luccombe, Pince & Co for plants	18s
	James Walters for 100 Roses	£5: 0: 0
Apr 5	B Reid & Co. for Plants	£1:13: 6
Apr 8	Rd Smith for Fruit Trees	£3: 7: 3
Apr 18	Robt J Veitch Nurseryman for goods	£15:12:11
Apr 29	GWR Co. Carriage of flower pots from Weston-Super-Mare	4s 7d
Jun 24	Wm. Bryce & Co. for Shrub Seeds	19s 7d
Jun 26	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden Seeds	£6: 6: 5
Jul 22	John Matthew for flower pots	£6:11: 5
Jul 26	Garton & King for work done - Water Supply to Orchid House	16s 9d
Oct 8	By John Garland paid for flowers, plants & seeds &c.	£6:16: 1
Oct 15	John Scott for Verbenas, Fuschias & Dahlias	£1: 6: 0
Dec 27	John Garland for horse labour, ploughing	12s

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1879	Garden Expenses	
Jan 10	Fraser & Murley (Seed Merchants) for Goods	£8:11: 0
Jan 30	Rd Edwards journey to Exeter for Trees	2s 6d
	Jas Sanders & Jas Coombes Railway Fare to Exeter for Trees	1s 2d
Apr 3	Anthony Waterer for Shrubs & Flowers	£5: 4: 6
Jun 5	John Stark, journey to Exeter for Plants	1s 5d
Jun 19	John Stark, journey to Exeter for Plants	2s
Jul 3	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	£1: 2: 2
	Rd Edwards journey to Exeter for Plants	1s 6d
	Wm Brimilcombe journey to Tiverton with plants	3s 3d
Aug 2	Sutton & Sons for seeds	£9:11: 1
Aug 18	James Walters for 6 doz Roses &c.	£4: 4s
	John Matthews for Flowerpots	£1:14: 6
Sep 12	Geo Jackman & Co. for a collection of clematises	£2: 5: 0
Oct 9	Woodmens Labour lifting potatoes	8s 8d
Oct 10	Fraser & Murley (Seed Merchants) for goods	18s
Oct 23	Woodmens Labour lifting potatoes	£1:19: 6
Nov 6	Woodmens Labour lifting potatoes	2s 2d
Dec 3	John Lucraft for a new tub	12s

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1881	Garden Expenses	
Jan 7	Garton & King for repairing Boiler of Vinery &c.	£1: 9s
	Fraser & Co. for Flower Seeds	£1:14: 7
Jan 14	Robt J Veitch (Nurseryman & Seed Merchant) for goods	£15:10:10
Jan 17	James Veitch & Sons for Strawberries & Lobelias	£2:10:11
Apr 7	Woodmens Labour - working field	13s 4d
	John Stark & Frank Tout - working land	9s 10d
May 5	Thos. Burgess planting potatoes	2s 6d
May 19	Thos. Burgess planting potatoes	2s 6d
Jun 7	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£9: 3: 5
Jun 30	John Stark hoeing potatoes	1s 2d
	John Crowley & Co. for an Edge Clipper	£1:19: 6
Jul 1	John Garland for Potatoes sold	£2: 2: 6
	Paid B. Eddy & Co. for 81 yds netting @ 7d per yd run	£2: 7: 3
Jul 8	Fraser & Co. for flower seeds	£2: 5:11
Jul 14	John Matthews for Flower Pots	£1:12: 0

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	Jas Carter & Co. for seeds	£1: 2: 8
	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	17s 10d
	Wm Brimilcombe journey to Tiverton Horticultural Show with plants	3s 6d
Jul 22	Robt J Veitch (Nurseryman & Seed Merchant) for goods	£14:14:11
Aug 25	John Bradford & Co. lifting potatoes	£2: 2: 6
Oct 1	Henry Board for 8 plum trees @ 5s ea.	£2: 0: 0
Oct 6	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	8s 8d
Oct 20	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	17s 4d
Oct 21	Fraser & Co. for Bulbs & Flower Seeds	£6:19: 7
Dec 15	Woodmens Labour drawing turf	8s
Dec 30	GWR Co. carriage of shrubs & plants	18s 7d
Dec 31	Fred Smith (West Dulwich) for Ericas &c.	£3: 4: 6
	Isaac Davies (Ormskirk) for shrubs &c.	£2:19: 6

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1882	Garden Expenses	
Jan 4	Jno. Lucraft (Cooper) repairing sieve	5s
Jan 13	Garton & King for 100 yds Wire Netting	£1: 5s
Jan 20	Robt J Veitch & Son (Seed Merchants) for goods	£11: 3: 2
Jan 30	Carriage of Plants from Exeter	11d
Feb 27	Carriage of Potatoes from Minehead	£1: 0: 0
Mar 9	John Stark journey to Tiverton with plants	1s 8d
	John Stark journey to Tiverton with plants	2s 4d
May 31	Railway Carriage of Potatoes from Minehead	£1: 0: 0
	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	18s 7d
Apr 15	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£9: 7:11
	John Matthews for Flower Pots	£3: 5: 6
	James Veitch & Sons for Quercuses, 1 Fremontia Californica & Mushroom Spawn	£1:18: 6
May 26	Sutton & Sons for 20 Pampas Grass	£1: 0: 4
Jun 29	Woodmans Labour hoeing potatoes	17s 4d
Jun 30	Fraser & Co. for Flower Seeds	£3:19: 9
Jul 6	Cr. Birmingham for 32 Bags Potatoes	£8: 0: 0
Jul 27	Woodmans Labour digging potatoes	4s 4d
Jul 29	GWR Co. carriage of plants from London	2s 3d
Aug 4	Robt Veitch & Son (Nurseryman) for Goods	£8: 0: 4
	J Gabriel & Sons Timber for New Shed	£10: 0: 0
Aug 10	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	£1:13s
	John Bradford & Co. digging potatoes	10s
Aug 11	Colson & Gates for Wadding & Canvas	£1:12: 6
Aug 24	John Bradford & Co. digging potatoes	5s
Sep 21	Woodmens Labour "New Shed"	16s 3d
Oct 5	Woodmens Labour "New Shed"	£1:13: 6
	Mechanics Labour "New Shed"	£2: 5: 9
Oct 7	Godwin, Warren & Co. corrugated roofing for shed	£5: 7: 9
Oct 19	Woodmens Labour "New Shed"	14s 1d
	Mechanics Labour "New Shed"	£5: 2:10
Nov 2	Woodmens Labour "New Shed"	3s 6d
	Mechanics Labour	£6:12: 8
Nov 3	J Gabriel & Sons Timber for Shed	£4: 1: 7
Nov 16	Mechanics Labour New Shed	£9: 2:10
Nov 28	Railway Carriage of Corrugated Roofing from Bristol	£1: 7:10
Nov 30	Mechanics Labour "New Shed"	£7:18: 4
Dec 14	Mechanics Labour "New Shed"	£9: 9: 6
Dec 18	John Lucraft (Cooper) for New Tubs	£3: 4s
Dec 22	Sir C.T.D. Acland 3 Bags potatoes from Holicote	17s
Dec 28	Mechanics Labour "New Shed"	£9:11s
Dec 29	W Palmer for 4 bags potatoes	£1: 2: 8

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J Channon for 4 bags potatoes	£1: 2: 8
Robt. Froom 2 bags potatoes	11s 4d
Thos. Wish 5 bags potatoes	£1: 8: 4
E Mogridge 1 Sc bags potatoes	1s 6d
J Blackmor 12 Sc	6s
Godwin Warren & Co. Corrugated Roofing &c. for New Shed	£35:15: 3

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Article on Killerton Garden by E. Hobday

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1883	Garden Expenses	
Jan 11	Mechanics Labour "New Shed"	£6:13s
	Thos. Burgess & W Stockman for Quarrying 18 Loads of Stones	£1: 7s
	Thos. Burgess 7 days work "New Shed"	17s 6d
Jan 25	Mechanics Labour "New Shed"	£6: 7:10
Feb 8	Godwin Warren & Co. Ironmongers for New Shed &c. document damaged	
Feb 9	Garton & King for work done & materials supplied "Hot Water Apparatus" &c.	£5: 2:10
	Robt Veitch & Son (Seed Merchants) for goods	£8: 7: 6
Feb 22	Mechanics Labour New Shed &c.	£3: 8:10
Feb 23	S B Davy for Lime - New Shed [damaged]	
Mar 28	Mechanics Labour - New Shed & repairing 8 Frames	£4:18s
Mar 29	GWR Co. carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	4s 9d
Apr 6	J Sampson for Chimney Pot [damaged]	
Apr 20	E L Luscombe & Son for preparing & fixing New Roof to Conservatory as per contract	£115:13: 8
Apr 21	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£12:11: 2
May 4	J Sampson for 2 Chimney Pots	9s
Jun 1	Fraser & Wylie for Flower Seeds	£2: 3:11
Jun 21	J Matthews for Flower Pots	£3: 4: 5
	J C Stevens for Plants bought by J Garland at Bridgewater	£10: 2: 6
Jun 28	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	£1: 1: 8
	Mechanics Labour - Cart Shed	£5: 0: 4
Jun 29	Railway Carriage of plants from Bridgewater	2s 4d
Jul 13	Ward & Co. for Paving Squares	3s
	Fraser & Wylie for Bulbs & Flower Seeds	£7: 0: 6
	Robt J Veitch & Son (Seed Merchants)	£13: 6: 5
Aug 3	King & Munk - New Boiler Pipes &c for Camelia House &c.	£12: 2: 3
Aug 9	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	11s 11d
Sep 5	Woodmens Labour hoeing turnips	8s 8d
Sep 20	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	£1: 0: 0
Sep 21	John Matthews for Flower Pots	15s
	James Walters for Roses	£3: 9s
	Rd Smith & Co for 1 doz Clematis & 4 Roses	£1:14: 6
	Jas Veitch & Sons for plants, potatoes &c.	£6:11s
	Thos. Green & Son Ltd. Goods for Lawn Mower	£2: 0: 0
Sep 28	Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	4s 9d
Oct 2	Godwin Warren & Co. for Corrugated Roofing	£10: 5: 6
Oct 4	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	10s 10d
Nov 8	Wm Rew for Horse Labour, ploughing	10s
Nov 29	Woodmens Labour hauling gravel	2s 8d
Dec 13	Wm Brimilcombe T Pike to Exeter for Plants	1s

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1884	Garden Expenses	
Feb 8	King & Munk repairing Boiler "Vinery"	£1: 6: 6
	Robt Veitch & Sons for Seeds	£8: 4: 5
Feb 21	James T Anderson for Archangel Mats & Raffia	£1: 8: 6

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Mar 29	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£11: 2: 3
Apr 4	Ward & Co. for Fire Bricks	9s 5d
Apr 17	F. Tout planting potatoes	3s 9d
Apr 29	J Matthews for Flower Pots	£1:11:10
	Alexander Shanks for a Horse Lawn Mower	£23:11: 3
Jun 27	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	7s 5d
	Luccombe, Pince & Co. for 20 Phloxes	18s 6d
Jul 18	King & Munk for New Boiler & fixing ditto	£23: 3: 3
Aug 15	Robt. Veitch & Son for Seeds &c.	£6: 8:10
Sep 18	Woodmens Labour - Water Supply	£1: 1: 8
Oct 2	Woodmens Labour - Water Supply	14s 1d
Oct 16	Jas Pearce & Co. for "Teffaney"	12s 2d
	Wm Scannell for Chimney Pot	6s
Oct 20	Fraser & Wylie for Bulbs &c.	£5:10s
Nov 6	Wm Rew for Horse Labour working Land - Garden Field	£1: 0: 0
Dec 30	Railway Carriage of plants from Exeter	1s
Dec 31	to Mr Garland for Potatoes sold	£2:15s
	to Mr Garland for Apples sold 1883	£2: 3:10

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1885	Garden Expenses	
Mar 30	Railway Carriage of Trees from London & Exeter	16s 11d
	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Minehead	6s 8d
Apr 17	Sutton & Sons for Seeds	£9:11: 5
Apr 28	Railway Carriage of Apples to London	5s 8d
May 8	Fraser & Wylie for Seeds &c.	£4:13: 3
	To J Garland for Potatoes sold	£3: 0: 8
May 30	Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	4s 3d
Jun 25	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	13s
	Wm Mare Labour hoeing potatoes	7s 6d
Jul 15	R Vanstone for Apple Trees &c.	£2:15s
	Keynes, Williams & Co. for Dahlias & Verbenas	£1: 0: 0
	Luccombe, Pince & Co. for Flowers	£2:15: 6
Aug 7	Robt Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£15: 7: 5
Sep 30	Railway Carriage of Fruit	1s 10d
Oct 3	John Matthews for Flower Pots	£1: 3s
Oct 15	Hauling Apples to Hele Station	2s 6d
Oct 29	F. Tout journey to Exeter for Apples	1s 6d
Nov 9	Railway Carriage of Mushroom Spawn from Reading	1s 1d
Nov 12	Jno. Coleman digging potatoes, Field	6s 6d
	Jno. Stark, Thos. Burgess & Wm Stockman digging potatoes Garden Field	15s 9d
Nov 13	Fraser & Wylie for Flower Seeds	£1:12: 5
Nov 26	Jno. Coleman digging potatoes 3 days	6s 6d
	Wm Brimilcombe journey to Exeter with Apples	1s
	Jno. Stark, Thos. Burgess & Wm Stockman digging potatoes Garden Field	£1: 2: 2
Nov 30	GWR Co. Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	5s 11d
	GWR Co. Carriage of Apples from London	10s
	GWR Co. Carriage of Plants from London	1s 9d
Dec 29	Co. Carriage of Shrubs from Plymouth	2s

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1886	Garden Expenses	
Jan 22	Robt. Veitch (Seedsman) for Goods	£7: 9s
Feb 19	Fraser & Wylie (Seed Merchants) for Bulbs &c.	£7: 3: 6
Feb 27	Carriage of Plants & Shrubs from London & Minehead	7s
Jun 10	Jno. Bradford & Co. Hoeing Potatoes	£2: 1: 3
Jun 24	Jno. Bradford & Co. Hoeing Potatoes	7s 6d
Jul 24	Jno. Matthews for Flower Pots	£1: 0: 4

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Aug 6	Robt. Veitch (Seedsman) for Goods	£12:10: 1
Oct 1	B Eddy & Co. 92 yds netting	£3:16: 8
Oct 28	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	2s 2d
	F Tout journey to Exeter with Horse & Cart (Apple Show)	1s 6d
Nov 11	Wm Rew Horse Labour ploughing Garden Field	£3:10s
	Woodmens Labour digging potatoes	11s 11d
	Thos. Belworthy digging potatoes	13s
	Jno. Bradford & Co.	£1:16:10
	Jno. Dunent	11s 8d
Dec 7	Carriage of Plants from Exeter	10d
Dec 23	James Veitch & Sons for 20 trained Apple Trees	£3:16s

D.R.O. 1148Madd/22/E1

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Garden

Jan 14	Robert Veitch & Son (Seed Merchants) Goods (1/2 year to Xmas last)	£4:10: 9
	Edward James Rowe & Co. for Goods	15s 4d
Jan 21	To Messrs. Webber & Co. for Peaches & Nectarines sold in Covent Gdn. Market	£6:18: 6
	M.J.Garland for Potatoes sold 142 sc @ 8d	£4:14: 8
Feb 4	Wippell Bros. & Row for Goods	
Feb 17	Thos. Belworthy for turning back heap of earth 6 days	13s
Feb 25	Fraser & Co. (Seed Merchants) for Bulbs &c.	£4: 1: 5
Mar 30	By Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-super-Mare	10s 2d
May 12	Sutton & Sons for seeds	£10: 5: 4
	Mechanics Labour Conservatory &c.	£3: 1: 9
June 23	Wm. Mare hoeing potatoes 3 days	7s 6d
	Thos. Burgess & Wm. Stockman hoeing potatoes	
July 8	Rd. Medland for Manure, Salt & Nitrate of Soda	£2: 9: 0
Aug 5	Wippell Bros. & Row for Lawn Mowers, Brooms &c.	£6:15: 6
	E. James, Rowe & Co. for Goods	
	Fraser & Co. for flower seeds	£1:10: 8
Aug 12	Robert Veitch & Son (Seed Merchants) for goods	£10:10: 0
Oct 27	John Bradford & Co. digging potatoes	£2: 2: 6
Oct 31	Rly. Carriage of Mats from Smithfield	2s 3d
Nov 10	John Bradford & Co. digging potatoes	7s 6d
	Wm. Rew for Horse Labour working potatoe land	£3: 0: 0
	James Carter & Co. Seedsman for goods	£3:15: 7
Dec 30	Rly. Carriage of Apples to Covent Garden	18s 9d

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1888

	Garden Expenses	
Jan 20	Garton & King Fire Bars &c for Boiler	£1: 7: 8
Jan 30	Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	6s
Feb 3	Robt. Veitch & Son (Seed Merchants)	£5:17: 2
Mar 27	Sutton & Sons for Seeds	£8:10:11
Mar 31	Railway Carriage of Trees from Worcester	1s 4d
Apr 6	Fraser & Co. for Bulbs & Flower Seeds	£4:13:11
Jun 21	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	7s 7d
	John England hoeing potatoes & shearing hedges	8s 9d
Sep 27	John England digging potatoes	11s 11d
	Thos. Burgess & Wm Stockman digging potatoes	£1: 7: 6
Sep 28	Carriage of Plants from London	2s
Oct 11	John England digging potatoes	10s
Oct 15	Sutton & Sons for Flowers & Bulbs	£4: 8: 5
Nov 9	Robt. veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£7: 7: 8
Dec 9	Alex Shanks & Son for 1 Plate & Drum for Horse Lawn Mower	£1: 5: 6

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4750

1889	Garden Expenses	
Jan 17	Robt. Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£7:13: 6
Feb 28	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£11: 2: 2
Jun 20	Jno. Bradford & Co. for hoeing potatoes	£1: 5s
	Thos. Burgess & Wm Stockman hoeing potatoes	17s 6d
Jul 17	Robt. Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£4:10: 3
Jul 25	Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	2s 9d
Aug 9	Wm Rew Horse Labour ploughing	£1: 0: 0
Aug 29	John England digging potatoes	7s 6d
Sep 12	Jno. Bradford & Co. digging potatoes	10s
Sep 26	Thos. Rookes digging potatoes	12s 6d
Oct 10	Thos. Rookes digging potatoes	19s
Oct 18	Sutton & Sons for Tulips, Hyacinths & Ixias	£6:17: 7
	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	4s 1d
Nov 7	Protheroe & Morris for Plants	12s 11d
	Rd. Edwards 2 journeys to Exeter for Plants	1s
Nov 21	Wm Brimilcombe to Exeter for Plants	6d

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4752

1891	Garden Expenses	
Jan 23	Robt. Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£6: 2s
Feb 17	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£12: 5: 4
Apr 9	Railway Carriage of Trees from London	1s 4d
Jun 18	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	4s 4d
	Thomas Palmer hoeing	12s
	Thos. Burgess & W Stockman hoeing potatoes	5s
Jun 30	Railway Carriage of Plants from London	2s 6d
Jul 2	Thos. Palmer hoeing potatoes	14s
Oct 14	Railway Carriage of Mushroom Spawn from Reading	1s 1d
Nov 19	Sutton & Sons for Bulbs	£5:16: 5
Dec 22	John Lucraft for 2 Water Tubs	£1:10s
Dec 31	Robt. Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£5:14: 7

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4753

1892	Garden Expenses	
Feb 22	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£12:18:10
Mar 11	Robt Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£5:13: 2
Apr 20	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	3s 8d
Jun 2	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	4s 4d
	John Westcott & Mr Chambers hoeing potatoes	9s 4d
Jun 16	John Westcott hoeing potatoes	5s
Aug 5	R Veitch (Seedsman) for Goods	£7: 3: 4
Aug 31	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	6s 11d
Nov 3	Richard Edwards journey to Exeter with Apples	6d
Nov 22	Sutton & Sons for Hyacinths & Tulips &c.	£5: 9: 4

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4754

1893	Garden Expenses	
Jan 20	Robt. Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£6:11: 6
Feb 1	Railway Carriage of Mushroom Spawn from Reading	1s 1d
Feb 15	Guildford Plant Nursery for "Cypripedium Spectabile"	£1:1s
Feb 27	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds as per a/c	£10:15: 1
Feb 28	Railway Carriage of Shrubs from Withington	1s 1d
Apr 29	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	4s 1d
Jul 14	Anthony Waterer for Azaleas &c.	£1:10: 6
	Guildford Hardy Plant Nursery for Flowers	£3: 8: 6

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Aug 4	Robt. Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£6:13: 5
Aug 30	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Exeter	5s 3d
Nov 15	Sutton & Sons for Tulips & Hyacinths	£4:17: 9

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4755

1894	Garden Expenses	
Feb 2	Robt. Veitch (Seedsman) for Goods	£5:14: 4
Feb 27	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£10: 8: 9
Apr 30	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Weston-Super-Mare	7s 6d
Jun 14	Thos. Burgess & W. Stockman hoeing potatoes	12s 6d
Aug 3	Robt. Veitch & Sons (Seedsman) for Goods	£5: 5s
Nov 19	Sutton & Sons for Bulbs	£4:17: 2

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4756

1895	Garden Expenses	
Feb 20	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£12: 2: 7
Mar 8	R Veitch (Seedsman) for Goods	£9: 6:10
Apr 19	Garton & King for Cast Iron Fire Bars	18s
Jun 13	T Burgess W Stockman & J England hoeing potatoes	13s 9d
Jul 13	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Exeter	7s 8d
Jul 19	T Gabriel & Sons for Slates & Cement	18s
Oct 11	F Camble for repairing Hot Water Apparatus	17s
Dec 13	Sutton & Sons for Tulips &c.	£2:11: 9

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4757

1896	Garden Expenses	
Jan 3	R Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£8: 5: 9
Feb 21	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£10: 3: 9
Mar 28	Railway Carriage of Trees from London	2s 9d
Mar 30	Railway Carriage of Plants from London	2s 5d
May 30	Railway Carriage of Plants from London	1s 6d
Jun 11	John Bradford & Co. hoeing potatoes	8s 9d
Jun 25	John Bradford & Co. hoeing potatoes	7s 6d
Jul 31	Robt Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£5:12: 4
Sep 12	E T Fulford for Plants & Shrubs	£3:16: 0
Sep 29	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Wellington	4s
Oct 13	Wm Thompson (Seedsman) for Seeds	13s
Nov 27	Sutton & Sons for Bulbs	£3:13s
Dec 16	Michael Rains & Co. for Bulbs	£2: 0: 3

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4758

1897	Garden Expenses	
Jan 22	Robt Veitch (Seedsman) for Goods	£2: 8:10
Feb 23	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£11: 3s
Mar 19	Thos. Rivers & Son for Fruit Trees	£2: 2: 4
Apr 26	Davey & Sons for outside painting of Vineries as per contract	£31:10: 1
Apr 29	Wm Palmer planting potatoes	5s
May 7	Garton & King cast iron fire bars for boiler	£2: 0: 4
Jun 24	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	5s 5d
	Wm Palmer Labour hoeing potatoes	3s 9d
Jul 23	Robert Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£4:15: 9
Jul 28	Jas Veitch & Sons Ltd for 2 Rhododendrons	£1: 9: 6
	Kelway & Son for 12 Paeonies	£3: 4: 0
Sep 30	Railway Carriage of Flower Pots from Wellington	3s 8d
	Rd. Edwards journey to Exeter for plants	6d
Oct 13	Barr & Sons for Bulbs &c	£3:19: 9
Nov 15	Sutton & Sons for Tulips & Hyacinths	£3: 3: 5

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4760

1898	Garden Expenses	
Jan 14	R Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods	£5:13: 8
Feb 4	Downe & Baker, tin for Water Pots	6s
Feb 11	A Waterer for Azaleas & Lilac	£1:14: 6
Feb 25	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£10:13: 2
May 2	Railway Carriage of Bulbs from London	2s 4d
Jun 23	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	19s 4d
Jun 30	R Wallace & Co for Lilics [sic]	£2: 9s
Jul 1	R Veitch & Son (Seedsman) for Goods to May 28	£4:13: 2
	To John Garland for Produce sold June 14-Aug 31	£26: 8: 9
	To John Garland for Produce sold September (Garland is on 10% commission)	£12:19: 1
Sep 15	Woodmens Labour hoeing turnips	8s 8d
Sep 29	Ant. Roozen & Son for Bulbs	£13: 3: 6
Oct 13	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	13s
	Wm Palmer & John England digging potatoes	10s

1898

"The arrival of the 12th Bart., Sir Charles Dyke Acland, in 1898 brought another era of garden improvement, instigated largely by Charles' wife, Gertrude... she was an ardent follower of another Gertude, Miss Jekyll and was committed to making both house and garden grander. William Robinson...was called in to advise; the double row of rhododendrons separating garden from park was replaced by the formal terrace and herbaceous borders and the rockery was created in what had been an old quarry. The Head Gardener responsible for implementing these improvements was John Coutts, later to become Curator at Kew." *From an article on Killerton gardens by Tony Lord (see Robinson's Letters, dated 1900 and also 1907 article for photograph of Rockery).*

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4761

1899	Garden Expenses	
Jan 20	Garton & King for new boiler & fixing ditto	£44:18: 7
	R Veitch & Sons (Seedsman) for Goods	£4: 7: 3
Feb 7	Jas T Anderson for Archangel Mats & Wood Wool &c	£2: 5: 6
	By R Wallace for Flowers	8s 1d
Mar 7	Sutton & Sons for Kitchen Garden & Flower Seeds	£7: 0: 0
May 19	Downe & Baker for an Iron Pump	£1: 3: 3
Jun 8	Woodmens Labour hoeing potatoes	10s 10d
Jun 30	Railway Carriage of plants from London	2s 2d
Aug 8	Wm Cutbush & Son for Carnations	16s
Aug 14	W R Medland for Horse Labour working Potato Ground	£2: 0: 0
Sep 23	Lady Acland for Hyacinths & Bulbs	£7: 7s
Oct 31	Carriage of Bulbs from London	9d
Nov 3	T Gabriel & Sons Timber for Greenhouse	£15: 4: 9
Nov 9	Mechanics Labour Greenhouse	£6:10: 7
Nov 23	Mechanics Labour Greenhouse	£5: 8: 6
Nov 30	GWR Co. Carriage of Roses Baskets &c	9s 9d
Dec 7	Mechanics Labour Greenhouses	£6: 9: 6
Dec 28	E G Southard (Plumber) for Repairs Greenhouses	£2:12: 0
Dec 29	Ant. Roozen & Sons for Bulbs	£4: 4: 6

D.R.O. Killerton Estate Ledger 4762

1900	Garden Expenses	
Jan 16	W Thomas & Co. bricks for Greenhouse & Water Supply	£9:15s
Jan 23	Veitch & Sons for Seeds	£6: 1s
	Sebia? Sebiu? Sebira (ink blot on document) & les Fils for Clematis & Roses	£2: 8: 5
Jan 26	GWR Co. for Carriage of Trees	2s 3d
	Jas Rowe & Co. for paint, oil, glass &c for Greenhouse	£10:13: 1
	J Webber spouting &c for Greenhouse	£1:18: 7
Feb 1	Mechanics Labour at Greenhouse &c	£8:11: 6

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Feb 15	Mechanics Labour at Greenhouse &c.	£3: 1: 3
Feb 24	W B Lawrence New Greenhouse	£31:19: 6
Mar 1	Mechanics Labour at Greenhouse	8d
	Sutton & Sons Seeds for Gardens	£6:13: 4
	Garton & King HotWater Service for Peach House	£52: 7: 7
	Garton & King HotWater work for Fern House	£1:19: 3
	Downe & Baker for Water Supply Pipes	£3:12:10
Apr 12	Mechanics Labour planting potatoes	£1: 5: 6
	W & T Palmer planting potatoes	10s
Apr 18	Jas Rowe & Co Lead Pipe for New Greenhouse	£3: 8: 6
Apr 26	Woodmen pruning fruit trees	7s
May 3	J Ayshford shoeing & ironwork for Peach House	£7:16: 2
May 4	J Webber brackets, eyes, wire re. for Houses	£2: 9: 9
May 31	GWR Carriage of plants from Theale	3s 7d
May 30	GWR Carriage of Plants	10d
Jul 5	Men Digging 110 1/2 perches of ground	£1:16:10
Jul 19	Webber & Co for one rainwater offset	1s 6d
Sep 19	Paull & Son for Rose Trees	8s
	Shanks & Son repairs to Lawn Mower	19s 6d
Oct 3	Lady Acland repayment for Shrubs & Bulbs as per list	£14:18s
Oct 26	Downe & Baker 63ft pipe & tap	£1: 3: 6
Nov 1	GWR Carriage of plants	6s 7d
Nov 6	Kelway & Sons for plants "Flag of Truce"	15s 10d
Nov 8	Mechanics Making Frames	£1: 0: 0
Nov 22	Mechanics Making Frames	3s 6d
Nov 29	GWR Carriage of trees & plants	3s 8d
Dec 6	GWR Carriage of Rose Trees & London Charges on ditto	£1: 6: 6
Dec 21	J Coutts Apples & Pears sent to London	£5:14: 7
	Apples & Pears sold to Berwick	10s
	Apples & Pears sold to Frost	15s 11d
	Apples & Pears sold to Frost	£2: 0:11
Dec 31	GWR Carriage of plants	2s 8d

D.R.O. 1148M/18/4

William Robinson's Letters re. Killerton Gardens. 1899-1901

"63, Lincoln's Inn Fields 27:1:1900

Dear Sir Thomas,

I left in such haste perhaps a few thoughts of mine as I came home in the train might be worth writing down, hurried though my look over the grounds was.

I feel the want of a terrace or some good division between park & house, as much as the architect does but I cannot see how anything simple & dignified can be done on a terrace not more than 60ft. wide, as after the necessary walls there would be no space for anything simple or worthy of the place. The long sweep of the beautiful tree-clad hill behind the house & the fine long expanse of valley in front all seem to demand something simpler & longer. I had not time to look at the ground to see how prolonging the upper terrace towards the pleasure grounds would answer. I mean a simple straight terrace that would give you a good long walk in front and past the house ending in a nice little garden house.

You are so busy in the house that it might be well not to hurry the terrace part until it was thoroughly thought out, and if you wished it, I would gladly meet the architect about it.

Sweep for carriages:

As to the arriving place, it struck me in going home that rightly done it might lead to some little difficulty of level on the park side, but that could easily be got over by a retaining wall and might well work in with a simple enclosure if you ever decided on it. All that, however would be best done when the drive itself was quite ready and house work all done Pleasure ground, chapel &c.

There is so much to be done in removing porticums and getting things together in effective groups, that you need not perhaps mind a little delay until the questions of design, terrace &c. have been settled.

Yours very faithfully,

W. Robinson.

Greenhouse:

P.S: On the whole I think much the best way would be to take this way entirely using the glass &c. in the kitchen garden if wanted. I think the effect of the great hill would be finer if anything and there would be more room for a pretty garden of tea roses about here. It would be easy to get a little garden house elsewhere a little more remote from the house.

10/02/00

Dear Sir Thomas,

I remember the place you name & think it would do very well. I am sure Garland would treat them well i.e: the place should be well prepared & he could form it big enough to take them all & keep them right for a lifetime. They certainly should not be put in grass & the grass should not be allowed to come too near until they grew well. I mean the earth should be kept open & cultivated for a few years and its bareness might be relieved by a crowd of Narcissus or some other plant you cared about, in the Spring (If the Yuccas are scattered about the place it would be a good plan to have a group of them also near. There are five or six kinds and they are somewhat alike Diacaena in character & some of them flower in autumn.) I think your resolution a most wise one about the wall &c. Nothing could be done in planting until next Autumn so everything will be gained by quiet consideration of the thing on the spot, the later in Spring the better. I have such a pleasant memory of.....
(remainder of letter missing from file).

W. Robinson.

Letter from C.T.D. Acland to E. Harbottle Esq.

July 10 1900

Dear Sir,

[Letter deals mainly with house interior]

...Mr. Prothero asks me to send you Mr. Robinson's plans which he sent me in connection with the suggestion of a Summerhouse at the west end of the terrace but as we give up for the present doing anything of importance of that kind, I had returned them to him. I enclose however a sketch I drew for Mr. Prothero to explain the whole thing to him & I think you will find it sufficient to work on in making your working drawings. There will be a few points to be settled no doubt by correspondence... The following points with regard to it have to be noticed the point D is to be about 4 ft. east of the corner of the house and the wall there is to be about 7ft above the level of the terrace & to diminish from that height to 2ft 6ins between F & C, F being 14ft south of D. The hoe of the terrace is to fall in two directions viz. 2 ft from the line AD to the line BC & 2ft. from this line DC to the line AB so that the point B will be 4ft below the level D. I do not think that will be noticeable in the 300ft of length or the 50ft of breadth. The Parapet inside would be 2ft. 6ins. above the level of the terrace & 6ft. at least above the ground outside. I do not think the ditch outside need be continued far on the line CD. If you cannot understand it clearly please tell me...

(Plan is not attached)."

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1900

Bradford & Co. forming Terrace. Mentions Peach House, Fern House & Greenhouse

1905

"Rock garden- Previously a quarry, this was developed as a rock garden in 1905 by John Coutts, Head Gardener from 1900-1910." from an article on Killerton Gardens by Tony Lord.

Gardens of England in the Southern & Western Counties

C. Holme. The Studio: London, 1907, n.b: Plates 83-5 of Killerton, The Rock Garden & Great Spanish Chestnut

"To a class of gardens that is particularly English in its main characteristics belong such places as Ven Hall, Great Tangle Manor, Broadlands, Beaulieu Palace, the college gardens at Oxford and those at Farnham Castle and the Bishop's Palace, Salisbury. They have a certain savour of antiquity, a solid dignity which comes partly from their associations and partly from the glamour which age has given them. Their charm is scarcely dependent upon subtleties of design; it results rather from an element of unexpectedness, from more or less surprising departures from rule which have come about accidentally during the lapse of years. There is none of this unexpectedness in a garden like that at Hinton Admiral, where the hand of the skilled designer well acquainted with modern devices can be plainly traced, it is pleasantly evident in the shady walks at Ven or in the quaint corner of The Bishop's Palace at Salisbury. It is felt too, definitely in the Devonshire Gardens, Chaddlewood, Eggesford House, Greenway

house and Killerton and in the Cornish Place, Castle all of which derive much of their specific character from the help which nature has given to the designer. These are in the best sense of the term landscape gardens in which the ordering of details has been made to bear a direct relation to the natural character of each place. The configuration of the site has determined the plan and the laying out has been more in the direction of a development of what was already there, an adaptation of existing features, than in the direction of preconceived and calculated formality. Nature has not been unduly chastened: to a large extent indeed, she has had her own way and the gardener has worked out at her dictation and her own guidance."

1920's-30's

"During the 1920's and 30's Sir Francis Dyke Acland continued to improve the garden, replanting and adding species of rhododendron from Kingdon Ward's expedition to the Himalayas. It was Sir Francis who first opened the garden to the public, a tradition which the national trust has continued since 1944." *from an article on Killerton gardens by Tony Lord.*

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1927

Painting Old Conservatory

D.R.O. 1148M/ add 24/13

Inventory of Household Furniture, Fixtures & Effects at Killerton Park near Exeter, the property of Sir Richard Dyke Acland Bt, MP & included in the letting of the property to The Battle Abbey School Ltd., Battle, Sussex also schedule of the State & Condition of the Premises as at the date of entry of the Lessees on may 28th, 1940. Taken July 8,9,11,12,18 1940 by Whitton & Laing.

...External - Killerton Grounds.

Carriage Drive from Lodge gates to sweep in front of House - Tar sprayed & in good condition.

Sweep in front of House - Surfaced by chippings & in good order. Free of weeds.

Iron cattle grill at entrance to sweep - In good order.

Iron railings dividing park from grounds - In good order.

2 Stone Urn Vases over front door.

Pole brush & boot scraper at front door.

3 granite balls on garden wall.

Pair 3'4" iron canons on wooden carriages dated 1835.

Pair of granite balls on granite bases.

Fibre Mat.

Iron boot scraper.

10 x 22 1/2" stone vases.

2 Large stone vases - 1 defective.

1 large stone vase.

Copper sundial on stone pedestal.

5 ft pottery vase with figure in relief & swan handles - 1 handle broken and piece loose.

Bathstone coping to wall against Park - Flaking & in bad condition.

Rose Garden Paths - gravelled & in fair condition.

Fibre Mat.

Pair Plaster Armchairs with figures in relief - rim of one chair chipped.

Basket armchair - old.

Plan of Killerton Gardens in glazed oak frame on stand with money box - sound.

SHELTER

Glass - sound.

Painted wood rack.

Painted iron boot-scraper.

Gravelled paths of grounds - raked & left in good condition except for a few weeds.

Balcony & approach with 3 gates - Railings all sound, woodwork shows signs of decay.

Pair of old canons on wood carriages dated 1835 - paint worn on carriages.

FLAT APPROACH

Iron railings with gate - paint worn.

OLD DAIRY

Large deal table as fitted.

2 Iron window stays.

8 Iron window handles.

1 iron window fastener.

8 leaded windows - 35 panes cracked or missing, lead work generally in poor condition.

Fibre Mat.

Hanging wood rail with hooks & 9 hanging iron rods.

Rim lock & door key & 2 door handles.

Wall block & 2 switches.

Walls - Bad order.

Stone Floor - some slabs cracked.

Paint - bad order.

2 folding garden chairs.

Wood garden seat with hinged seat.

5 foot folding garden seat.

THE BEAR'S HUT

Glass - 10 panes in leaded lights missing or cracked, lead work in bad order.

Ceiling - canvas torn & worn.

Door & walls - Cork covering defective & parts missing.

Stained glass window dated 1696 - Glass sound.

Mortice lock & 1 door handle - no key.

Doors, walls, ceiling - woodwork of door worn & top panel loose. Wicker work of walls & ceiling worn & defective.

5 ft folding wooden garden seat.

5ft 6in painted garden seat with hinged cover.

Granite Memorial Cross on 4-tier granite base - base of under cross cracked.

3ft Wood folding garden seat (By rustic bridge).

1 lath missing in back.

Folding wooden garden seat.

THE HUT ON TOP OF CLUMP

4 red & white check dust sheets.

Deal Kitchen tables.

1 folding table.

1 smaller folding table.

2 rush seat chairs.

2 deck chairs.

2 folding wood chairs.

Hearthrug - worn

Enamel kettle.

Brown ware teapot.

Wire mat.

Deal step chair.

Wicker extending garden chair - old & worn.

Glass - sound.

One window - Bottom rail broken.

Walls, Floor, Roof - good order.

Iron water cistern.

Painted wooden seat with cover on stone base.

3' wood garden bench.

TENNIS PAVILION (in grounds)

Glass - sound.

Painted wood bench seat.

Norfolk latch & 2 ring handles.

Rim lock - no key.

TENNIS COURT

6 ft rustic garden seat - in bad condition.
6 ft wood & iron garden seat - 1 lath missing.
Iron standards & wire netting enclosing tennis courts on 3 sides.
Granite garden roller.
Pair painted tennis poles with iron sockets.
Tennis net, top & centre tapes - fair condition.

DRIVE BELOW TENNIS COURT

Pair of painted iron gates with chain & padlock - 1 broken bar since entry.

1944

Donation of Killerton Estate to the National Trust by Sir Richard Thomas Dyke Acland

Country Life, Vol.119, p.869. April 26, 1956

..."Killerton is perhaps chiefly renowned for its rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs, but it also has some Wellingtonias grown from the first parcel of seed ever landed in England, a Kashmir Cypress that is, perhaps the largest of its kind in England, a fine Pinns ponderosa, cork oaks, drifts of outdoor cyclamen & a heronry..

Both Killerton and Bicton have summer-houses with deer-bone floors, but the Bicton Hermitage is normally locked.

Bywayman,
Somerset."

Country Life, Vol. 120, pp.194-5, July 26, 1956

"The Vanished Victorian Moss-House" by Bea Howe

"...the moss-house of late Regency and early Victorian times - where has it vanished to?...Mosses, rare and delicate..dry and fade. Losing their colour, proper substance and shape, they crumble away. But in their day, when mosses were lovingly collected and cherished, a moss-house was highly prized and took its place beside the rustic arbour or root-house in a garden. No less a poet and lover of rural delights and sweet seclusion than William Cowper wrote in 1796 an inscription for the moss-house set up in the grounds of Weston Hall belonging to his friends the Throckmortons, whose tenant he was at Weston Lodge nearby....

A root-house is not to be confused with a moss-house in any way. According to Mrs Jane Loudon in The Ladies' Companion to the Flower-Garden first published in 1841, a root-house was made of especially large tree roots, including the stool, or base of a tree after the trunk had been cut down to the ground. Several of these rusticated objects were removed to a suitable site, preferably near a piece of ornamental water, where they were made into a "grotto-like structure."...

So much for the root-house. It is with moss-houses that Jane Loudon...was most concerned...They were to be made from the trunks of young larches or of spruce firs with their bark left on. In a secluded shrubbery or alongside a wood, these rustic pillars were to be set up after being dug firmly into the ground...A roof of thatch or shingles was then added and between the interstices of the rustic pillars narrow laths or hazel rods were nailed inside. Now the lady of the house appeared and with the aid of a wedge-shaped piece of wood pushed all kinds of rare coloured mosses which she had previously collected, or bought, into the gaps between the laths or rods...

From various period sources, such as Loudon, Shirley Hibberd and Mr M'Intosh, gardener to the King of the Belgians at Claremont, Surrey and author of The Flower Garden (1847), the best moss-houses were in Bagshot Park, the seat of the Duchess of Gloucester, after the design of her Royal Highness's head gardener, Mr Toward.

In The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion (1838) James Claudius Loudon shows a plan for the construction of a fine moss house, the cost of which including labour, timber and other materials, he estimates at not exceeding the sum of œ5. Mosses for making a moss-house grew abundantly ..in the commons around London...Or they could be purchased in the London of her day at Covent Garden Market. "

nb: This article contains a Plan & Elevation of a Moss-House & an illustration of a moss-house.

Country Life, Vol.120, p.339. 1956

..."Despite the valiant efforts of Miss Howe to distinguish in her interesting article (July 26) between root-house & moss-house, I suspect that there were numbers of indistinguishable hybrids... the garden-house at Killerton...has one room floored with sections of logs (to simulate roots?) and what appears to be in fact the base of a larger tree,

and another paved with deer-bones... The roof of one room is adorned with pine-cones, while the other is covered, if I remember rightly, with hides or skins.

....I suspect that both buildings (Killerton & Bicton) date from the 1840's.

Two difficulties about discerning moss-houses are first, moss patterns are especially likely to have been pulled out or destroyed in the last hundred years or so: and second, moss is a normal utilitarian chinking material for any rustic building....

Bywayman,
Somerset."

Country Life, Vol. 123, pp. 1132-3. May 22, 1958

"Exotic Trees and Shrubs - The Gardens at Killerton, Devon" by Junese Vern

Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vol.85, 1960, p.348

1970

Construction of a ha-ha by the National Trust in order to continue the line of Robinson's Terrace Wall.

Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vol.96, 1971, p.219

Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vol.97, 1972, pp.17-21

Gardens of Britain, Vol.1, Patrick M. Syngé, 1977 pp.53-8

Killerton entry

1980's

"The rustic bridge, first constructed in 1808, was rebuilt in the 1980's to bear the weight of garden vehicles" *from an article on Killerton Gardens by Tony Lord*. He also mentions "at the upper gate and from the peak of the garden" an area reclaimed from natural woodland during the late 1980's.

1990(?)

"The armillary sphere was installed to commemorate the 15th Bart. Sir Richard Thomas Dyke Acland (1906-1990)" *from an article on Killerton Gardens by Tony Lord*.

"Despite the shelter belt, 80 trees were lost in the gale of 25 January 1990. Looking away from the garden, the shelter belt running up to the garden fence to the left of the view has been deepened and thickened recently. North and east of this viewpoint many trees were lost: the shelter belt is being re-established behind the path...

...A sun trap in summer, the rockery has been considerably developed during the late 1980's and early 1990's, during which time water has been introduced." *from an article on Killerton Gardens by Tony Lord*.

1990's

"The ha-ha dating back at least to the mid-eighteenth century, formerly had a paling fence along its crest designed to keep deer in the park. Running for over 1km/ 2/3mile and ending at the River Culm, most of it has been recently restored" *from an article on Killerton Gardens by Tony Lord*.

1.7 APPENDIX 7: TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DEVON ARCHIVES MADE AS PART OF THE KILLERTON PROJECT IN THE 2000s: KILLERTON PARK

D.R.O. 1148M/ add 6/11

"John Dunsford holds by Indenture dated 24 Dec 1692 for the consideration of building of a house on the premises, all that plot or parcel of waste ground adjoining to Dolberry Common in Broadclyst containing one acre - determinable by the death of himself & his son, George."

n.b. On 1756 Map of Killerton, Dolbury Cottage= known as Dunsford Cottage

D.R.O. 1148M add/23/E1 1756 Map & Rental of Acland Estates drawn by T.Hodge of Silverton

D.R.O. 1148M add/2/L15/277

1758 Edward Southwood surrenders to Thomas Acland "Dunsford's Cottage under Dolberry"

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1771 Mar Putting up Posts & Rails in the Walk Fields
 Apr Putting up railing in the Quarrey Close
 May Carpenters at Killerton in Walk Fields & Bears Field
 Masons Work about ye Entrance from ye Park into ye Cross Ground
 Jun Clearing wood round the Saw Pit on ye Top ye Hill on Cross Ground

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1772 Jan 4 Sinking a Well at Killerton House by William Pollard £7: 7: 0
 Mar 26 paid for 36 Bundles of Sparrs delivered at Killerton & at Folly 18s paid to Susanna Batten 42 weeks pay to ye folly home to Saturday ye 28th of March 1772 £2: 2
 Nov George Dinnis for banking 32 yds forehead in ye 7 acres

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1773 Apr 10 Putting up Hurls against ye Park & digging out a gap for a hunting gate 4s 9d
 (mentions 1772 digging down the Park Hedge from Bridge Coppice to the Crab Tree Gate 158 yds) Sloping from Crabtree Gate to the Top of the Hill Making 20 yds of Hedge in the Downs - William Thomas
 May 7 paid William Capron for levelling ye ground & driving ye stones against the Wall between the Park & the Dung Court at Killerton
 Jul 11 paid the people at the Folly 19 weeks Home to Sat 10 October £1: 18s

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1774 Mar Masons about ye Park Wall & Digin down ye Cob Wall
 Mar 26 paid Edward Miller a bill for thatching at the Brick Kilns; paid ye peeple [sic] at Folly twenty one weeks pay from Sat 30 Oct - 26 Mar
 Apr Paid Dalley & Carnel for filling up pits in Killerton Court & setting up a gateway against Culmjohn Wood
 Oct 15 John Carnol & John Savers & Partners for diging [sic] down 40 yds of Hadge [sic] round the Dockcroft

1775 (n.b. refs for this year included in 1774 accts.)

Jan paid the People at the Folly 39 weeks pay
 Feb paid John Carnol for pulling down the Hedge betwixt ye 7 acres & 17 acres
 Mar Robert Moore drawing out stones in the New Ground in the Park
 Carpenters work done by Edward Bater about the Stakes & Nails to lead to the New Building
 Apr Samuel Shapcott 2 days at Killerton drawing of rails to Rail the building
 Jul 8 Paid William Pollard in part for sinking a well on top of the Hill & one at Crabtree
 Paid for 57 nitches of reed - 20 to cover the Well on the Top of the Hill & 20 to Thatch the hay Rick in the Park & 17 to Thatch Meat House at Killerton

D.R.O. 1148M/add/6/4 Killerton Rental

1775 For the Grass of the New Take into the Park £20: 0: 0
 Allowed Mr Batten for unstocking the New Take into the Park

Paid Mr Batten about the Well at Killerton

- 1776 (n.b. refs for this year included in D.R.O. 1148Madd/ Lab.accts. 1774)
 James Fear for 3 weeks in the frost & snow serving the Deer &c from 15 January - 3 February
- Jul William Ware drawing of Stones for the Old Walls
 William Ware with his cart & 2 horses drawing stones & earth from the Old Gardens to fell up the lane
- Aug paid John Coombe for sawing 838ft of Elm Board at Westwood for to cover the walls of the new building at Killerton

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1776-7

- 1777 Mar John Coombe for making a Gate at the Crabtree
 Apr Mary & Elizabeth Matthews picking up stones from the New Grounds near Killerton House
 New Gateways in the Park & Filling up an old gateway in the park
 7 ½ days work digging the foundations of the Liney [sic] at Crabtree
 Apr 8 Thomas Haydon for work done about the Pigeon House £1: 4: 8
 Aug John Waters 13 days raking in the Old Paddic [sic]
 Carpenters Railing in the Park & Repairing the Cot below Crabtree &c.
 Sep Paid for pulling down the Blacksmith's House' Linney & Garden Wall £1: 9: 8
- 1778 (n.b. refs for this year included in 1776-7 accts.)
 Feb 16 paid Thomas Haydon for repairing the Cott below Crabtree or the Folly £1: 7s
 Mar Labourers making the Park Hedge
 Peter James 1 day cleaning at the New Building
 Mar 9 paid the 2 Old People at the Cott below Crabtree 17 weeks pay from 15 Nov - 14 Mar £1: 14s
 [probably Widow's Cott, now gone]
 Apr 13 paid the two Old Women at the Cott below Crabtree 6 weeks pay for 14 Mar - 26 Apr 12s
 Aug Journey to Killerton about the materials upon the Hill & ordered the workmen about the Lead Gutters
 Settling with Bond the bricklayer about the Intended Building
 Sep-Oct Isaac Luxton making of Pits for Plants in the Great Clump
 Oct Settling about the plans for Offices, main drains &c
 Dec Paid the Drain Diggers in full for taking down & carrying away a stone wall in the Dung Court

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/2

Letter to Sir T.D. Acland from William Spring 29 Nov 1778

"The Road leading from the House to the Turnpike Road is becoming exceedingly bad & people coming on business with carriages & horses to the house will break fresh ground. Therefore with humble submission [sic] I hope your honour will take the following hint into consideration as a road to the house will one day (as well as now) be wanted in some particular direction wether [sic] it would not be better to have that done now, as here is old stones, brickbats & rubbish enough to make a good road, Everything might then be brought to the House at a much less expense & a deal of ground breaking up might be saved."

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/2

Letter to Sir T.D. Acland from William Spring 20 Dec 1778

"The waggon horses has been very full employ'd for Mr Veitch, Drawing Lime &c so that at present have done nothing about the Road"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/2

Letter to Mr Godfrey from William Spring 7 Jan 1779

"The main Drain brought through the Dung Court... The Beds will be put up in the Lumber Chamber in the New Building"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/2

Letter to Mr Godfrey from William Spring 8 Jan 1779

"Bond & his men is now going on with the last length of the Main Drain which brings it through the Dung Court it is also compleated about ½ way on the Sunk Wall in the park, some part of that Wall being obliged to be taken down & new built"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/2

Letter to Sir T.D. Acland from William Spring 26 Apr 1779

"The Waggons & Horses are full employ'd about drawing down bricks & stones from the Hill where I had 33 labourers employed about taking up the walls, cleaning bricks, screening the old mortar &c"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/2

Letter to Sir T.D. Acland from William Spring 8 May 1779

"The Building on the Hill is very nigh all got down & out the horses, & cart are every day employed about drawing down the materials."

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 17/2

Letter to Sir T.D.A. from William Spring 15 May 1779

"The Labourers is employed about taking up the Walls &c on the Hill which I hope very soon be all out & the greatest part used in the new work"

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Workmen's Accounts

1779 Mar 27 Johns Digger pulling down wall on the Hill
 May 1 for throwing down & carrying out the Bricks, stones & Mortar of a part of the Wall on the Hill
 Taking down Walls on the Hill
 Aug 1 Thomas Haydon for work done at the Gateway going to Killerton House
 Nov 26 paid John Taswell below Etherlys Bridge for Drawing Stones for the New Road to Killerton £1: 8s
 paid John Coombe for sawing 2297ft & 945ft of Elm rails for the Railing from Cross to Fraunceis Court
 Dec William Pollard & Partners for digging the Foundations of the Stabels [sic] at Killerton £2: 12: 6
 Paid Rev Mr Ackland for 3 weeks drawing of stones for the New Road imploy'd by Mr Veitch

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Account

1780 Feb Paid Richard Weeks & John Gale for making 84 yds of Hedge & the Higher Side of the
 Westerdown & Bridge Orchard against the Coppice at 4d per yd
 Nov/Dec paid the Corneshmen [sic] in part for digging out stones at Bridge Quarry for the New
 Road
 Dec James Russell 5 days about the Gutter from the Higher Brick Pons [sic] the Lower
 1781 (n.b. refs for this year included in 1780 accts.)
 Jan John Guiney & Partners for uncovering the Gravel Pit
 Jun Paid John Murch & Partners for mowing the Walk in the Great Clump, the Walk in the Beech
 Clump, the Drying Yard & Slopes behind Killerton House
 Paid John Kitt & Partners for digging of 177 yds & ¾ of ground in the Common Shore & between
 the New Road & the Lane
 Paid William Pollard for digging a Drain for a Common Shore
 Anthony Brewer paid for building the Wall against the Road
 Nov Making a Gravel Walk in the Wood & Planting an Orchard
 Repairing the Great Clump Rails
 Planting in the Park & getting Materials for the Building
 Dec Turfing the new walls by the Roads
 Planting in the Quarry above Killerton House
 Cleaning down the Wood where the trees was lately planted
 Fencing the Plantation in the Quarry above the House
 Fencing a piece of Ridge at the Bottom of the 14 acres
 Making a Walk in Killerton Wood

D.R.O. 1148Madd/ Labourers Accounts

1782 Feb Securing the Ash Trees in the Park from the Deer
 Pulling down & forming the Hedges against the Lane & Cross,
 Pulling down the Lin-hay at the Cot House below the Crab Tree
 Fencing in Room of Old Linhay at the Cot House below Crab Tree
 Finishing Park fence by the Cot House below Crabtree & Railing the New Hedge against the Brody
 Park

		Making Hedge on the Lower Side of the Lower Pole Park
Mar		Digging Foundations at Cross
		Putting up 2 pairs of Gate Posts at Cross
		Making a New hedge against the Cabbage Close
		Taking down Trees in the Lawn
		Righting up the Walls at the Lower End of the Common Shore, the Gateways at the Downs & acres, putting up the Dry Wall at the Lower End of the 14 acres
		Making the hedges against the seven acres
		Preparing stuff for the New railing by the Lane towards David's Corner
		Raking up the Old Thatch where the wood rick stood in the Cabbage Close
		Railing against the Lower Side of the lane towards David's Corner & repairing the Park House for William Melhuish
		Putting up some dry wall against the 2 oak trees in the Lane towards David's Corner
Apr		Planting to hide Francis Court Barn
		Levelling the Ground in the New Cart Horse Stable
		Putting up a piece of Wall against the Pigeon House Orchard where stone was took from the Piers & Doors of the Garden Walls & repairs at the Park House
May		Finishing the Gravel Walk in the Wood
		Putting up Seats in the Park
Jun		Parting the Pole Park with Stakes & Rails to part the Horses & Cows
		Weeding the Docks in the New Orchard
		Railing in the Great Clump & Drying Ground
Aug		Women weeding the gravel walk in the shrubbery & Killerton Wood
		Loading stone in the Park for the Road to Killerton & sand for the Mortar
		Framing Timber to support the Reservoir
		Paid Mr Pyne for work done to the Lodge being in Park
		Putting up the Bottom for the Reservoir
Sep/Oct		Preparing planting ground round the lodge
Nov		Planting the Trees in the Plantation Round the Lodge
		Preparing the ground for planting by the Corner of the Stables
		To Wm. Pollards Brother for digging 60ft in length of the Old Road to gravel the New Road
		Filling up part of the Old Road for a Plantation to Hide the Stables. Planting the Beeches before the Stables
		Planting up the Old road
		Placing Hurdles round the Plantations
Dec		Planting against the Intended Farm yard
		Making a temporary Melon ground
		Sloping the Ground behind the Stables
		Filling up the Pitts in the Great Clump

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1783	Jan	Making the Ground before the New Stables
		Pollarding Trees in the Wood
		Making Centers for the Arches to the Hay Loft & the Necessary adjoining
		Filling up the Middle of the Wall at Crab Tree
		Foundations for a fence against the Old Road at Crabtree
	Feb	Repairing the Park Gate at Crab Tree
		Making a gate against the Slade at Crabtree
		Railing the New Hedge against the Lane towards Davids Corner
		Paving the Walk to the Hay Loft (Killerton)
		Altering the Chimneys in the Stable New Rooms
		Paveing the area behind the New Stables
		Fencing the plantation against Francis Court
		Removing ground from the intended Farm Court
		Preparing Plots & Rails for the Lodge Plantation
		Making a window for the Engine House
	Mar	Railings for the New Stable Plantations
		Picking Stones to fill the well at the Old Farm Court

		Removing Rubble from the garden walls to fill up the ground before the stables
		Finishing round the Plantation joining the corner of the stables next the Park
Mar 5		Sawing Elm for Intended Barn Floor
Apr		Preparing Railing for the Plantation against the Farm Court & finishing that on the other side of the stable
		A gate for the Farm Court Plantation & joining it with the orchard
		Making a door frame for the New Cart Horse Stable
Apr 26		Making a gutter by the front of the stable to carry off the drip from the West Side. Whitewashing the New Stable rooms Cross Wall Parallel to & next the Stable ½ of its 3ft x 9ft x 3 ft wide, the other ½ 2 dimensions equal with the other but only 10ft deep
		Front & End of the New Cart Horse Stable Foundations the end next the Court as far as the opening 3ft deep x 3ft wide, length as the wall
		Drawing Stone for the Farm Court Wall parallel to the stables in the clear of the 2 side walls & all the cross wall round the 2 little courts & front & end of the cart horse Stable at the rate of 1s per perch for stone from the Bridge & 1s 2d for stone from the Park
		Farmer Sanders draws stone from the Lower Wall of the Farm Court next the New Turnpike Road
May		Making a Road towards the Farm Court
		Framing the Roof of the Barn (Killerton)
		Uncovering the Head of the Quarries 83ft long & 14ft wide & 7ft deep containing 301 yds of solid ground which they removed by loading the stone for building Paving & the Road - the stone contained in the above & loaded away in one fortnight was 250 load
		Mowing the Slopes behind Killerton Walks in the Great Clump
		Making door frames for the Barn Pound House & Cyder Cellar
May 3		Bottom Cross Wall 1/2 of it 4ft 11" deep & 3ft wide
		Wall East Side of Chicken Court from the Opening 3 ft wide by 1ft 10" deep
		Alterations in the Brewhouse
Jun		putting on the Beams & Joists for a loft over the Cyder Cellar & Pound House
		Beginning to put up the roofing to Barn &c
		Changing the Dog House
		Uncovering the Last Head of the Quarrie
		Preparing Roofing for the Cow Sheds
		Altering the Paving in the New Stable
		Building the Arch to the Hay Loft & Little House under it
Jun 7		Cross foundation parting Pound House & Cyder Cellar
Jul 5		Altering the Beam Holes in the New Cart Horse Stable
Dec		Ricking the Fir Wood cut down on the border towards Crab Tree

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts 1784-5

1784	Jan	Making a trough for the Stable Yard
		Paving the Farmyard & Stables & Court at Killerton
		Fencing the Plantation at Crabtree
		Grubbing the Late Plantation cut down
		Boarding a Calfs House & Court
	Feb	Sloping the Bank against the Old Road
		Boarding & Paleing the Farm Yard for the Hay & Straw Apartments
		Making a double door for the Wood Yard
		Making a door for the opening to the woodyard
		Pulling down the Cross Hedge against Widow Basten's field
		Making hedges against Hagleys Orchard - making a gravel walk across the Plantation on the north side of the Garden & across the New Plantation near Crab Tree
	Mar	Digging up the Old Post & Paleing to the Park & removeing it
		Repairing the fence to the Great Clump
		Repairing the Park Gateway against Crab Tree
	Apr	Roofing the Grannery
		Cutting back the back for a wall against the Lane opposite the House
		Levelling the Ground in the Park where the late Plantation was
		Levelling the Ground for a Granary
		Planting 50 Silver Firs

		Making centers for the Granary & a Gate for the Great Clump
		Paid for a letter to Sir Charles Tynte's steward about a plan for the Lodge Gate
		Hanging the Gates for the Great Clump
Jun		Roofing the Granary
		Taking down the Old Wall against the Road
Jun 10		Carpenters & Sawyers in part for the 2 Park Fences
Jul		Drawing timber for the Park Fence by the River
		New fence against the Park with a Railing on the Bank
		Takeing up & shortening the new fence to the Park
		Paid John Kitt, Samuel Shapcott, Wm Taylor & Wm Kitchens for making the "Ground" - to Forty posts of the New Park Fence
		Paid to John Kitt, Samuel Shapcott, Wm Taylor & Wm Kitchens for finishing the Ha-Ha fence on that side of Killerton towards the Garden being in all the Distance of 90 posts at 1s ea
		Loading stone for the new wall
		Making the ground at the Park Fence on the Higher Side of Killerton towards Culmjohn Wood £2: 5s
		Pulling down all the Dry Walls against the Nine Acres & preparing the foundation for a mortar wall
		New Ground by the New Park Railing, work by the river putting in posts
		Passing through the inlet of water to the Park from the River by crossing it with the Park Fences
		First money paid on a/c of the Park fencing by the River – for sawing & carpenters work £4: 14: 6
		For a gallon of beer for the Carpenters & Labourers when they were in the River putting in the posts for a park fence there
Sep		New Park Railing & Ha-Ha near Killerton both sides of the house as far as to join the Plantations
		Taking down the hedges by the River
Oct		Taking down the Old Park Railing [sic]
		Repairing the Park Paleing between the Crab Tree & Etherly Bridge
		Digging the foundations to the Wall by the Bridge
		Parting the Farm Yard at Killerton
		Pulling down Hedges by the Bridge Ground
		Pulling down Old Walls nr the Bridge & hedges & pollards pulled down
1785	Jan	Putting up Rough Railing at Hawkins Coppice where the Hedge was took down - also putting up railing from The Park gate to the Lower Park Paleing
		Building the Piers for an Entrance to the Park near Etherly Bridge
		Stones from the Quarry at Culmjohn Wood for the wall at the Bridge & Gateway at the Head of Culmjohn Wood
		Rails for the Walks toward Culmjohn
Feb		Planting thorn Hedge against Young Plantation at CrabTree
		Taking down Park Hedge against river
		Parting the Marshes by the River
		Two New Park Gates for the North Side of the Park
		Bringing Lime for the New Lodge
		Taking down the last of the Linhays at Bridge Ground
		Levelling the Park Hedge at Bridge Ground
May		Building Doorway at the Lower End of the Park
		Cutting Stone for the Piers by Crab Tree
		Finishing the Hedges by the Bridge Ground - levelling the ground of the Bank near the Lodge
Jun		Hanging a Door to the Park
		Taking up the old foundations of the Houses that was at the Bridge Ground
		Higher Stable Repairs
Jul		Taking up the Foundation of the Old Houses at the Bridge Ground
		Cutting the ground for a fence towards the Bridge. Removing ground to lay the new floor of the stables
		New Seven Hedges in the Bridge Ground
		Taking up the foundations to some old buildings at the Bridge Ground - Loading out some old Cob from them for manure
		Paid to John Levr for takeing the Level & dimensions of an intended cut by the River
		Levelling the Ground round the Lodge

		Repairing the 6 stall stable
		Getting bricks &c for the New Wash House, pulling down a wall
		Fencing the Orchard & Intended Nursey
		Pulling down the Wall to Enlarge the Wash House in the Court, a door between the Store Room & the Old laundry & changing the stove from the Laundry to the Old Wash House
Aug		Sloping ground by the New Lodge
		Anthony Brewer paid for building the walls of the New Lodge
		The Carpenter for work at the Lodge by Etherly Bridge
Aug 8		Anthony Brewer the Mason paid in part for building the cottage near Etherly Bridge - the wall towards the Bridge Gate (Gate Piers Excepted)
		Digging Post Holes for the Leaping Bar
		Fencing across the water by the Brick Field
		Mowing fern for Lady Aclands House in the Plantation
		Sinking a Hedge trough to leap the Hunting Horses over
		Railing the top of the Hedge against the Pole Parks
		Getting materials for the Park House for John Spry
Sep		Drawing materials for the House in the Park
		Mowing for a Cricket Ground
		Taking off the Coping from the Bridge Wall to make it Higher - sloping down the Butment to prevent people getting over
Oct		Clearing the bricks & rubbish from the Pole Park
		Fitting up the sheds at the Farm Yard for a Dog Kennel
		Work about the Dog Kennel & the Pig Stye
		Raising the walls to the Dog Kennel & Pig Styes
		Flooring a place for the Chaff cutter, making a door for the nursery
Nov		Making 2 Hunting Gates
		Getting Brick &c & Slate for the Saddle House
Dec		Making cupboards for the Coachman
		Changing the shed from the Deer Park to the Park to hold hay for the Deer. Making racks for the deer. Thatching the shed for the deer in the Park

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1786	Jan	Putting up rails against the shed for the deer to keep the Hay from the Bank
		Building walls for the Barn Floors & repairing walls that tumble down in the Park & against the Road
		Laying another Barn Floor
	Mar	Making the Hedge against the Lane & 7 Acres
		About the Garden at The Clump
		Making a Bridge over the River for Fishing
		Cutting out the Fern House
	Apr 24-29	Changeing the Paleing of the Park to join Etherly Bridge
	May	Two pairs of Window Shutts for the Park House
	Jun	Roofing the Fern House
		Putting up Seats in the Park
	Jul	Drawing Stones & mortar for the Pillars by the Lower Lodge
	Sep 23	Fencing the End of Etherly Bridge
		Fencing the Ricks & Plantations near the Bridge
	Nov 4-11	Fencing the Park
		Stakes to catch the Deer
	Nov 12	Making Hunting Bridge Gate Posts
	Nov 11-25	Pollarding 7 large trees at 3s per tree
	Dec 2	Altering the Park Paleing by the River
	Dec 2-9	Altering the Paleing of the Park by the Bridge Ground when the water drove it away
		Fencing the Park between the Widow Pitts lane end & the Lodge

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1787	Jan 20-27	Repairing Park Fence by the White Gate blown down by the wind - also the gates by the Downs & Rails in the Walk Ground
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Feb 17-24	Making a Gate for the Rubbish Yard at the Back of the Stables
Mar 17-24	Making a Road in the Nursery
Jul 14	Drawing Coal from Topsham & throwing it into the Coal Pit
Sep 15	Gravelling the Nursery Road
Sep 22-29	Making gates to the Railing towards the Chappel [sic]
Dec 15-22	Removing all the Posts & Rails that Parted the Meadow & repairing other Railing with it

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Labourers Accounts

1788	Jan 19-Feb 9	Putting Locks on the Great Doors to the Courts
	Feb 9-Mar 1	Repairing fences in the Park about the Plantations & Lawn
	Mar 1-22	Thinning the Plantations in the Downs

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Agents Accounts/ Cridland

1789 Farmer Wishes Bill for bringing Deer from Nutcombe £5: 8: 9

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Agents general Accounts / Weech

1807	Dec	Preparing Park & getting in Deer £70: 0: 0
1808	Feb	Preparing Park & getting in Deer £59: 17s
	" "	" " " " £25:14: 6
	Apr 11	On Account of Park & Deer £100: 0: 0
	Jun 15	" " " " " " £21: 12s

D.R.O. 1148M/11 (ii)/7

Letter re. layout of Garden & Park & general matters, J. Veitch to Sir T.D. Acland

Killerton

20 November 1808

"I have also planted the sides of the Valey [sic] up from the Garden towards the Rookery Wood with large Spanish Chesnuts 15ft high & thin to form a Chesnut Grove for the Walk to pass through. I have also brought forward the corner of the Rookery Wood where the walk comes out with large Beech Trees for a Beech Grove finishing at the Large Cedar Tree on the side of the Hill, also leaving room for the walk to pass through but taking care to avoid the appearance of Belt by leaving a large opening between the Two Groves above mentioned to let the appearance of Ground & single trees pass on in imagination as before.

I have marked out the Ground on the farther side of the Plane of the park, so as to bring forward the Plantation upon the rough ground facing Etherlys Bridge as also on the other side by Ramson's Hill Encreasing [sic] & Pointing it up towards the Great Clump (I mean) to encrease the two sides but very thin & narrow in the middle so as not to obstruct the best views towards Silverton & Tiverton & I have also left a Broad Terrace drive within the Plantation in such a way as I think you will like (or at least I like it) & all this will be planted long before Christmas but of a common thickness only with Trees, many of which are your own. Indeed the outline is as I pointed out to you for the line of the Park Fence, to fence both park & plantation the same time & which is now temporarily fenced with hurdles which can be otherways employed when the permanent fence is made.

...I think also when the top of the Park is planted to fill the Vacancies in Culm John Wood & the Fir Grove with Beech & Chestnuts which seem to thrive there & succeed the firs and decayed trees, and also plant a few large ones in the Rookery...

...you want 20 or 30 does more in the Park and it should be done soon before they get too far in Fawn. One of your bucks killed another Buck fighting about the does. I gave Mr George Trevelyan a Broad Hint of it in a letter I wrote him saying how much you wanted Does but said I was not authorised to say so from you or any of the Family and I also mentioned it to the Hon. Mr & Mrs Fortescue when they was [sic] here...
John Veitch

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 11 (i)/27

Letter John Veitch to Sir T.D.A.

"Killerton

14 December 1808

...Poor Old Sam Shapcot, Sally Brown's father is come nearly to a shaddow [sic] he can do but very little work now, Tyeing thorns about the trees...

With respect to Does, I went over to Geo. Bampfyldes & he told me he was to let you have six does for 2 bucks (but what bucks is he to have, the fine spotted ones or the others)

Mr Bampfyldes also offers you between 20 & 30 does suppose 25 at 2 guineas a piece besides the six in exchange & I do think you had better have them & not trouble the Trevelyans as the carriage of deer such a long distance and the loss in carriage will make them come as expensive as those at Poltimore, although they may cost nothing at Nettlecombe, therefore be pleased to give an answer to this early as the Does will be getting forward in young.

Reflecting what you say about taking the Ground into the Park near to CulmJohn Chapell [sic] I think you have not considered that you will disjoint Culmjohn Barton of $\text{æ}300$ a year & upwards, as without the Dry Ground it will not be worth Tosswill's while to rent it afterwards, as he will have no dry ground for his sheep in winter when the Marshes is [sic] covered with water or too wet for sheep - as he always lets up the Grass in the dry field for his ewes and other sheep in the winter. But if you will let it be done, as I marked it out you will improve both farms and also the Park appearances and I can contrive to conceal the Park fence by sinking it, put a plantation with a concealed cottage to keep the gate but so as no traces of Boundary may appear.

The planting at the back of the Park is finished. It is planted in confused masses of one sort of Trees together & then another sort of chesnutts [sic], Beech, sycamore, Oak, Turkey oak &c and blended together with single trees of other sorts & thorns, wild cherries, mountain ash, Birch &c in order to give the different Tinges of colours in the different seasons of Spring & Autumn so there remains a few days planting or not more than a week in CulmJohn Wood and the Fir Grove leading to Exeter.

The Groves of Tulip Trees in the spaces of Grass left on [document missing] side of the walks, which is very considerable in some places being expanded in several places, as a little La[document missing] to a cottage, and contrasted it in others by Curving Lines in order to give variety & principally in the middle there is a good deal of grass to give room & to walk upon, among the tulip trees planted upon it, so that it is a thicket all round the outsides except about halfway from the corner of the garden to the Crab tree, a Broad & deep space is left as an opening to the Park & Dartmoor hills &c and which Deep space of grass is also thinly scattered with trees and unites with the middle parts as one thing.

I am greatly obliged by your attention to me in offering to do anything for me at Edinbro' I ordered by Mr Thomson to Messrs James & George Dicksons 82,000 trees in sorts & sent their bill but have had no answer. I had dealings with Dickson & Co also last year and paid them lately but I do not like their dealing, they are very dear. But as I have sold all my scotch Firs & Larch this year fit to go & have orders for 70,000 more than I can get I want to have more than I first intended from Scotland and I am told Mr Shade is a very nice dealer, therefore if you will take the Trouble of it, I wish to have 25,000 2 years Larch & 25,000 1 years Larch of Mr Shade & sent when they are dry-packed and directed for me at Killerton to be forwarded from London by Russell, Exeter waggon...& I think you should have 50,000 1 year Larch & 50,000 2 years Scotch Firs.

J. Veitch"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box 11 (i)/27

Letter J. Veitch to Sir T.D.A.

"9 January 1809

...I wanted an answer mostly about the Does offered by Mr George Bampfyldes he has sent for me once since & yesterday sent a message by Mr Voisey saying if you did not accept of them he would offer them to another gentleman...

J. Veitch"

D.R.O. 1148M/Box17/1

Letter J. Veitch to Sir T.D.A.

"4 February 1809

...The rabbits is [sic] doing great damage to the Plantations in the Park they have barked thousands I have often told the keeper of it but he does not kill them fast enough...

...The late high winds have nearly striped [sic] Culmjohn Chappel naked and Blow'd down 13 large trees about the ground & Farms

I have settled with Mr Weech at Christmas for former accounts amounting to $\text{æ}2043$ which I suppose he has sent you the account of. Payments from 1806 and the expenses of the Deer & Park Fences, The Cellars, The Stables, Wood & Coals, housekeeping at Killerton before you was of age.

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

The £2043 also includes the Garden to Xmas, Graveling the Road, Hire of Horses, planting, Levelling Ground &c.
J. Veitch”

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Veitch Accounts

1809	Xmas	Ann Fear Keeper of the Lodge Gate	£2: 12s
		By Keep of Sheep in the Park	£90: 1s
1809		By sundry trees & shrubs rendered to Sir Thomas & planted at Killerton in 1808 in the Park & field by the garden	£107: 7s
1810		The Park fence Sinking Foundations &c	
		Sinking 1lb Pole of Fence 6'wide 4'deep @ 5/6	£32: 0: 9
		To 400 Load of Stones @ 4d	£6:13: 4
		29 Pole 5/8 of sunk fence @ 5/6	£8:12:11 1/4
		23 ½ Pole	£6: 9: 3
		28 Pole	£7:14: 0
		200 Load of Stones @ 4d	£3: 6: 8
Jun 10		Sinking Ground at the end of the fence by the Great Clump 189 yds @ 6d	£4:14: 6
		Clearing off Top Earth 90 yds @ 30 @ 4d	£2: 0: 0
		Levelling the Bank after the wall was up 7 yds & 1/2 @ 16/12 ft @ 5/6	£2: 1: 3
		Throwing over stones	£0:10: 0
		Covering the slope	£0:10: 0
		Narrowing the fence by a Quarrie	£0: 4: 9
		To 18 loads of stones @ 4d	6s
Jun 30		James Tucker's work	
		To walling ? Pole at 5/6	£2: 4: 0
		To uncovering a quarrie 36 yds	£0:12: 0
		To quarrying stone for 11 yds of wall @ 4/6	£2: 9: 6
		To throwing up stones 48 load @ 1d	£0: 4: 0
		To throwing stones over the wall	£0: 1: 6
		To loading 54 load of Stones @ 2d	£0: 9: 0
		To taking off top earth 54 yds @ 4d	£0:18: 0
		To Raising stones for 18 pole of wall	£4: 1: 0
		To throwing out 20 load of stone	£0: 2: 0
		To another load of stones dugg out	£0: 0: 6
		James Stevens - paid him for sloping 4 pole of bank	£1: 0: 0
		Burnell's work walling	
		Paid him & man expenses coming from Exton & carriage of tools	£1: 1: 0
		For removing stones in his way	10s 6d
		Agreed with him for setting the wall at 5/6 a pole	
		Paid him for 14 pole of walling	£3:17: 0
Jul 29		Paid him for 29 pole of walling	£7:19: 6
Aug 2		Paid him on a/c	£6: 0: 0
Aug 28		Paid him on a/c	£8: 0: 0
Nov 6		Paid him on a/c	£11: 0: 0
Nov 7		Paid him on a/c	12: 0: 0
Nov 22		Paid him on a/c	£3: 0: 0
		201 Pole in all comes to	£55: 5: 6
		Taking out stones	£4: 1: 0
		Expenses coming down	£1: 1: 0
		Removing stones	£0:10: 6
		Backing the gateways	£1: 6: 0
		Paid Wm Moore on a/c for stones 148 Pole 1/4 @ 4/6 33-7-1 1/2 in full	£33:7:1 1/2
		Robert Brooks & mens work Sloping & Sinking & other work about the Park Fence & the Deer Park & the Roads &c.	
		To making a road through Hawkins Coppice	£5: 5: 0
		To forming 44 pole of other accommodation Road in the Park	£4: 8: 0
		To uncovering the Quarrie	£0:15: 0
		To taking out 15 load of stones	5s

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Jul 3	Making Road 16 1/2 yds @ 2s	£1:13: 0
	Walling 23 Pole of wall to try	£6:18:10
	153 yds of Digging by the Gateway	£3:16: 6
	Uncovering Quarry	13s 4d
	To 50 loads of stones dugg [sic] out	£1: 5: 0
Aug 12	To sinking the pond 307yds @ 9d	£11: 10: 3
Oct	Levelling in the Bridge Marsh & round the pond & Slopeing the Bank above side of the Pond 158 yds @ 6d	£3: 0: 0
Nov 3	Paid him on a/c of Levelling, Slopeing & Finishing the Slopes by the Park fence outside the ponds on a/c	£30: 0: 0
Nov 19	Digging Drains to bring in the water from the river for the Deer &c & levelling the drain	10s 4d
	John Birmingham's men for slopeing the fence as per bill	£4:18: 4
	Robert Brooks Bill for Slopeing	£6:15: 0
	Robert Brooks another Bill	£7:10: 0
	The gardener's men as per bill	£15: 3: 6
	Ballance of Stevens Bill for Slopeing	17s
	Masons Bill for walling the water carriage	£4: 5: 6
	Carpenters Bill for Park Paleing & gate Posts	£2:14: 2
	Wm Moor for quarrying stones for gutter	£4: 0: 6
	J Veitch for drawing stones to 201 Pole of Hedge @ 6s per Pole	£60: 6: 0
	To J Veitch for drawing 161 Load for the water course	£4: 0: 6
N.B. In addition to the Park Wall are included the Deer Pond, Paleing & Watercourse into the Pond - cost more than £70 besides the Roads made as per Hewitts Bill, Brooks, Vinnicombe &c.		
	Brick Yard Expenses	
	Burning 200,000 Brick & some tile &c	
	Paid the Brickmakers bill in full	£128: 0: 8
	Paid the duty on the bricks	£54:13:7 3/4
	Paid Lucraft for Cutting & carrying Furze,	
	Sand & Sundries	£151:14: 0
	A Bill for straw by Mr Merry	£6: 4: 0
	A Carpenters Bill for erecting the shed & sawing board & for wheelbarrows	£3:18: 6
Nursery at Killerton		
In Hagleys Orchards		
	Paid Messrs Malcolm & Co. for 50,000 Birch @ 15s per 1000 - 2 Years Plants	£37:10: 0
	J Veitch for carriage of ditto from London	£2:10: 0
	Matts & Package	4s 6d
	Paid Mr Shade at Edinburgh for 50,000 Scotch Firs & ditto Larch including Postage @ 5s	£15:19: 6
	Paid Messrs Malcolm & Co. for shrubs	£5: 0: 6
	Add for Apple Tree Nursery bought by Sir Thomas of John Birmingham before lady day last to be paid at Michaelmas & now paid by J Veitch one hundred pounds being the amount of the tenement	£100: 0: 0

D.R.O. 1148M add/10/5/15

undated nineteenth century map of "Killerton Gilpins" shows 'sunk fence' & the proposed line of the approach to the House.

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Agents General Accounts/ Weech

1814 Dec 7 Hooper of Killerton Lodge Gate - one year- £2: 13s

D.R.O. 1148Madd/36/213

Letter John Veitch to 10th Bart.

Killerton, 12 Feb 1816, Concerns timber sales but does not refer to Killerton.

D.R.O. 1148M add/ 23/Z1

FRAGMENTS OF KILLERTON - John Gendall's Sketchbook, 1834

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Water Works

1841	NEW LODGE		
	Oct 23	John Dunn - 10 days	£1: 0: 0
		Nichs. Marks - 9 days	18s
		Wm Hodge - 12 days raising stone	£1: 0: 0
	Nov 6	Wm Hodge - 12 days	£1: 0: 0
		John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
		Nichs. Marks - 12 days	£1: 4
	Nov 20	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4
		Nichs. Marks - 12 days	£1: 4
		Wm Hodge - 12 days raising stone	£1: 0: 0
		Henry Gooding - 14½ days	7s 3d
		Wm Mortimore - 12 days	£1: 0: 0
	Dec 4	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
		Nichs. Marks - 12 days	£1: 4s
		Wm Mortimore - 12 days Quarry	£1: 0: 0
		Wm Hodge - 11 days	18s 4d
		Henry Gooding - 12 days	6s
	Dec 14	Warren on a/c	15s
	Dec 18	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 0: 4
		Nichs. Marks - 12 days	£1: 0: 4
		Henry Gooding - 12 days quarry	6s
		Wm Mortimore - 12 days	£1: 0: 0
		Wm Hodge - 11 days	18s 4d
		Henry Gooding - 12 days	6s
		John Ching - 10 1/2 days	17s 6d
	Dec 22	John Chamberlain for sawing	£5: 17: 9
1842	Jan 29	Wm Mortimore for stone	£1: 3: 6
		Warren on a/c	£25: 0: 0
	Feb 12	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
	Mar 12	Nichs. Marks - 12 days	£1: 4s
		John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 2s
	Mar 26	Nichs. Marks - 12 days	£1: 4s
		John Dunn - 11 days	£1: 2s
		Wm Pyne for digging stone	£2: 0: 0
		Mr Pitts 300 Reed	£7: 15s
	Apr 9	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
	Apr 23	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
	May 7	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
	May 21	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
	Jun 4	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
	Jun 15	John Chamberlain for sawing	£7: 6s
	Jun 18	John Dunn - 12 days	£1: 4s
	Jun 25	Mr Welsh thatchers bill	£2: 6: 6
	Jun 27	Warren (balance)	£22: 6: 10
	Nov 19	Mr Hole for Glazing Windowes & painting	£10: 7: 6
	Dec 9	Mr Davy for Lime	
1843	Jun 3	S Warren for Walling &c	£111: 4: 6
			TOTAL: £163: 9s: 8d

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Water Works

1843	Sep 14	Engineering expenses at Crabtree	15s 10 1/2d
		paid for discharging & loading waggons	16s 10d
		Weighbridge dues	8s 9d
		Canal dues	£6: 6: 3
	Nov 24	Messrs Kingdons castings	£16: 6s
		Mr Ford for fixing Iron Pipes & taking water pipes to the Crabtree	£84: 4: 10
	Dec	Mr Warren - Mason's bills for reservoir & Wells	£38: 7: 4
		John Colmer & ors. for 9½ perch of drain at Holyland at 7s	£3: 6: 6

	104 yds of sinking reservoir at 6d	£2: 12s
	12 perches cleaning drain	6s
	Cutting through 6 hedges	6s
	192 perches of sinking drain for laying pipes @ 10d	£8: 0: 0
	4 men for keeping lights & watching in the Turnpike Road - 5 nights	£1: 0: 0
Dec 21	Mr Badcock (in Crabtree Inn) Bread & Cheese & Beer for men	6s
	Wm Hayden for carriage of Clay &c	£10: 10: 3

Notices of some Gardens and Country Seats in Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Part of Cornwall. Gardener's Magazine, Vol. 19, Longman: London, 1843, pp.240-2.

"Sept 24 - Killerton Park; Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P. This place is situated on the side of a hill, which slopes gradually & beautifully down to a level country or broad valley on one side of the house, and on the other rises to a summit crowned with wood. Nothing can be more judiciously disposed than the trees on the lower part of the slope, and in the level valley. Immediately in front of the entrance to the house the surface contains very few trees, but at a short distance these commence, at first thinly scattered and sparingly grouped, and then increased in number till the groups unite into masses, and the masses are lost in one grand valley of wood. The surface of this wood is fully commanded by the eye from the house, and forms a grand and effective contrast to the rest of the place. As a contrast to this wood in front of the house, which is looked down upon, we have another behind and at each side to which we look up. Turning to the pleasure-ground side of the house, we have smooth glades between masses of rhododendrons and other finely tufted shrubs, which lead the eye up the trunks of the trees which form the venerable wood crowning the hill on the side of which the house stands. This hill to the right and left of the house affords many fine walks, commanding extensive prospects. Some of these walks, particularly the one leading to the chapel, are nearly level in regard to surface, but, as they follow the windings of the slope, they are exceedingly varied in regard to direction; and this, in our opinion, constitutes one of the finest descriptions of walk that can be any where made. There is much to admire at Killerton, both of natural feature and artificial treatment, for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland has an excellent taste in landscape gardening. There are many fine old trees, the dimensions of which will be found in our Arboretum including a remarkably large tulip tree close to the house; in 1834 it was 63ft high, with a thick trunk, and a very wide spreading head; and the trunk, we were informed, has since increased several inches in circumference. There are here some of the largest Lucombe oaks in the country, and, in short, very large specimens of most trees in cultivation half a century ago...

...A very handsome Gothic chapel has lately been erected in the grounds from the design of C.R.Cockerell, Esq. It is situated at the extremity of the beautiful walk already mentioned, near the public road, so as to be convenient for the public who choose to attend, and on ground so far elevated as to form a fine object from various parts of the surrounding country. It stands on a terrace, and the principal approach to it is through an avenue of cypresses.

The house is commodious, and rich in books and pictures; and we were particularly gratified with seeing the numerous very artistical landscapes and sketches made by Sir Thomas in different parts of Europe. There is no study whatever equal to that of sketching landscape, for giving a just taste in landscape-gardening. It is difficult to conceive how persons with minds little cultivated by the study of prints or pictures, and who have not sketched a good deal, can understand the value of breadth of light and shade, of connexion, of grouping, of symmetry, of contrast (the most important ingredient in all composition, whatever may be the line of art), and of a whole. Without this kind of knowledge all attempts at landscape-gardening must be little better than random work. Without this science of landscape, as it may be called, no person can give a sufficient reason for what he proposes, or foresees its result. At the same time this knowledge alone is not sufficient; a knowledge of trees and their culture is equally requisite for otherwise a design may be made that cannot be carried into execution, or commonplace sameness may be the result, instead of arboricultural variety."

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1844 Sinking foundations for the Coal House

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Water Works

1844	Jun 6	Robert Davy sinking ground for Cisterns at the Crabtree & Farmyard	£1: 0: 0
	Jul 6	Welsh thatching shed at Spring	8s 3d
1845	May 22	John Colmer making pond	£1: 0: 0
1846	Apr 25	Wm Harding & 5 ors. for taking out 587 yds of earth for pond @ 5d	£12: 4: 7
	Jun 4	Wm Harding & ors. for levelling 210 pole of ground	10s 1d

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1876 Taking down hedge between Nursery & Sparrow Park
 New Coach Drive - Sparrow Park
 Taking out post holes for a fence in Lodge Field
 Levelling Hedge in Lodge Orchard
 Making footpath in Killerton Park
 Alterations at Killerton Stables & Carpenters Shop - pulling down
 Old Walls, constructing roof, paving stable yard, lowering Coach House

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1877 Sep 13 Making Lawn Tennis Ground £2: 15: 0
 Turning Ground for Stables cottage Garden
 Stables Cott - Roofing Partitions, Chimney Pieces,
 Staircase. Mentions Old Lead at Killerton Stables & Old Workshop Roofs for Roof of Estate
 Stables

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1878 Taking down Old Seats in Park - John Willey & John Bradford
 Killerton Carpenters Shop & Stables - Alterations incl. New Roof
 Constructing Roof of Pound House & Cellar (Slates)
 Slate Chimney Piece for Stables

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1883 Making Rustic Chair
 Thomas Burgess & Wm Stockman for Quarrying 3 Loads
 stones for steps 4s 6d
 Francis Court - Mechanics Labour "Tramway" £5: 8: 6

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1884 Fixing Railing by Pond in Park
 Making Drive in Killerton Great Field - John Bradford & Co. £1: 10: 8
 Thomas Belworthy - edging Coach Drives
 Francis Court - Thomas Belworthy shearing
 Thorn Hedges New Road
 Levelling Hedge in Sparrow Park

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1885 New Drive in Park
 New Drive Gate &c John Ayshford (Smith)
 Manure Experimental Plot in Cross Field
 Killerton Stables - New Roof

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1886 Pulling down Old Dairy, Killerton - Jno Stark & F Tout
 New Roof to Stables
 Feb 2 W.L.Cummings for New Copper Face & Hands &c to Clock
 Apr 1 Wm. Stockman pulling down Old Park Cott's 2s 6d
 May Pulling down Old Cott's Lodge Field
 Sep 29 Railway Carriage of Iron Fencing for Park from Plymouth
 Oct 16 A & J Mann & Co. for 500 yds patent continuous Bar Fencing 5'9"high
 - 8 bars at 2s 5½ per yd [Park - from Stables to Chapel] £61: 9: 2
 Nov Pulling down Old Laundry at Killerton
 Dec 31 GWR Co. repayment of carriage of Iron Fencing from Glasgow as per contract

D.R.O.1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1890 Thatching Old Dairy
 John Bradford & Co. digging down Hedge & trenching ground - Nursery
 Gravel from Bampton for the Chapel Paths

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1891 Cutting down Yew Trees - Park

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1896 Cricket Pavilion - Park - Corrugated roofing

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1899 Lime Whitening Trees in the Park

D.R.O. 1148M add/10/5/40

Undated twentieth century map of Killerton Park

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

Pleasure Grounds and Drives

1900	Jan 6	Thomas Belworthy trenching ground for planting on site of Late Lodge Field Cotts 10 days @ 2/2	£1: 1: 8
		John Bradford & Co. hedging at Hazelwood	£1: 5: 0
	Feb 3	James H Clampitt for Horse Labour, hauling gravel Park, New Drive &c	£4:14: 6
	Mar 3	John Westcott, planting Berberis 1 day	2s 6d
		John Bradford & Co., levelling banks &c Sparrow Park &c	£1:17: 6
		John Green 12 days work, plain of Park	12s
		F Tout preparing stakes for Hazelwood	5s
	Mar 17	Joseph Symes pruning laurels by Park New Drive 9 days	18s
	May 12	Mechanics Labour Cooping Trees Lodge field &c	£2:19: 8
		Thos. Belworthy weeding & banking thorn hedges 11 days	£1: 3:10
	Jun 9	F Tout hauling gravel to Sunny Walk	5s
	Jul 13	John Skinner for thatching Lady Cot	13s 4d
	Jul 21	F Tout 2 journeys to Exeter with 1s for Park Iron Gate	1s
		Self & Wm Stark railway fare to & from Exeter with a note re Park Gate	1s 7d

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1920 Repairing & Removing Cricket Pavilion

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1923 Repairs to hut on the Top of the Clump
Repairs to Rustic Bridge
New Gates for Entrance to Park
Door leading to Pleasure Grounds
Clearing out Pond back of Killerton House
Preparing Post & fixing Pigeon Cote in Pleasure Ground

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1925 Mention of Squash Court & of footbridge in Sparrow Park & of Stone Ditching in Park

D.R.O. 1148M add/ Killerton Estate Ledger

1926 Making Pigeon Cot
Hauling Clinkers to Park
Cutting Shooting Paths - Park Allers
Gates for enclosure on Clump

D.R.O. 1148M/ 21/ (ii)/9

undated, but post 1934 Map of Plantations

Mentions "Back of Park Wood - Hybrid & E. Larch, 1928"

D.R.O. 1148M/ add 24/13

Inventory of Household Furniture, Fixtures, Fittings & Effects at Killerton Park near Exeter, the property of Sir Richard Dyke Acland Bt. MP & included in the Letting of the Property to the Battle Abbey School Ltd., Battle,

Sussex, also schedule of the state & condition of the premises as at the date of entry of the Lessees on May 28th 1940. Taken July 8,9,11,12,18 1940 by Whitton & Laing.

....In the Park.

TENNIS COURTS

Horse granite roller with shafts - woodwork old.

TENNIS PAVILION

Floor - 1 floor board decayed.

Painted wall cupboard.

Deal Table - old.

Tennis surround - not complete.

2 pairs tennis posts.

2 nets - old & repaired.

CRICKET GROUND

Pavilion.

Wood shelf as fixed.

Stained deal cupboard.

1 window fastener.

Glass - sound.

Rim lock, 2 handles & door key.

Norfolk latch.

3 Wood shutters & iron standards.

Score board & 17 painted numbers.

Deal bench - top decayed.

Posts & wires enclosing ground.

Hand granite roller with iron handle.

Horse iron roller.

1.8 APPENDIX 8: TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DEVON ARCHIVES MADE AS PART OF THE KILLERTON PROJECT IN THE 2000s: FARM ACQUISITIONS

ASHCLYST FARM

First documentary mention of name: Reichel notes that Ashclist was held in Saxon times by four thanes.
 First documentary mention of farm: 1529 Lease.
 Acland acquisition: 1768 Sir T.D.A. buys ¼ of manor for œ1,875 from John & William Hole. In the same year buys another 1/4 from William Skinner. Acland is consolidating holding at this date.

BALLAMOUNT

First documentary mention of farm: 1707 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment - Sir Thomas owns part of Ballamount. 1832 L.T.A. - Sir Thomas owns part of Ballamount and is leasing another part of it to Charlotte Batten. He is also leasing part of Great Ballamount to Francis Channon at this date.

BEARE FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1601 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1832, T.D.A. starts paying Land Tax for Beare.

BROOMHILL FARM

First documentary mention of farm: Mid-sixteenth century survey.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe map shows it in ownership Sir T.D.A.

BUDLAKE FARM

First documentary mention of name: 1520 Copy of Court Roll.
 First documentary mention of farm: 1647 Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: 1735 Indenture involves Sir Hugh Acland. Sir Thomas leased it to David Loyd in 1768 but it seems that ownership was granted to Sir Thomas 1771 by the heir of Daniel Pring & Richard Wills.

BURROW FARM

First documentary mention of farm: Undated sixteenth century legal dispute.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1820 Sir T.D.A. drew up a lease with John Martin for part of Burrow (seems to have part owned it with Sir John Davie). By the 1832 Land Tax Assessment, Acland seems to be paying for the whole of Burrow.

CHANNONS FARM

First documentary mention of name: May be connected with William Channon whose name appears in Lay Subsidy Roll 1542.
 First mention of farm: 1693 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men mentions 'Hitts' of which Channons was a part.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1783 Land Tax Assessment in ownership of Sir T.D.A.

CHILLACOMBE FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1600 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1930-9 Management Files.

COLUMBJOHN FARMHOUSE

First documentary mention of farm: 1780 Land Tax Assessment as 'Newhouse'.
 Acland acquisition: 1813 leased to Sir T.D.A. by John Gould.

CRABHAYES FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1685 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment.

CUTTON FARM

First documentary mention of name: Domesday Book.
 First documentary mention of farm: 1526. Witnesses in an interrogation of 1566 say they have knowledge of the farm as far back as 1526.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1649 dispute over farm between Sir John Acland and his tenant Richard Hill.

ELBURY FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1587 Poor Rate.
 Acland acquisition: No date but between 1810 & 1824 the property had been assigned to Sir T.D.A.

FRANCIS COURT FARM

First documentary mention of name: 1243-4 mention of John le Fraunceys.
 First documentary mention of farm: 1671 Lease.
 Acland acquisition: 1752 granted to Sir T.D.A by Francis Gwyn.

FROGMORE FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1539 Lease.
 Acland Acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

HEATHFIELD

First documentary mention of farm: 1730 Deed mentions 'Churchill Heathfield'.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1820 Indenture Sir T.D.A grants to John Boutcher.

HIGHER COMEROY FARM

First documentary mention of farm: See entry for Lower Comeroy.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment.

JARVISHAYES

First documentary mention of farm: 1590 Poor Rate Assessment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1819 Indenture Sir T.D.A. grants to John Hutchings.

LOWER COMEROY FARM

First documentary mention of name: 1378 Inquisitions Post Mortem.
 First documentary mention of farm: Difficult to untangle the Comeroy's but Hye and Myddle Commerewe appear in an undated sixteenth century survey. 1532 entry for Hye Commerewe. 1544 entry for Myddle Comberew.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1804/5 Lease mentions Hugh Acland & John Rolle having been made a gift of Comberoy aka East Eveleigh prior to this date by William & Anne Wyndham Grenville.

MARTINSFIELDS

First documentary mention of name: 1642 mention of Edward Martyrfield.
 First documentary mention of farm: 1738 Poor Relief Rate.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment, T.D.A. starts to pay for "Martynsfields."
 N.B: Farmhouse destroyed in fire 1881, Ledgers mention timber arriving for New Dwelling House 30/12/1881.

NEWHALL FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1646 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: 1838 Sir T.D.A acquired 6/12 of Higher Newland from the Earl of Egremont. Sir T.D.A. contests Egremont's claim to 5/12 of Higher Newland & 7/12 of Lower Newlands.
 First mention of Acland ownership: We do not know acquisition dates but in 1814, Sir T.D.A. pays Land Tax for "Newland" & in 1824, he begins to pay Land Tax for "Lower Newland."

PAYNES FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1655 Killerton Presentments.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1808 Land Tax Assessment.

TOWNEND FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1738 Poor Rate.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

WISHFORD FARM

First mention of previous house: 1601 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 N.B: This house burnt down May 1861.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment. Plan for new farmhouse drawn up.

YARDE FARM

First documentary mention of farm: 1749 Lease of 'Outer Yard, Silverton.'
 Acland acquisition: 1763 assigned to the executors of Raymond Putt & Sir T.D.A. 1778 Sir T.D.A assigned it to John Esq. of Plympton St. Mary.

1.9 APPENDIX 9: TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DEVON ARCHIVES MADE AS PART OF THE KILLERTON PROJECT IN THE 2000s: COTTAGE ACQUISITIONS

ASHCLYST COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1876 Estate Ledger.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1876 Estate Ledger.

11 & 12 BEARE COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1824 Indenture. Conversion of cottage to a Public House.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

1 & 2 BEARE FARM COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1699 lease, known then as 'Styles'.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment, T.D.A. pays for "Stiles Beare"

BEARE GATE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map, marked as a Tollhouse, owned by the Turnpike Trustees & Waywardens.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: Unidentifiable.

1 & 2 BEGGAR'S BUSH COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1809 O.S. Map, a four-cottage block not the present-day pair.
 N.B: Present cottages built by James Chamberlain in 1873.
 Acland acquisition: 1873 Estate Ledger, Chamberlain paid œ285 for building a pair of labourer's cottages.

BROADOAK COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1629 Gifts to the Poor.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1875 Estate Ledger.

BROOKHILL COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1783 Land Tax Assessment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

BUDLAKE HALL

Built by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland in 1874.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1874 Estate Ledger, as Budlake New School.

BUDLAKE HOUSE

First documentary mention: 1781 Killerton Rental.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1781 Killerton Rental.

BUDLAKE POST OFFICE / LOWER LODGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: Unidentifiable.

BUDLAKE SMITHY

First documentary mention: 1775 Killerton Rental.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1871 Estate Ledger.

THE BUNGALOWS, BROADCLYST

Built 1898-9 by Charles Turner for Sir T.D.A.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1898-9 Estate Ledger.

CADDIHOE

First documentary mention: 1659 Poor Rate.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment.

CARPENTERS

First documentary mention: 1760 Acte Booke of the Eight Men.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1839 Poor Rate, T.D.A. pays for "House & Land - Carpenters."

THE CENTRE, BROADCLYST

1874-5 conversion of Malthouse to form New Reading Rooms.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1874 Estate Ledger.

CHAPEL COURT COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1774 Lease.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Prior to 1774 Lease by Sir T.D.A & others to Edward Chute.

1 & 2 CHAPEL VIEW

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Unidentifiable.

CLAYWAY

First documentary mention: 1636 Indenture, known as 'The Deare Parks'.

Acland ownership: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1870 Indenture.

CLISTON VILLA

First documentary mention: 1864 Lease

Acland acquisition: Above lease drawn up between Sir T.D.A & Thomas Birmingham for property described as lately erected by Birmingham.

CLYSTON MILL

First documentary mention of name: Domesday, Mill listed as 'Clistona'.

First documentary mention of identifiably present-day mill: 1791 Indenture.

N.B. House built 1808, ruined in fire 1862, after which 2-storey extension at rear added.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1839 Poor Rate, T.D.A. pays for "Mill & Land, Cliston Mill."

COGGINS COTTAGE

First documentary mention of name: 1691 Parish Register records surname *Coggan*.

First documentary mention: 1779 Will of Robert Boutcher.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Prior to 1824 when Sir T.D.A leased it to William Blackmore. From Land Tax Assessments, it seems likely somewhere between 1814 & 1824.

COLLEGE

First documentary mention: 1613 Acte Book of the Eight Men, as 'Southwood's'.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Prior to 1821 when Sir T.D.A granted it to William Trickey. From Land Tax Assessments, it seems likely somewhere between 1814 & 1821.

COLUMBJOHN COTTAGES

First documentary mention: Cottages formed from the medieval farmhouse of Columjohn Barton, first mentioned on 1756 Map. There are previous mentions of the no longer extant Mansion House but none actually referring to the Barton Farmhouse. Sir John Acland built the new mansion on foundations begun by the Courtenays.

Acland acquisition: Of Columbjohn Mansion= 1580/1 from Alexander Every
Date of Barton Farmhouse uncertain but appears on 1756 Estate Map.

N.B: The farmhouse was converted in to cottages in 1882; recorded in Estate Ledger.

1 COMBERY & 2 BROOMHILL COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1920 Estate Ledger.

CRABTREE LODGE

First documentary mention: The Late Lady Ann Acland referred to the establishment of a Dame School by Sir T.D.A. in 1809.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Unidentifiable except for above reference which mentions establishment of Dame School, though not necessarily of building.

CUBBYCLOSE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

1 & 2 CUTTON COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1780 Letter.

N.N: Present brick cottages built 1904 to replace earlier settlement of Middle Cutton.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Prior to 1780 when the letter was written by Samuel Kingdom concerning the valuation of Cutton.

DANES COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1879 Estate Map.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Prior to 1879.

FEEBERS COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

FERN COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map shows a large building on the site of the present-day cottage.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1879 Estate Map.

N.B: Present cottage built between 1879 & 1904 O.S. Map.

FORCHES HEAD COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1827-8 Highway Accounts.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Unidentifiable.

FORD HOUSE

First documentary mention: 1780 Land Tax Assessment, listed as John Foord's House.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: Prior to an 1814 contract between Sir T.D.A. & William Hewett.

5 & 6 TOWNHILL COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1780 Land Tax Assessment, listed as Late Abraham Foords.
N.B: divided into 2 cottages between 1861-1881.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: Is leased by William Hewett to Sir T.D.A in 1814 but is inherited by Robert Hewett. Is mentioned in 1891 Estate Ledger, by which time it's obviously come into Acland possession.

1 & 2 FORD COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

1 & 2 FOREST COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

FRANCIS COURT COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1876 Estate Ledger mentions new cottage at Francis Court.
 Acland acquisition: As above.

FRANCIS COURT COTTAGES

Built between 1879 Estate Map & 1889 O.S, where they are marked as Blackwell Cottages (2 pairs of cottages). 1904 O.S. Map shows 3 pairs of cottages.

1-4 GOULDS

First documentary mention: 1778, physical evidence of Date Stone, by Benjamin Gould.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
N.B: Early 20th c. 3 dwellings converted to 4.

GREENTREE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1839 Poor Rate, T.D.A. pays for "House - Greentree."

HAGLIS COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1781 Killerton Rental.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1794 Veitch Accounts.

HEATH COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1835 Lease, Sir T.D.A to James Brimson, for "all that new built cottage."
 Acland acquisition: As above

HEATH COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1873, Thomas Birmingham building a pair of cotts on Broadclyst Heath for Sir T.D.A. Mentioned in Estate Ledger.
 Acland acquisition: As above.

HEATH GARDENS

First documentary mention: Lease of 1800.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment

HELLINGS

First documentary mention: 1771 Poor Relief Rate.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: Acland acquired it at some point between the 1849 Will of Richard Burton & 1853 when Sir T.D.A. leased it to John Chamberlain.

HELLINGS PARK COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1712 Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment, T.D.A. pays for "Helling Parks."

HIGHER BUDLAKE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1701 Lease.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

HILLHEAD COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1775 Will of John Lake.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment, Sir T.D.A. rented it to John Thorne.
N.B: Partially destroyed by fire in 1933.

HOLLISHEAD COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1795 Poor Rate.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

1 & 2 HOLLY LODGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

HORSWELL COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1783 Land Tax Assessment mentions Horswill.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1783 Land Tax Assessment, T.D.A. pays for Horswill.

KENNICOTTS

First documentary mention: 1760 Lease.
 Acland acquisition: 1824 Land Tax assessment, Sir T.D.A. 1/2 of Kennicotts. L.T.A, he owned 3/4 of Kennicotts. 1839 he had complete possession.

LAUREL COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

1 & 2 LEASE COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map, shown as 3 dwellings.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

4 & 5 LEASE COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.

Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

LITTLE BURROW

First documentary mention: 1801 O.S. Map, marked as Lower Newland.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

LONDON HOUSE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1879 Estate Map.

LOWDENS

First documentary mention: 1814 Land Tax Assessment, as Sowdens.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1814 Land Tax Assessment, T.D.A. pays for Sowdens.

MARKERS COTTAGE

First identifiable documentary mention: 1770 Lease.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment.

MARLPIT COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1780 Land Tax Assessment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

MODEL COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1888 Estate Ledger.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1888 Estate Ledger.

MOOREDGE COTTAGES

First documentary mention of land: 1388 grant of lands.
 First documentary mention of dwelling: 1726 Lease.
 Acland acquisition: Acland family acquired some land at Mooredge called Longmeadow in 1778. was assigned a tenement at Mooredge in 1778. From Land Tax Assessments, it appears that Acland owned the greater part of Murrage by 1817.

1-3 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: 1837 Indenture, Sir T.D.A to John Chamberlain.
 Acland acquisition: As above, Chamberlain built the block for Sir T.D.A. at this date.

4-6 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: 1837 Indenture, Sir T.D.A to Robert Avis.
 Acland acquisition: As above, Avis built the block for Sir T.D.A. at this date.
N.B: after the fire of 1870 it was rebuilt for Acland by John Chamberlain.

7-9 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: 1837 Indenture, Sir T.D.A. to Simon Warren.
 Acland acquisition: As Above, Warren built the block for Acland at this date.

10-12 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: c.1837. Other Indentures (see above) that John Symes built this block for Acland.
 Acland acquisition: As above.

13-15 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: 1837 Indenture, Sir T.D.A to Simon Warren.
 Acland acquisition: As above, Warren built the block for Acland at this date.
Stands on the site of an earlier house called Dennis's Tenement, earliest documentary mention of which is a 1772 Lease.

16-18 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: c.1837. Other Indentures (see above) that John Symes built this block either in 1837 or before, for Sir T.D.A.
 Acland acquisition: As above.

19-27 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: 1837, built as 6 houses by John Chamberlain & John Symes, though no mention of their being for Sir T.D.A.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1879 Estate Map.

28-30 NEW BUILDINGS

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map

NORTH LODGE

Built for Sir T.D.A in 1821 by C.R.Cockerell.

OAKDENE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

OLD CRABTREE

First documentary mention: 1775 Killerton Rental.
 Acland acquisition: October 1861, Sir John Davie grants Crabtree Close & the cottage & garden called Crabtree to Sir T.D.A. In 1857, T.D.A was paying the Poor Rate for 2 x House & Land - Old Crabtree. Acland appears to have paid Mr Wyatt £249:10:0 for the original Crabtree Ale House in 1775

PARK LODGE

Built for Sir T.D.A. in 1825 by C.R.Cockerell.

PENSTONE COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map, shown as Pitt Cottages, the present-day cottages.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
Note that in 1839, T.D.A. was paying the Poor Rate for "Land, part of Pitt."

PENSTONE FARM

First documentary mention: Note, 1842 Tithe Map shows it as Penstone Martyns. In the 1832 Land Tax Assessment, T.D.A. began paying for "Martyns."
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1881 Estate Ledger.

PIGEON COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1756 Map.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

PLANTATION HOUSE

Rebuilt on site of Place Barton Farm after 1870 Fire.

First documentary mention of Place Barton: 1687 Acte Book of the Eight Men.

Acland acquisition: In the 1824 Land Tax Assessment, Acland began paying for 2 parts of Place Barton. 1871 Estate Ledger mentions the rebuild.

PRATTS FARMHOUSE

First documentary mention: 1740 Account Book.

Acland acquisition: 1844 sale of Pratts tenement to Sir T.D.A. by James Badcock.

PRIMROSE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1756 Estate Map.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

QUARRY LANE COTTAGES

First documentary mention of name: 1779 Will mentions Quarry Fields.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

QUEEN'S SQUARE COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1795 Lease. Probably "Mr. Voysey's House" adjoining churchyard.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: If this is Mr. Voysey's House, then T.D.A. started to pay the Poor Rate for Mr. Voysey's House & Garden" in 1839.

RED LION INN

First documentary mention: 1753 Victuallers List.

Acland acquisition: 1838 Conveyance by John Hewitt to Sir T.D.A. & T.D.A.

REEDS COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1739 Acte Book of the Eight Men, as "Lymbery also Reeds."

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment, T.D.A. pays for "Lymberry."

ROSE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: Unidentifiable.

SANDY LANE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

SCHOOL LANE COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.

Acland acquisition: No Date.

First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Map.

SILVERTON MILL

First documentary mention: 1524-5 Lease.

Acland acquisition: 1758, Sir T.D.A. purchased the fee simple & inheritance from Francis Gwyn.

SOUTH LODGE

First documentary mention: 1902 Sketch of plans.

Acland acquisition: Final plans seem to have been drawn up for Sir T.D.A. in 1912.

SOUTH VIEW & MYRTLE COTTAGES

Stand on the site of 2 houses called "Town & Coffins". First mention of Coffins = 1647 rental.

Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: Present-day cottages built by Charles Turner for Sir T.D.A. in 1898-9 according to Estate Ledger.

SPRYDON COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1834 Valuation List.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1839 Poor Rate, T.D.A. pays for 2 x House & Garden - Spreydon. Uncertain whether this refers to the cottages, if not then first mention = 1878 Estate Ledger.

SPRYDONCOTE LODGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1839 Poor Rate, T.D.A. pays for 2 x House & Garden - Spreydon. Uncertain if this includes the Lodge, if not then first mention = 1877 Estate Ledger.

STABLE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1779-80 Estate Ledger mentions Stable Block built.
 Acland acquisition: As above.

THE STORES

Stand on the site of an Inn called "The Plough & Mariner" first mention of which = late 18c map & then an 1807 advertisement.

Acland acquisition: 1839, T.D.A. pays Poor Rate for "House & Land - Late Plough." 1871 building plan drawn up between Sir T.D.A. & Thomas Sanders, grocer. Built between Sep. 1871 & July 1873.

1-6 SUNNYFIELD COTTAGES

*Built on the site of an orchard, part of "Town & Coffins".
 Present-day cottages built 1871-2 after the Fire & proposed by Edward Ashworth, architect, for Sir T.D.A.*

SYMES COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1727 Acte Book of the Eight Men.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1839 Poor Rate, T.D.A. pays for "House & Land - part Symes."

10 & 11 TOWNEND COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1738 Poor Relief Rate Assessment, as "Pikes".
 Acland acquisition: Between 1814-17 Sir T.D.A. became seized in fee of "Pykes or Brookes."

1-4 TOWNHILL COTTAGES

First documentary mention: 1824 Land Tax Assessment, Sir T.D.A. for "Town Hill."
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment.

TRIANGLE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1878 Plans.

VINE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: Tithe Apportionment.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.

WESTWOOD COTTAGES & SMITHY

First documentary mention: Poor Rate, Sir T.D.A. pays for a cottage at Westwood. Tithe Map shows Cottage as "Cock Cottage." New smith's shop built by Joseph Gitsham.

1888 Old smithy pulled down & new cottage & smith's shop built in 1889.
 Acland acquisition: 1889 New smith's shop & cottage built for Sir T.D.A according to Estate Ledger.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1839 Poor Rate shows Sir T.D.A. paying for cottage at Westwood. 1889 New Smith's shop & cottage built for Sir T.D.A. (see above).

WILLOW COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 10 Feb. 1814, Sir T.D.A to William Hewett, indenture to build. Cottage completed 1818-20.
 Acland acquisition: As above.

BROADCLYST WINDMILL & COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1786, Windmill built by Samuel Flood probably on site of former windmill).
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.
N.B: After 1870 Fire, Windmill converted into flats, according to Estate Ledger.

WINDWHISTLE COTTAGE

First documentary mention: 1842 Tithe Map.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1881 Estate Ledger.

WINTERS GARDENS

First documentary mention: 1793 agreement to allow John Winters to build on a plot of land, part of Broadclyst Heath.
 Acland acquisition: No Date.
 First mention of Acland ownership: 1925 Estate Ledger.

1.10 APPENDIX 10: TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DEVON ARCHIVES MADE AS PART OF THE KILLERTON PROJECT IN THE 2000s: COLUMBJOHN

Sequence of references to Columbjohn listed in the Burnet-Morris Index formerly held at the West Country Studies Library, Exeter (now in the Devon Heritage Centre, Sowton, Exeter):

- 1086 Fulcher - held CulmJohn & Eveleigh - O.J.Reichel *Cliston Hundred* p.366
 1235 William Briwere - Colum John & Eveleigh held of his heirs - Reichel, p.381
 1235 John de Culme - held Culm John & Eveleigh - Reichel, p.381
 1237 Lucas de Barry - Appoints as attorney Radulfus Barn in lawsuit between Barry & Robertus de Sechvill and Michel, his wife about land in Columbjohn in Broadclyst - Calendar of Close Rolls p.538
 1260 Reginald de Clifford
 1260 Peter Fitzwarin - held Culm John & Eveleigh - Reichel p.381
 1260 Eudo Fitz Alan - acquired Culm John & Eveleigh - Reichel, p.381
 1260 Thomas de Tetburn - & Joan his wife..conceed manors of Columbe John & Eveleigh to Eudo, son of Alan - Reichel, p.381
 1285 Patrick de Chaworth - one of the heirs of William Briwere.
 1285 William Fitzwarin
 1285 Isabella de Fortibus - held Culm John & Eveleigh - Reichel p.381
 1285 Mauger de Sancto Albino - holds Colump de Reginald Clifford, he of Petrus fil. Warini, he of Wm fil. Warin, he of heirs of Patricus de Cadurcis, they of Isabella, Countess (of Devon) Plympton, she of the King. - Feudal Aids I p.333
 1303 Gilbert de Beare - held Colum John in the right of his wife Isabella, daughter of Robert Clifford - Reichel, p.381
 1316 Roger Nonant - Lord of Cliston Hundred & Manor with its member Colump John & Clyst Hydon - Feudal Aids I p.382
 1316 Plympton Honour
 1325 John de Clifford
 1332 May 3rd: John de Clyfford chivaler & Clarice his wife claimants & Roger Prydiaux [sic] chivaler deforciant..as to the manors incl. settlement on John & Clarice with remainder to Roger (son of the aforesaid Roger) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John - Devon Feet of Fines no.1236
 1361 Henry Duke of Lancaster (descendant of Margaret Brewer) 1361 deceased. Portion of daughter Maud, division of his lands incl. ½ Knight's Fee in Colm Johan & Yevele held by John de Clifford - Calendar of Close Rolls pp.209-10
 1363 Peter Prydeaux - holds Columjohn - Reichel p.382
 1363 Maud Bararia
 1377 John Duke of Lancaster held Shillynford, Farendon, ColompJohn & Yevelegh - D&C.N&Q xviii p.163
 1385 John Prestecote - Indentures in French. John Prydeaux & his manors of Colompe John - Record Office Deeds I 496
 1416 John Prideaux - holds Columjohn - Reichel, p.382
 1422 John Fortescue
 1422-9 Columbjohn Manor held of the Duchy of Lancaster
 1428 Richard Bampvile - holding in COLYMP, formerly of Roger Prideaux - Feudal Aids I 490.
 1469 May 17th: Humphrey Stafford (beheaded Aug.1469) created Earl of Devon. Granted to him Manors incl. Colompe John, late of Henry & Thomas Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls
 1470 February: John Nevill, Earl of Northumberland for good service against the rebels & the Scots - grant to him of certain Courtenay incl. Manor of Culme John..in custody of John Carne, son & heir of Nicholas Courtenay Esq. deceased - Calendar of Patent Rolls p.189
 1471 August: George, Duke of Clarence granted manor of Culme John, formerly of Thomas Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls, p.279-80
 1484 Richard Radclyff - Knight of the Body.grant to him for good service against the rebels incl. Manor of Colum John..late of Edward Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls, p.472
 1484 Thomas Radclyff - Columbjohn Bailiff
 1485 Richard Lepton - Columbjohn Bailiff
 1486 October 26th: Edward Courtenay, heir male of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon & Margaret his wife, daughter of Elizabeth, of Edward I, created Earl of Devon..grant to him of Colompe John..late of Henry Courtenay, brother of said Thomas, son of Thomas Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls pp.28-9
 1492 October: Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon..going with the King in his voyage against France is licensed to alienate to Edmund Courtenay & others. ColumJohn - Calendar of Patent Rolls p.406
 1509 P Bury - Columbjohn Bailiff
 1550 Gertrude Courtenay

John de Culme held the Manor from William Briwere, it then passed to Sir John de Clifford and his daughter & heir, Elizabeth carried it to Sir Roger Prideaux. Culmjohn had been held for 7 years (1422-9) by the Duchy of Lancaster. It went to the Courtenay family, to Philip Basset, to William Rowsewell and to Sir John Acland. He built a new mansion at Columbjohn on a foundation said to have been begun by the Earls of Devon*.

*Polwhele - The History of Devonshire, Vol 2, p.190.

The Courtenay Family Papers did not yield references to the earlier house. Their contents are as follows, along with other sources which relate to the family & to later ownership:

D.R.O. 1508M Surveys VI

The Lattin Survey Book - does not mention Columbjohn

D.R.O. 1508M/ Devon Add/ EL2/ 5 (a-h)

Hugh de Courtenay - License to grant, 1365 - mentions only property in Berkshire

D.R.O. 1508M/ London/ Valuations 7

1377, Extent of Courtenay Lands, Knights Fees &c - does not mention Columbjohn

D.R.O. 1508M/ Devon Add/ EL2/ 5 (a-h)

Copy of the Will of Margaret Courtenay (in French), 20 January 1390 - does not mention Columbjohn

Peter Courtenay - Inquisition Post Mortem, 1404 - does not mention Columbjohn

Will of Matilda Courtenay 1464 - does not mention Columbjohn

Sir Edward Courtenay, 1485

...."in Com Devon predict Necnon Omna Messuag Terr Ten Reddit Revisions & suic cum suis ptin que fuerunt ejusdem Thorne fil Thorne aut alicijis alt ins ad usum ejusdem Thorne fils in Plympton, Okehampton.....Ac Mania de Columpjohn, Whitewill, Shuttecomb cum petin in Com Devon....que ? fuerunt Henr Courtenay fris predict Thorne fils Thorne Necnon omnia messuage Terr Ten Reddit Revs & suis cum suis ptin que fuerunt ejusdem Henr and alicijus alvius ad ejus usum in.....(incl.) Colompjohn."

Inquisition Post Mortem of Edward Courtenay, 9 February 1509 -

mentions mainly Cornish properties.

Exeter Central Library, Reference Section: The Archaeological Journal, Vol X London: The Archaeological Institute, 1853 pp.53-8

Transcript of the Will of Katharine, Countess of Devon, Daughter of Edward IV dated 2 May 1527 - does not mention Columbjohn

DRO 1508M/ Devon Add/ EL2/ 5 (a-h)

Inquisition Post Mortem of Sir William Courtenay, 28:Hen:8 (1537)

Mentions a lot of manors & tenements but not Columbjohn, and ends ..."the

aforesaid Sir William Courtenay held no other or more Lordships, Manors, Lands or Tenements of our Lord the King, nor of any other person in the County aforesaid and died 24 November 1536."

WSL: Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries Vol XVIII, p.168

Inventory of the Lands of The Marquis of Exeter being all the lands owned by Henry Courtenay, who was attainted & despoiled before being beheaded (1539) - mentions .."The Manor of ColompJohn being of the yerlie value over & besides the casualties not charged £42: 8: 6 1/2

DRO 1508M Devon/ Moger no 7/ Broadclyst Deeds 1545

...."Henricus Octavus (dei gra Anglie ffrancie & hibine Rex fidei defensor & in eja ealie Anglicane & hibine supum caput) Omnibus ad quod psentes ? pueueruit Sattiu Juserxius int Records & ?damenta cur Augmentacom Revencom Corone uje quoddam deqetum p cancelljin & Consiliu eiusdem cur fact in hec uba memorand qd Termino Pasche videst Septimo die Maii Anno regni dni Regis ? henrici octavi dei gra.... capitis qtricesimo Septimo Wills Cole & Richd Cole vent in cur dei dni Regis Augmentacimm Revencom Corone sue et ptuler ibm quoddam scriptum sub sigillo conventuali nup monasti de?torie in com Devon modo dissolue scm & sigillat et pet illud allocari cuius quidem scripti tenor sequita in hec uba Omnibus xpi fidelibus ad quod psens scriptum pnem Simon Rede Abbas domus & ealie Sci Salvatoris de Torre in Com Devon & ejusdem loci conventus Salem In dno Sempituum ? pfat abbem & convent vua? assensu & consensu dedisse concessisse & hoc psenti Torre Mohan Blackeawton Kyngeswere Collaton Haccomb Wollesburrough Newton Abbot North Shyllyngford ?rendett Aysheclyst Comyngston and Hagegelegh ac omni aliorum tra & ten mo quo amq in Com pdco & com Som ac ipos Thomam Willim & Ricm Senescall & Subsenescall Supus & auditor omn..."

No detail of Ashclist given

DRO 1508M/ London/ Copy of Grants 1-2

Crown to Earl of Devon - Devon Estates 28 Sept 1553

p.3....."Et in super cum dictus frater ur p quasdam alias lras suas paten sub dicto magno sigillo suo Cur augmentacionum et Revencionum Corone sue confect geren dat apud Westm primo die Aprilis Anno Regni sui quinto Dederit et Concesserit Carissime consanguine ure Gertrude Marchionisse Exon per Nomen Gertrude Marchionisse Exon Totum Dnium et Manerium de Colompjohn cum suis Juribus Membris et ptin universis in dco Com Devon Habend Tenend et Ganend pdcm Dnium et Manerium de Colompjohn cum ptin prefate Gertrude Marcionisse exon ad Terminum et pro Termino vite sue absque compoto sen aliquo alio proinde dco ffri nro hered vel successoribus suis quoquomodo Reddend solvend vel faciend pro?t p easdem Lras patentes int alia pllelius apparet...

p.20 "Ac Manerium ura de Exmynster et Hundred ura de Exmynster ac ania illa Hundred ura de Wanfordo Haridge et West Budleigh ac maneria ura Whyteforde et Aylesbere ac Burgum ura de Whymple, Colompjohn, Ponsforde &c...cum eorum Juribus Membris libertatibus et ptin universis in dco Com uro Devon quondam parcell possessionum et Hereditament dicti Henrici nup Marchionis Exon...

DRO 1508M/ Devon Add/ EL2/ 5 (a-h)

Draft Case of the Earldom of Devon, 1553

Does not mention specific lands/properties

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/54a

....."This Indenture made the nynethe daye of June in the three and twentithe yere of the reign of our sovereign Ladie Elizabeth (1580/1)

..Betwene Alexander Every, Citizen & Clothworker of London of th'one partie and John Ackelande of Wolleighe in the County of Devon Esquire of th'other partie Witnesseth that the foresayde Alexander Every for divers good & reasonable causes and considerations him especiallie moveinge hath given granted assigned & set over..unto John Ackelande his executors & assigns all his right estate title terme of yeres & Interesse yet to come & not expired of and in all the capital messuage mansyon house and Barten of Columbe John and in all the Manor of Colome John and of and in all the messuage landes and tenements, rents, revercions and services meadowes pastures and feedings woods and underwoods courtes leets milles dovehouses warrens fischings weares watercourses and suytes of tenauntes and all other advantages profitts and commodites...saved & kepte harmeles of & from all Burdens, charge & membrances had, made or done by the said Alexander Every other than the Covenantes & condicions conteyned in a payre of Indentures made between Alexander Every of th'one partie and Phillipp Bassett Esq of th'other 3 June 23 Eliz 1 (1580/1) ..that nowe is together with one statute in the nature of a statute staple of a thousand markes acknowledged by the said Phillipp Bassett unto the said Alexander Every And also the sayde Alexander Every doth covenant for him his heirs executors and assigns to and with the said John Ackeland his executors and assigns .. that he the said Alexander shall not release the said Statut shall neither doe nor suffer to be done any other acte whereby the said John Ackeland shall not or maye not have and take the benefit or advantage of the sayd statute without the affect consent & knowledge of the said John Ackelande...

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/54 (Copy of above)

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/55 (Copy of above)

DRO 1148M add/2/L15/275

Reversionary Lease Phillipp Basset to George Pollard 1582

....."Between Phillippe Bassett of ColompeJohn & George Pollard of Langleigh in the County of Devon ..whereas P Bassett by his Indenture 28 Apr 24 Eliz I (1581/2) that now is demised graunted and lett to John Ackeland of Wolley all that the Manor of Collompe John and all the messuages landes tenementes And all that the Capitall Messuage Barton & Demesnes of Collompe John .. To have & to hold all & singular the said messs lands Tentres and other the premises unto the said John Ackeland from the feast of St Michael th'archangel then next cominge after the date of the (document damaged) Indented untill th'end and term of fourescore and nyntene yeres from thence next ensueing..yf the said John Ackeland, John Mallett the sonne of Robert Mullett [sic] esquier Deceased and John Ackelande the sonne of Hewgh Ackeland esquier.. or any of them shall so long happen to live.. And whereas one tenement commonlie called Rowkeshowe [sic] and one parcell of Land commonly called Collompe Downes nowe or late in the tenure of Alice Moggeridge.. is a parcel of the premises nowe in the said Phillippe Basset being (document damaged) that the said Phillippe Basset for divers good & reasonable causes doth lett unto george Pollard all and singler the tenement called Rowkeshowse and the premises called Collombe Downes together with all manner of Houses edifices buildings lands tenements.. in the occupation of Alice Moggeridge.. situate in the manor of Collompe John And yf hit happen that the estate right title & terme of yeres which John Ackeland hath in

and to the said tenements .. be not.. frustrated surrendered forfeited or otherwise deformed within the terme of ten yeres and six months next ensuinge, the said Phillippe Bassett doth farther by these presents.. graunte to George Pollard all the said tenement & parcell of land with all their rights members and appurtenances for the term of forty yeres immediately ensuinge the forfeiture of the Estate right title of the said John Ackeland in & to the said premises.."

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/56

.....Omnibus vpi fidelibus ad quos hoc pfens scriptu indentat pervenerit Hugo Cholmely de Cholmeley in Com Cester Miles Saltiu in Domino sempiterna Sciatis me pfatu Hugonem Cholmely tam in ptem Complende et performacois quarundum in Convencon et agreamentoru specatoru et declaratoru in quibuson Indentur geren dat Primo die ffebruarii ultimo pterito ante Datu puc? fact inter me pfatu Hugon Cholmeley inlit ex bua pte et quendm Johem Aclande de Collome John in Com Devon Armigerii ex altero pte qui pro din sis alijs bonis et rationabilibus causis et consideraconibus me in hac pte spialr moben Tradidisse feoffasse, lisassc et hoc pti scripto meo Indentato confirmasse Henrico Worthe de Worthe in Com Devon Armigo Nicholas Ffrye et Georgio Brett gen heredibus et assignat suis Totu illud Manerii ffirmam tenemt grang et terr dominical de CollompJohn cu omb et singulis suis Juribus membr et ptin ? in dco Com Devon ac omnia et singla messuagia Tofta cotagia edificia structur terr, tenta prat pascua pastur Coras boscod subboscos redditus fines servic molendin aquas stagna piscar piscarones cur let visus franci plegu p quisicoes et proficua cur et let warda maertag relesia escaet comoditates advantag emolument et hereditande & quecuq dict Maner firm tenemt grang et terr Dominical de Collompe John quoquo modo spectan sine ptinen aut dimiss locat usitat occupat acceptat reputat capt sine cognit ut pars pcell sive membru ? Habend et tenend pdictu Manerii messuagia terr Tenedta ac cetera omnia et singula premissa cu ombus et singulis suis ptin et quilibut inde ptem et pcellam prefatis Henrico Worth Nico FFrye et Georgio Brett, heredibus et assign suis ad sepal usus oper et intencoes menconet express suie declarat in pdris Indentur geren dat Primo die ffebruary ultimo pterit ante Datu pcm? Tenend de Capilibus dnis ffeodi illius p servir inde primus debit et de iure consuet et ego vero pfatus

Hugo Cholmeley et hered mei pdcm Manerium messuag terr tenta hereditament ac cetera oma et singla pmissa cu omb et singlis suis ptinen et quamlt inde partem et pcella pfatis Henrico Worth Nicho Ffrye et Georgio Brett heredibus et assign sine ad oper usus et intencoes supradict contrs nos hered et assign meos warranti abimus et nup pm per pntes defendemus In Cuius rei testimoniu ego prefatus Hugo Cholmely miles hinc pn li Scripto meo Indentato Sigillu meu apposu dat Vicesimo die ffebruarii Anno regni Dne nec Elizabeth dei gra Anglie Ffraunce et Hibine Regine fideii Defensor ac Tricesimo (1587/8)

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/52

....."This Indenture made the first daie of ffebruary in the thirtieth [sic] yere of the reigne of our sovereign Lady Elizabeth (1587/8) ... Betwene Hugh Cholmley of Cholmley in Leicester, Knight on th'one partie and John Acland of Collom John in the County of Devon of th'other partie, witnesseth that the said Hugh Cholmley ..doth grante to & with John Acland that the said Hugh Cholmley at the cost of the same John Acland will grant & convey to Henry Worthe of Worthe in the Co. of Devon, Nicholas FFrye & Geo. Brett, all that Manor of Collom John...."

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/53

....."This Indenture made the eleventh daye of Februarie in the thirtieth year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Elizabeth (1587/8) between William Rosewell of Fforde in the County of Devon & Henrie Worth of Worth, Nicholas Ffrye & Geo. Brett gentlemen, witnesseth that the said Wm Rosewell for and in consideration of one thousand markes of lawfull money of England to him by the said Henrie Nicholas & George hath granted... all that his manor of Collome John...at any time syns Phillip Bassett Esquire bargayned & conveyed the said Manor and premises to the said William Rosewell, excepte one Tenement and certen lande to the same belonginge, which the said Phillip Bassett Esquire heretofore sold unto one Edmonde Weare supposed to be parcell of the said Manor of Collom John all which premises are situate and beinge in the said Parish of Brodeclist in the said countie of Devon and nowe in the tenure or occupation of one John Acland Esq.."

DRO 1148M add/35/26

Legal Case dated 1600

On outside of document: H Cholmley beyng seised in fee of the Manor of C. doth come with Mr Basset to levey a fyne thereof to T Roper & Ed. Roper & to the heyer [sic] of the said T.(?) & that the said fyne shal be to the use interests and under the ? specified - the Indentor biddeth to the use of the ? Mary for life and after to the use of Philip Basset tail and after to the use of Charles Basset tayle and after to the use of the right heyers of James Basset foren so longe as the said H Cholmley may quietly late & enjoye the Manor of Hynton.

Inside document: Imprimus Phillippe Basset Esq by dede dated 28 Apr 24 Eliz I (1581/2) did lesse the manor of Colompe John with th'apps unto John Aclande for a terme of 99 yeres if 3 lives so longe live

Item the said John Acland afterwards ? 20 May 24 Eliz I (1581/2) did quit all his estate & interest in one tenement, parcell of the Mannor called Rookeshouse unto Walter Wotten his executors & assigns

Item afterwards the said P Bassett by dede dated 9 Jun 24 Eliz I (1581/2) resitng [sic] the said lease made to John Acland &c did quit the reversion of the said tente called Rookeshouse unto one Geo. Pollard for terme of 40 yeres Unto whiche graunte the said Walter Wotten did assent& so made an attornment &c

Item the said Geo. Pollard by dede dated 3 Feb 25 Eliz I (1582/3) granted all his estate & interest in the said reversion unto one John Dunscombe unto whiche graunte the said Walter Wotten did attorne &c

Item the said W Wotton by dede dated 15 Jan 27 Eliz I (1584/5) graunted backe all his estate and interest in the tenement called Rookehouse unto the said Jno. Acland

And so upon the whole matter the said revercon of the said estate called Rookehowse which was graunted by the said P Bassett unto the said Geo. Pollard for 40 yeres is now vested & remayneth in Alex Brett & Jno. Chichester. And thereupon the question is whether the condicion lymeted and mencioned in the first lease made of the whole made unto John Acland for 99 yeres should be discharged or no bycause Mr Bassett beinge the Leassor hath sen the revercon and graunted away the revcon of pt of the land whereunto the condicon was annexed as aforesaid, that the said P Basset hath by fyne & other assurans sold the Mannor of Colompe John to John Ack. his heires & assignes

... the said P Bassett hath entered into the Manor of Hynton without just title & molested the Cholmley cosen & heir to the said Ro. Cholmley...

DRO 1148M add/2/L15/274

13 Mar 10 Jas (1612/3)

....."Between Sir John Aclande of Colompjohn & Geo. Sumpter of Brodeclist, husbandman & Dorotheie his wief [sic] & Dorotheie their daughter...All that house sometymes used for a Bakehouse beinge devided [sic] & parted with an Enterclose together with a lynney on the Northe part thereof & also all that parte of the Couretilage [sic] there next adjoyninge to the said bakehouse, 37' in lengthe & 33' in breadethe which is there sett out by meates & boundes for a Couretilage - the said Bakehouse & also one little herbe garden next adjoyninge to the said bakehouse on the sowthe parte & also one close of lande there 2 1/2 acres next adjoyninge to the bakehouse on the Sowthe parte & to the Kinges Highe waie leading from Colompjohn towards Excetter next on the West parte & also one other close of land or waste ground comonlie knowen by the name of Little Paddleford 1 acre & is bounded by the waie leading between Colompjohn & Rewe on the Northe, the lands of David Gonne on the sowthe parte, a meadowe in the ocupacion of Johanna Evelegh widdowe on the Easte parte & the lands in the ocupacion of Honor Pope widdowe on the Weste Parte..All which said demysed premyses are parcell of a messuage & tenement called East Culme lieinge & beinge in Colompjohn.. which the said Sir John Acland did latelie purchase to hym & his heires from one Walter Smythe Esq..excepted & reserved unto the said Sir John Acland trees &c.."

PRO (Kew) 14: James I: Hil 9 (1616/17)

On behalf of Sir John Acland Kt. against Francis Jones, Alderman of London & Robert Prowe, defendaut.

INTERROGATION

Whether ye know the manor of Columbjohn

Whether ye know Phillip BASSETT esq sythence died hee as he knows or have readily herde

Whether ye know that the said Phillip Bassett was in his lifetime seized of the said Manor of Columbjohn (Cullomjohn) of what estate was he seized, whether he conveyed the said unto William Rowsewell Esq if yes, when & what Estate, for what consideration

Did William Rowsewell convey the same to George Brett, Nicholas Ffrye & Henry Worthe Esqs

Whether they have seen deeds - were you a witness? What other wytnesses endorsed them

Have you seen any other grant, conveyance/ lease made by the said Phillipp Bassett or any other person or persons

Whether you know that the said John Acland or any others are or is now seized of the said Mannor or of any part thereof

Whether you know that the said Phillip Bassett was in his life time indebted to the said Robert Prowe what sum?
Whether you know that Philip Bassett did acknowledge a recognizance of fine unto Robarte Prowe whear [sic] & when & uppon what consyderacion

Whether do you knowe, have credybellye herd or verylye believ that the said Prowe became bounde unto the said Frauncis Jones to gayne the priviledge of the Honourable Court of Exchequer & for a juste debte owing unto the said Alderman

Did Philip Bassett become bound by any other recognizaunce?

Deposition of Witnesses taken at Brodeclist on 20 Jan 14 Jas I (1616/17)

Between John Ackelande Knighte, George Dunscombe, Complaints & Frauncis Jones Esq & Robt Prowe defs.

CHRISTOPHER KINGDOM of UPEXE within the Parish of Rewe, gent, aged 50

....knew Columbjohn Manor but did not know Philip Bassett- knew Ackland 28 years & Geo. Dunscombe about 3 yeares

He had hard [sic] that Phil. Bassett was seized in his lifetime of the Manor of Collomp John of some estate of Inheritance & that he did convey the same unto William Rowsewell Esq mentioned in this interrogatory in consideration of œ1,500 & Rowsewell conveyed the same to Henry Worthe esq Nicholas Ffrye & Geo. Brett in consideration of 1,000 markes & that he hath seen a writing indented with the name of Phillip Basset sealed 9th daie Julie in the 25th year of Elizabeth (1582/3) importing a sale by Philip Bustard unto the said William Rowswell ..of the manor of Collompjohn with his appurts with the names of William Benedick, Edmund Goddard & John Everett endorsed on the backside as witnesses.

That it was enrolled in the Chancerie terio decimo die Novembris Anno infrascripto & hath also seen another lease subscribed with the name of William Rosewell & sealed 16 February 30 Eliz I (1587/8) imparting a bargain made by William Rosewell unto the said Henrie Worthe, Nicholas Fry & George Brett their heirs & assigns forever of the said manor of Collumpjohn with th'appurtenances, with the names of George Wyatt, John Panter, John White & Henry Wiott endorsed as witnesses enrolled in the Chancery quarto decimo die ffebruarii anno infrascripto

(Witness was Clerk to Ackland when he was a Justice of the Peace) for 16 years

He has seen a deed under the hands & seals of Henrie Worth, Nicholas Fry & George Brett bearing date the 12 daie March 30 Eliz I (1587/8) saying that William Rowswells demise of Collompjohn to them was in trust for Sir John Ackland & that the said œ1,000 was paid with the proper monies of John Acland.

Worth Fry & Brett are seized in Fee Simple* of Collompjohn (in trust for Ackland) they have been seized for 28 years last past & John Ackland & his tenants have taken the profits thereof.

* Fee Simple= freehold tenure in which the owner can dispose of his property freely.

He hath heard that the said Manor of CollompJohn about 3/4 years last past was questioned to be extended but for what cause or by whose precurement he knew not neither doth he know that any distresses were taken upon this said extent.

He hath seen a writing - a statute staple - bearing date 4 June 23 Eliz I (1580/1) whereby Philip Bassett became bounden unto Allexander Everie Citizen & Clothmaker of London for one thousand markes & that on the 19 Feb in the 22nd year of Eliz I (1579/80) Philip Bassett did acknowledge one other statute/recognizaunce to William Combe of the Middle Temple, London in œ400 & hath seen a write of Liberate or elegit directed to the Sherriff of Devon for the extending of the moietie of all landes of Phillip Bassett in the same countie.

ANDREW MOGGERIDGE of Brodeclist, yeoman aged 3 score & 7 yeares

Has known Ackland 35 years & know Phillip Bassett 37 years & has known CollompJohn for 58 yeres but doth not know when the said Philip Bassett died

Philip Bassett he thought was generally reputed Lorde of the Manor of Collompjohn & had an estate of inheritance therein

He the said John Ackeland or somme others in truste for him or to his use are/is now seized of the said Manor of Collompjohn & has taken the profits thereof about 35 years & the deponent has been a tenant of the manor in possession or reversion 3 score years.

He saieth that he never knewe or heard that the said Mannor of Collompjohn was ever extended upon the said extente mentiones in this interrogatory & thinketh he should have knowen of it if suche had byn there taken theis threescore yeeres for that he was continually inhabiting & dwelling within the said manor by all that tyme & a tenant thereof.

GEORGE SMYTHE of Collompjohn in the County of Devon, gent aged 42
Hath known Sir John Ackland 30 yeeres & the said George Dunscombe about 4 yeres
He did know the said Phillip Bassett but didn't know when he died
The rest as the other

..Saieth that he doth not knowe that the said Manor of CollompJohn was ever extended upon the said
recognizaunce acknowledged by the said Phillippe Bassett unto the said Robt. Prowse until about 4 years laste past
at which tyme this deponent remembreth he heard some question was made of the same and farther saieth that
he never knewe or hearde of anie distress/distresses taken within the said manor upon anie such recognizaunce
or extente

He hath seen in writing a statute in writing - a statute staple- whereby Philip Bassett became bounden unto
Alexander Everie Citizen & Clothworker of London in 1,000 marks - which said statute he this said deponent verely
beleveth that the said Alexander Everie did assigne over unto the said Sir John Ackland & saieth that he hath seen
a deed or writinge under seale to that effecte.

DRO 1148M add/3/1-10

Will of Sir John Acland, Kt., dated 1619

Mentions that Mass is to be said in Culmjohn Chapel & that a sermon is to be preached there & that the preaching
minister is to have a convenient chamber & lodging for himself in Culmjohn Mansion.

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/59

..."Whereas Anthony Moggridge of Brodclyst in the County of Devon, husbandman doth hold & enjoye one
tenement with its apps att Collombjohn within the same parish for term of his life according to the Custome of the
said Manor Now know all men by these presents that I, Dame Eleanor Vincent of Killerton in the said Co., widow
for & in consideration of the good service David Haye my servant hath done & performed unto me & for that he
has promysed to serve & abyde with me duringe sd joynt lives : have given & graunted & by these presents doe
give & graunte unto the said David Haye all that foresaid tenement with its apps in Broadclyst aforesaid To have
hold & enjoye the former during his naturall life according to the Custome of the said Manor if he happen to
survive the said Anthony Moggridge & such estate as he hath herein. And the said David Haye being tenaunt to the
premises aforesaid is to yield pay & performe unto me the said Dame Eleanor Vincent my heires & assignes all such
rents herriots & other services & in such manner & forme as are due & payable for the same." 1645.

DRO 1148M add/1/T8/58

....."To all people to whom this present wryting shall come Greetings. Whereas Dame Eleanor Vincent late of
Killerton in the Co. of Devon Widdow did by a certaine wryting under her hand & seal bearing date the eighth day
of Maye one thousand six hundred and ffortie five give & graunt unto David Haye then her servant the Reversion
of all that tenement then & now in the possession of Anthony Moggridge lying at or in Collopjohn within the parish
of Brodeclist.. to have & to hold &c.. after the determination of the state of the said Anthonie of & in the premises
aforesaid & under such rentes, Herriots &c.. Now knowe yee that the said David Haye for & in consideration of the
summe of tenne poundes paid by John Acland of Killerton for before the sealinge & deliverie thereof ... he doth
acquitt John Acland.. hath yielded up to John Acland .. all his interest which David Haye now hath and the said
David Haye doth bynde himself to John Acland for the somme of twentie poundes that neither David, Elizabeth his
wife or any other persons shall trouble the said John Acland in the peaceable enjoyment of his premises." 1655

DRO 1148M add/2/L15/278

10 Oct 1689

Grant of Ffeatherstones at Culmjohn

..."Whereas Agnes Gonne..stands possessed of Ffeatherstones..she surrendered it to Sir Hugh Acland (no date
given), he now grants it to William Sanders.."(Sanders surrendered it to Sir Hugh in 1690)

DRO 1148M add/2/L15/276

7 May 1689/90

Sir Hugh Acland to John Ramsey

..."Sir Hugh Acland for & in consideration of a certain dwelling house now erecting in and upon the premises which
said dwelling house is already built is to be at the proper costs & charges of the said Sir Hugh Acland & the
remaining part of the building till the house be fully built is to be at the proper costs and charges of John Ramsey
..Sir Hugh grants Ramsey all that plot of ground adjoining to Collom John Wood whereon the said dwelling house is
now erecting & garden & orchard & a little plot of ground called the Nursery 1/4 acre which was formerly rented
by John Ramsey of the said Sir Hugh Acland with a Mill commonly called by the name of Collom John Mill.."

DRO 1148M add/3/5

Probate of Sir Hugh Acland's Will

No schedule of property given.

1.11 APPENDIX 11: FARM SUMMARIES PRODUCED BY ISABEL RICHARDSON AS PART OF THE KILLERTON PROJECT

LOWER COMBEROY FARM

History and background

Lower Comberoy Farm is located at the northern end of the Killerton estate and consists of 296 acres. The farmhouse is a traditional three-cell cross-passage farmhouse of fifteenth to sixteenth century date (Listed Grade II), originally with an open hall. The hall was ceiled over to create the first floor in the late seventeenth century when the lateral chimney stack was added. There is an eighteenth or early nineteenth century extension at the southern end and nineteenth century dairy at the north. The outbuildings lie mostly to the east and south and include a pigsty, linhay and cob barn.

Documentary evidence is unfortunately sparse. A newspaper advert in the Exeter Flying Post of April 1779 mentions a "Combray otherwise Western Eveleighs", and a "Comb Roie" is mentioned as far back as 1378, but it is not clear whether this relates to the current farm of Lower Comberoy. The farm is shown as Lower Cummary on the 1801 Ordnance Survey one inch map. The Aclands had acquired the farm by 1877 when a fire at the farm was reported in the Exeter Flying Post (16 May 1877) and Thomas Dyke Acland is mentioned as the owner.

Landscape history

The farm has a combination of sheltered lands in the combes alongside the two streams on the farm and further fields on the higher ground above the combes. Quite a number of field boundaries have been removed in the last hundred years or so, but the plan that remains still relates to the earlier structure and layout shown on the 1842 Tithe map. The smaller irregular fields and closes shown on the map amid the network of green lanes converging on the farmstead represents the original core of the settlement, and are certainly medieval in origin, possibly earlier.

These irregular shaped fields in the combes close to the farm contrast with the larger, sub-rectangular fields on the prominent ridge to the northeast. Here the fields are laid out either side of two long linear boundaries that divide the ridge along its northeast to southwest axis. Rather than small scale piecemeal clearance, this arrangement suggests one or two large-scale clearance phases when the fields were originally taken in from the woodland or common land. The name of Broomhill Farm is indicative of the former vegetation (broom, furze) on the higher ground. The large cleared areas were then subdivided. These fields could date to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. Broomhill Farm is mentioned in a survey from the 1590's, when a Margaret Taillor held 'the tenement . . . called Bromehill'.

Archaeological sites around the farm

The higher ground is split on the northern side by the routes of two old tracks that pre-date the current A38. The old coach road from Broadclyst to Clyst Hydon. (107623) maintains a steady gradient up the hill from just north of Beare to White Down and the holloway survives within its banks in the eastern and western sections. To the north the line of the old track to Poundapit is largely lost, and was probably made redundant by the construction of the Cullompton-Broadclyst turnpike around 1820 (the current A38).

Other sites on the farm include a number of water management features using water diverted off the streams and along leats cut around the contour. Controlled by a system of sluices, the water could then be run off down the slope to promote spring grass for livestock. The channels of several leats can be seen in the pasture along the combes to north and south of the farm, and opposite Broomhill. Another probably ran from the Holy Well in the small copse to the farm, possibly for drinking water, but also for watering the field. The field name 'Waterleat field' commemorates this function. These features could date from the seventeenth century but are usually late eighteenth to nineteenth century in date, and were economic when farm labour was cheap and abundant. The Holy Well also used to provide drinking water for Killerton House before the motorway cut the supply pipe.

The historic maps show many of these features but also others that no longer survive. Several buildings are shown on the Tithe map either side of the farm lane. None remain, although stone footings possibly associated with one of these buildings (107633) lie on the western side of the lane, and prevented the construction of a large barn on the site. The old maps are also notable for the number of orchards around the farm, indicative of a time when every farm produced its own cider.

Lower Comberoy Farm is a modern working farm but its past is still present in the pattern of its fields, the network of lanes, and the fragments of earlier farm practices that survive as earthworks in permanent pasture. These elements are a valuable contribution to the archaeological landscape of the Killerton Estate.

Lower Comberoy Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The faint earthworks of the water management features survive in the permanent pasture and to conserve these ideally they should not be ploughed. This includes similar features in the combe south of Broomhill Farm. Consideration could be given to renovating these features as working elements of the farm. These could not only promote spring grass for livestock but also perhaps alleviate dry pasture during long hot summers. Countryside Stewardship funding may be available, but a feasibility study may need to be undertaken to assess the economic viability of restoration and use on a modern farm.
- All land in permanent pasture should continue as this contains the highest number of archaeological features, including the old track to Beare (107618)
- The faint surviving earthworks of the old fieldbanks with old oak trees in the combe south of the farm should not be removed. These may be some of the oldest features on the farm.
- The earthworks forming the holloway along the old coach road should also be retained, as these are evocative of an earlier age of travel
- The holloway from Broomhill north to the old coach road could be cleared and reused as a farm access track
- There should be a presumption in keeping all existing hedgerows, as these are part of the historic pattern, showing the historic development of the farmed landscape. Those nearest to the farm are likely to be of a considerable age.

YARDE FARM

History and background

Yarde Farm is a Domesday site, held by Godbold under Wiltram (the new Norman landowner), and before the Conquest of 1066, by a Saxon called Kipping. The property paid tax for one virgate of land, which is an old measurement usually equating to 30 acres. The land was valued at five shillings! There are no buildings surviving from this time. The current farmhouse dates from the early sixteenth century, and was originally an open hall house with a rear lateral chimney, as the roof timbers are not smoke blackened. The house is therefore a fine and rare example of the transitional period when chimneys were built but the hall was still open to the roof. In the eighteenth century a brick built wing was added at the southern end.

The Aclands acquired the property between 1749 and 1763, Yarde Farm being located at the north-west end of the Killerton Estate. The farm was known as Inner Yard in the nineteenth century until the farm of Outer Yard to the west was mostly demolished in the 1890's to make way for the siding to Silverton Mill. Thereafter the property has been known as Yarde.

Landscape history

The landscape around Yarde has been favoured for hundreds, if not thousands of years. It is a prime location, sitting on gently sloping fertile land just above the floodplain of the River Culm, with water meadows that flooded regularly. Rising above the floodplain and dominating the southern part of the farm is the higher land around Lease Hill. The archaeology reveals a landscape rich with the remains of earlier periods, but due to its favoured location, also a land subject to great change, often destroying signs of earlier occupation. Change over the last hundred years or so has been particularly dramatic. For example, the loss of field boundaries and the grubbing out of orchards, as several are shown on the 1889 map. But older landscapes have come and gone too.

Aerial photographs provide good evidence of prehistoric occupation in the area. Four possible ring ditches (the ploughed out remains of Bronze Age burial mounds) have been noted on slightly higher ground in a field to the east of the farm (although Mr Traill believes them to be indications of circular feeding pens). The site (107560) overlooks the lower ground around Yarde, which is indicative of prehistoric practice. If these are the sites of burial mounds or barrows they are likely to be c.3500 years old.

Another site noted from the air is the outline of a prehistoric enclosure across the railway line north of the farm. The site is set on a slight ridge, dropping gently to south and east. It is usually attributed an Iron Age date, but whether the site is contemporary with the Iron Age hillfort on Dolbury (c. 300BC) is not known.

A slightly later find from the Roman period is fragment of a Samian bowl decorated with a crouching hare and standing male figure. It was found in the large field (OS 0064) towards the southern end of the farm. Samian ware is good quality Roman tableware indicative of a site of some status, which again emphasises the favourable nature of the area around Yarde for settlement in the past.

Later farms and cottages

There is also evidence of more recent occupation. Several settlement sites are known from the old maps and previous archaeological survey work. A platform, possibly for an earlier building survives in the enclosure west of the garden wall (107561). Another cottage and barn formerly stood at the edge of the small wet copse to the east of the farm. These are shown on the 1801 one inch to the mile OS maps with a holloway leading south to the road by Lease Cottages. The cottage had gone by 1879 and the barn ten years later. Only part of the holloway now survives, the rest is very overgrown, if good for wildlife.

Another building platform (107569) survives in the pasture on the south side of Lease Hill. A building is shown in this position on the 1801 map but it had gone by 1842. A holloway from Pitt Cottages ran around the southern edge of the hill towards the site. This is now overgrown. More cottages may have existed immediately south of the current Penstone Cottages as an area of black soil indicative of garden plots has previously been noted here. A further site formerly occupied a long platform on the south side of the River Culm, west of Beare. It is probably Carpenters Cottage from the Tithe map listing, and maps show it was approached by a holloway from Beare Lane, although the buildings had gone by 1889.

The coming of the railway

A small farm known as West Clysthayes, or West Clist Haynes, shown on both the 1801 OS and 1842 Tithe map, formerly existed at the eastern edge of Yarde farmland, now sandwiched between the river and the railway. Approached by a holloway from the road by Clysthayes Bridge only some earthworks survive in the permanent pasture. How long West Clysthayes managed to survive after the railway was built in the 1840's is doubtful. The railway cuts through Yarde farmland and much had to be re-arranged after its construction, as well as the local inhabitants getting used to the sounds, sights and smells of steam trains. Silverton railway station was established immediately north of the farm, and subsequently linked to the paper mills by a siding. The site of a crane for loading is shown on the 1889 OS map.

It is clear that over the last 250 years at Yarde change has been the constant factor. The loss of the cottages and smallholdings represents the effects of Victorian agricultural rationalisation. Many of these changes were no doubt as regrettable then as now. Other changes like the grubbing out of orchards also represent a loss of recent history, but similar changes in farming practices have probably occurred many times since the first occupation of this land.

Yarde Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The main concern is the problem of deep ploughing of sites identified from the air. The fact that these sites show up in the crops is indicative that they are in the process of being destroyed. The depth of ploughing should ideally be limited (to 20-25cm) in the fields containing the ring ditches and the prehistoric enclosure. The best policy for conserving the cropmark sites, are to remove those areas from arable use altogether where practicable.
- A new farm track has been established down the western side of the farmstead enclosure, parallel to the siding. It is a wide track and has obviously slighted the western boundary of the enclosure and partially removed the southern ditched boundary at the western end. The enclosure is certainly an ancient part of the farm (formerly an orchard) and care should be taken to ensure no further damage is done to this area.
- A probable building platform survives adjacent to the western edge of the garden wall. It is in permanent pasture but the grass is heavily grazed and the platform in danger of serious erosion in wet weather unless the pasture is allowed to recover.
- The area around the cottage and barn site (107566) is overgrown, although the holloway survives. Clearance of small trees and scrub work was recently being undertaken at the other end of the copse and care should be taken not to damage what remains of this settlement.
- Other earthwork sites such as the building platform 107569 and the remains of the site at West Clysthayes (107571) should remain under permanent pasture as the best way of conserving them.

HIGHER COMBEROY FARM

Background history

Higher Comberoy Farm is located at the northeast tip of the Killerton Estate. The farmstead lies in sheltered position close to the confluence of two streams, with most of its land lying on steadily rising ground to the north, west and east. The farmhouse is of late medieval c.1500 date (listed Grade II), with a traditional three room cross-passage plan. Originally there would have been an open hall with no first floor as the roof timbers are smoke blackened. Two later cross wings were added to either end. The outbuildings lie to the north of the farmhouse and include an eighteenth century threshing barn.

Although the farm is late medieval in origin there are no direct documentary references to the farm until the 1801 three inch OS map, where it is shown as Cromley. The name 'Comb Roie' is first mentioned in an Inquisition Post Mortem of 1378, but it is not clear to which farm it refers. A man called Clement Sompter is mentioned in a sixteenth century survey as holding two tenements called Hye Commerewe. These may not be the present Higher Comberoy farm however, because Higher Cummary is shown on the 1801 map as located at present-day Brookhill Cottages close to Frogmore Farm. It maybe that the OS made a mistake, or more likely the place-name has become transferred, a relatively common occurrence. The Aclands had acquired the current Higher Comberoy farm by 1832, and possibly as early as 1808 with the purchase of Broadclyst manor.

Landscape history

If the documentary evidence is sparse, what can the archaeological evidence from the landscape tell us about Higher Comberoy? The pattern of fields on the farm is of relatively large sub-rectangular shaped fields, rising up the south facing slopes behind the farm. Within this pattern several distinct blocks can be identified, giving insights into the development of the farmed landscape at Higher Comberoy. The earliest fields are at the southern end nearest the farm. These fields tend to have gently curving boundaries in contrast to the generally straighter boundaries of fields further up the hill. It is a rough guide, but usually the straighter boundaries are later. The pattern however would be consistent with the original clearance of fields near the farmstead being the earliest, and later clearance of woodland and scrub further up the hill.

The initial clearance of a large block can be identified immediately north and west of the farmstead bounded by the green lanes to north and south. The kink in the holloway to Paradise Copse probably marks the upper limit of this first phase. These fields could easily pre-date the current farmhouse. To the west, the initial limit of enclosure extended to one field west of the minor stream. Beyond that is another square block, subdivided into two fields that are bounded on the west again by a major land boundary that divides Frogmore from Higher Comberoy. This long linear boundary running roughly south from White Down Copse is almost certainly medieval in date. The boundary contains up to eight tree and shrub species in a given 30m length (an approximate guide to its age is one species per hundred years).

The fields further up the hill suggest individual blocks or fields taken in from the woodland or waste in a piecemeal fashion probably between 1600-1800. The straight-sided field within Paradise Copse is certainly nineteenth century in date. The block of fields to the east of the farm is intriguing. They are bounded by parish boundaries on three sides, with the stream forming the boundary to north and south. It is possible that these fields were at sometime acquired from the neighbouring parish.

Archaeological sites around the farm

The green lanes or holloways are certainly medieval in date. They pre-date the current road from Frogmore, most of which was constructed between 1842 and 1879, as the old maps show a different route. The 1842 Tithe map shows that the lane to the west of Higher Comberoy farm originally extended much further, forming a loop, and continuing west on the opposite side of the stream to the current road. Likewise, the small length of holloway branching east off the lane to Paradise Copse, probably continued over the hill past Hoop Copse. In the opposite direction it may have followed the line of the field boundary between fields 2574 and 2573 (Tithe map) to join the other lane to Frogmore. So the network of lanes around the farm was originally more extensive than now.

Other sites of interest include the deserted settlement of Paradise Cottages at the southern end of Paradise Copse. The historic maps show two buildings and a well, although by 1906 only one building remained. These cottages may have originated as a small squatter settlement on the edge of the woodland and used as a woodman's cottage or by a farm labourer. In the 1851 census Paradise Cottage was inhabited by John Giles, a 30-year old agricultural labourer, his wife Elizabeth, and four children. The small field or allotment next to the cottages has now reverted

to woodland. The woodland and common would always have been important to the farm as a source of fuel and building materials, and probably for grazing rights for pigs and cattle.

Two other sites of probable buildings are known. One is a large level platform just south of the farmhouse garden (site 107590). The platform is about 75m long east to west, and the eastern side is about 100m long. The platform probably supported buildings that would have enclosed the present garden, which may have been a yard. Nothing is shown on the old maps so the buildings must have been demolished before 1842.

The remains of a wall in the yard northeast of the house were shown to me by Mr Heard. This is new to the archaeological record and again nothing is shown on the old maps so the site must pre-date them. Evidently there is much still to be discovered at Higher Comberoy Farm.

Higher Comberoy Farm – archaeological recommendations

- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the field boundaries. Examination of the number of different shrub and tree species in the hedgerows on the farm could give a good general guide to the development of the field pattern
- The green lanes or holloways are important historic features and should continue to be managed positively to maintain the banks and hedgerows.
- The building platform south of the farmhouse garden should ideally remain under permanent pasture.
- Any development of farm buildings around the remains of the wall identified by Mr Heard should require an archaeological assessment to find out the history of this particular part of the farm.

FROGMORE FARM

Background history

Frogmore Farm is located at the northern end of the Killerton estate. The farm lies at the centre of its land at the eastern end of a shallow valley that provided the water source for the farm. The farm also holds land to the northwest in the Culm valley, either side of the motorway.

The farmhouse has seventeenth century features with substantial nineteenth century alterations and is listed Grade II. Originally the house may have had a plan of three rooms and a cross-passage, with two end cross wings. The southern wing was destroyed by fire in the nineteenth century. The house and both wings were thatched originally, as the present slate roof was not put on until the early twentieth century. The outbuildings include a Grade II listed nineteenth century barn and linhay that backs onto the crossroads.

The name of Frogmore is first mentioned in 1539 in a grant from Robert Wingfyld and Thomas Holmes to John Druscombe as “ii tenements in Frogmore and Bowhayes, with garden . . (&) . . orchard.” An eighteenth century survey lists a dwelling house, orchard and cottage. Unfortunately the earliest map evidence, the 1801 OS map does not appear to show the current Frogmore Farm, and the farm buildings and old cottages at Brookhill are confusingly annotated as Higher Cummary. The present Higher Comberoy Farm is shown as Cromley. The Ordnance Survey probably misplaced the name, as Brookhill was known as Little Comberoy on the 1842 Tithe map.

Cottages and old farm sites

The old maps show several smallholdings and cottages that formerly existed in the area of which little trace now survives. Many of these are probably medieval in origin. The 1842 Tithe map allows a window onto this earlier world, and shows the older more extensive network of lanes and tracks that served these small farms and cottages. Brookhill is a good example. In the nineteenth century Brookhill formed a larger group of buildings and cottages than today, set within their own small group of fields. The 1879 estate map shows the farm and cottages had been removed and many fields amalgamated, leaving only the western group of farm buildings. Many of these have also since been altered and the present Brookhill Cottages built on the same site as the original Little Comberoy farm.

There was also a track than ran north from Brookhill to Whidown, formerly known as Sharplands, where there were cottages either side of the road where it kinked going up to White Down. Sharpland Cottage was replaced by Whidown House in the last century after the Aclands had given the area to one of their employees. On the other side of the road was Luzwell’s Cottage, listed on the Tithe with Brookhill. Nothing remains of Luzwells although a well is shown nearby on the 1889 map.

Another site now lost, was the appropriately named cottage at Pitt, in the hollow of the small combe to the west of Frogmore. The smallholding is shown on both the 1801 and 1842 maps, but had disappeared by the 1879 estate map. The Tithe map shows a cottage and outbuilding, plus a complex arrangement of small fields and closes grouped together on either side of the stream. Little survives now although the holloway forming the approach track from the south (leading off the lane from Broad Oak) can be seen as a broad dip in the pasture on the opposite side of the combe. It is possible a culvert (site 107526) marked the crossing point for the track over the stream.

Roads and tracks

There have been other small changes to the road network. A dip in the field (107535) marks the line of the old track to Possession Corner and Spray Down (present Sprydun). The route would have led onto common land and waste before it was enclosed. The Tithe map also shows that Frogmore Farm was not located at a crossroads until the mid-nineteenth century. Before that the road from Broad Oak continued south of Frogmore Cottage. Another small section of road was constructed to the west by 1879 linking Frogmore with Broomhill and Lower Comberoy. This is now the metalled route while the older, medieval route to Lower Comberoy, now a green lane, is incorrectly shown as 'New Road' on the 1889 and 1906 OS maps. A check of the 1801 map shows this route already existed by then, and is certainly medieval in date.

Landscape history

The fields and woodland have their own story. In the recent past the farm was closely associated with forestry, even to the extent that many of the fields were rundown and neglected (Mrs Bowles, personal communication). The documentary evidence relates an advertisement for the sale of maiden timber from Frogmore in 1830. However most of the plantations are less than 200 years old. Before the plantations White Down to the north and Spray Down to the south would have been largely open common land and important for the viability of Frogmore Farm as sources of fuel, rough grazing and common rights. The old fields outlined under the plantations show a process of piecemeal enclosure of the common on White Down going back several hundred years.

Although many field boundaries around Frogmore Farm have been removed over the last 150 years, as part of the gradual rationalisation into one holding, many old boundaries remain. The most significant is probably the long sinuous boundary shared with Higher Comberoy Farm. Judging by its sinuous alignment and the number of tree and shrub species per 30m length of hedge (in this case eight species) we can estimate its age at seven to eight hundred years old, that is, medieval in origin. It probably marks a very early marking out of the farmed landscape. Many other hedgebanks forming subdivisions within this boundary are at least four to five hundred years old, and may pre-date the existing farm buildings. Frogmore Farm sits within an old landscape, which in the past would have supported more people, and in many places looked quite different from today.

Frogmore Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The site of Pitt Cottage (107526) and the fields to north and south of the stream should ideally remain under permanent pasture.
- Given the historic significance and botanical richness of the hedgebanks there should be a presumption in favour of retaining all existing field boundaries.
- The line of the former holloway to Possession Corner (site 107535) should not be filled in.
- Ideally the sites of Luzwells Cottage (107637) and Sharplands Cottage (107627) should not be deep ploughed (maximum 20-25 cms). The latter is under grass and preferably should stay that way. Luzwells is regularly ploughed but a slight platform remains.

FRANCIS COURT FARM

Background history

Francis Court Farm is located at the northwest end of the Killerton Estate. The farm is an ancient settlement, and can be traced back to 1241, when it was known as Kildrington, and was held by William Geraund. In 1243-44 it passed to John Le Fraunceys "the Frenchman", which may be the origin of the name Francis Court. The farmhouse has a fifteenth century core, originally of a three-room cross-passage plan, and is listed Grade II. It was substantially remodelled in the late sixteenth to early seventeenth century, an indication of the owner's prosperity, and again in the nineteenth century. There are also references to an earlier mansion at Francis Court,

but no upstanding evidence survives. The outbuildings lie to the south of the house and include a late nineteenth century stable block.

The location of the farm is due to the fertile valley soils, but this has also meant it is a landscape subject to great changes. The current landscape around Francis Court is largely the construct of the last two hundred years, during which the development of the farm has been closely bound up with the formation of the park around Killerton House. To understand the earlier landscape around Francis Court we need to unravel some of these developments.

The development of the roads and parkland

The road network has undergone many changes. Originally the old road from Exeter to Bradninch ran in an almost straight line from Danes Wood to Crabtree Cross (see 1756 map). In the late eighteenth century the Aclands wished to build a new stable block and enlarge the Park by moving the line of the road to the east, away from Killerton House, into its present position. The line of the old Exeter road (107037) survives as a broad holloway in the park. Unfortunately there were farms and cottages along the route. Killerton Francis Farm (107042) and Cross Cottage (107043) plus a forge next to the road were demolished, and now lie under the pasture in the parkland. The length of the long driveway to Francis Court was shortened by these changes.

In 1812 the park was extended to the south, and the old route to Columbjohn was also incorporated into the park, again surviving in places as a distinct holloway in the pasture (107040). The new road to Columbjohn was created to the south, joining the Exeter road by Danes Wood.

Further minor changes occurred to the north. A road (now a holloway 107388) had run east from Cross Cottage, past the farm and cottage site of Bastens, of which the earthworks and part of the building survive (107465). The road continued east to a crossroads with the Broadclyst to Silverton road, known as David's Corner. David's Corner consisted of couple of houses forming an island in the middle of the crossroads, and was a famous landmark (see the 1765 map). The road continued as Watery Lane (now overgrown) to Budlake to the east, until the motorway finally broke the connection in the 1970's.

Landscape history

The eastern boundary of Francis Court mostly ran along the Buddlake stream, the use of which was the cause of various disputes in the past with neighbouring Newhall Farm. For example in 1655 John and William Payne of Newhall were held responsible for diverting water from the Budlake out of Francis Court land to Newhall. More recently the boundary was finally altered by the route of the motorway. The southern boundary was formed by a long linear hedgebank running east from Danes Wood past Broadley Coppice to the Buddlake. It is also the parish boundary, and likely to be medieval in origin, if not earlier.

The changes to the road network and farm boundary have been matched by changes to the pattern of fields and woodland. Many field boundaries have been removed in the last two hundred years. The historic map sequence shows the older pattern and process of rationalisation since then. There have also been many changes in land-use. Broadley Coppice does not exist as woodland in 1765, but probably as pasture.

Originally they were a number of orchards on the farm, including a long narrow strip called Penrose Orchard, south of Race Park (see field name map). At the western end of Penrose Orchard, abutting the road was another cottage site known as Deane's Old Cottage (see 1842 Tithe map). Nothing now remains of this site (107474), which was replaced by the present Deanes Cottages to the south. Another possible platform for a building (107491) survives in the small triangular copse on the other side of the road.

Early history from aerial photographs

The landscape has clearly changed considerably in the last two hundred years and much of the earlier landscape has been lost because of those changes. Consequently very little survives from much earlier periods although we know the landscape was likely to be well populated, with many small farms and cottages. Even further back in time, say c.300 BC, the hillfort of Dolbury would also have been surrounded by a farmed landscape, the hillfort offering protection in times of trouble. Occupation of valuable land such as that around Francis Court has a long history.

Some indications come from aerial photographs. A rectilinear enclosure of prehistoric or Roman date (107581) shows in the crop along the line of the old Columbjohn route, situated on a gentle south-facing slope, just west of the Front Park. On the ridge to the west of Bowls Cross are two ring ditches (107374 - the ploughed out remains of

Bronze Age burial mounds) c.1500 BC, plus other linear cropmarks of unknown date (107367). Another series of long linear features (107459), perhaps old field boundaries, show in crops either side of Beare Lane.

A more spectacular rectangular enclosure with three concentric ditches (107452) lies on the ridge between Dolbury and the motorway. There is more than one phase of activity represented by these cropmarks. But the proximity to Dolbury, plus the plan of the concentric ditches are indicative of a Roman fort. Alternatively it may simply be an older prehistoric enclosure. Opinion remains divided, but fieldwalking the site after ploughing may reveal definitive evidence!

It should be clear from this brief summary that the landscape of Francis Court farm is rich in history, although much of that past is hidden from view.

Francis Court Farm – archaeological recommendations

- Those sites in the parkland under pasture should remain under permanent pasture to conserve the surviving earthworks and holloways
- The other main concern is the archaeological sites showing in the crops. Ideally these sites should not be ploughed and would be conserved best under pasture. If ploughing is necessary it should be limited to a depth of 20-25cms, to avoid any further disturbance of the archaeological layers. (The fact that the sites show in aerial photographs is an indication that they are in the process of being destroyed).
- The old cottage site of Bastens (107465) is currently a small copse. Unfortunately the planting of trees on the site will ultimately destroy it. Ideally these should be cut down, without removing the stumps, and the stumps treated to prevent regrowth. Other trees can be replanted around the site but not on it.
- The stock fence around Bastens should also be extended slightly as the southwest corner of the platform is exposed and being eroded by livestock.

BEARE FARM

Background history

Beare Farm is located at the northern end of the Killerton Estate. The farmhouse is a late medieval fifteenth century house but with mainly seventeenth and nineteenth century additions. It is listed Grade II. Originally the house would have been a three-room, cross-passage plan, with a central room or hall open to the roof. Without a chimney the smoke filtered out through the roof and thatch, leaving the roof timbers blackened with the smoke of late medieval cooking fires. Many of these roof timbers survive. A parlour wing was added in the seventeenth century and in the nineteenth century a wing with apple loft and cellar was built. The outbuildings include a cob barn and linhay. These may possibly be seventeenth century but with extensive modifications undertaken in the nineteenth century.

There is little documentary history for Beare farm, with the earliest reference in 1601 noting a Henry Sumpter acting as warden for his tenement at Beare. Unfortunately it is not clear whether this refers to the present Beare farm. Certainly the farmhouse existed at that time, but the earliest map from 1801 shows the farm annotated as Kilnlands. Possibly this is an earlier spelling of the name 'Kellands' as the farm is recorded under a holding called 'Carpenters and Kellands' on the Tithe map of 1842. In 1866 Mrs Ratcliffe sold the farm to the Aclands. In 1879 a Killerton estate map refers to the farm as Carpenters, perhaps a reference to its earlier associations.

The changes in name may also reflect changes in the landholding, which at one time extended to 250 acres (Mr Salter, personal communication), but at present is about 50 acres. Mr Salter's family have lived at Beare for several generations, and a John Salter is mentioned as a farmer at Beare in 1875. There have been many changes to the landscape around Beare before and since then, and it is to these we now turn.

Roads and tracks

Some of these changes relate to the road network. Obviously there have been detail changes to the farm along the line of the A38, and the motorway has fundamentally altered some of the local minor road connections, particularly that of Beare Lane. The original connection to the A38 by Beare Gate Cottage has been lost. Similarly, connections from Budlake via Watery Lane to Killerton were also severed by the motorway.

But there were earlier changes that directly affected Beare Farm. Again these relate to the main Broadclyst-Cullompton road. The 1801 OS map shows the old road swinging around the west side of the farm, but continuing

to the *east* of Chapel Court (shown as Chiphele), not the west side as it does now. By 1825 however the road had become a turnpike road, and the current route had been established, although the old road is still shown. Gradually the old route was lost and the 1889 map shows just a hint of a trackway in the same place. Beare farm had gained an extra field between the old and new routes! The line of the road was marked by an old field boundary. The boundary has since been removed, but the lynchets (or earthbank showing the difference in height between two fields) survives.

Field boundaries and lynchets

The lynchets on Beare farm are the largest and most significant on the whole of the Killerton estate. Lynchets are created by ploughing along the slope over a long period of time. As a field is ploughed, soil is removed from the higher ground and gradually becomes deposited further down. Field boundaries interrupt this process and so soil builds up against the lower banks creating a difference in height between fields. These differences can take a long time to build up, so the size of the lynchets is an indication of great age. Those at Beare are certainly old. But how old?

The overall pattern of boundaries at Beare run in sweeping curves from north to south, subdivided east to west. Recent changes make this more difficult to see, but the older maps definitely show this earlier pattern. The sweeping S or reverse S shapes are not only perhaps matching the shape of the hill but also the practice of medieval ploughing. Ploughing with oxen required the plough teams to make a long turn at the end of each furlong resulting in the S or reverse S shape. It is this medieval ploughing that probably created the large lynchets.

Another indication of the age of boundaries can also be gained from counting the number of tree and shrub species in a 30m length of hedge. So five to six species equates to about five or six hundred years old. It is not an exact science but does seem to work.

For example, part of the eastern boundary of Beare farm divides the level land on top of the hill (Beare farm) from the steeper slope below the crest of the hill belonging to Lower Comberoy. The hedgebank here has a minimum of nine tree and shrub species in a 30m length of the hedge, which suggests the boundary is a minimum of eight to nine hundred years old! Given that this hedgebank is a property boundary it is not surprising, as it was likely to be one of the first boundaries to be laid out. In contrast most of the other hedgerows at Beare showed six or seven species per 30m length of hedge, apart from one short section in the southern boundary which only had four. These results suggest that many of the hedgerows and boundaries are medieval at least and some certainly pre-date the farmhouse.

Other archaeological sites

There is a large grassy hollow (site 107397) on the northeast side of the hill between Beare and Chapel Court. The Tithe map showed the hollow as a quarry, and there is perhaps a faint outline of this on the 1889 map with a few trees marking the spot. Another quarry (107475), annotated as 'Old Quarry' on the 1889 map is shown immediately south of the farm buildings. The quarry here may have been opened up for stone to rebuild the eastern end of the barn in the nineteenth century. A Dutch barn was built here in the mid-twentieth century.

On the other side of the farm there is a possible building platform (107473) at the foot of the steep slope above the stream. The area is an orchard on the 1889 map, but with a very small building shown in the opposite corner to the surviving platform. At one time the stream fed a reservoir for the tannery below Beare House, although this has largely silted up.

Beare Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The remaining lynchets and earthbanks should be retained wherever possible and not ploughed out. These are the most significant examples on the Killerton estate.
- Similarly the hedgerows are also valuable not just for the wildlife but for the history of the development of the farm that they represent.
- Those parts of the farm under permanent pasture should ideally remain to conserve the earthworks such as the possible platform 107473.

COLUMBJOHN FARM

Summary history

Columbjohn Farm is situated on the northwest corner of the Killerton Estate. It is an ancient settlement, and was a Domesday manor, held by Fulchere, dating from before the Norman Conquest. A mill is recorded at Columbjohn in Domesday Book, quite possibly on the same site as the old mill (107349), which burnt down in 1888. At one time the manor belonged to the Earls of Devon, but was purchased by John Acland about 1553. The oldest remaining buildings are the fifteenth century former farmhouse, now Culmjohn Cottages.

The 1756 Killerton Estate map shows three farms at Columbjohn, with houses on the same sites as Culmjohn Cottages, Dairy Cottage and the present farmhouse. In 1756 these were respectively known as Cox's, Tosswell's and Wilcock's. The latter, perhaps also known as 'Wilkes' is shown on the site of the current farmhouse. The present farmhouse was built between 1756 and 1780 on a traditional plan of three rooms with a cross-passage, being quite a late example of this plan form. It was known as the New House as late as 1906. A kitchen was added at the south end in the first half of the nineteenth century and there have been many minor alterations since then.

The farm buildings included two threshing barns, a granary, linhay, cart linhay and pigsty. The early nineteenth century shippens were modernised in the 1980's. The barn was converted to a milking parlour in 1964.

Columbjohn and Killerton

The history and development of Columbjohn farm is in part closely related to the Acland's mansions at Columbjohn and latterly Killerton. Only the gatehouse survives of the former mansion at Columbjohn. The mansion was built by Sir John Acland during the reign of Elizabeth I on the foundations of an earlier building, started by Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter. The mansion was requisitioned during the Civil War by Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax.

The Aclands forfeited some of their lands and wealth for supporting the King, but family fortunes recovered sufficiently for them to acquire Killerton, building a new mansion there by 1680. The mansion at Columbjohn was demolished. However, the Aclands retained strong links to Columbjohn, using the Chapel as the family vault. A long avenue of trees was planted forming a processional way (107352) linking to Killerton. There is a granite stile and gateposts (107351) surviving at the Columbjohn end, although the rest of the way has been removed. It is shown on the 1756 and 1801 maps.

Other Acland concerns over the requirements for fashionable parkland also affected the farmland of the area. A folly (107348) was constructed on top of the distinct round hill northwest of the farm, although only the foundations now survive. The expansion of the park around Killerton House also resulted in the closure and downgrading of the old road from Columbjohn to Killerton (now the farm lane). A new road was created to Columbjohn via Danes Wood (the current road). An Acland map of 1812 shows the proposed new route.

Landscape history

The farmland around Columbjohn is rich and fertile, and very attractive to the nobility in the past when landholding was the major form of wealth. Landscapes dominated by arable agriculture tend to be subject to great change, and many field boundaries have been removed in the last two hundred years. The process of transformation can be seen by comparing the 1756, 1842, 1889 and current farm maps. But it was not just field patterns that were rationalised during this time. The Victorian period saw a rationalisation of landholdings. Many small cottages, squatters' settlements and smallholdings disappeared in the nineteenth century, and a number of examples formerly existed on what is now Columbjohn farmland.

A cottage once stood next within a small close east of the lane running south to Brookleigh. The cottage is shown on both the 1756 and 1812 maps. By 1889 the cottage had gone but the close survived as an orchard. Another building is shown next to the river on the opposite side of the road, possibly Melhuish Cottage (107354). This has since also been demolished. Gunn's Cottage (107356) has also left no trace.

Further cottages and smallholdings formerly occupied land near Cutton Farm, now held by Columbjohn. Several small farms once existed between Bowls Cross and the southern end of Cutton Alders. Two of the farms were known as Middle and Little Cutton respectively (107368 and 107369), although four collections of cottages are shown on the 1756 map. Only one settlement survived by 1889, known as Cutton Cottages. The others had been demolished, although one site (107378) is known from air photographs.

Evidence from aerial photographs

Aerial photographs show many sites formerly existed on Columbjohn farmland for which there is no visible sign left on the surface. Some of these are prehistoric sites, either flattened by later prehistoric farmers or by farming in the medieval period. However the fact that such features appear in growing crops now indicates that some structures still exist below ground, and are being dug into by the plough.

Three ring ditches (107365), probably representing the remains of Bronze age burial mounds, plus part of an enclosure ditch lie on a distinct rise between the farm and Columbjohn Wood. Nearby to the east, on the same rise is part of a double ditched enclosure (107364), again, probably prehistoric, but not necessarily contemporary. Another single ditch enclosure (107357) lies on a gentle west slope in field south of the farm. These enclosures are likely to be farming settlements, choosing slightly higher ground, possibly for defensive reasons. Whether they are contemporary with the large Iron Age hillfort of Dolbury above Killerton, c.300 BC is not known.

Further examples of cropmarks are sites 107362 and 107363, and others south of Cutton include another enclosure (107375) and a ring ditch (107376). All these examples demonstrate the antiquity of the farmed landscape around Columbjohn, and represent a still hidden history.

Columbjohn Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The main archaeological concern are the number of sites that only survive as cropmarks shown in the aerial photographs. The fact that evidence is shown in growing crops is an indication that structures survive below ground, but are in the process of being destroyed by ploughing. Ideally the area(s) of these fields with cropmarks should be taken out of arable use altogether and put under permanent pasture. If this is not possible then future ploughing should be limited to a maximum depth of 20-25cms to preserve the below ground archaeology.
- Similarly those areas of the site of Columbjohn mansion should remain under permanent pasture and should not be ploughed.
- The site of the folly needs careful management. Many of the old foundations are exposed and gradually breaking up. There is also a distinct dip in the field to the south that may represent a formal approach path to the folly. This should not be filled in or the field ploughed without consulting the Regional Archaeologist. A management plan is currently being considered to deal with the archaeology of the folly.
- The granite stile and gatepost at the end of the processional way should be kept free of ivy and vegetation.
- The sites of Gunn's and Melhuish Cottages near the river should ideally remain as permanent pasture.
- The site of Middle Cutton is now overgrown with long grass and low scrub within a small enclosure south of Cutton Alders. As this is the only site of several cottages that once existed nearby not to have been ploughed, the area should not be ploughed without consulting the Regional Archaeologist.
- There should be a presumption in favour of keeping all surviving hedgerows and boundary banks

BURROW FARM

including Chillacombe Farm and Martinsfield Farm

Background history

Burrow farm lies at the centre of the Killerton Estate. The farmhouse is late fifteenth or early sixteenth century in date, originally of cob and thatch construction. It would have been a three-room house with a cross-passage and central hall open to the roof. Part of the house was however rebuilt in stone in the eighteenth century when it was recorded as being in a ruinous condition. The cob front was refaced with brick at about the same time. Further extensions and wings to the rear of the house were added in the nineteenth century. In 1885 the barn was destroyed by fire and a new barn built. The outbuildings lie mostly to the north and east of the farmhouse. The farm had been acquired by the Aclands by 1842, although they already held some land by 1832.

The farmland at Burrow farm includes the former land of Chillacombe and Martinsfield farms. This represents a recent amalgamation, although ironically in earlier times they may also have been part of the same estate. Burrow Farm was part of an ancient estate known as Kynewardesburgh that had been given to St John's Hospital, Exeter in about 1278 by John Le Knight. The exact bounds of the estate are not clear, but it has been identified with the district around Burrow and extended to the east where old maps show a tithe barn beyond Higher Burrowton, perhaps to hold dues collected from the estate. Burrow farm was possibly named after the distinct natural hillock east of the farm, as burrow derives from the Old English word *beorg*, meaning 'hill'. However early spelling of

Burrow as Borough implies a fortified place or manor, relating to a settlement, estate or borough. We may never know the original meaning, although Burrow seems to have been a more important location in the past.

Roads and tracks

Burrow had greater significance in the past because it was close to the meeting point of two important roads: one from Honiton and Whimple from the east and the other from Cullompton to the north. It is strange to think that the lane past the farm was a main road, but this seems to have been the case. The bridge over the River Clist may have been an important crossing point. The old maps certainly suggest that the section of the current B3181 just north of Broadclyst is relatively recent. A turnpike company probably constructed a new section in the late eighteenth century. The road cuts across the alignments of fields shown on the Tithe map immediately north of Broadclyst as if its route has been imposed on an earlier pattern. So Burrow was located on the main road from the north.

There were other routes and tracks around the area that have not survived. The 1801 map shows the lane to Chillacombe farm originally continued beyond to the east, connecting via a bridge over the river with the farms of Middle Newlands (now destroyed) and Lower Newlands (now Little Burrow). The line of the track survives as a slight dip in the ground (site 107470). Beyond the field the track connected to a route that followed the eastern boundary of the farm uphill to Spray Down. Two hundred years ago Spray Down was largely open common land, and a valuable resource for small farms and their families.

Farms and smallholdings

Many small farms were lost in nineteenth century agricultural rationalisation. The 1801 map shows a small group of buildings east of Burrow farm. No buildings survive by the time of the 1842 tithe map, and a small orchard is shown in the same place on the 1889 map. Another slightly later example is Teaps farm (site 107478), located immediately east of Chillacombe. Teaps farm consisted of several buildings and ponds, and is shown surrounded by orchards on the 1889 map. It is still there in 1906, but probably worked with Chillacombe. There is now no trace left.

Carpenters Cottages was also an independent holding. The present cottages replaced the earlier buildings except the cob building south of the cottages, which is the only surviving remnant of the earlier farmstead. At Martinsfield farm there have also been many changes. The original access route was via Mooreedge Lane, or across the fields from Broadclyst. The current farm track first appears on the 1889 map. 'Martynfield' is actually an old surname from Broadclyst, as an Edward Martynfield is recorded as giving £1:10s to the poor of the parish in 1642. The old farmhouse at Martinsfield plus an outbuilding burnt down in 1881, and a new farmhouse was subsequently built.

Fields and boundaries

The old maps also show a landscape of many more small fields and hedgerows than now. The tithe map shows evidence of regular strips at Martinfield and to the west of Carpenters Cottages. These are likely to be remnants of earlier medieval strip farming, where fields were farmed in common, with individual farmers using several strips of furlongs each. Over time this system broke down, and strips became amalgamated into fewer strips and small discrete fields, and ultimately into larger, private holdings. The tithe map probably shows the last vestiges of this earlier pattern. There has been a process of constant change over the last two hundred years, and before that too.

A similar rationalisation occurred at Broadclyst Moor. Again, much of this land was held in common by the villagers from Broadclyst, similar to the valuable rights to the common land on Spray Down. Despite a petition by some of the villagers the moor was enclosed by the Aclands and drained.

Ancient history from aerial photographs

There is evidence of prehistoric occupation of the area around Burrow farm. A corner of a rectangular enclosure (site 107578) has been identified from the air in the field north of the farm. It lies on a gentle southeast slope, and is probably prehistoric, that is pre-Roman. Another site has been noted on the high ground due north of Chillacombe farmhouse. Again this is a rectangular shaped enclosure (site 107580). It is probably of late prehistoric or Romano-British date, that is a native British farm of the Roman period, AD 43-410. There is also a cropmark site at Martinsfield farm (site 107635). Again it is on slightly higher ground, probably for drainage reasons being close to low-lying Broadclyst Moor, though possibly for defence as well. Burrow farm occupies a landscape that has been worked for thousands of years.

Burrow Farm-archaeological recommendations

- The main archaeological concern are the number of sites that only survive as cropmarks shown in the aerial photographs. The fact that evidence is shown in growing crops is an indication that structures survive below ground, but are in the process of being destroyed by ploughing. Ideally the area(s) of these fields with cropmarks should be taken out of arable use altogether and put under permanent pasture. If this is not possible then future ploughing should be limited to a maximum depth of 20-25cms to preserve the below ground archaeology.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the remaining hedgerows and boundary banks. Despite many changes in the landscape around Burrow farm, these are important elements in the landscape, and some certainly date back four to five hundred years.
- The pond site (107455) should be retained. It is not just a historic feature shown on the late nineteenth century maps, it has also become an important wildlife refuge.
- The slight dip in the field marking the line of the former track from Chillacombe to Middle Newlands (107470) should not be filled in.

JARVISHAYES FARM

Background history

Jarvishayes Farm is located on the southwest side of the Killerton Estate. The farmstead occupies a well-chosen position, situated in the lee of a small hill. The farmhouse is a late medieval, fifteenth century house. Originally it was a three-room plan with a cross-passage, with the central room or hall open to the roof. The open hall had a ceiling inserted in the sixteenth century, and a fireplace and chimney. These improvements would have made the house warmer and less smoky! Two wings were added in the nineteenth century. There are features surviving from all periods inside the house, making it a very good example of the development of a cross-passage house. It is listed Grade II.

The outbuildings to north and south include a detached barn forming an enclosed courtyard, and to the northeast of the farmhouse there is a seventeenth to eighteenth century cider house (partially rebuilt in the nineteenth century). The latter houses a complete horse engine, the only entirely wooden one remaining on the Estate, as well a cider press.

The farm is first mentioned in 1590, when a 'John Fforde of Jervishayes' is mentioned as not having paid the Poor Rates. Although the farm was referred to in documents as Jervishayes or Jarvayshays, it is also strangely annotated as Parsonage on the 1801 OS map. The Aclands acquired the farm between 1814 and 1819, and it has remained part of the Killerton Estate ever since. The present tenant, Mr Hammett, is the latest member of several generations of his family to have farmed at Jarvishayes.

Landscape history: roads and tracks

The landscape can also tell a story. The farm lane is certainly hundreds of years old, and more sinuous in alignment than shown on the maps. The lane was also originally slightly longer than it is now. Opposite the entrance to the lane across the main road is a short cul-de-sac with some old cottages, connecting at the other end to the Honiton Road. An undated eighteenth century estate map shows the Black Dog Inn on the corner. The first edition 1801 OS map shows that the current main road to Cullompton forming part of the eastern boundary of the farm did not exist in 1801. Rather the main road in 1801 is now called the Old Coach Road and is a short-cut with speed humps! Consequently the eastern side of the farm would presumably have extended slightly further east two hundred years ago than now. Greenwood's map of 1825 also shows the old arrangement. The current layout is not shown until the Tithe map of 1842.

The other main route to the farm is the old holloway or goyle, approaching the farm from the south. Mr Hammett says it was over 3-4m deep in places, and after being used as a silage clamp, was finally filled in in the 1970's. It is clearly one of the oldest elements of the landscape here, and many feet (including packhorses) must have trodden this route to cut it so deep. In times when most people moved about on foot the route probably provided a short cut to the farm from Exeter. It may also have been a way to avoid paying dues to the turnpike on the main road! The 1889 map shows a footpath continuing to the north of the farm perhaps representing the path of an older route to the village.

Fields and boundaries

The old holloway and current footpath follow along a hedgebank. It is possible to gain a rough guide to the age of hedgerows by their sinuous, winding appearance, and the number of tree and shrub species in a 30m length (one species per hundred years). For example, the hedgebank alongside the footpath has a minimum of five species per 30m length. At a conservative estimate this could be four hundred years old. The other long hedgebank running parallel to the east also has five species on average. It is likely that these two boundaries were laid out relatively early in the development of the farm. The other boundaries abut them, representing later subdivisions possibly of seventeenth to eighteenth century dates.

The hedges along the farm lane have six species in a 30m length, at least along the eastern half. West of Leonard's Cottage towards the farm, there are fewer, suggesting some changes here. The tithe map shows a kink where the old hedgebank (see above) used to join it. Other older boundaries include the hedgebank running up the hill from Leonard's Cottage, and the hedgebank curving around the bottom of the hill north of the farm, east of the mill leat. This would originally have divided the farmland from wetter lower lying land. The most northerly part has been removed but a distinct lynchet survives along the old alignment.

Other archaeological sites

The mill leat is another old feature on the farm and on the northern boundary is a small arched bridge over the leat. Known as the Packhorse Bridge it is constructed of rubble stone with brick arches, and is probably eighteenth to early nineteenth century in date. The bridge has an old ash tree growing on it. A track seems to have led along the hedgebank from the bridge before turning south across the field. A similar bridge (now concrete) also existed further along the leat, but this apparently collapsed due to an inept attempt at repairs by the Environment Agency. Elsewhere, two ponds are shown on the 1889 map, one north of the farmhouse, now filled in, and a stock-watering pond serving two fields, that survives.

The 1889 map shows a large orchard west of the farm, no doubt to supply the cider press. Another major change affecting the local landscape around the farm was the enclosure of Broadclyst moor in the nineteenth century. This was formerly a large area west of Jarvishayes (shown on the 1801 map), consisting of undrained wetland and rough grazing over which many villagers held common rights, and presumably also the occupants of Jarvishayes. These rights were lost when the moor was enclosed and drained by the Aclands.

Jarvishayes farm has undergone many phases of development, but elements of its earlier history still survive and continue to form part of the working landscape of the farm.

Jarvishayes Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The mill leat obviously needs to be maintained on a regular basis to ensure a good flow of water.
- The packhorse bridge represents an interesting problem. The brick arch is slowly but gradually falling into the leat and requires repairing, but to effect a proper renovation of the bridge the ash tree growing on it would need to be cut down and its roots destroyed. However, it is also reasonable to argue that the old ash tree should be considered as an interesting historic feature in its own right. It is also no longer clear whether the bridge is now supporting the ash tree or vice versa! Both features need a more considered assessment, and if possible, a compromise should be reached undertaking only minor repairs on the bridge, whilst allowing the ash to grow until it is definitely shown to be destroying the bridge. If this is not the case then the ash should be allowed to stand, the bridge given extra, temporary supports, and Nature should be allowed take Her course.
- The double pond (stock-watering ponds site 107599) should be retained
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the hedgebanks
- Some consideration should also be given to a long term conservation and possible restoration plan for the horse engine and other surviving pieces of farm machinery in the cider house. These are valuable surviving elements of past farming methods.

ELBURY FARM

Background history

Elbury Farm is situated on the southeast side of the Killerton Estate. The farmhouse is of sixteenth to seventeenth century origins with a cross-passage plan. The original cob construction has been disguised by major renovation in the eighteenth century when the front wall was faced in brick and the present roof was built.

There was a disastrous fire at Elbury in 1911 that affected the farmhouse, and extensively damaged the barn, shippon, bull house and cart shed, which were subsequently all rebuilt in brick. The building on the west side of the yard however is older, as shown on the 1842 tithe map, although the front has also been rebuilt in brick. Elbury therefore has the only group of brick built farm buildings on the Killerton Estate.

Elbury is first mentioned in 1587 when William Payne of Elberie had failed to pay his Poor Rate. However next year William was in charge of collecting the rate. The current Elbury farm was not however the only farmstead in the neighbourhood. The name of Eveleigh was for a long time associated with Elbury, and another farmstead or smallholding, known as Perkins, plus another called Germans, (later Jarmans), was also nearby. In 1760 Humphrey Morice, a wealthy local landowner, and Richard West at Germans drew up a lease for 'Germans at Elbury'. Yet another small farmstead called Dewdney's was first mentioned in 1794.

Clearly these small farms were very close to Elbury. Their lands were described as 'not contiguous but are much dispersed with a certain other tenement called Elbury' which apparently made 'the occupation of the said tenements inconvenient'. Part of an eighteenth century estate map of the area shows a number of small farmsteads and many more fields than today. In particular, the area to the south and east of Elbury farmhouse consists of many long, narrow fields indicative of medieval agriculture.

The complicated pattern of ownership implied by the above records is also suggestive of an adapted medieval arrangement. Quite often older practices survived into the nineteenth century. By 1832 these tenements were part of the Killerton Estate and a process of rationalising the arrangements of holdings had probably been started.

Landscape history: former farmsteads and cottages

The 1801 map shows the current farm as Higher Elbury, and two groups of buildings to the northwest as Lower Elbury. The site of Lower Elbury is now indicated by one surviving building with an enclosed yard next to the farm lane (site 107490). Houses associated with Lower Elbury were probably located in the field immediately southwest of the present buildings. The Tithe apportionment lists them as a 'garden and house' and 'house and building' suggesting two dwellings there.

On the other side of the lane was the farmstead known as Jarmans (site 107493), shown in detail on the 1889 map as two buildings next to a small close. The buildings have gone, probably by 1900, but the small enclosure survives, now a small copse. Slight evidence of ridges south of Jarmans was noted in an earlier survey, probably formed for an orchard. There are also four ponds shown nearby on the map. Two have been filled in, and the other larger ponds have dried out. There are plans to renew these two larger ponds.

Jarmans was connected by a track to the farm lane, but also to another track that led north to form a crossroads with the Saunderscroft Road. It is shown on the 1801 map curving in an arc along the current northwest boundary of the farm. In the north corner of the field there was another cottage site. This was probably Jarmans 'old cottages', and there is reference to these being pulled down in 1885. The track also seems to have gone out of use by the same time. There may even have been another settlement site in 'Old House Field' (site 107430) just north of Jarmans farm, although nothing now remains here as the field has been ploughed many times.

This particular area seems to have been densely settled in the past, as there are also several other now deserted former cottage sites on neighbouring Crabhayes farmland. Another site (107437) closer to Elbury farm lies in the northwest corner of a field (OS no.5200). Here there is a hard grassy platform along the northwest bank, and an accompanying raised area, probably forming a garden plot. Nothing is shown on the old maps, so the site was abandoned by 1800. A large orchard is shown here in 1889.

Fields, hedgerows and boundaries

The hedgerows around the above site are very rich in hedgerow species indicative of a considerable age. It is quite likely that many pre-date Elbury farm itself. The curving hedgerow bordering Crabhayes farm along the northwest boundary is also likely to be medieval or earlier. Its uneven sinuous alignment, rich in hedgerow species, is a good indicator of an ancient boundary.

The current long western boundary with Wishford Farm seems more recent. Certainly the 1801 map shows a large area here as unenclosed wetland either side of the river. The 1889 map, plus the hedgerow species show that this long boundary is probably made up of sections of different ages rather than being laid out at the same time. In contrast the approach lane to the farm from the northeast, with its dog-leg is shown on the 1801 map. Again the

hedgerows are species rich and likely to be several hundred years old. The fields and hedgebanks on Elbury farm are therefore a mix of different ages. Some are likely to be ancient, others five or six hundred years old, and others only two or three hundred years old. They represent a landscape of considerable change over time

Later changes and developments

There is good evidence of extensive water management to irrigate the water meadows south of the farm. Although filled in by silt, many former channels can still be seen. A system of sluices, drains and channels to direct water both from the river and probably from the stream west of the farm were used to water the meadows to encourage early grass for cattle. These channels are likely to be late eighteenth to early nineteenth century in date, and clearly pre-date the railway that has cut across them. The railway clearly disrupted this system and whether it was re-established afterwards is not clear.

Elbury farm is rich in archaeological sites, but these are not just isolated locations. The whole of the farmland has a varied history. It is a land has been worked and occupied over a very long period of time.

Elbury Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The sites of Jarmans (107493) and of the grassy platform (107437) are best left under permanent pasture. Although the former site has been disturbed in the past and the nearby ponds filled in, leaving the site under grass is the best way of conserving what remains. The planting of a new orchard should be planned so as not to disturb the area of the old farmhouse here. At present there is no threat. The ridges (107383) south of Jarmans site were originally for an orchard and there is no reason why these cannot be reused for the same purpose.
- The restoration of the ponds (107498) should follow as closely as possible the size and shape of the ponds shown on the 1889 map.
- The water meadows south of the railway line would also benefit from being left under permanent pasture. The small stone built bridge (107433) should be cleared of vegetation.
- There is a slight holloway (107435) that originally ran north from Jarmans along the hedge shown on the 1889 map. Most of the western bank has been removed. The remaining part should be kept and not ploughed out.
- There should be a presumption in favour of keeping all the surviving hedgebanks and boundaries, as many of these are likely to be a considerable age.
- Old cottage sites that have long since been ploughed out may still provide some evidence of their former history. These sites (Jarmans old cottages 107453, Lower Elbury 107490, and the cottage near Newlands 107520 shown on the 1889 map) would benefit from limiting the ploughing depth to 20-25cms if possible. Foundations for these buildings may still survive in the subsoil and deep ploughing should ideally be avoided.
- Possible medieval ridge and furrow were noted in an earlier survey (site 107451). This field already has settlement site (107437) in the north corner and ideally the whole field should remain as permanent pasture.

WISHFORD FARM

Background history

Wishford Farm is located at the southern end of the Killerton Estate. The farmhouse dates from 1862, and replaced an older house destroyed by fire in May 1861. The occupants at the time, Mr and Mrs Channon only just escaped the fire. Two fire engines came but the fire already had a hold and destroyed the entire house and some farm buildings, including 150 hogsheads of cider. The old house had been located next to the road, partially under the front garden of the current house. Another building, perhaps a cottage, is shown immediately to the north on an eighteenth century estate map.

The 1862 house is traditional in plan, an L-shape with a passage and three rooms along the front, and a west entrance with a parlour in the wing. It is a fine example of the mid-Victorian period. Some traditional farm buildings survived until recently. These have been replaced with a modern multi-purpose building, although some of the external walls of the older buildings remain.

Wishford is first mentioned in 1601 in the 'Act Book of the Eight Men of Broadclyst' where Elliott Rennicott performed the office of Head Warden for his tenement at Wishford. In 1661 Jeffery Rennicott undertook the same duty 'for his tenement at Wishforde'. The 1801 OS map shows the name spelt as Fishford. The property had become part of the Killerton Estate by 1832 when Thomas Dyke Acland paid the Land Tax, and Thomas Channon was his tenant.

In 1851 Thomas Channon was farming 250 acres and employing six men at Wishford. By the year of the house fire, 1861, the Census Return records Thomas Channon as sixty years old, farming 200 acres, with nine men and three boys. By 1881 John Channon aged 35, had succeeded his father, but the size of the farm is recorded as reduced to 160 acres.

Landscape history: Counsell Farm and Hellings Park

Wishford Counsell Farm is recorded in the 1842 tithe apportionment as a house, barton, etc. and listed with two cottages under the present Wishford farm, suggesting it was under the same ownership, or farmed in common. The 1801 map marks the farm as Helling Park, one of several incorrectly named places. The farm did not survive long however, as only one building is shown on the 1889 OS map. Counsell Lane does remain in part as a holloway, with a fine circular stone drinking trough to one side.

Counsell Lane continued north across the field to Sandy Lane, although two hundred years ago Sandy Lane was not a distinct road but a rough track at the edge of Broadclyst Heath. Hellings Parks Cottages are shown on the 1801 map but not named. At this time the cottages were right on the edge of the heath, which was unenclosed heathland, apart from a small enclosed area on top of the hill for the windmill.

Field patterns and drainage

Apart from a few changes the field pattern shown on the Tithe map is remarkably similar to that of today's farmland. The major area of change has occurred to the fields around Counsell Farm. Some boundaries have been removed over the last hundred years or so, and another field added from the enclosed land of Broadclyst Heath. Hellings Park Lane may have had extra sections added at the eastern end and maybe at the western end near the farm as these sections are not shown on the early maps.

Many of the field boundaries and drainage ditches on the northeast side of the farm suggest seventeenth to eighteenth century dates and many of these are shown on the eighteenth century map. These have been added to by arrow straight nineteenth century boundaries and supplemented with a large early twentieth century drainage system. Small, irregularly shaped fields are shown on the tithe map in the southeast corner of the farm. Again these are likely to have been early, perhaps seventeenth century. Most of these have been removed although the pattern can still be seen as slight dips or bumps in the pasture and alignments of oak trees. The long eastern boundary with Elbury is made up of sections of hedgebanks of different ages.

The long hedgebank forming the southern edge of the farmland above the floodplain is also roughly represented on the 1801 map. The earlier eighteenth century map in fact shows it as being constructed of the boundaries of several different fields rather than the one long continuous boundary of today. The map also suggests that the fields of Counsell farm developed separately from those of Wishford.

Wish Meadow was held in common by many people in the parish who had varying rights to it, dating back to the medieval period. Similar common rights existed for people on Broadclyst Heath, Moor and Spray Down. The 1830 Inclosure Award divided up Wish Meadow and apportioned out areas to be enclosed. Many commoners petitioned against the enclosure. But the land was enclosed, although nearly all the boundaries have since been removed leaving slight dips in the ground. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland probably bought out the lesser holdings. The loss of these areas of common rights on the Heath and Wish Meadow made some smaller farms and smallholdings uneconomic, and this may have been the fate of Counsell Farm.

Other archaeological sites

An old marl pit is shown on the 1889 map (site 107550), although there is no sign left now. A large oval depression in the field north of the farm may be an old quarry, although Mr Walters suggests it is a WWII bomb crater. This seems likely, as there is nothing shown on the old maps, and it is the field to the east that is known as Quarry Close on the Tithe map.

One of the most intriguing sites is the oval enclosure (107549) consisting of slightly higher and harder ground on the eastern side of the farm. The southern hedgebank has been removed, but the mound would have been a dry area in an expanse of wet heathland. It is potentially a classic site for prehistoric settlement, and would repay further investigation. One indication of prehistoric activity in the area was the find of a Neolithic (New Stone Age c.4000-2200 BC) greenstone axe in Castle Meadow (107082). The axe was found in the bank of the stream on the eastern side of the road by workmen doing ditching work about fifty years ago.

Wishford Farm – archaeological recommendations

- Those areas under permanent pasture ideally should remain so to conserve the remaining indications of former boundaries in Wishford Meadow, and the water meadow systems (107552) along the Cranny Brook. Specifically any potential change in the land management of the oval enclosure (107549) should be agreed with the Regional Archaeologist.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all existing hedgebanks and boundaries
- The site of Wishford Counsell farm should not be disturbed and the former route and banks of the Counsell Lane retained. The line of the route runs along the western side of the wetter part of Broadclyst heath, and is probably medieval in origin. The exact age of Wishford Counsell farm is not known, so any evidence in the form of pottery picked up from the fields in this vicinity could be useful.
- On land held by Wishford farm near Chapel Court at Budlake there is the line of an old holloway (107461) that has been ploughed out, but survives as a wide dip in the field. The dip represents the line of an older route past Chapel Court (formerly Chiphele) and Budlake to Spray Down shown on the 1801 map. Part of the existing section of the B3181 from Beare to Budlake was only added by 1825. Therefore the old route surviving as a distinct dip should not be filled in.
- Similarly just west of the former holloway a scatter of pottery was found in the field, possibly representing the remains of a settlement site that had been destroyed before 1801. Further west again on top of the small hill are large pieces of volcanic stone. Whether these are purely geological or again indicative of another archaeological site such as a ploughed out burial mound is not known. Ideally ploughing in these areas should be limited to 20-25cms to protect any archaeological remains surviving below ground.

CHANNONS FARM

Including land at Newlands and Budlake

Background history

Channons Farm is on the eastern side of the Killerton Estate, between Ashclyst Forest and the Westwood Road. The farmhouse is probably of sixteenth century date, although possibly slightly earlier. It is listed Grade II. Originally it was a traditional three-room cross-passage plan, built of cob with an open hall, so smoke from the central fire blackened the roof timbers. This basic plan has been much amended over the centuries including the addition of a continuous rear outshut in volcanic stone. The roof is of slate, but was originally thatched. The farm buildings are mainly to the northwest and southeast of the farmhouse and of relatively recent date. Most of the older farm buildings were demolished in the 1970's.

Although the farmhouse at Channons is around five hundred years old, documentary evidence about the farm is a little sparse. The farm may be associated with the family of William Chanon, named on a Subsidy Roll of 1542. Channons was 'a part of Hitts' in 1693, and Hitts was a tenement at Westwood. George Channon performed the office of Head Warden for his 'tenement at Westwood' in 1701. It seems the name of the farm derives from George Channon, but it later passed to a Mr Meadow and later to Widow Quicke. The farm is shown as Quicks on the 1801 OS map, and that name is interchangeable with Channons throughout the nineteenth century.

The 1783 Land tax Assessment shows Sir Thomas Dyke Acland of Killerton as the proprietor, so the farm was already part of the Killerton Estate at this time. The 1842 Tithe apportionment lists Channons and Uphams as occupied by Henry Manley. The amount of land at Channons changes over the nineteenth century from 222 acres in 1842, to 170 in 1851, and 190 in 1861. The later history is well documented (see next section).

Old cottage and farm sites

Henry Manley did not live at the present farmhouse. The site of his cottage and garden is now a grassy mound (site 107481) just east of the bridge alongside Stooke Bridge Road. The site is shown on the 1801 map, and in more detail on the 1842 tithe map and large-scale 1889 OS map. The house had gone by 1906. The tithe map also shows that Cock Cottage formed an island in the middle of the road junction with the Westwood-Broadclyst road, and the junction with Channons farm lane is not shown as a true crossroads until 1879.

Another former farm site that survives as grassy mounds is that of Uphams to the northeast of Channons farm. The site is shown as Locks Cottages on the 1889 map and as four separate buildings on the 1842 tithe map. All but one had been demolished by 1906. The sawpit can still be identified. The cottages were linked to Channons by a holloway that survives, although now very overgrown. There may also have been a linhay or two in the small copse

to the west of the farmstead now housing pheasant pens. The irregularly shaped piece of land is described as 'linhays and waste' on the tithe map and is shown linked to the main holloway by a track through an orchard.

Farmland history

The main holloway (107398) is obviously hundreds of years old and may pre-date the farm itself. Proximity to the holloway may have been an important factor in the location of the farm as access to the higher ground of Spray (Sprey) Down would have been essential for many farms. Before it was enclosed and planted with woodland, Spray Down was open common land, providing rough grazing, and common rights to cut turf and furze, gather firewood, plus opportunities to hunt birds and small game. These were essential for the viability of many farms in the past. For example there was also a track running northwest onto high ground from Locks Cottages. The woodland itself may also have provided the occupants of Channons with another source of income.

The development of the farm over the centuries is likely to be closely linked to its use of Spray Down. The pattern of fields at Channons, defined by the deep gullies and streams running down from the high ground, suggests blocks of land cleared of furze, woodland and waste, and then subdivided. Although many field boundaries have been removed, those that survive tend to be rich in tree and shrub species, usually a good indicator of great age. Most of the surviving hedgebanks are likely to be medieval, as Channons was part of Ashclyst manor, which has a long history.

Elsewhere for example, there are two long boundaries on land at Newlands farm that form the western boundary of Ashclyst farm. These boundaries do not butt up against the line of the main road, but continue on the same alignment on either side, suggesting that they pre-date the road itself. Within the field north of the road (Pitt Close 2429 on the tithe map) is a large marl pit (site 107518).

Other archaeological sites

In the field alongside the track running north from Newlands farm is a slight platform (site 107519) that may mark the site of a former outbuilding. Nothing is shown on the historic maps so the building probably pre-dates them. On the other side of the track a rifle range was established in the 1860's by Thomas Dyke Acland when Napoleon III was appearing to threaten an invasion. The range extended 800 yards with distance markers (see 1889 map) to the edge of Ashclyst Forest, but nothing now remains.

Two tracks to Ashclyst Forest formerly existed running through the fields north of the River Clist. One track ran north from the river and forms the western boundary of Channons land. The other started at the same position but ran northeast along a curving boundary with old pollards. Some boundaries have been removed here but the northern part of the holloway survives within the hedgeline. Both tracks originally linked to Lower Newlands farm. This farm has since been demolished.

Many more routes used to exist in rural areas than nowadays, simply because there were more people living and working in the countryside who needed to move about. One such route at Budlake survives only as a broad dip in the field. The 1801 map shows a track running around the east side of Chapel Court and on to Spraydown House. Although the track has gone the small, well-built bridge over the Buddlelake survives (site 107468). These features represent just some of the remains of human activity forming the long history of Channons farm.

Channons Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The old cottage and farm sites that survive only as grassy banks and mounds should ideally be managed as permanent pasture. Ploughing of these sites would destroy any archaeology remaining underground.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the remaining hedgebanks and boundaries. Given the age of the Ashclyst Manor estate of which Channons was a part many of the hedgebanks are likely to be medieval at least. They are not only archaeologically important parts of the landscape, but also important for hedgerow plants and animals.
- The field boundaries around Channons and on land at Newlands contain many old pollarded trees. The greatest concentration of pollards on the Killerton Estate is on the northern hedgebank of the field behind Westwood Smithy (field 597 on the 1889 map) (site 107445). These trees should be positively managed for survival and the Trust Biological/Nature Conservation Adviser should look at these trees.
- The holloway from Channons farm to Spray Down should be protected. It is certainly medieval in origin if not earlier and is an important record of former patterns of rural communication. Some consideration should be given to clearing this for farm use, and/or bringing back the route into public use as a footpath. Although now becoming overgrown with scrub and small trees that would have to be cleared, the track links to other routes

in Ashclyst Forest. The depth of the holloway as an indication of its age has potential educational value for school children and other visitors.

- Similarly the other overgrown section of holloway formerly leading from the farm to the site of Locks Cottages could be cleared and re-opened, perhaps aiding movement of livestock and vehicles around the farm.

ASHCLYST FARM

Background history

Ashclyst Farm is situated by the River Clist on the southeast side of Ashclyst Forest, holding land on either side of the Broadclyst to Westwood road. The farm is part of an ancient manor dating from before the Norman Conquest. Before 1066 the manor was held by four Saxon thanes, people who held land in service to the king, but who were of lesser status than earls or other noblemen. After the Conquest, they were dispossessed, and William the Conqueror gave the land to Baldwin the Sheriff. In turn he gave the land to the Canons of St Mary of the Castle of Exeter, but retained the patronage, that is the right to give the land to others. In 1285, Baldwin's successors gave the land to Tor Abbey, and it remained with the Abbey holdings until the Dissolution of the monasteries in the 1540's.

After the Dissolution, in 1544, the 'chief messuage called Ayshecliste farm' was granted to Thomas Godwin of Plymtree. At this time there were eight households in the manor in addition to the manor house itself. The property passed through a number of different owners, and on the death of Richard Evans, c.1730, Ashclyst was divided between his four daughters, Agnes, Mary, Margaret and Thomasin. One quarter was later bought by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland of Killerton in 1768, for £1,875, and he subsequently purchased another quarter, consolidating his holding.

The present farmhouse dates from the seventeenth century. It was a two cell cross-passage plan built of cob with a later brick-built wing added, c.1800, forming an L-shape. The roof was thatched until the late nineteenth century when it was replaced with slates. The farm buildings lie mostly to the northwest and southwest of the house, and include an eighteenth century cob barn on a brick plinth. The bricks were probably made on the farm, as there is an enclosure called Brick Plot on the tithe map. Most of the other older farm buildings were demolished around 1980.

Ancient routes

The farm is located close to a bridge over the River Clist, but immediately next to the bridge on the east side is an older ford (site 107458). The ford is clearly the original crossing place. The name of the lane by the farm is Harepathstead Road (harepath is an old name for a Saxon army road). However it cannot be certain whether the name relates to the lane, the Broadclyst to Westwood road, or another feature linked to it, so the origin remains intriguing. The old road is clearly visible as a holloway alongside the hedge running down to the ford.

The route originally continued north past Ashclyst Cottages as a holloway (site 107460) alongside the hedge up the hill. It is shown on the 1842 tithe map and 1879 Estate map. The banks alongside the holloway have been removed, but they still survive within the woodland, and originally led out onto the former open grazing land of Spray Down. Before it was enclosed and planted with woodland Spray Down would have been a valuable source of rough grazing, furze, turf, wood fuel, and small game for farms such as Ashclyst. Some land was already cleared and farmed before the plantations, and is shown as arable, pasture and furze on the 1842 tithe map. The 1801 map also shows another route branching off the holloway to the west. This led to the buildings at Gookey Down.

Former buildings and settlement

A linhay and barn at Gookey Down are listed on the tithe and are still shown on the 1879 map, but only one building remained by 1889. Two orchards are shown immediately next to the buildings. The evidence is suggestive of an old cottage site that was no longer inhabited and had been reduced to farm buildings only. There is another possible example in the northwest corner of Downs Meadow. Here there is a small square enclosure, of which only indications of the ditches and flattened banks now survive in the pasture (site 107489). It may represent the remains of a garden or yard enclosure that had gone out of use before the earliest map evidence c.1801.

There are more earthworks in an area known as Sour Close on the tithe map, between the river and Gookey Down, but again it is not clear if they relate to former settlement. A more certain site survives in the meadows south of the farmstead. Two grassy platforms (site 107395) divided by a marshy area form the corner of a large field. Four

separate enclosures are shown here on the tithe map and the platforms occupy one close known as Old House Meadow. The field names at Ashclyst have survived over a long period, and those mentioned in a deed of 1628 are recognisable on the 1842 tithe map. This evidence suggests the name of this field is significant. To the north was Brick Plot, containing a large pond (site 107436), probably the consequence of the removal of the brick earth. It is shown as an 'old gravel pit' on the 1889 map, but has since been filled in.

Field boundaries and farmland history

Although there has been a process of hedgerow removal over the years, the surviving boundaries are still recognisably part of the pattern shown on the tithe map, which was itself a continuation of an even earlier pattern. How much earlier is difficult to establish. Fragments of older patterns can be seen as dips and low banks in the pasture, for example 107483, a field known as Underground on the tithe map. Certainly most of the field names have remained constant for a long period. There is documentary evidence from 1733 concerning the four daughters of Richard Evans in which is noted "a piece and parcel of land then lately taken and hedged in out of a field called Lower Windsor' (Lower Winson – see tithe map). The small field was known as Havills Orchard. The hedgebank was the only closely dated bank on the whole of the Killerton estate (107464), but unfortunately it has been removed.

More recent work survives as series of drainage ditches and gullies in the fields known as Salt Marsh and Shoals at the southern end of the farm. There is also evidence of probable eighteenth to nineteenth century water meadows alongside the River Clist in Channons Close. In contrast the oldest feature is probably the western boundary of the farm running from the road by Burrowton Copse north to the River Clist. This is a long sinuous boundary and a major land division as other boundaries butt up to it. The alignment even continues beyond the Broadclyst to Westwood road suggesting that the boundary may even pre-date the road itself. This may well be one of the original hedgebanks defining the limit of the ancient estate at Ashclyst. It can be seen that the farmland contains the history of hundreds of years of human occupation at Ashclyst, and forms a unique landscape record of change and continuity.

Ashclyst Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The earthwork sites should ideally be managed as permanent pasture. These include the platforms 107395, and the field containing the site of the old brick earth quarry 107436, as this has potentially a number of other features. The field system 107483 should also be included as this seems to pre-date the tithe map, plus the drainage earthworks at the southern end of the farm, the water meadow system in Channons Close and holloway (107458) leading to the ford. These areas already seem to be under permanent pasture so these recommendations should not affect current practices.
- Other sites that have been ploughed include the possible settlement site 107489, and an indication of ridge and furrow (sites 107431 and 107442 - the result of medieval ploughing practices). The ridge and furrow was not evident on the recent survey so may have been ploughed out. However site 107489 deserves some consideration, and if possible future ploughing should be limited to a maximum depth of 20cms to avoid damaging any archaeological remains surviving below ground.
- Although the boundaries of the old holloway (107460) to Spray Down (now Ashclyst Forest) have been removed, the remnant of the holloway against the hedgebank should not be filled in by ploughing or dumping or soil. The remains of the holloway should be retained as far as possible as a record of former patterns of rural communication.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the remaining hedgebanks and boundaries. Given the age of the ancient estate of which Ashclyst Farm was a part many of the hedgebanks are likely to be medieval in date at least. The hedgerow trees and shrubs are also part of the historic record of the farmland and should be managed positively. The number of species in a length of hedgerow, if combined with other evidence can give an indication of the relative ages of different hedgerows. Some hedgebanks on the farm are species rich, with seven, eight or nine species in a 30m length. The hedgebanks are therefore not only archaeologically significant parts of the landscape, but also important for hedgerow plants and animals.

CRABHAYES FARM

Including land at Paynes Farm

Background history

Crabhayes Farm is located towards the southeast side of the Killerton Estate. There is documentary evidence of a property there from 1685 when John Brounscome acted as Head Warden for 'his tenement at Crabhayes'. The

farmhouse is seventeenth to eighteenth century in date, constructed with rubble stone and rendered. The roof is of slate. There is a range of traditional farm buildings arranged around a yard which include an eighteenth century barn and cider cellar and a late nineteenth century horse engine shed.

There are only a few details about the early history of the farm. In 1771 Humphrey Morice, a landowner from Broadclyst granted the farm to William Horrell as his father Sir William Morice had done. The farm was known 'by the name of Crabhayes lying and being near to Broadclyst Heath'. The heath was unenclosed rough grazing land at the time. By 1808 Crabhayes consisted of about '25 acres of excellent orchard, arable, meadow and pasture land with extensive rights of common' presumably on Broadclyst Heath. These rights were a valuable extra resource for many local farms.

The property became part of the Acland's Killerton estate between 1824 and 1832, although in 1833 the property is recorded as being in a ruinous condition, and the tenant William Voysey was evicted. The dilapidations were corrected, and subsequent records can trace the various changes on the farm to the present day. The archaeological survey attempts to discern the evolution of the farm and its landscape for those periods where there are few other records.

Old farm and cottage sites

There are a number of former cottage sites on the farmland. A cottage or smallholding is shown on an undated eighteenth century estate map between Paynes Farm and Southern Lake. The site (107434) survives as a grassy platform about 20m by 15m on the southeast side of the hedgebank adjoining Southern Lake. Only a garden however remains on the tithe map by 1842. A large dip next to the hedgebank here is probably the remains of a pond. The 1801 map also shows a track leading south and this survives as a deep holloway or gully in the pasture. The holloway ends at the stream and there is no surviving evidence of a bridge or ford. However the 1801 map also shows that this was the boundary of the farmland at that time and the other side of the stream was Broadclyst Heath, as yet unenclosed or improved, so there may have been no formerly defined trackway.

The eighteenth century map shows a track following the southern boundary of Crabhayes along the top of the hill. A section of track running west from the lane at the eastern end is still shown on the 1842 tithe map. The lane to the southeast also led to a farm. The 1842 tithe apportionment records a house and barton in the small field here, and the buildings are shown on the eighteenth century map but not in 1801. The habitation seems to have been short-lived as no buildings are shown on the 1879 estate map. However, there are two platforms surviving. The largest is about 20m by 12m in the northwest corner of the field with another opposite. The small rectangular field to the south has a series of seven ridges and six furrows. These may be the remains of medieval ploughing practices, or ridges laid out for an orchard. An orchard is shown in both these fields on the 1889 map.

There is another distinct platform, probably for a building, in the southeast corner of the field just southwest of the farmhouse. Nothing is shown on the maps at this location so any building must have been demolished before 1801.

Hedgerows and boundaries

Apart from a few exceptions the majority of the hedgebanks and boundaries are the same as those shown in 1842. The hedgerows are often dominated by elm, and contain very few large old trees. Much of the field pattern and hedgebanks is likely to be little more than 300 years old, a similar age to the farmhouse. But there is one exception. The oldest boundary is likely to be the long southern boundary of the farm running northeast to southwest along the top of the hill above Paynes Farm. There is a distinct scarp or break of slope along much of the boundary that is not natural. It may be an indication of a long period of ploughing on the downhill side slowly removing soil from the top end of the fields along the boundary.

This long boundary also has the largest number of tree and shrub species in a 30m length of hedge. When combined with other evidence this can give an indication of relative age (a rough, and not totally reliable guide is the more species the older the hedge). In this case the fact that all the other boundaries butt up against it is a good indication that it is an old boundary, laid out hundreds of years ago. The fields either side of this major land boundary then form later subdivisions.

Field patterns and land use

The strange irregularly shaped field (107476) at the southeast end of the farm does however have a number of dips indicating old ditches and banks. The field may have formerly consisted of up to ten small enclosures. The

eighteenth century map shows many subdivisions. The tiny size of these may suggest an early date, medieval or possibly older.

The documentary evidence suggests Paynes Cottage originally had a small amount of land. The curving boundary of the sub-circular enclosure (107528) between Paynes farm and the cottage (now Heath Beam Cottage) is also likely to be relatively early with its sinuous boundary defining it from the wetter ground to the south. The block of two large rectangular fields in the northwest corner of the Paynes farm land are slightly older and may have evolved from several smaller enclosures. The fields on the southern side of the stream bordered Broadclyst Heath and are shown on the 1801 map.

The evidence therefore suggests a mostly seventeenth to early eighteenth century field pattern. These were aligned on a probable major medieval boundary, and included some older very small fields at the eastern end of the farm that were subsequently reorganised. Two cottages have disappeared, but the loss of smallholdings was a common occurrence during the last 200 years - a period of change and rationalisation. Crabhayes farm survived those changes and has emerged as the main landholding in the area.

Crabhayes Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The main concern is the sites surviving as earthworks. These are the former cottage sites (107434, 107457), the ridge and furrow (107472), and the large irregularly shaped field containing the earthworks of a probable medieval field system (107476). Ideally these sites and area should be managed as permanent pasture. Any ploughing would severely damage any archaeological remains surviving below ground. The holloway leading south from cottage site 107434 should also be included in this management approach, as should the field east of Paynes farm. There are a number of earthwork features here also. A secondary concern is the level of poaching and erosion by cattle on site 107457. Obviously the gully gets very muddy here due to trampling and if possible this should be limited to prevent erosion of the earthworks.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all existing hedgebanks and boundaries. Most of the boundaries are likely to be about 300 years old but there are several older examples, especially the southern boundary of Crabhayes above Paynes farm. It is a major land division and likely to be medieval in origin.

LITTLE LOXBROOK

Introduction

Little Loxbrook lies in the southern half of the Killerton Estate, to the east of Broadclyst. Although relatively small, the property has an interesting history that is representative of the larger changes to the landscape around Broadclyst in the last two hundred years. Central to that history is the proximity of Little Loxbrook to the formerly extensive area of Broadclyst Heath.

Heathland and settlement

Broadclyst Heath was an extensive area of uncultivated land lying east of Broadclyst. The 1801 map shows it extending south from Burrow to Helling Park, and on its highest point, within a small area of fields was the windmill. All around was heathland. However, despite being uncultivated, the heath was a valuable resource for local farms and smallholdings. The heath provided rough grazing land, and many farms and cottagers around the heath would have enjoyed common rights to cut furze and turf for fuel, collect firewood, sand for mortar and spreading on the fields. The heath would also have been a source of wild foods such as berries and small game for the pot. The viability of many cottages and smallholdings was to some degree dependent upon access to the heath.

Little Loxbrook sits on the eastern edge of the heath in 1801. The property is shown in more detail on an undated eighteenth century estate map. The modern roads, west to Broadclyst and north to Burrow ran across open, unfenced heathland. Little Loxbrook itself is annotated as 'Knocks Brook' on the 1801 map, although later versions show the current Loxbrook farm under this name.

Down the road to the west, in the small field immediately east of the current caravan site, a small cottage and garden are shown in 1801. The cottage was located close to the eastern hedge on the southern side of the drainage ditch. The cottage does not survive (site 107609). The only surviving evidence above ground is a slightly raised area in this corner of the field. The cottage is shown as 'Frogmore' in 1889, and also on the 1906 map. In the

field immediately east (not National Trust) is another raised area or mound that might also have been a cottage site that had disappeared before 1801.

Another cottage (site 107608) formerly existed in the corner of the small triangular field to the south. The hedge and ditch running between these two properties formed the edge of the farmland. On the other side was Broadclyst Heath. The second cottage is shown as 'Kemp' on the 1801 map in a small enclosure (the current field) with an access track running southwest onto the heath. The 1842 tithe map later shows this connecting to the end of the track used by Southern Lake Cottage. The buildings at Kemp would probably have faced southwest with a garden in front running down to the Sutherlake or Southern Lake stream, a tributary of the Cranny Brook. The site was not as long-lived as Frogmore and Kemp had disappeared by 1879.

The enclosure of the heathland in the 1830's with the subsequent loss of common rights may have eventually made some smallholdings and cottages uneconomic. It is not the only reason of course. Cheap imported food in the second half of the nineteenth century undermined many small farms, plus increasing mechanisation meant the loss of labouring jobs. It is a pattern that is repeated many times within the area between Elbury farm and Loxbrook. Of fourteen cottages and farms known in 1801, only nine survived by 1906 and two others, including Frogmore have since disappeared. How long these farms and cottage had existed before 1801 (the earliest map) is not known, but some would certainly have been medieval in origin.

Heathland to farmland

The large field opposite Little Loxbrook was heathland in 1801. The current road is shown as an unfenced track running north to Burrow. The field was enclosed and the land drained in the 1830's. All of the boundaries date from this period. The tithe map shows a subdivision of this large field at the northern end and this is still evident as a slight dip. The New Inn had been constructed by 1840. The 1906 map shows part of the field being used as nursery strips for market gardening.

The other large field south of the caravan site has also been taken in from the heathland. The tithe map does show it consisted of two enclosures at that time, one known as Heath Plot and listed as arable. It was still subdivided in 1879, but had become one large field by 1906. The caravan site was created in the 1970's. The only old hedgerows on the property are those around the eastern side of Frogmore and along the boundary of the Southern Lake stream.

Little Loxbrook – archaeological recommendations

- The main concern is the former cottage sites. Ideally these sites should remain as permanent pasture. There is no real problem with the Frogmore cottage site. The site of Kemp is close to a gateway into the adjoining field, and some brick and tile is evident on the ground here. Whether this is part of the cottage remains or just hardcore placed in a muddy gateway is not clear. However, as little disturbance of the ground here would be beneficial to any remains surviving below ground.
- There should be a presumption in favour of keeping all of the existing field boundaries and hedgerows. Although most are not old, the intricate pattern that survives around the former cottages of Frogmore and Kemp holds part of the history of the area.

NEWHALL FARM & EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

Background history

Newhall Farm is southeast of Killerton House and has been part the Killerton Estate since before 1726. The Buddlelake stream originally formed the western boundary of the farm but has been supplanted by the motorway. Although this has broken the older relationship with Francis Court farm to the west as well changing the status of other roads, many elements of the historic fabric of the farmstead and landscape survive.

Newhall farmhouse is an excellent example of a late medieval farmhouse, with many later additions and extensions. The house dates from the fifteenth century, originally with a traditional three cell cross-passage plan. The house was constructed of a cob and stone mix supporting a jointed cruck roof. The timbers of four bays are smoke blackened indicating the house originally had an open hall with the smoke from cooking fires seeping out through the thatch. A wing at the lower end, the east, was probably added in the sixteenth century, and chimneys slightly later. The western end of the house was extended in the nineteenth century. It is a very fine house and one of only two houses on the Killerton Estate to be listed Grade II*.

The farmstead also has some fine outbuildings forming an impressive courtyard and another yard to the north. The two-storey stable largely of nineteenth century date forms the west side of the courtyard. Two large barns and linhay forming single block enclose the north and eastern side of the yard and the smaller yard to the north. These are eighteenth to nineteenth century in date.

The earliest documentary reference for the farm dates from 1646 when William Payne performed the office of Head Warden 'for his tenement at Newhall'. In 1655 John and William Payne were held responsible for diverting water from the Buddlelake away from Francis Court farm to Newhall. The stream formed the boundary between the two properties seems to have been the cause of a number of disputes over the years.

Roads, tracks and cottages

The property is approached down a straight section of driveway from the northeast, and is shown on the 1756 estate map. Originally the drive connected to the Broadclyst to Silverton road, but the motorway cut across the line of the road north of the farm and a new route was built instead. The old road now forms the approach lane for the farm. Similarly the 1756 estate map also shows a track connecting to Francis Court farm to the west. The track survived as a footpath into the twentieth century.

Another path or track is shown running parallel to the Broadclyst to Silverton road. Whether this was purely for farm use or was a way to avoid any turnpike charges is not clear. A short path is shown leading from this track to the northeast side of the farmstead, and this survives as a slight but noticeable dip in the field. The access way south to the fields is shown and led to Horswell Cottages. In fact there are as many as four cottages around Horswell (also known as Murrige in the past), that are shown on the 1756 map that no longer survive. One had disappeared by 1842, another by 1889 and the last two by 1960.

Field patterns and land use

The field pattern reflects a record of change and continuity. Some fields shown on the 1756 map are still recognisable on the tithe nearly one hundred years later. However there had been some rationalisation of the field boundaries immediately north of the farmstead. The basic pattern though was set with only minor changes until the motorway cut through the northern part of the farmland.

Some land has been taken from Francis Court farm as a result of the motorway. A field called Long Mead (G24) on the 1756 map under Francis Court and named Great Meadow on the tithe became part of Newhall after the motorway was built. Although the boundary has been removed a bank and scarp still remain lined with oak trees.

The meadows either side of the Buddlelake were featured in a demonstration given to the Royal Agricultural Show Society in 1850 and aroused great interest. The members watched as the sluices were opened and the water slowly flooded the meadows on either side of the Buddlelake. Great care had been taken in establishing the levels so the water flooded evenly and gently. The water was supplied from 'the high ground adjoining', that is, below Sprydun, and a pond is shown on the tithe map (no.593) that is probably part of the water supply system. A number of the original sluice gates survive although the gullies running across the fields have been mostly filled in.

Despite the changes older elements survive. There is an old ash pollard on the boundary bank between Alders Meadow (636) and Home Orchard (639). The latter, the large orchard north of the farm survived until relatively recently. A small nursery (638) is shown within the bounds of the orchard. Although the banks have gone the distinctive shape of the nursery plot can be identified as an area of lower ground in the pasture.

One change however concerns the distinctive scarp aligned approximately east to west across the paddock to the south of the farmhouse. It is shown as an extant boundary on the 1756 map, and is still there on the tithe. By 1889 the boundary had been removed and a new boundary and ditch (the current hedgebank) established slightly further south.

Further questions and research

There are some unanswered questions. These largely relate the area of the paddock and gardens south and west of the house. A number of unidentified patterns have shown up in the pasture under very dry conditions, and I am grateful to Mrs Llewellyn for showing me her photographs of these features. The paddock area, or the part defined by its old scarp and bank as shown on the 1756 estate map, is a distinctive raised area and would lend itself to

further archaeological investigation. It is possible some of the features may relate to an earlier garden design, or even buildings and structures. There are after all, several prehistoric sites known on the farmland.

More particularly there is evidence of a degree of wealth at Newhall. For example the coping stones along the top of the garden wall are indicative of greater prosperity and status, or pretensions to the latter, at some time in the past. These look beyond the means of an average seventeenth or eighteenth century farm and suggest a period of wealth accumulation and the means to display it. There is certainly still much to be discovered at Newhall farm, and it deserves further attention.

Newhall Farm – archaeological recommendations

- There are no real problems. The water meadows still retain some earthworks including the remnants of an old field bank dotted with oak trees. The earthworks should be retained, and this is best achieved under permanent pasture.
- Similarly the earthworks of the small nursery enclosure mentioned above should be retained.
- The large raised part of the paddock that has revealed potential archaeological features as parch marks in the grass should be considered an archaeologically sensitive area. Mrs Llewellyn is very interested in this area but as ever money from the National Trust to fund research is unlikely to be available. Archaeological funds have to be directed to areas of immediate risk, and despite the potential attraction of this area it is not under threat, and should continue to be managed as permanent pasture. There should be no invasive work in this area. However other work such as resistivity and magnetometry surveys that are non-invasive but can give an indication of features below the ground surface should be considered a long-term aim. Amateur archaeology groups with access to such equipment may be the best hope for research in the immediate future. The Trust's Regional Archaeologist should be consulted about any plans for such work and would be happy to provide guidance for such surveys.
- The remains of a sluice gate in the banks of the Buddlelake is located towards the southern end of the long meadow. It is likely to be one of the sluices constructed by Sir Thomas Acland prior to 1850 and used in the demonstration to the Royal Agricultural Society. Two or three more are known downstream. The sluice may also have incorporated a small bridge over the Buddlelake at this point. Any work in and around the stream should avoid damaging the remains of the sluice.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the existing hedgebanks and boundaries. Many of these are shown on the 1756 map and are probably as old as the farmhouse itself, perhaps older.

LAND AT NEWHALL FARM

Introduction and background history

Newhall Farm is located southeast of Killerton House and east of the motorway. Much of the land has been part of the Killerton Estate since before 1726. The farmhouse is a fine example of a late medieval farmhouse, with many later additions and extensions. The farmstead has an extensive range of outbuildings forming an impressive courtyard and further yard to the north. These buildings date mostly to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Although the farmhouse is nearly five hundred years old, the earliest documentary evidence dates from 1646 when William Payne performed the office of Head Warden 'for his tenement at Newhall'. In 1655 John and William Payne were held responsible for diverting water from the Buddlelake away from Francis Court farm to Newhall. The stream formed the boundary between the two properties and seems to have been the cause of a number of disputes over the years.

The farmland at Newhall mostly extends south from the farmstead to Broadclyst Moor, with further land on higher ground to the west and south of Sprydun House. Obviously the size and arrangement of the landholding has changed over the centuries. For example the Killerton Rental records for 1784 shows that Abraham Gould had paid a year's rent for 'Newhall, part of Murrage' indicating that the two farms were held jointly at the time. By 1820 Newhall consisted of 120 acres and was held by Joseph Gould. He was also the tenant in 1842 when the tithe apportionment records the property as 'Newhall & Lymbury's'. By 1851 Joseph Gould is listed as the farmer at Newhall farming 270 acres, employing 20 labourers, and living with his wife and four children. It is probable that the holding included Murrage and Lymbury.

Horswell and Lymbury

The holding of Lymbury or Limbury is now known as Reeds Cottages. The present house was built in the mid-nineteenth century, but Lymbury (Reeds) is an ancient site. It is recorded as early as the twelfth century, as part of the grant of the manor of Cliston to Roger de Nunant by Henry I. There are also two prehistoric sites close to the cottages (see below). It is not clear exactly what lands were held by Murrage although there is a 'Higher' and 'Lower Murrige Meadow' to the east and west of Horswell on the tithe map.

Horswell was formerly a larger settlement than the single cottage that exists today. The 1756 Killerton Estate map shows at least four cottages plus a track approaching from the Broadclyst to Silverton Road. One cottage or possibly two (site 107654) lies to the north of the present cottage. It is shown adjacent to field F12 and to the existing track running south from Newhall farmhouse. A single cottage is shown here on the tithe map in 1842 but that had disappeared by 1889.

Several more buildings and cottages are shown around the site of the existing cottage at Horswell. These are shown more clearly on the 1889 map forming a small yard with a well in the corner (site 107650). Another pair of cottages lay only 50m to the south (site 107655). All the cottages are shown with long garden plots and orchards. Except for the cottages north of Horswell, all of these holdings seem to have survived the long agricultural depression in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. They were however finally pulled down in the first half of the twentieth century. It is not known how old they were, although it is quite likely some were medieval in origin.

Prehistoric sites

There are three prehistoric sites known on farmland at Newhall. These have all been recognised from the air. Because crops grow slightly differently over old ditches or hard ground, the crops grow at slightly different rates, and show as different colours. These variations in the colour of the crops show distinctive outlines and are most easily seen from above. The aerial photographs show three different enclosures.

The first site (107646) lies just northeast of Reeds Cottages. The photograph shows a single ditch forming three sides of an enclosure. A second unrelated enclosure is also apparent near the corner of the field and garden. The second cropmark site lies southwest of Reeds Cottages on the crest of the low ridge above the flat land of Broadclyst Moor. The site (107648) consists of an irregularly shaped enclosure with other marks that might represent outlying defensive ditches. Both of these sites occupy good fertile land and are likely to be prehistoric agricultural settlements long since flattened by centuries of ploughing. However the first site may have survived long enough to have been noticeable in the medieval period, and be remembered in the place-name Lymbury, as the element 'bury' often relates to banks or earthworks.

The third site (107649) lies on the high ground adjacent to Hazelwood Terrace, northwest of Hay House. Two sides and a corner of a rectangular enclosure lie on the gentle slope above the field boundary. The site occupies a commanding position with good views over low-lying land to the south. These sites demonstrate that the land around Newhall has been farmed for at least three thousand years.

Field boundaries, water meadows and later developments

The majority of the field boundaries shown on the tithe map and the 1756 Estate map have unfortunately been removed in the last hundred years. An earlier pattern shown on an undated eighteenth century estate map indicates that there had been a steady process of amalgamation and rationalisation by 1842. The last two hundred and fifty years has been a period of widespread changes in the local landscape.

For example the 1801 map shows an extensive area of wetland known as Broad Clist Moor either side of the Buddlelake and forming the western and southern limit of the farmland two hundred years ago. Local farms and cottagers enjoyed common rights over the Moor to cut fuel and turf, and to take small game for the pot. These were valuable elements of the farming economy, but despite a petition from commoners in Broadclyst, the Moor was drained and enclosed by the Acland's in the 1830's. Similar rights were enjoyed on Spray Down (Sprydun) before it was enclosed. An old holloway (site 107510) was the access route to the higher ground.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland also established water meadows along the Buddlelake. These were demonstrated to the Royal Agricultural Society members in 1850 and aroused great interest. Supplied by a pond on high ground by Sprydun, the sluices were opened and the meadows slowly and evenly flooded due to great care in establishing the levels. These were important water meadows and although many of the gullies have since been filled in a number of the sluices still remain.

Land at Newhall Farm – archaeological recommendations

- The main concern is the prehistoric sites (107646, 107648 and 107649). All these sites are regularly ploughed. The fact that the enclosures are visible in aerial photographs is a clear indication that the sites are in the process of being destroyed as the plough cuts across the buried ditches. The best way to conserve these sites is to remove these areas from cultivation and manage them as permanent pasture. If however this is impractical for the farm then alternatively, the ploughing should ideally be limited in depth to 20cms in these areas.
- Similar problems arise around Horswell over the sites of the old cottages. Domestic debris has been found when some of these sites have been fieldwalked. Again, ideally ploughing should be limited to 20cms in these areas (sites 107654, 107655, and immediately south of 107650). These are only relatively small areas in the context of the farmland as a whole.
- There should be a presumption in favour of keeping and maintaining all the remaining hedgerows and boundaries.
- The old walls around the garden and outbuildings of Reeds Cottages are all that remain of the older settlement of Lymbury and should be retained, as should the holloway leading northwest, now a public footpath.

LAND AT NEWLANDS MEADOWS

Little Burrow Farm

Introduction

Little Burrow Farm is situated in the centre of the Killerton Estate, east of Burrow hamlet and one field south of the River Clyst. The attractive farmhouse is of eighteenth century date with nineteenth century additions. The outbuildings around the house include a lincay, barn, engine house and brewhouse. Little Burrow had been acquired by the Aclands by 1842, although now only four fields are leased known as Newlands Meadows.

The property has changed its name three times in the last two hundred years. It first appears on the 1801 Ordnance surveyors draft map as Lower Newland, as there was also a Middle and Higher Newland at that time (see below). On the 1842 tithe map the farm is known as Burrow, and as Higher Burrow on the 1879 Killerton Estate map to differentiate the property from Burrow farm across the river. However, by 1889 the farm had become known by its present name of Little Burrow, although to further the confusion, its former name of Lower Newland had become the new name for the old Middle Newland farm.

Lower (Middle) Newland farm

Like Little Burrow, the then Middle Newland is shown on the 1801 map a short distance along the lane to the east. Although the farm no longer survives, the earthworks showing the position of the buildings and garden plots are some of the best on the Killerton Estate. It is not known how old the farm was by the time of the 1801 map, but the map sequences allow a reconstruction of its development through the nineteenth century.

The 1842 tithe map shows three buildings and a garden plot on the west side, and a range of buildings forming a yard immediately to the east. However by 1889 the range of buildings around the yard had been demolished, suggesting that the farm had perhaps lost some land. This was not unusual as the process of rationalisation affected all farms during the nineteenth century, especially during the agricultural depression of the last quarter. By 1906 the process was almost complete as only one building remained. This has also since been demolished.

The surviving earthworks (site 107602) are an impressive reminder and form a platform measuring 75m by 35m, with other irregular areas. The ridge and furrow covering most of the field to the south and west of the farm site is probably not the remains of medieval ploughing, but likely to be orchard ridges of eighteenth to nineteenth century date. The field is shown as an orchard on all the maps. The area south and east of the farmstead was known as Palmer's Meadow on the tithe map. A footpath is shown leading south through this field and on to the Westwood road on the 1889 map, but it had gone by 1906.

Lanes and tracks

The Little Burrow farm drive leading from Forches Head is a very recent development. The original approach was along an old route leading from Burrow hamlet to the three Newlands, Lower, Middle and Higher and then joining the Westwood road to Ashclyst. The route is still used as a track from Burrow hamlet, but beyond Little Burrow farm to the east the holloway survives (site 107603) but is not used. It has become overgrown and waterlogged.

The 1842 tithe map shows the route continuing between hedgebanks all the way to Higher Newland, but the double banks had gone by 1889 leaving a track along the edge of the fields.

Another route (site 107604) ran off the lane to the north along the edge of Path Meadow on the tithe map. A slight scarp along the eastern side of the field marks the route. At the north end by the River Clyst a small building is shown on the tithe where the path widens. A platform of hard level ground about 10m by 20m now marks the site (107605). The track originally continued across the river by a ford. There is no sign of a bridge and the river is shown slightly wider at this point on the 1889 map, suggesting a crossing place.

On the northern side of the river the track divided. One track led due north and the other swung northeast, both heading for the higher ground of Spray Down. Two hundred years ago Spray Down was largely unenclosed heathland, and many farms had common rights to cut turf and furze and collect firewood. Small game also provided an occasional addition for the cooking pot. Like Broad Clist Heath and Moor these areas were a vital element of the economy of many small farms. The later enclosure and establishment of woods and plantations on Spray Down (Sprydon/Newland Brakes) meant the loss of common rights for many farms and smallholdings. The occupants of Lower and Middle Newlands would certainly have used these tracks and the common land they led to.

A footbridge also formerly existed across the River Clyst north of Little Burrow farm. A footpath is shown on the 1889 map leading across the river to Chillacombe farm. Just east of Chillacombe was Teaps farm, shown surrounded by orchards on the tithe map. Like Lower (Middle) Newlands the holding at Teaps was gradually reduced and finally disappeared in the first half of the twentieth century.

Fields and boundaries

The field pattern in the landscape surrounding Little Burrow is very regular. The hedgebanks do not suggest a great age, and it is likely that the fields shown in long blocks on the tithe map had only been laid out in the eighteenth century or slightly earlier. It is possible that the field pattern had been rearranged from an earlier, possibly medieval arrangement of long, narrow strips. Some of these are shown on the tithe map a short distance to the west. In time these individual strips became amalgamated and internal boundaries removed.

The orchard plots however tend to survive longer, and many have only finally been removed in the last fifty years or so. Some evidence of old orchard ridging (site 107523) survives in the field shown as Bethams on the tithe, to the east of Path Meadow. This field was also probably two smaller enclosures in the eighteenth century. Similarly the large meadow to the west is shown as three separate enclosures on the tithe map. These old boundaries survive as dips in the pasture.

The archaeological sites around Little Burrow farm reveal how dramatically the local landscape has changed, and are a valuable record of an otherwise unrecorded history.

Land at Newlands Meadows – archaeological recommendations

- All the sites are currently under permanent pasture, and this is the best form of management for them. The earthworks of the old Middle Newland farm are probably the best preserved on the Killerton Estate, and should not be ploughed. Likewise the orchard ridges to the east are also an excellent example and are best conserved under permanent grass.
- The building platform (107605) and remains of the track (107604) in Path Meadow should also remain under permanent pasture. This will also conserve the dips representing the old field boundaries and the remaining orchard ridges in the adjacent field (107523).
- It is perhaps a shame that the route of the old holloway (107603) cannot be opened up and used as a public footpath. It could easily connect to Higher Newland and possibly in time the old routes leading up to Ashclyst Forest could also be re-established. Funds are available under the new Rights of Way legislation to landowners for improved access agreements.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the hedgebanks and boundaries. Although not as ancient as some on the Killerton Estate they represent a record of the change from a medieval arrangement of the landscape into an early modern one. Some of the boundaries, for instance on the eastern side of Path Meadow have a number of large standard trees and possibly some old pollards.

TOWNEND FARM

Introduction and background history

Townend Farm is situated on the northeast side of Broadclyst village and has been part of the Killerton Estate since before 1842. The farmhouse dates from the late seventeenth century and is listed Grade II. Although the house was originally a traditional three room plan with a cross-passage, it has evolved considerably over time. In the late eighteenth century a two-storey wing was added at the northeast end, the front door was blocked up, and the cross passage was included in another living room. A dairy was added in the nineteenth century.

As the farm grew in size in the nineteenth century a slaughterhouse and butchers shop became part of the farmstead. The shop finally closed in 1970, and the old slaughterhouse used as a garage and workshop. Modern farm buildings now supplement the older traditional buildings. Townend is the only farm remaining in the village, as other holdings have gradually lost their land to outlying farms.

Townend was originally a small holding of a few acres known as 'Bidgoods' as the 1738 Poor Rate lists Sarah Bidgood, who later documents mention as the occupant of the house at that time. By 1778 a lease was drawn up between Humphry Morice, an important local landowner, and Joseph Gould for 'that one messuage and tenement called or commonly known by the name of Bidgoods'. The property consisted of 'five acres, three quarters and twenty-five perches of land' and it seems that Joseph Gould sublet the property to John Lake.

By 1841 the property seems to be established as a butchers, and by 1861 William Salter is described as farming 130 acres and employing four men. A number of extra farm buildings were added during this time reflecting the expansion of the property. The documentary record subsequently follows developments on the farm to the present day. The landscape also contains its own story of the development of the farm.

Archaeological sites around the farmland

A large level platform (site 107537) stands proud at the top of the slope west of the graveyard. It is a distinctive platform, about 50m by 25m, and would have supported a building, probably associated with the medieval Broadclyst Manor. It is therefore an important site. A short distance away on the west side of the holloway from Queens Square to the River Clyst is a much smaller platform on the crest of the hill. The 1801 map seems to show a possible building here although nothing is shown on the other historic maps.

On the other side of the holloway is a large field listed as Quarry Close on an undated eighteenth century map, and it is certainly a heavily worked field. A large part of this field next to the road has been quarried for red sandstone (site 107534). There is a ramp in the southeast corner, presumably that gave access to the quarry and for the removal of stone. A building is shown here on the 1843 tithe map of Broadclyst village. It is an intriguing field and it is possible that it has an older history that has been removed by some of the quarrying activity and later changes.

The field east of the farmstead next to Burrow Lane also has a number of earthworks. The eastern corner used to contain the outbuildings for the College (site 107523), although little indication survives on the surface. The eighteenth century estate map shows a single building here with garden, and an orchard covering half of the adjoining field. The map also shows Townend farmhouse or Bidgoods before its northeast wing was built. By 1843 the tithe map shows a larger number of buildings, and that the eastern half of the field was still an orchard. A pond is shown next to the road. Most of the buildings had gone by 1889 but the orchard survived into the twentieth century.

Roads and tracks

Just north of the school is a small triangular plot of land. It was formerly the site of an estate cottage and garden known as Hawker's Cottage and is shown on the eighteenth century estate map. The cottage has now gone and the land is part of the school play area. However, the lane leading past the cottage and providing access to the fields along the River Clyst was formerly the main route into Broadclyst from Cullompton and Silverton. The old maps clearly show the route forms a dog-leg along this track and went across the fields by the hedge between fields 1947 and 718 (see 1889 map). It is shown on the eighteenth century estate map crossing by 'Clist Bridge'. The existing bridge is later, and the current route is not shown until 1843. Sadly no sign of the old bridge or crossing place survives.

A path from Hawker's Cottage also led east across the fields to Burrow Farm crossing the river just south of Carpenters Cottages. The route is recorded as a footpath on the late nineteenth century and early twentieth

century maps, and can be traced as a distinct hollow (site 107533) running across the field. It is probably a very old route.

Another old route ran north from Queens Square between the cottage gardens then drops down the hill as a holloway between hedgebanks. It crosses the river by a small footbridge and continued on to Martinsfield and Mooredge. It is one of a network of old routes that linked the neighbouring farms to the village. The eighteenth century map shows the path crossing the river by Cuckingstool Bridge, possibly a memory of ducking stool, a medieval punishment involving ducking offenders in the water.

The farm landscape

There are indications of water meadows in the large field north of the farm running down to the River Clyst and also on the western side of the farm beyond Clyston Mill. Two fields have been combined here and shallow dips in the field mark the line of probable earlier leats and gullies of water meadows (site 107538). A large drain with a couple of ponds takes the water down to the river. Before the landscape was drained the higher ground would have been very important. Although there is no direct evidence it is probable that the distinctive hill to the east of the farm would have been important in prehistoric times.

Large areas of orchard are shown on the old maps, a reminder that every farm made its own cider in the past. Many field boundaries have also been removed or realigned over time. Judging from the historic maps, many of those shown do not seem of a great age, although the remaining boundaries on the eastern side of the farm are likely to be several hundred years old. The landscape around the village has probably been reorganised several times in the last few hundred years.

Townend Farm – archaeological recommendations

- There are no real problems. The main concern is the earthwork sites. These are the platform west of the churchyard (107537), the quarry area (107534), the water meadows (107538) and the field east of the farm around the site of the old college buildings (107532). All of these areas are presently under permanent pasture and that is clearly the best way to conserve them. As long as this continues there is no threat.
- The other area with surviving earthworks is the large meadow north of the farm running alongside the River Clyst. There are a number of water meadow features and the probable holloway of the old path to Carpenters and Burrow (107533) so ideally this area should also remain as permanent pasture.
- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the remaining field boundaries. Although many of these are not as old as elsewhere on the Killerton Estate they are still valuable elements of the landscape. Some fragments of more ancient boundaries may still remain, for example around the site of Hawker's cottage and some of the village property boundaries.
- The holloway (107536) leading down to the River Clyst needs to be kept open as it is narrow and the vegetation tends to close it in.
- It is not clear if a footpath exists along the route of the old path to Carpenters Cottages and Burrow farm. If it is not currently a footpath perhaps some consideration could be given to re-opening it, and gaining some funds for extra access.

WINTERS GARDEN

Background history

Winters Garden is situated just east of Broadclyst on the Westwood road. Unlike all the other farms and smallholdings on the Killerton Estate, Winters Garden is a product of the enclosure of Broadclyst Heath, and most of the land which it holds has been farmland for less than two hundred years. The property therefore has a quite different history. The original date for the establishment of Winters Garden can be traced to a lease dated 31 May 1793 granted by Mr Hole to John Winter. The lease gave a long, sub-rectangular plot of land:

marked out on Broad Clist Heath, adjoining the Inclosures on the North West Side of the said Heath, to be inclosed and a convenient Dwelling House Built thereon at the expense of the said John Winter

John Winter was 'at liberty' to commence building his house from that day, and it is probable that the 1801 OS surveyors draft map shows a house in the approximate position as described on the lease. There is no other building in the area it could be. The 1842 Broadclyst tithe map also shows an L-shaped building, and the later 1889 map shows this in more detail. However, this original house burnt down in 1951, and was replaced in 1953 by the present house, which has a symmetrical façade and fully hipped roof. Part of the earlier building is probably

incorporated in the present house between the two rooms on the right of the central entrance. The outbuildings lie mostly to the north and east of the house.

Heathland

Broad Clist Heath was an extensive area of uncultivated land lying east and south east of Broadclyst. The 1801 map shows it extending south from Burrow to Helling Park, and on its highest point, within a small area of fields was the windmill. All around was heathland. However, despite being uncultivated, the heath was a valuable resource for local farms and smallholdings. The heath provided rough grazing land, and many farms and cottagers around the heath would have enjoyed common rights to cut furze and turf for fuel, collect firewood, sand for mortar and spreading on the fields. The heath would also have been a source of wild foods such as berries and small game for the pot. The economy of many cottages and smallholdings was to some degree dependent upon access to the heath.

The 1801 draft map shows several unfenced tracks running across the heath, generally along the routes now followed by the roads, although there is no route shown running south across the heath to Paynes Farm, Ballamount or Elbury at that time. Winters Garden was one of the earliest plots enclosed from the heath, and the 1801 map shows the original plot fronting onto open heathland. In this respect the rear boundary behind the house, aligned northeast to southwest, is the oldest on the property and formed the boundary between the village fields and heathland in the eighteenth century and possibly earlier. An earlier eighteenth century estate map shows the eastern side of the village before Winter Garden was established. The pattern of the fields can be compared with later maps. Apart from a track, nothing else is shown.

Enclosure of the heath

Large-scale enclosure of the Broad Clist Heath really commenced in the 1830's. Some land is shown already enclosed southwest of the crossroads on the 1801 OS draft map, but the whole of the heathland was enclosed by the time of the 1842 tithe map. The map shows the arrow-straight boundaries of nineteenth century enclosure. Unlike earlier piecemeal enclosures, these were planned in the surveyor's office and laid out in the field with precision surveying equipment. Interestingly, one field is still shown as heathland. It is at the end of Sandy Lane and forms most of the large outlying field of Winters Garden. Sandy Lane and the road to Paynes farm and Elbury were new, although these probably formalised earlier rough tracks.

All the fields held by Winters Garden date from the enclosures of the 1830's. The long rectangular field close to the New Inn is still as shown on the tithe map. The oak trees lining the boundary date from this period. In 1879 the field is shown as held by Thomas Wish and the 1889 map shows a building in the corner next to the Westwood road. The original plot with the house expanded south to border the newly laid out road. The 1889 map shows the house within a plot of trees (some coniferous) annotated as a 'Nursery'. There is an orchard in the southwest corner forming another subdivision, with another oblong field immediately north. These subdivisions were removed in the twentieth century.

Across the road were a series of small square fields, one used as a tree nursery. A small building is shown (in field 1683) alongside the road on the tithe map. It had gone by 1879. We do not know what these fields were used for at this time, although it is likely they were nursery plots as they are annotated as such on the 1906 map. The boundaries of these small fields were removed in the last century and amalgamated to form one large field. The garage was also built during this period.

The field opposite the garage may have been enclosed by 1801 but was certainly subsequently reorganised following the large-scale enclosure in the 1830's. Four fields are shown on the tithe map. A small narrow field near the road was incorporated into a larger one by 1879, and the much larger single field to the south had a new boundary inserted by the same date still leaving four fields. This arrangement survived into the twentieth century until further rationalisation removed two of the remaining hedgebanks. The remaining boundary also contains oak trees of about 150 years old.

The final field to the southeast between Sandy Lane and the road to Elbury seems to have been the last part of the heathland to be enclosed and cultivated. Three fields are shown on the tithe map in 1842, the largest called Heath Plot Nursery and held by James Veitch. The area had been reduced to two fields by 1879, but subdivided into ten smaller plots as shown on the 1889 map. Two wells are also shown. The pattern had been reduced to seven enclosures by 1906, and to only three by the present day.

Summary

Despite its relatively short history the landscape around Winters Garden has undergone substantial changes in only two hundred years. But before we think of this landscape as having no history before that time, a find of four pieces of flint, the waste from preparing flint tools, were found in the field next to the garage (site 107543). It is just a small reminder that people have been moving and living within this landscape for thousands of years.

Winters Garden - archaeological recommendations

- There are no distinct archaeological sites. There should however be a presumption in favour of retaining all the remaining hedgebanks and boundaries. These are important as they result from the enclosure of one of the last open spaces in the parish. The hedgerow trees should be retained if at all possible.

PAYNES FARM

Background history

Paynes Farm is situated towards the southeast side of the Killerton Estate. The farmstead is set on a gentle south-facing slope below the crest of higher ground immediately to the north. The farmhouse forms an L-shape with a wing to the southeast. It is primarily of seventeenth century date, although some parts could be older. The walls are constructed of cob on a stone plinth, and the roof is of slate, although probably originally of thatch. The outbuildings lie immediately northwest and southwest of the house forming a courtyard, those in the northwest corner added in the mid-nineteenth century. These include a stock building with an 1868 datestone. The barn was gutted by fire in 1956 and was converted into a shippon and dairy.

The first mention of the name 'Payne' in Broadclyst is in the 1655 Killerton Presentiments, when 'Linnacres House' is referred to as 'adjoining the Payne House'. Whether this is an early name for Paynes Cottage or Ballamount is not known. Alternatively there was another cottage site to the west between Southernlake and Paynes farm shown on an undated eighteenth century map, and now on Crabhayes land. The cottage was demolished by 1842.

There is a gap in the documentary record until 1780 when the Land Tax Assessments record William Palmer for Paynes paying £14:14s: 2d, and a second entry for William Hue probably referring to the cottage and a small amount of land. By 1808 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland of Killerton was the landowner and the tenant Anthony Palmer, now paying a much reduced level of tax. It is possible the property had been subdivided as John Payne is also listed as proprietor of Paynes with John Merry as his tenant. The name of Palmer however, continued to be associated with the property throughout the nineteenth century. The later history is completed in the documentary section.

Broad Clist Heath and enclosure

Two hundred years ago the landscape around Paynes farm was quite different. The end of the driveway led straight out onto Broad Clist Heath, and an unfenced track. At that time Broad Clist Heath was an extensive area of uncultivated land lying east and southeast of Broadclyst. The 1801 map shows it extending south from Burrow to Helling Park, and on its highest point, within a small area of fields was the windmill. All around was heathland. The heath was a valuable resource for local farms and smallholdings especially for rough grazing land. Many farms and cottagers around the heath would have enjoyed common rights to cut furze and turf, collect firewood, and sand for mortar and spreading on the fields. The heath would also have been a source of wild foods and small game for the pot. The economy of many cottages and smallholdings was to some degree dependent upon access to the heath.

Paynes farm is situated immediately above the wetter ground around the edge of the heath. On the undated eighteenth century estate map, the Southernlake or Sutherlake stream forms the limit of the enclosed land. The farm lane, much shorter then, is lined with trees. By 1801 however several fields have been added on the south side of the stream and the farm lane or driveway extended through them. There is still no evidence of a definite road across the heathland. At Ballamount or Bellowmount a track is shown leading around the east side of the cottage and to the east side of Paynes Cottage, quite a different arrangement from today. This track did exit onto a length of lane to Elbury as the land here was already enclosed. There is no evidence of a track from Paynes farm to the cottages. In the 1830's Broad Clist Heath was fully enclosed and brought under cultivation. At the same time a formal road was established linking Paynes, Bellowmount and Elbury with Broadclyst.

Farmland history

Most of the field boundaries shown on the eighteenth century map are recognisable today. The oldest and most significant forms the northern boundary of the farm with Crabhayes. There is a distinct scarp below this boundary bank at the top of the hill and a ditch towards the western end. All the other field boundaries about it, clearly indicating that this boundary represents one of the oldest land divisions around the farm. The eighteenth century map also shows a track following this boundary from east to west above the farm that leads to the now demolished cottage site between Paynes farm and Southernlake. However it is not clear if Paynes farm was connected to this route as the map is unfortunately damaged.

The eighteenth century map shows five fields to the west of the driveway, with the Southernlake stream forming the southern boundary. These fields look to be the result of piecemeal enclosure rather than the whole being enclosed and subsequently subdivided. The three meadows are probably later as it is likely the land first required draining. To the east of the driveway Lower Orchard and Pond Orchard are recognisable with a short length of track leading around the southern end of Lower Orchard. A narrow pond is shown along the northern boundary of Pond Orchard on the 1889 map.

The area between Paynes farm and cottage is unfortunately damaged on the eighteenth century map, but the large curving boundary of the sub-circular field is again likely to be one of the earliest features here as it demarcates the dryer from wetter land. There is a pollarded black poplar on the side of the Southernlake stream west of Paynes Cottage (now Heath Beam Cottage), one of a few large trees in the hedgerows. Crabhayes is similarly sparse. Another pollard, an oak, is in the western boundary of the field north of the farm, again indicating that this is likely to be one of the earliest.

The size of the landholding at Paynes farm seems to have fluctuated over the years. The 1851 census shows John Palmer at Paynes farming 67 acres and employing two labourers. Ten years later the farm is recorded as an 80 acre holding. The last two to three hundred years have obviously seen considerable changes. The field patterns on the eighteenth century map are suggestive of seventeenth century enclosures with possibly some earlier, medieval elements. The long boundary along the top of the hill is an example.

Many of those field boundaries shown on the eighteenth century map to the east of Paynes farm have been removed and the pattern rationalised. This process was already at work in the nineteenth century. But it was not only fields that were being rationalised. In 1801 there were fourteen farms, smallholdings and cottages between Elbury and Loxbrook. By 1900 there were nine left and two others have also since gone. Now there is nothing left of these farms and cottages except grassy mounds. Paynes farm has had to change many times, but it is still one of the survivors.

Paynes Farm – archaeological recommendations

- There should be a presumption in favour of retaining all the remaining hedgebanks and boundaries. These are a variety of different ages and are an important part of the landscape history of the farm
- The pollards should be actively managed for conservation
- Paynes farm is an intriguing property and may be older than current evidence suggests. Ideally any work in and around the farmland involving excavation or disturbance of the ground should first be cleared with the Regional Archaeologist.

HEATHFIELD FARM

Background history

Heathfield Farm is at the southern end of the Killerton Estate, just south of Broadclyst. The farmhouse is medieval in origin, probably fifteenth century or possibly earlier. It is built directly on the sandstone bedrock and constructed of cob and stone. The house is based around the original three-room plan with a cross-passage, supporting a thatch roof. The medieval roof timbers are smoke-blackened, indicating that before the first floor was built the house had an open hall with the smoke from the cooking fire seeping out through the thatch. The chimneys are later additions along with the dairy and pantry extension. The house is listed Grade II. The outbuildings include a cob barn that is also very old, but the roof has been renewed so it cannot be closely dated.

There is some possible documentary evidence suggesting that there may have been a chapel or oratory within the house. These were private chapels that had licences granted for the celebration of mass within the property. Earlier names for the property such as 'Churchill Heath' and 'Chappells' are suggestive of such a function.

Heathfield is first mentioned in a deed of 1730 between John Bishop and John Carwithen as 'all that messuage and tenement called Churchill Heath or Churchill Heathfield'. A deed from 1773 describes a tenement called 'Chappel in the parish of Broadclist'. It is not certain that both these deeds refer to the same property, but the documentary evidence refers to Churchill Heath or Churchill Heathfield in the eighteenth century, and Chapel Heath or Chapel Heathfield in the nineteenth century. By the mid-nineteenth century just Heathfield is used.

The property seems to be in the ownership of the Aclands at Killerton by 1820, when an indenture names John Boutcher as tenant for 'Chappels alias Heathfield'. Chapel Heathfield also seems to be worked with Helling Park, as the 1842 tithe apportionment lists John Symons, the tenant of Heathfield under the heading of 'Helling Park &c'. The 1851 census shows another change with presumably John Symons' widow, Sarah, listed as the farmer at Heathfield supporting four children. She was followed by her son William. The later history is covered in the archive section.

The size of the holding at Heathfield also changes considerably. For example in 1787 the property of Churchill Heathfield consisted of fourteen and a half acres 'of arable ground and 1 acre of orchard with a dwelling house, barn and shed, the whole within a ring fence'. By 1822 the property was of 34 acres and Helen Parks (Helling Parks) was 28 acres. In 1881 the property is known as Hayfield Farm with 47 acres. The landscape history may help to put some of these changes in context.

Broad Clist Heath and enclosure

It is impossible to understand the recent history of Heathfield farm without recognising the significance of its proximity to Broad Clist Heath. Two hundred years ago Broad Clist Heath was an extensive area of uncultivated land lying east and southeast of Broadclyst. The 1801 map shows it extending south from Burrow to Helling Park, with the windmill on the highest point, within a small area of fields. All around was heathland. The heath was a valuable resource for local farms and smallholdings especially for rough grazing land. Many farms and cottagers around the heath would have enjoyed common rights to cut furze and turf and collect firewood. The heath would also have been a source of wild foods and small game for the pot. The economy of many cottages and smallholdings was to some degree dependent upon access to the heath.

The 1801 OS draft map shows Heathfield farm on the southwest side of Broad Clist Heath. The road outside the farm is shown continuing south to Wishford (Fishford), but less than one hundred yards to the north the road is just an unfenced track over uncultivated heathland. One track follows the line of the existing road into Broadclyst village and another leads over the hill past the windmill. The modern footpath approximately follows the same route. Sandy Lane, another unfenced track, ran along the edge of the heath to Helling Parks.

In the 1830's Broad Clist Heath was formally enclosed and brought under cultivation. It is likely that those farms and cottages with rights of common were allotted land through this process. The increase in the acreage of the farm after this date may either be due to new land acquisition or an allocation of several fields from the enclosure of the heathland. The 1842 tithe map shows that the basic structure of the field pattern on the heath was already established. The area of fields shown on the 1801 OS draft map on top of the heath around the windmill have also been re-arranged, and part of this area is now held by Heathfield farm. The boundaries date from the 1830's.

Farmland history

The sequence of historic maps shows that the field pattern at Heathfield farm changes very little from the eighteenth century estate map to the beginning of the twentieth century. The estate map shows the farmhouse and barn opposite, with a garden next to the barn, and orchards to north and south. The farm track to the fields is recognisable although one hedgebank has since been removed. Another track runs north to south across the farm at the western end, next to 'The Pit Close' and 'Four Acres'. The pattern remains constant through the 1842 tithe map and beyond. In the last century the fields have got bigger through the removal of a number of field boundaries. But how old are the fields shown on the eighteenth century map?

The farmhouse and courtlage is medieval but the field pattern is certainly later. It has the regularity and planning of a later period, perhaps seventeenth or eighteenth century. Does therefore anything remain of the medieval landscape? One major boundary is the southern boundary with Brockhill. All the other boundaries abut it,

suggesting it is the primary division, although it is unlikely that all of it is medieval. Other older elements include two oak pollards on the hedgebank by the corner with the school playing fields, and another in the hedgebank along the old track (site 107585).

There are however indications of much older remains. Aerial photographs show four small circular cropmarks (site 107583) in Windmill field. These could be indications of the ploughed out remains of Bronze Age burial mounds, some 3500 years old. Where these Bronze Age people lived and farmed is not known, but it would not have been far away. Some flint tools were also found 25m north of the windmill, indicating that people have been living and moving about this landscape for thousands of years. Much later came the medieval farmstead of Heathfield, now set within a later landscape that is largely the creation of only the last three hundred years.

Heathfield Farm – archaeological recommendations

- Although most of the field boundaries have been removed in the last hundred years the remaining hedgebanks and boundaries should be retained, and managed positively for their conservation.
- The area of the cropmark site of four ring ditches (Bronze Age burial mounds) also requires some consideration. The fact that these features show in the growing crop indicates that they are in the process of being destroyed. Burial mounds or barrows often have significant remains below ground level even though nothing is visible on the surface. Ideally the depth of ploughing on this site should be limited to 20cms.

1.12 APPENDIX 13: ARTICLE FROM THE EXETER FLYING POST (4 MAY 1870) ON THE FIRE AT BROADCLYST

CONFLAGRATION AT BROADCLYST

*"We have an aversion to the use of this phrase of the penny-a-liner. And yet in this case it is the only word that adequately represents the catastrophe by which, on Wednesday afternoon, the village of Broadclyst was laid in ruins. Estimated from a mere £.s.d** point of view, £12,000, it is said, will not cover the losses occasioned by the fire, but this is the last point of view that suggests itself to one standing in the midst of the heap of charred and blackened ruins which yesterday were the homes of peace, prosperity and happiness.*

"Yesterday morning", said a young man, contemplating the wreck of his cottage, with tears in his eyes, "Yesterday morning, I was a prosperous little tradesman; and now –" His heart was too full for him to finish the sentence. His ruined cottage spoke for itself. The bare walls were all that was left. But there was nothing singular about his case. It was the case of sixty or seventy families in this village, for in the village itself hardly a dozen houses have been left with their roofs on, and the surprise is that a single cottage is left standing, for, with two or three exceptions, all the houses were thatched, the wind was high, and the fire engines were, for all practical purposes, as useless as squirts.

Of the origin of the fire, as of most fires, of course nothing is known. It broke out shortly after one o'clock in the Red Lion stables. Men had been at work in the morning, new-thatching a portion of the stables, and the contents of a loft were left partly open to the sky. In this loft, among the hay, the flames first made their appearance; and the most plausible conjecture that we have heard is that a spark of burning soot from the chimney of the inn fell through the aperture and set the hay on fire.

Favoured by a stiff wind, the flames soon enveloped the stables, and in ten minutes, a spectator assured us, half the village was in a blaze. Flakes of burning thatch were carried about by the wind and dropped here and there, and before people knew where they were, or where to run, or what to do, their houses were burning over their heads. The configuration of the village facilitated the progress of the fire. It was built to burn. The Red lion and its stables formed the centre of a semicircle of cottages and within five minutes of the discovery of the fire in the stables, all these were in a flame.

Place Barton, the residence of Mr. Barton, the well-known stock breeder, formed a second centre for the fire. This stands in the heart of the village, and to the right and left extended a long row of thatched cottages, half overgrown with ivy and clematis. Place Barton was one of the first houses to take fire, and from this point the flames spread with startling rapidity. The Broadclyst fire engine was soon upon the scene and at work, and among those which followed were the Killerton, the West of England and the Sun. The work of destruction, however, was almost too rapid to be arrested by ordinary teams. Besides, the supply of water was very inadequate, and the leaden pipes that were laid from the reservoir to the conduit were melted by the intense heat.

To this cause too, is to be attributed the comparative slightness of the exertions that it was possible to make to save the furniture in the cottages. You could hardly stand in the street without risk of suffocation, for the flames and smoke and burning thatch filled the air. Of course, what could be done was done, everyone was anxious to assist the other; and men were helping to extinguish the flames at their neighbours' cottages, not knowing that their own homes, not many yards away, were burning.

A notable instance of this was the case of a man named Ball, who was exceedingly active in saving the stock of Mrs. Jennings, a widow, carrying on the business of a saddler in the village. He succeeded by his energy in saving a quantity of leather, but the poor fellow, whilst doing his utmost to serve his widowed mistress, was little aware that his own cottage and its contents were being consumed. Piles of household goods were heaped in the adjoining fields, and the articles were afterwards conveyed to the village schoolhouse and to other places of safety.

Colonel Acland was on the scene of the disaster almost immediately after the alerts were given, and was untiring in his exertions. Miss Acland, of Sprydun, kindly exerted herself in aid of the poor people who were burnt out of their houses. This lady got a stall erected in the village at which the homeless villagers were supplied with food and refreshments, while Colonel Acland sought to provide shelter for them for the night.

At first it was thought it would be necessary to get tents from Exeter, but the farmers all round sent in their carts with offers to find shelter for the homeless, and before nightfall there was not a single person who was unprovided with shelter. Lord and Lady Poltimore, accompanied by a party of friends were early in the village, and did all that

could be done, by activity and kindness to alleviate the sufferings of the villagers. Mrs. Acland and her daughter also rendered services which will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Somer, the surgeon, too, did his utmost, providing coffee for all who chose to take, and Mr. Stevens, the estate bailiff to Sir Thomas Acland, was energetic in lending his help to all. The Rector is at present in France; but in Mr. Hart Davis, the Prebendary had an excellent substitute. Sir Thomas Acland too, was one of the first to present himself on the scene, and his presence was welcomed most heartily. Though in anything but good health, he remained in the village till the worse was over, throwing out words of kindness and encouragement which will not soon be forgotten.

Among those who opened their houses for the reception of the sufferers were Lord Poltimore, Colonel Acland, the Rev. R. Hart Davis, Mr. J. Were, Mrs. W. Walter sen., Mr. T. Birmingham, Mrs. Bending, Mr. Lowter?, Mr. T. Wish, Mr. J. Chamberlain (builder) Messrs Pye, J. Channon, J. Perkins, Harris (Whimple) Mardon, Harris (Lower Newland) Mortimer (New Inn), R. Edwards, Gribble, E. Squires, Martin, Coles, Walters (Pinhoe) Paramore (Exeter), Lockyer, G. Symes, Quant, T. Belworthy, M. Corner (Prior Court) W. Baker. J. Burrows, R. Greenway, Mogridges, J. Staddon, M. Tucker, J. England, Mrs. Ashford and Mrs. Mitchell. the following list will give some idea of the number of persons who are rendered homeless by this sad calamity.

The block of houses, seven in all, on the left hand side of the square by the conduit, were occupied by Mr. Austin, Relieving officer, and his wife and family of five; Mr. Austin is a severe loser, having not only lost all his goods, but several cottages that were destroyed also belonged to him and he is uninsured.; Joshua Sims and wife; James Parsons and family; Mr. Thomas Sanders, grocer and baker, his family and assistants who numbered nine; Mr. Southcott, the village postmaster and his family of five; Miss Beazley, schoolmistress, and an old woman named Betty Bussell and her daughter.

On the opposite side of the square at the same time were burning a block of four houses occupied by Mrs. Jennings, her father and mother-in-law, several children and an old woman named Betty Rew; John Troot and his wife and two children, and Miss Brice. From Mr. Burton's premises, the fire spread right and left down the Exeter and Whimple roads. The houses in the Exeter road were for the most part occupied by small tradesmen and mechanics. Their names are Thomas Melhuish, with his wife and family of four or five; Mr. Aviss, builder, whose timber-yards and workshops were totally destroyed; Mary Ann Maddock, a widow with four children and also a lodger named Mogridge; Police Sergeant Phillips and his wife and child.

Five other blocks of houses destroyed in the same road were occupied by Samuel Tar, a carpenter, his wife and four children; John Northcombe and wife; Thomas Wilkins and family; Robert Southcott, cooper and wife; Wm Ascott and wife; Mr. John Chamberlain, builder and family, whose workshop and stock were also destroyed. Mr. Chamberlain had a valuable stock of timber upon his premises. He is engaged in building a parsonage house at Brampford Speke and had a quantity of materials in his workshop to be used there. A new staircase that had been prepared was alone worth £40 and his loss of stock and tools that are uninsured is not less than £200.

William England and family; Hannah Symes, a widow; Mr. William Loosemore, baker, who also lost twenty sacks of flour which were uninsured; Thomas Southcott and family; Mr. Cole, the foreman of a saddler's business carried on there by Mr. Passmore of this city; Mrs. Chamberlain, a widow; Mr. Scott and wife and Mr. Loveing all residing in the same house; George Berry, wife and lodgers; Thomas Simms, mason and family; John Martin, gardener and wife; John Hart and family; Mr. Lawrence (foreman to Mr. Aviss) and family; Richard Bradford, wife and six children; Richard Smith and family; Mr. John Trickey and wife; Miss Ratcliffe; John Gitsham, wife and three children; Daniel Wilson, wife and two children; Emmanuel Gitsham, wife and four children; John Oliver, wife and daughter; ; Joseph Thorne, market gardener with wife and family; Charles Bowden and family.

The houses on the Whimple road were occupied by John Hockaday, his wife and son; John Bishop and family who were burnt out about 12 months ago; Robert Symes and family; Mr. Tremlett, boot and shoe maker, with his wife and four children; Mr. Southard, plumber and glazier and family; Mr. William Symes, master mason and family; Robert Ware and wife; Thomas England and wife; Ann Sanders, a widow with a family; Mr. A. Chamberlain, butcher had his back premises burnt but owing to the exertions of Mr. Wish and the men of the West of England brigade, his house was saved although the houses all round were a mass of flames. The houses occupied by Miss Salter, Mr. Vinnicombe and family, and Thomas Brown and family were totally destroyed. A house occupied by Mr. T. Ascott, adjoining another block of houses, was set on fire but the efforts of those present prevented the flames spreading in that direction. There was also one unoccupied house burnt.

The total amount of the damage to house property is estimated at not less than £10,000. Most of this belongs to Sir Thomas Acland, and this loss will fall upon him for he is not in the habit of insuring this class of property. The loss to the small tradesmen and the poorer classes cannot amount to much less than £2000 and very few of these are insured. The largest single loss is that of Mr. Burton; his homestead simultaneously ignited in about twenty places, and it burnt with a fury which defied all efforts to extinguish it. The large farm buildings adjoining were quickly in one mass of flames – so quick in fact, that these was no time to get out a cart horse valued at £40, a bullock, two or three calves, several pigs and a large quantity of poultry which were in the cowhouses and stables of the yard.

Consequently, all these poor animals and birds were burnt to death; their charred remains presenting a most pitiful as well as sickening spectacle. Besides this, Mr. Burton lost the whole of his furniture in the upper part of his house, a lot of machinery and 150 bushels of barley. When the fire broke out, he had nearly a dozen valuable bullocks – some of which were being fed for the principal cattle shows of the country – but fortunately, they were all got out without any material injury. Mr. Burton's loss, however, is quite £1,500 – though this will to some extent covered by insurance; whilst the buildings which he rented from Sir Thomas Acland cannot be replaced in their former condition for less than £1000.

Mr. Sanders lost a very large stock of groceries and other things to the value of £400; his loss will be partially covered by insurance. The most unfortunate one here, however, is Mr. Austin who is the relieving officer for the district. None of this furniture – which was all destroyed – was insured, nor were several cottages in the new Buildings which he owned, and which were also destroyed. He had kept up the insurance until last Christmas when he neglected to pay the premium and consequently he has now lost everything he possessed.

The number of houses in the village previous to the fire of Wednesday, was about eighty, and of these sixty three – all inhabited except one – were destroyed by this sad calamity. Seventy families are rendered homeless and about 240 individuals. One of the strangest incidents of the whole affair was that though the fire originated from the Red Lion Inn, and though its stables – and a valuable horse in them belonging to Messrs Pinder & Co., Brewers of Exeter, were destroyed by this fire yet the inn itself escaped, the fire not once igniting it. The horse was almost burnt to a cinder.

The Deputy Chief Constable (Mr. Maxwell) was present, having heard of the fire as he was about to take train at the Queen Street station to return home, and he and the police under his direction rendered efficient aid. They remained in the village all night. One rascal was caught filching, while pretending to assist in saving articles from Mr. Avis's house and he was taken into custody.

We are glad to say there was but one accident. The son of Mr. Newcombe, the captain of the West of England Fire Brigade, unfortunately received a rather severe cut in the thigh, caused by a man carrying a scythe in a stupidly careless manner.

The insurance Office that will have to bear most of the loss is the West of England but we understand that there are insurances in the Westminster for £1,100, Norwich Union £350; Northern £100. The insurance in the West of England amounts to £4,500. Even after deducting the amount of these policies from the loss, however, there is ample scope and verge enough for the exercise of all the kindly charity that is suggested by sympathy with the sufferers from a calamity like this. Acting upon the generous impulse of the moment, Sir Thomas Acland offered to take upon himself the whole of the loss, but this is pre-eminently one of those cases in which we ought all of us to take a share of the burthen, and we are glad to be able to announce that a committee has been appointed for the purpose of acknowledging most gratefully the spontaneous offers of assistance to the sufferers who have been affected by the fire, and that it is authorised to receive such contributions in money or in kind as may be given for the same object.

Mr. Joseph Were is the Chairman of this committee; Colonel Chichester has been appointed Treasurer; the Rev. R. Hart Davis, the honorary secretary and Mr. Mardon the assistant secretary; and we need hardly add that we shall have great pleasure in complying with the request contained in the following note, although we may venture to suggest that, except in the case of small sums, it may be desirable to send their subscriptions direct to the committee through their secretary at the vicarage, Broadclyst.

Broadclyst, Saturday April 30th, Vicarage

"Sir, - I am requested by the Broad Clyst Fire Committee to ask you to be kind enough to receive subscriptions for the late fire.

Your obedient servant, R. Hart Davis, Secretary."

The village has been visited by thousands of people in the course of the week. On Sunday, the ruins looked like a vast hive of human beings. Opportunities have been given to these visitors each day of subscribing to the relief fund and the following is the result:

Thursday £13

Friday £4

Saturday £6

Mr. Hart Davis preached a sermon upon the event on Sunday afternoon in the venerable parish church to a large congregation and the collection at the conclusion of the service realised £23 17s 2½d."

1.13 APPENDIX 13: COMPARISON TABLE OF FIELD NAMES IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE KILLERTON ESTATE

This table shows field names as listed in the c.1840 tithe apportionment (left) and compares them to the various estate maps (centre) with some interpretation (right). The tithe fields were used as the coverage is universal, whereas the estate maps only ever show a limited part of the overall estate. The estate maps used for this comparison were those where the fields were labelled, or else there was an accompanying schedule (e.g. the 1812 Killerton and Ashclyst map would have provided a useful addition, but the schedule has been lost etc. etc.).

Field names in red are considered significant, and (where they are located on NT land) are included within the new site database.

For the estate maps where a tenement is mentioned, the tenement is shown first in italics, followed by the field name(s) (e.g. *Murr ridge*: Part of Lower Barn Close and Mowhay).

It is clear that between the late 18th century and 1840 a number of the earlier fields had been thrown together; where that is the case, the component fields from the earlier maps are listed separately.

No attempt has been made to link these to the modern fieldscape. The field boundary losses sustained during the second half of the 20th century are considerable and some modern fields encompass 10-15 mid 19th century fields.

The interpretations of meaning are tentative, and some additional detail is given. However, they can broadly be broken down in five categories:

Topographic = related to the shape/size/geology etc of the land on which the field lies

Personal Name = contains an element related to a personal name of someone who may have had a historic association with the field

Place Name = contains an element related to the name of the farm/land holding/area in which the field lies

Functional = contains an element related to the function of the field e.g. its use, what it contains etc.

Associative = contains an element with an association to the given field name but doesn't describe the function/topography of the field e.g. Doctors Close; Possession

Tithe maps c.1840	Hodge Atlas 1756x80	Higher Coombroy 1762	Broadclyst 1770s	Langacre 1774	Ashclyst 1901	Ashclyst 1934
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THE KILBERTON ESTATE VOLUME 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY: APPENDICES

Plot	Tithe Tenement	Plot Name	Estate Map 1	Estate Map 2	Estate Map 3	Interpretation
567	Spreydon	Two Plots Plantation				Associative – previously two separate plots prior to becoming a plantation
567	Spreydon	Two Plots Plantation				Associative – previously two separate plots prior to becoming a plantation
568	Spreydon	Higher Spreydon Field				Topographic/Place Name
569	Spreydon	Lower Spreydon Field				Topographic/Place Name
570	Spreydon	Higher Rowlier				Personal Name? Possibly from <i>rough</i> indicating infertile land or possibly stony ground (i.e. archaeological sites)
571	Spreydon	Plantation				Functional
572	Spreydon	Rowliers Orchard				Personal Name?
573	Spreydon	Orchard				Functional
574	Spreydon	Lower Rowlier				Personal Name? Possibly from <i>rough</i> indicating infertile land or possibly stony ground (i.e. archaeological sites)
575	Spreydon	Cross Park				Place Name
575	Spreydon	Cross Park				Place Name
576	Spreydon	Orchard				Functional
577	Spreydon	House Offices Ponds &c				Functional
577	Spreydon	House Offices Ponds &c				Functional
577	Spreydon	House Offices Ponds &c				Functional
577	Spreydon	House Offices Ponds &c				Functional
578	Spreydon	Garden				Functional
579	Spreydon	Garden				Functional
580	Spreydon	Orchard				Functional
581	Spreydon	Wood	Rattlecot			Functional
582	Spreydon	Plantation				Functional
583	Spreydon	Higher Denny Close				Personal Name? Possibly from <i>Devonshiring</i> , the practice of paring and burying turves to fertilise the ground
584	Spreydon	Lower Denny Close				Personal Name? Possibly from <i>Devonshiring</i> , the practice of paring and burying turves to fertilise the ground
585	Spreydon	Lawn	Spreydoncote			Functional. Indicates a parkland landscape
587	Spreydon	Broad Park	Ford/Shute-Hays: Part Hays End			Topographic
588	Spreydon	Lower Polan				Functional? Possibly from <i>poles</i> , either reference to unit of distance or timber poles
589	Fords	Plantation	Ford/Shute-Hays: Higher Poland			Functional? Possibly from <i>poles</i> , either reference to unit of distance or timber poles
590	Fords	Lower Polan	Ford/Shute-Hays: Lower Poland			Functional? Possibly from <i>poles</i> , either reference to unit of distance or timber poles
591	Spreydon	Higher Polan	Ford/Shute-Hays: Higher Poland Murridge: Broom Close			Functional? Possibly from <i>poles</i> , either reference to unit of distance or timber poles
592	Spreydon	Garden	Ford/Shute-Hays: Higher Poland			Place Name

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

594	Spreydon	Underwood			Functional
595	Spreydon	Lodge			Functional
596	Spreydon	Garden			Functional
596	Spreydon	Garden			Functional
597	Fords	Garden	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Long Park</i>		Topographic
598	Fords	Long Park	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Long Park</i>		Topographic
599	Potters & Fords	Orchard & Garden	<i>Potters Cottage</i>		Functional
600	Potters & Fords	Cottage			Functional
601	Potters & Fords	Field	<i>Potters Cottage</i>		Functional/Personal Name?
602	Potters & Fords	Acre	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: The Slip</i>		Topographic
			<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Four Acres The Hill</i>		Topographic
603	Fords	Fords Hill			
604	Fords	Fords Five Acres	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Yonder four acres</i>		Topographic
605	Newhall & Lymburys	Palmer Meadow	<i>New Hole: The Horri...</i>		Personal Name?
606	Newhall & Lymburys	Blackwell	<i>New Hole: Black Well</i>		Functional? Is there a well here?
607	Francis Court &c	Horrell	<i>New Hole: The Woods Croft</i>		Personal Name?
			<i>Part Francis Court: Francis Court House Etc</i>		Functional
608	Francis Court &c	Home Orchard			
609	Francis Court &c	Lower Eastern Park	<i>Francis Court: Great Easter Park</i>		Topographic
			<i>Francis Court/Cross: Path Field Little Easter Park The Croft Cabbage Field Lower Mead</i>		Topographic/ Functional
610	Francis Court &c	Higher Eastern Park			
611	Francis Court &c	Great Field	<i>Francis Court: Nine Acres</i>		Topographic
612	Francis Court &c	Pond	<i>Francis Court</i>		Functional
613	Francis Court &c	Race Park	<i>Francis Court: The Race Park</i>		Functional? Did the Aclands have a racing paddock?
614	Francis Court &c	Penrose Orchard			Functional/Personal Name?
615	Francis Court &c	Garden			Functional
616	Francis Court &c	Garden	<i>Francis Court</i>		Functional
617	Francis Court &c	Cottage			Functional
618	Francis Court &c	Orchard			Functional
619	Francis Court &c	Great Broomhill	<i>Francis Court: The Great Broom Hill</i>		Topographic
620	Francis Court &c	Broadley	<i>Francis Court: The Broad Leys</i>		Topographic. <i>Leys</i> = grassland, pasture
621	Kellands	Planation (Francis Court)	<i>Francis Court: The Broad Leys</i>		Topographic. <i>Leys</i> = grassland, pasture
622	Francis Court &c	Sheppards Park	<i>Francis Court: Shepherds Park</i>		Personal Name?
623	Francis Court &c	Causeway Park	<i>Francis Court: Causnay Close</i>		Topographic?
624	Francis Court &c	Willow Bed	<i>Francis Court: The Moor</i>		Functional
625	Francis Court &c	Little Broomhill	<i>Francis Court: Little Broom Hill</i>		Topographic
			<i>The Moor Constable Close</i>		Personal Name?
626	Francis Court &c	Constables Close			
627	Francis Court &c	Nursery	<i>Francis Court: The Broad Leys</i>		Functional/Topographic. <i>Leys</i> = grassland, pasture
628	Francis Court &c	Mow Plot	<i>Francis Court: Francis Court House Etc</i>		Functional. From <i>mowhay</i>

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

629	Francis Court &c	Mow Plot	Francis Court			Functional. From <i>mowhay</i>
630	Francis Court &c	House & Buildings &c	<i>Francis Court: Francis Court House Etc</i>			Functional
631	Francis Court &c	Garden	<i>Francis Court: Francis Court House Etc</i>			Functional
631	Francis Court &c	Garden				Functional
632	Francis Court &c	Wood Meadow	<i>Francis Court: Home Meadow Wood Meadow</i>			Functional
633	Francis Court &c	Broom Close	<i>Francis Court: Broom Field</i>			Functional
635	Francis Court &c	Great Meadow	<i>Francis Court: Long Mead</i>			Topographic
636	Newhall & Lymburys	Alders	<i>New Hole: Orchard Mead</i>			Functional
637	Newhall & Lymburys	Park	<i>New Hole: Palmers Mead Hill Close The Tediss</i>			Functional?
638	Newhall & Lymburys	Nursery	<i>New Hole</i>			Functional
639	Newhall & Lymburys	Home Orchard	<i>New Hole: Great Orchard</i>			Functional
640	Newhall & Lymburys	House Building &c	<i>New Hole: New Hole House etc</i>			Functional
641	Newhall & Lymburys	Garden	<i>New Hole: New Hole House etc</i>			Functional
642	Newhall & Lymburys	Garden	<i>New Hole: New Hole House etc</i>			Functional
643	Newhall & Lymburys	Mow Plot	<i>New Hole: New Hole House etc</i>			Functional. From <i>mowhay</i>
644	Newhall & Lymburys	Garden Plot	<i>New Hole: New Hole House etc</i>			Functional
645	Newhall & Lymburys	Broadway Park	<i>New Hole: Broady Park</i>			Topographic
646	Newhall & Lymburys	Ham	<i>New Hole: Ham and Garden</i>		Murr ridge: Part May Park	Topographic
647	Newhall & Lymburys	Cottage				Functional
648	Newhall & Lymburys	Rush Meadow	<i>Part New Hole: Part Ring Mead Part Sir John Davies land Part Horewell Cottage</i>		Part of Lakehouse and Sladehouse: Higher Meadow, Lower Meadow, Over Close	Functional/Topographic
649	Newhall & Lymburys	Great Rush Meadow	<i>New Hole: The Great Mead</i>			Topographic
650	Newhall & Lymburys	Horsewell Orchard			Horsewell tenement: Norther and Souther Lower Orchards	Place/Personal Name?
650	Newhall & Lymburys	Horsewell Orchard				Place/Personal Name?
651	Kellands	Orchard	<i>Sir John Davies Land</i>			Functional
654	Newhall & Lymburys	Orchard	<i>New Hole: The Allers</i>		Horsewell Tenement: Little Orchard	Functional
655	Newhall & Lymburys	Gardens	<i>New Hole: The Allers</i>		Horsewell Tenement: Middle Orchard	Functional
655	Newhall & Lymburys	Gardens	<i>New Hole</i>		Horsewell Tenement: Two dwellings linhay and garden	Functional
656	Newhall & Lymburys	Lower Murr ridge Meadow			Murr ridge: Lower Meadow and part of Lower Middle Meadow	Place Name
657	Kellands	Garden	<i>Murr ridge: Part of Lower Middle Meadow</i>			Functional

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659	Kellands	Orchard	<i>New Hole: Pines Cottage</i>			Functional/Personal Name?
660	Kellands	Two Cottages	<i>New Hole</i>			Functional
661	Newhall & Lymburys	Higher Murrige Meadow	Sir John Davies Land		Murrige: Higher Middle Meadow and part of Higher Meadow	Place Name
661	Newhall & Lymburys	Higher Murrige Meadow	Sir John Davies Land		John Luxtons tenement: A small dwelling house and orchard	Personal Name/Place Name
662	Newhall & Lymburys	Four Acre Cross Park	<i>New Hole: Little Cross Park</i>			Topographic
663	Newhall & Lymburys	Nursery Plot	Sir John Davies Land		Murrige: Higher Meadow	Functional
665	Kellands	Cottage	<i>New Hole</i>			Functional
666	Newhall & Lymburys	Potatoe Plot	<i>New Hole: Middle Cross Park</i>			Functional
667	Newhall & Lymburys	Five Acre Cross Park	<i>New Hole: Great Cross Park</i>			Topographic
668	Newhall & Lymburys	Headland	<i>Murrige: Long Park Headland</i>			Functional
669	Newhall & Lymburys	Great Orchard	<i>Pound House Orchard Great Orchard Barn Orchard</i>			Functional
670	Newhall & Lymburys	Cottage & Court	<i>Murrige: Dwelling House, Outbuildings and Courtledge</i>			Functional
671	Newhall & Lymburys	Garden	<i>Murrige: Gardens</i>			Functional
672	Newhall & Lymburys	Little Orchard	<i>Murrige: Parlour Orchard</i>			Functional
673	Newhall & Lymburys	Garden				Functional
688	Newhall & Lymburys	Pond				Functional
693	Murrage	Moor Plot				Topographic
694	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Moor Plot				
696	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Moor Plot				Topographic
697	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Moor Plot				Topographic
698	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Moor Plot				Topographic
699	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Garden				Functional
700	Martins Field	Moor Plot				Topographic
701	Martins Field	Heath Plot				Topographic
703		Moor Plot				Topographic
703	Martins Field	Moor Plot				Topographic
704	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Moor Plot				Topographic
705	Iervishayes, Broadpark &c	Moor Plot				Topographic
706		Moor Plot				Topographic
707		Moor Plot				Topographic
708	Pitt	Moor Plot				Topographic
709	Broadclist Mills	Moor Plot				Topographic
710	Burrow	Moor Plot				Topographic
711		Moor Plot				Topographic
712	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Hens Mead				Functional?
713	Place Barton	Town Meadow				Topographic

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

714		Poors Mead			Functional/Personal name?
715		Town Meadow			Topographic
716	Broadclist Mills	Moor			Topographic
729	Place Barton	Dry Ham			Topographic
736	Place Barton	Mill Meadow			Place Name
737	Martins Field	Little Rag			
738	Martins Field	Lower Field			Topographic
739	Martins Field	Lower Hill			Topographic
740	Martins Field	Home Hill			Topographic
741	Martins Field	Four Acres			Topographic
742	Martins Field	Three Acres			Topographic
743	Martins Field	Two Acres			Topographic
744	Martins Field	Old Orchard Plot			Functional
745	Martins Field	Hill			Topographic
746	Martins Field	Orchard			Functional
747	Martins Field	Garden House &c			Functional
748	Martins Field	Orchard			Functional
749	Martins Field	Path Field			Functional
750	Martins Field	Orchard			Functional
751	Martins Field	Field			Functional
753	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	House Buildings &c			Functional
767		Cottage & Court			Functional
770	Murrage	Higher Orchard			Functional/Topographic
772	Murrage	Nursery Orchard			Functional
773	Murrage	Pond			Functional
774	Murrage	Lower Meadow			Topographic
775	Murrage	Path Field			Functional
778	Murrage	Long Meadow	Middle Cross Park Potters Cottage		Place/Personal Name?
779		Corner Plot			Topographic
781	Newhall & Lymburys	Stone Meadow			Functional. The use of the word stone could indicate archaeological features. The roadside location could support a roadside cottage. Not in NT ownership
784	Newhall & Lymburys	Orchard			Functional
786		Hazel Wood			Functional
787	Newhall & Lymburys	Eight Acres			Topographic
788	Newhall & Lymburys	Lower Down			Topographic
789	Newhall & Lymburys	Part of Lower Down			Topographic
790	Newhall & Lymburys	Middle Down			Topographic
791	Newhall & Lymburys	Higher Down			Topographic
792	Kellands	Plantation (Whiptails)			Functional
793	Hayes	North Brake			Topographic
794	Clayway	Waste			Functional
795	Clayway	Garden			Functional
796	Clayway	Cottage & Buildings	Clayway	Clayway	Functional

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797	Clayway	Garden	Clayway	Clayway		Functional
798	Clayway	Orchard	Clayway	Clayway		Functional
799	Clayway	Inner Plot				Topographic
800	Clayway	Long Field				Topographic
801	Hayes	South Brake				Topographic
802	Hayes	Five Acres				Topographic
803	Hayes	White Park				Topographic
804	Hayes	Waste				Functional
805	Hayes	Pitt Close				
806	Hayes	Sail Acre				
806	Hayes	Spreydown Close				Place Name
807	Hayes	Sail Acre				
809	Hayes	Five Acres				Topographic
810	Hayes	Path Close				Functional
811	Hayes	Stone Close				Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
812	Hayes	House Buildings and Court				Functional
812	Hayes	Home Orchard				Functional
814	Hayes	Garden				Functional
815	Hayes	Garden				Functional
816	Hayes	Eight Acres				Topographic
817	Hayes	Dennis Close				Personal Name?
818	Murr ridge	Oak Bear Orchard				
823	Martins Field	Mare				
824	Place Barton	Hither Four Acres				Topographic
828	Pitt	Stile Ham				Functional
831	Place Barton	Garden				Functional
838	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Long Close				Topographic
839	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Quarry Close				Functional
840	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Mare Park				Functional?
841	Martins Field	Gillin				Personal Name?
846	Martins Field	Pinky Thorn				
847	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Mare				
848	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Gratton				Functional. <i>Gratton</i> = stubble field
849	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Oat Coombe				Functional?
850	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Six Acres				Topographic
851	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Three Acres				Topographic
853	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Waste				Functional
854	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Two Acres				Topographic
855	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Tail Acre				Topographic?
856	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Tail Acre Meadow				Topographic
857	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Five Acres				Topographic
858	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Seven Acres				Topographic
860	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Hill				Topographic
861	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Orchard				Functional

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862	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Meadow			Functional
863	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Garden			Functional
864	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	House Buildings and Court			Functional
865	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Garden			Functional
866	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Croft Orchard			Functional
867	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Nappy Field			
868	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Southwoods			Place Name
869	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Southwoods Orchard			Place Name
869	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Southwoods Orchard			Place Name
870	Chillicombe	Orchard			Functional
871	Chillicombe	Long Park			Topographic
872	Chillicombe	Broad Park			Topographic
873	Chillicombe	Round Meadow			Topographic
874	Chillicombe	Chase Pool Close			Topographic
875	Chillicombe	Three Acres			Topographic
876	Chillicombe	Orchard Close			Topographic
877	Chillicombe	Orchard			Functional
878	Chillicombe	Meadow			Functional
879	Chillicombe	Garden			Functional
880	Murridge	Garden Close			Functional
881	Murridge	Three Acres			Topographic
882	Murridge	Six Acres			Topographic
882	Murridge	Six Acres			Topographic
883	Chillicombe	Five Acres			Topographic
884	Chillicombe	Waste			Functional
885	Chillicombe	Hill			Topographic
886	Chillicombe	Long Orchard			Topographic
887	Chillicombe	Garden			Functional
888	Chillicombe	House Buildings &c			Functional
888	Chillicombe	House Buildings &c			Functional
889	Chillicombe	Tapes Orchard			Personal Name?
890	Chillicombe	Barn Close			Topographic
891	Chillicombe	Five Acres			Topographic
892	Chillicombe	White Park			Topographic
893	Chillicombe	South Brake			Topographic
894	Chillicombe	Coopers Field	Newland Brakes		Personal Name? <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
895	Chillicombe	North Brake	Newland Brakes		Topographic
898		Spreydown			Place Name. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
899	Kellands	Plantation (Whiptails)	Newland Brakes		Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
900	Kellands	Plantation (Whiptails)	Newland Brakes		Functional
901	Higher Newland	Thoroughfare			Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
909	Higher Newland	Four Acre Brake	Newland Brakes	Newland Brakes	Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
910	Kellands	Mallocks Brake	Newland Brakes	Newland Brakes	Personal Name? <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
911	Middle Newland	Brake	Newland Brakes	Newland Brakes	Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
912	Higher Newland	Copse In Higher Down	Newland Farm	Newland Brakes	Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket

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913	Higher Newland	Higher Down	Newland Brakes	Newland Brakes		Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
914	Higher Newland	Lower Down	Newland Brakes	Newland Brakes		Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
915	Higher Newland	Great Brake	Newland Brakes	Newland Brakes		Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
916		Sentry Plot	Newland Brakes			Associative. Possibly derived from <i>sanctuary</i> , i.e. glebe
917	Middle Newland	Buckland Close				Buckland is traditionally applied to OE sites, e.g. book-land or land held by charter. Seems unlikely in this context
918	Middle Newland	Gratton				Functional. <i>Gratton</i> = stubble field
919	Middle Newland	Copse Close				Topographic
920	Middle Newland	Furlong				Topographic
921	Middle Newland	Six Acres				Topographic
922	Middle Newland	Little Meadow				Topographic
923	Middle Newland	Path Meadow				Topographic
924	Middle Newland	Middle Meadow				Topographic
925	Middle Newland	Yonder Meadow				Topographic
926	Middle Newland	Orchard				Functional
927	Middle Newland	Garden				Functional
928	Middle Newland	House Barton &c				Functional
929	Middle Newland	Palmers Meadow				Personal Name?
930	Middle Newland	Five Acres				Topographic
931	Middle Newland	North Four Acres				Topographic
932	Middle Newland	Middle Four Acres				Topographic
933	Middle Newland	South Four Acres				Topographic
938	Burrow	House Buildings &c				Functional
1001		Garden				Functional
1002		Garden				Functional
1008		Garden				Functional
1014		Ray				Topographic. 'Land in or by a nook'
1682		Heath Plot				Topographic
1683		Heathplot				Topographic
1684		Heath Plot				Topographic
1685	Kellands	Heath Plot				Topographic
1686	Pitt	East Plot				Topographic
1688	Kellands	Heath Plot				Topographic
1689		Heath Plot				Topographic
1693		Heath Plot				Topographic
1694	Goosens & Bidgoods	Heath Plot				Topographic
1695		Heath Plot				Topographic
1696						
1697		Garden				Functional
1698		Garden				Functional
1699		Meadow				Functional
1700		Garden				Functional
1709	Paines &c	Heath Plot				Topographic
1710	Paines &c	Heath Plot				Topographic
1711	Paines &c	Heath Plot				Topographic

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1712	Paines &c	Heath Plot			Topographic
1714	Crabhayes &c	Garden			Functional
1719	Paines &c	House Barton &c			Functional
1723	Paines &c	Orchard Close			Functional
1726	Paines &c	Heath Close			Topographic
1729		Heath Plot			Topographic
1730					
1731		Garden			Functional
1732	Kellands	Heath Plot			Topographic
1733	Kellands	Heath Plot			Topographic
1734	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Heath Plot			Topographic
1735		Heath Plot Nursery			Topographic
1736		Heath Plot Nursery			Topographic
1738	Wishford Council &c	Garden			Functional
1742	Wishford Council &c	Garden			Functional
1743	Wishford Council &c	Garden			Functional
1749	Wishford Council &c	Garden			Functional
1750	Wishford Council &c	Moor			Topographic
1752	Wishford Council &c	Barn Orchard			Topographic/Functional
1754	Wishford Council &c	Headlands			Topographic
1758	Wishford Council &c	Long Orchard			Topographic
1761	Wishford Council &c	Higher Slade			Topographic
1765	Wishford Council &c	Round Snell Meadow			Topographic/Personal Name?
1766	Rews	Snellings Meadow			Personal Name?
1767	Rews	Snellings Orchard			Personal Name?
1778	Wishford Council &c	Garden			Functional
1785	Rews	Castle Meadow			Topographic. No sign of a castle though.
1787	Blewhays & Shermoor	Little Meadow			Topographic
1808	Blewhays & Shermoor	Little Orchard			Topographic
1859		Meadow			Functional
1863		Meadow			Functional
1864	Younghays	Vinnyard			Functional. Does this indicate vines?
1865	South Whimble	Lower Field			Topographic
1866		Plot			Functional
1867	Younghays	Lower Land			Topographic
1877	Helline Park &c	House & Garden			Functional
1881		Garden			Functional
1907	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	House & Buildings			Functional
1908	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Garden			Functional
1942	Tillhouse	Nursery			Functional
1956	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Nursery			Functional
1969	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Council Down			Place Name
1969	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Council Down			Place Name
1971	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Garden			Functional
1974	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Moor Plot			Topographic

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1975	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	House Garden &c				Functional
1984		House & Garden				Functional
2003	Crabhayes &c	Broad Park				Topographic
2008	Crabhayes &c	Seallen				Personal Name?
2043	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Coarse Meadow				Topographic
2044	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Great North Down				Topographic
2045	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Little North Down				Topographic
2046	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Long North Down				Topographic
2047	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Long North Down				Topographic
2048	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Westway				Topographic
2066	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Cottage & Garden				Functional
2067	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Burrow Town Field				Place Name. Could indicate one of the Open Fields here was called <i>Burrow Town</i> , or Burrow had an open field
2068	Kellands	Burrowton Copse				Place Name
2069	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	First Three Acres				Topographic
2070	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Second Three Acres				Topographic
2071	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Third Three Acres				Topographic
2072		Tithe Barn Field				Place Name. Seems to have been glebe in 1840, held by Edward Troyte (close friend or former Acland?).
2073		House & Garden				Functional
2074		Field				Functional
2075	Harpers Ford Rixton &c	Orchard				Functional
2077	Harpers Ford Rixton &c	Garden				Functional
2078	Harpers Ford Rixton &c	Broad Meadow				Topographic
2079	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Eastern Sour Close				Topographic/Functional
2080	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Yonder Vetch Close				Topographic/Functional
2151	Harpers Ford Rixton &c	Little Shofe				
2152	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	House Garden &c				Functional
2153	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Meadow				Functional
2154	Borrowson Cutters and Addlehole	Six Acres				Topographic
2155	Harpers Ford Rixton &c	Long Acres				Topographic
2156	Harpers Ford Rixton &c	Great Shofe				
2382	Ashclist	Mays Close				Personal Name?
2383	Ashclist	Notts Close				Personal Name?
2384	Ashclist	Old House Meadow				Place Name
2385	Ashclist	Higher Longland				Topographic
2386	Ashclist	Lower Longland				Topographic
2388	Ashclist	Plot				Functional
2388	Ashclist	Plot				Functional
2389	Ashclist	Back Orchard				Topographic
2390	Ashclist	House Barton &c				Functional
2391	Ashclist	Brass Park				
2392	Ashclist	Pond				Functional
2393	Ashclist	Brick Plot				Functional. Clay pits, seeMNA101639
2394	Ashclist	Brass Park Orchard				Place Name

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2395	Ashclist	Four Acres			Topographic
2396	Ashclist	Salt Marsh			Functional
2397	Ashclist	Shoals			
2398	Ashclist	Coney Park			Functional. Might suggest a warren, or simply lots of rabbits. Coney = young rabbit
2399	Ashclist	Higher Oxen Park			Functional?
2400	Ashclist	Hill			Topographic
2401	Ashclist	Fore Orchard			Topographic
2402	Ashclist	Home Mead			Topographic
2403	Ashclist	Goosens			Personal Name?
2405	Ashclist	Lower Oxen Park			Functional
2406	Higher Newland	Parking Stile Close			Topographic
2407	Higher Newland	Summers Fallow			Functional
2408	Higher Newland	Hayne Vickerys			Personal Name?
2409	Higher Newland	Hazel Park			Functional
2410	Higher Newland	Hatch Close			
2411	Higher Newland	Forelies Head Close			
2412	Higher Newland	Long Park			Topographic
2413	Higher Newland	Elm Close			Topographic
2414	Higher Newland	House & Garden			Functional
2415	Higher Newland	Warren			Functional. This may refer to a rabbit warren, usually a high-status manorial function. In this context it seems unlikely, given the site was full of standing buildings until after 1770.
2417	Higher Newland	Peat Orchard			Functional
2418	Higher Newland	Pound Meadow			Functional
2419	Higher Newland	Bethams			Personal Name?
2420	Higher Newland	Water Close			Topographic
2421	Higher Newland	Little Meadow			Topographic
2422	Higher Newland	Carrot Plot			Functional
2423	Higher Newland	Great Meadow			Topographic
2424	Higher Newland	Shelving Meadow			Topographic
2425	Higher Newland	Cross			Place Name
2426	Higher Newland	Higher Orchard			Topographic
2427	Higher Newland	Broom Close			Topographic
2428	Higher Newland	Pitt			Functional. This is a marlpit. As MNA107498.
2429	Higher Newland	Pitt Close			Functional.
2430	Higher Newland	Oxen Park			Functional
2431	Higher Newland	Coppice			Functional
2432	Higher Newland	Coppice Meadow			Topographic
2433	Ashclist	Nursery			Functional
2434	Ashclist	Underground			Topographic
2435	Ashclist	Four Acres	pt Merry 'Gookey Down'		Topographic
2436	Ashclist	Long Close	pt Merry 'Gookey Down'		Topographic
2437	Ashclist	Downs Meadow	pt Merry 'Gookey Down'		Topographic
2438	Ashclist	Meadow	pt Merry 'Gookey Down'		Functional

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

2439	Ashclist	Parling Close	Peartree F...		Personal Name?
2440	Ashclist	Elm Close	Peartree F...		Topographic
2441	Kellands	Wood in Oat Arrish			Functional
2442	Ashclist	Copse Close	Copse field part planted		Topographic
2443	Ashclist	Lower Close			Topographic
2444	Ashclist	Three Corner Close			Topographic
2445	Ashclist	Higher Coopers Brake			Personal Name? <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
2446	Ashclist	Lower Coopers Brake			Personal Name? <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
2447	Ashclist	Bottom Close	Field in hand		Topographic
2448	Ashclist	Copse			Functional
2449	Ashclist	Copse			Functional
2450	Ashclist	Bowhill			Topographic
2451	Ashclist	2 Acres			Topographic
2452	Ashclist	Young Orchard			Functional
2453	Ashclist	Linhay Barn &c			Functional
2454	Ashclist	Great Orchard			Topographic
2455	Ashclist	Five Acres	ot Merry 'Gookey Down'		Topographic
2456	Ashclist	Four Close			Topographic
2457	Ashclist	Little Downs Meadow			Topographic
2458	Ashclist	Home Park			Topographic
2459	Ashclist	Cot Orchard			
2460	Ashclist	House & Garden			Functional
2461	Ashclist	Home Mead			Topographic
2462	Ashclist	Channons Close			Personal Name?
2463	Ashclist	Turkeys			Functional?
2464	Ashclist	Knights Mead			Personal Name?
2465	Ashclist	Marsh			Functional
2466	Ashclist	Begley Park Mead			Personal Name?
2467	Ashclist	Garden			Functional
2468	Ashclist	Waste			Functional
2469	Ashclist	Begley Park			Personal Name?
2470	Ashclist	Berry Coombe			
2471	Ashclist	Havills Orchard			Personal Name?
2472	Ashclist	Garden			Functional
2473	Ashclist	Lower Winson			Personal Name?
2474	Ashclist	Eight Acres			Topographic
2475	Ashclist	Higher Winson			Personal Name?
2476	Kellands	Ash Clist Wood	Forest nearly all oak trees	Forest	Topographic
2477		Wood	Kennels		Functional
2478		Orchard	Kennels		Functional
2479		House & Garden	Kennels		Functional
2480	Newhall & Lymburys	Three Ashes			Topographic
2481		Little Griffells Piece			Personal Name?
2482		Great Griffells Piece			Personal Name?
2483	Loosecroft	House & Garden			Functional

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2484	Loosecroft	Orchard			Functional
2485	Loosecroft	Little Field			Topographic
2486	Loosecroft	Waste in Great Field			Topographic
2487	Loosecroft	Great Field			Topographic
2488	Loosecroft	Pale Gate Field			Topographic
2489	Loosecroft	Copse Close			Topographic
2490	Loosecroft	Copse			Functional
2491	Merry Downs	Pitt Close			
2492	Merry Downs	Copse Close			Topographic
2493		Lower Piece			Topographic
2494		Middle piece			Topographic
2495	Merry Downs	Upper Piece			Topographic
2496		Garden			Functional
2497		Cottage & Garden			Functional
2503		Garden			Functional
2504		Cottage & Garden			Functional
2505	Kellands	Ash Clist Wood	Dunns		Topographic/Personal Name?
2509	Little Combroy	Broom Close Copse			Topographic
2510	Little Combroy	Broom Close			Topographic
2511	Little Combroy	Swallow Mead			Topographic
2512	Little Combroy	Great Monkhill			Topographic
2514	Little Combroy	Cellar Lake Alders			
2515	Little Combroy	Withy Bed			Functional
2516	Little Combroy	Cellarlake Field			
2517	Little Combroy	Cellarlake Orchard			
2518	Little Combroy	Little Monkhill			Topographic
2519	Little Combroy	Orchard			Functional
2520	Little Combroy	Barns & Court			Functional
2522	Little Combroy	Garden			Functional
2523	Little Combroy	Orchard			Functional
2524	Little Combroy	Home Meadow			Topographic
2525	Little Combroy	Pitt Close			
2526	Little Combroy	Home Down			Topographic
2527	Little Combroy	Pale Gate Field			Topographic
2528	Little Combroy	Long Down			Topographic
2529	Little Combroy	Foolland			
2530	Little Combroy	Yeoland			Topographic
2531	Little Combroy	Bottom Down			Topographic
2532	Little Combroy	Bramble Down			Topographic
2533	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden Spot			Functional
2533	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden Spot			Functional
2534		Plot			Functional
2536	Combroy	Waste in Five Acres	Five Acres		Topographic
2537	Combroy	Four Acres	Five Acres		Topographic
2538	Kellands	Paradise Copse	Paradise		Associative?

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2539	Combroy	Eight Acres	Eight Acres			Topographic
2540	Combroy	Nine Acres	Nine Acres			Topographic
2541	Combroy	Long Six Acres	Long Six Acres			Topographic
2542	Combroy	Great Strawberry Hill	Great Strawberry Hill			Topographic
2543	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2544	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2545	Combroy	Little Strawberry Hill	Little Strawberry Hill			Topographic
2546	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2547	Combroy	Pitt Close	Pit Close			
2548	Combroy	Little New Park	Little Newpark			Topographic
2549	Combroy	Wheat Down	West Down			Functional/ Topographic
2550	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2551	Combroy	Old Orchard				Functional
2552	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2554	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2555	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2556	Combroy	Gratton	Grattons			Functional. <i>Gratton</i> = stubble field
2557	Combroy	Great Six Acres	Great Six Acres			Topographic
2558	Combroy	Cottage & Garden				Functional
2559	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2560	Combroy	Higher Spalsbury	Lower South Down			Topographic. The bury (<i>burh</i>) element usually indicates a fort, but this is not the earliest field name
2561	Combroy	Lower Spalsbury	South Down Coppice			Topographic. The bury (<i>burh</i>) element usually indicates a fort, but this is not the earliest field name
2562	Combroy	Cow Plot Meadow	Part Lower Strawberry			Functional
2564	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2565	Combroy	Lower Bendall	Lower Bendall			Personal Name?
2566	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2567	Combroy	Waste				Functional
2568	Combroy	Broad Meadow	Higher Bendall			Topographic
2568	Combroy	Broad Meadow	House Meadow			Topographic
2569	Combroy	House Barton &c				Functional
2570	Combroy	Harrion Orchard				
2571	Combroy	Under Meadow				Topographic
2572	Combroy	Home Orchard				Topographic
2573	Combroy	Park	Park			Functional
2574	Combroy	Sopers Field	Sopers Field			Personal Name?
2575	Combroy	Sopers Mead	Sopers Meadow			Personal Name?
2576	Combroy	Little Field Orchard				Topographic
2577	Combroy	Field	Field			Functional
2578	Combroy	Great New Park	Great New Park			Topographic
2579	Combroy	Pitt Close Meadow	Pit Close Meadow			
2580	Combroy	Alder Plot				Functional
2581	Combroy	Copse				Functional
2582	Combroy	Orchard				Functional

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2583	Combroy	Ash Park				Functional
2584	Combroy	Loggy Meadow	Part Boggy Moor?			Topographic
2585	Combroy	Lower Townlands	Lower Trisland	Side Downs		Topographic
2586	Combroy	Lower South Down	Lower South Down	Side Downs	Side Downs	Topographic
2587	Combroy	Middle South Down				Topographic
2587	Combroy	Middle South Down	Side Downs	Side Downs		Topographic
2588	Combroy	Higher Trimlands	Side Downs			Topographic
2589	Combroy	Higher South Down	Side Downs			Topographic
2590	Channons & Uphams	Ready Money		Side Downs		Associative/Topographic
2591	Channons & Uphams	Brake In Money		Side Downs		Topographic
2592	Channons & Uphams	Ready Money		Side Downs		Associative/Topographic
2593	Channons & Uphams	Six Acres				Topographic
2594	Channons & Uphams	Five Acres				Topographic
2595	Channons & Uphams	Roxeys Close				Personal Name?
2596	Channons & Uphams	Higher Close				Topographic
2597	Channons & Uphams	Saverey's Close				Personal Name?
2598	Channons & Uphams	Three Acres				Topographic
2599	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Brookhill				Place Name
2600	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Coppice				Functional
2601	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Acre Field				Topographic
2602	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Two Acres				Topographic
2603	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Brake	Counterland Copse			Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
2604	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Brake				Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
2605	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	House Close				Topographic
2606	Channons & Uphams	Long Two Acres				Topographic
2607	Channons & Uphams	Sideling Two Acres				Topographic
2608	Channons & Uphams	Higher Four Acres				Topographic
2609	Channons & Uphams	Acre				Topographic
2610	Channons & Uphams	Lower Four Acres				Topographic
2611	Channons & Uphams	Garden				Functional
2612	Channons & Uphams	Croft				Functional
2613	Channons & Uphams	Garden				Functional
2614	Channons & Uphams	Long Orchard				Topographic
2615	Channons & Uphams	Way Field				Topographic
2616	Channons & Uphams	Orchard				Functional
2617	Channons & Uphams	Cottage & Garden				Functional
2618	Channons & Uphams	Linhay Court &c				Functional
2619	Channons & Uphams	Mead				Functional
2620	Channons & Uphams	Mead				Functional
2621	Channons & Uphams	Orchard				Functional
2622	Channons & Uphams	Meadow				Functional
2623	Pratts	Long Meadow				Topographic
2624	Pratts	Higher Hill				Topographic
2625	Pratts	Lower Hill				Topographic
2626	Pratts	Bowling Close				Topographic. Meaning land flat/level enough to play bowls.

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2627	Pratts	Orchard			Functional
2628	Pratts	House Barton &c			Functional
2633		Cottages & Gardens			Functional
2633		Cottages & Gardens			Functional
2634	Channons & Uphams	Court Meadow			Topographic
2636	Channons & Uphams	Stable Orchard			Topographic
2637	Channons & Uphams	House Barton &c			Functional
2638	Channons & Uphams	Pound House Orchard			Topographic. <i>Pound House</i> = cider press
2639	Channons & Uphams	Croft			Functional
2640	Channons & Uphams	Higher Croft			Topographic
2641	Channons & Uphams	Way Close			Topographic
2642	Channons & Uphams	Lower Four Acres			Topographic
2643	Channons & Uphams	Hill Six Acres			Topographic
2644	Channons & Uphams	Lower Eight Acres			Topographic
2645	Channons & Uphams	Waste On Higher Acres			Topographic
2646	Channons & Uphams	Higher Eight Acres			Topographic
2647	Channons & Uphams	Wood in Eight Acres			Topographic
2648	Channons & Uphams	Higher Four Acres			Topographic
2649	Channons & Uphams	Higher Bramble Park			Topographic
2651	Channons & Uphams	Seven Acres			Topographic
2652	Channons & Uphams	Yonder Bottom Close			Topographic
2653	Channons & Uphams	Brake			Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
2653	Channons & Uphams	Brake			Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
2654	Channons & Uphams	Ten Acres			Topographic
2655	Channons & Uphams	Long Orchard			Topographic
2655	Channons & Uphams	Long Orchard			Topographic
2656	Channons & Uphams	Hills Five Acres			Topographic
2657	Channons & Uphams	Hills Four Acres			Topographic
2659	Channons & Uphams	Marsh			Functional
2660	Channons & Uphams	Lower Bottom Close			Topographic
2661	Channons & Uphams	Linhays & Waste			Functional
2662	Channons & Uphams	Thistle Park			Topographic
2663	Channons & Uphams	Channons Orchard Field			Place Name
2664	Channons & Uphams	Channons Orchard			Place Name
2665	Channons & Uphams	Hills Mead			Topographic
2666	Channons & Uphams	Bridge Close			Topographic
2667	Channons & Uphams	Road Close			Topographic
2668	Channons & Uphams	Two Acres			Topographic
2669	Channons & Uphams	Jacky Park			
2670	Channons & Uphams	Rick Close			Functional
2671		Cock Cottage			
2672	Channons & Uphams	Cross Mead			Topographic
2673	Channons & Uphams	Feeders Orchard			Personal Name?
2674	Channons & Uphams	Garden			Functional
2675	Channons & Uphams	Cottage & Court			Functional

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2676	Channons & Uphams	Garden				Functional
2677	Channons & Uphams	Garden				Functional
2678	Channons & Uphams	Feeders House Close				Personal Name?
2679	Channons & Uphams	Higher Feeders Meadow				Personal Name?
2680	Channons & Uphams	Lower Feeders Field				Personal Name?
2681	Channons & Uphams	Lower Feeders Mead				Personal Name?
227a	Hayne	Long Acre				Topographic
889	Clest Haynes	Higher Marsh				Topographic
888	Clest Haynes	Two Small Gardens				Functional
887	Clest Haynes	House Buildings etc				Functional
886	Clest Haynes	Garden				Functional
893	Clest Haynes	Copse				Functional
892	Clest Haynes	Slaves				
891	Clest Haynes	Barn Close				Topographic
890	Clest Haynes	Door Orchard				
881	Penstone Martyne	Great Gravel Pit				Topographic
880	Penstone Martyne	Little Furlong				Topographic
879	Penstone Martyne	Great Furlong				Topographic
878	Penstone Martyne	Orchard Close				Topographic
885	Clest Haynes	Fern Close				Topographic
884	Clest Haynes	Gate Orchard				Topographic
883	Clest Haynes	Meadow				Functional
882	Penstone Martyne	Sideling Orchard				Topographic
978	Inner Yarde	Cottage and Barn				Functional
976	Inner Yarde	Cherry Park				Functional
975	Inner Yarde	Jarmans Barn Close				Personal Name
974	Inner Yarde	Wheat Land				Functional
980	Inner Yarde	Alder Bed				Functional
980	Inner Yarde	Alder Bed				Functional
980	Inner Yarde	Alder Bed				Functional
979	Inner Yarde	Orchard				Functional
970	Penstone Martyne	Bart				
969	Pitt	Stone				Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
968	Penstone Martyne	Stone				Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
894	Clest Haynes	Hilly				Topographic
973	Inner Yarde	Middle Park				Topographic
972	Inner Yarde	Waterleat				Topographic
971	Inner Yarde	Stone				Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
971	Inner Yarde	Stone				Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
993	Inner Yarde	Moor				Topographic
992	Inner Yarde	Orchard				Functional

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991	Inner Yarde	Mow Plot			Functional. From <i>Mowhay</i>
989	Inner Yarde	Front Plot			Topographic
1014	Inner Yarde	Tithing Acre			Topographic
1000	North	Lower Mead			Topographic
999	Outer Yarde	Great Bitter Mead			Topographic
994	Inner Yarde	Middle Moor			Topographic
984	Outer Yarde	Colly Marsh			Topographic?
983	Inner Yarde	Colley Marsh			Topographic?
982	Penstone Martyne	Long Mead			Topographic
981	Inner Yarde	Orchard			Functional
988	Inner Yarde	Walled Garden			Functional
987	Outer Yarde	Buildings and Court			Functional
986	Outer Yarde	Orchard			Functional
985	Outer Yarde	Alders			Functional
1025	Outer Yarde	Higher Waterleat			Topographic
1024	Outer Yarde	Lower Waterleat			Topographic
1023	Outer Yarde	Garden			Functional
1023	Outer Yarde	Garden			Functional
1030	Outer Yarde	Broad Yarde			Topographic
1028	Inner Yarde	Dryleirs			Topographic?
1027	Inner Yarde	Crooked Close			Topographic
1026	Outer Yarde	Gratton			Functional. <i>Gratton</i> = stubble field
1018	Outer Yarde	Well Park			Topographic
1017	Inner Yarde	Great Orchard			Topographic
1016	Inner Yarde	Middle Lane			Topographic
1015	Outer Yarde	Warren			Functional. This may refer to a rabbit warren, usually a high-status manorial function
1022	Outer Yarde	House and Buildings			Functional
1021	Inner Yarde	Barn Orchard			Topographic
1020	Inner Yarde	Barn Close			Topographic
1019	Inner Yarde	Garden			Functional
828	Killerton Marshes	Long Marsh	<i>Killerton: Middle marsh</i>		Topographic
827	Killerton Marshes	Great Marsh	<i>Killerton: The Great Marsh</i>		Topographic
242	Hayne	Ricks Marsh			Functional
234	Higher Roach	Part Hayne Mead			Personal Name?
833	Killerton Marshes	Long Meadow	<i>Marshes: The Stran</i>		Topographic
831	Killerton Marshes	Barn Close	<i>Marshes: The Barn Close</i>		Topographic
830	Killerton Marshes	Moor	<i>Marshes: The Moor</i>		Topographic
829	Killerton Marshes	Crooked Marsh	<i>Killerton: Crooked Marsh</i>		Topographic
210	Crosses or Warrens	Spear Mead			Topographic
209	Poundsland	Kingswood			
208	Poundsland	Kingswood			
205		Rew Thorns			
233	Poundsland	Part Great Marsh			Topographic
233	Poundsland	Part Great Marsh			Topographic

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232	Hayne	Long Acre			Topographic
211	Poundsland	Great Marsh			Topographic
845	Inner Yarde	Bridge Marsh			Topographic
844	Killerton Marsh	Waste			Functional
844	Killerton Marsh	Waste			Functional
844	Killerton Marsh	Waste			Functional
848	Pitt	Mill Marsh			Topographic
847	Pitt	Bridge Mead			Topographic
846	Pitt	Willow Bed			Functional
837	Killerton Marsh	Orchard	Illegible		Functional
836	Killerton Marshes	Lower Field	Marshes: The lower Dry Close		Topographic
835	Killerton Marshes	Middle Field	Marshes: The Middle Dry Close		Topographic
834	Killerton Marshes	Top Field	Marshes: The Higher Dry Close		Topographic
842	Killerton Marshes	Bridge Marsh	Killerton: Bridge Marsh		Topographic
841	Killerton Marshes	Rixy Marsh	Killerton: Long Marsh		Topographic
840	Killerton Marsh	Marsh	Illegible		Functional
838	Killerton Marsh	Garden	Illegible		Functional
859	Pitt	Five Acres			Topographic
858	Pitt	Three Acres			Topographic
857	Pitt	Hilly			Topographic
856	Pitt	Garden			Functional
863	Pitt	Pretty Mead			Topographic
862	Clest Haynes	Thirteen Acres			Topographic
861	Penstone Martyne	Common Mead			Topographic
860	Pitt	Rag			Topographic
851	Penstone Martyne	Bridge Marsh			Topographic
851	Penstone Martyne	Bridge Marsh			Topographic
850	Pitt	Two Acres			Topographic
849	Penstone Martyne	Monkwood			
855	Pitt	Cottage			Functional
853	Pitt	Garden			Functional
852	Inner Yarde	Stoke Acre			Topographic
852	Inner Yarde	Stoke Acre	Marshes		Topographic
873	Penstone Martyne	Front Orchard			Topographic
872	Pitt	Meadow			Functional
871	Pitt	Pit Orchard			Place Name
870	Pitt	Cottages			Functional
877	Penstone Martyne	Back Orchard			Topographic
876	Penstone Martyne	Garden			Functional
875	Penstone Martyne	House Buildings etc			Functional
874	Penstone Martyne	Garden			Functional
867	Pitt	Pit Orchard			Place Name
866	Penstone Martyne	Meadow Close			Topographic
865	Penstone Martyne	Bolarn			

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864	Penstone Martyne	Bolarn				
870	Pitt	Cottages				Functional
870	Pitt	Cottages				Functional
869	Pitt	Garden				Functional
868	Pitt	Garden				Functional
59	Cutton Estate	House, Buildings, Courtlage and Road	<i>Great Cutton:</i> Great Cutton House, Garden etc			Functional
59	Cutton Estate	House, Buildings, Courtlage and Road	<i>Culm-down:</i> Part The Bark			Functional/??
58	Cutton Estate	Garden	<i>Great Cutton:</i> Great Cutton House, Garden etc			Functional
58	Cutton Estate	Garden	<i>Cox's:</i> Part Warren Mead			Functional
62	Cutton Estate	Garden Meadow	<i>Great Cutton:</i> Garden Meadow			Functional
61	Cutton Estate	Square Field	<i>Great Cutton:</i> Great Broom Feild			Functional/Topographic
61	Cutton Estate	Square Field	<i>Francis Court:</i> Deans Close			Topographic/Personal Name?
60	Cutton Estate	Orchard	<i>Great Cutton:</i> Great Cutton House, Garden etc			Functional
54	Cutton Estate	Nine Acres	<i>Middle Cutton:</i> Ley Close			Topographic
53	Cutton Estate	Little Ham	<i>Little Cutton:</i> House Garden Orchard			Topographic
52	Cutton Estate	Moor Plot	<i>Little Cutton:</i> Moor Plott			Topographic
51	Cutton Estate	Moor Plot	<i>Little Cutton:</i> Moor Plott			Topographic
57	Cutton Estate	Pond Close	<i>Great Cutton:</i> Pond Close			Topographic
56	Cutton Estate	Yonder Orchard	<i>Great Cutton:</i> The Orchard			Topographic
55	Cutton Estate	Old Willow Bed	<i>Middle Cutton:</i> Moor Plott/Orchard			Functional
54	Cutton Estate	Nine Acres	<i>Great Cutton:</i> The Allers Mead			Topographic
384	New House	North Meadow				Topographic
359	New House	Featherstones Marsh	Featherstones Marsh			Topographic
233	Heazille Barton	Hurd Mead				
232		Glebe Marsh				Functional
389	New House	Part of Great Marsh	<i>Guns:</i> Guns Marsh			Topographic/Place Name
388	New House	Great Marsh	<i>Jarman's/Guns:</i> Part Middle Marsh			Topographic
387	New House	Long Marsh	<i>Jarman's:</i> Woolcombes Marsh			Topographic
385	New House	Plot				Functional
74		Plantation				Functional
67	Hayes Farm	Alder Bed				Functional
65	Cutton Estate	Road				Functional
63	Cutton Estate	Cutton Alders	<i>Middle Cutton/Little Cutton:</i> The Alders			Functional
231	Heazille Barton	Furze Marsh				Functional
40a	Cutton Estate	Moor Plot	<i>Great Cutton:</i> Great Cutton House, Garden etc			Functional/ Topographic
196	Cutton Estate	Little Three Corners	The Bowles Field			Topographic
75	Cutton Estate	Little Moor	Little Moor Plot			Topographic

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			<i>Jarmans:</i> Netherlower Close Inner Nine Acres			Topographic
401	New House	Lower Close				
400	New House	Cottage & Garden	<i>Melhuish:</i> Inner Lower Close			Functional/ Topographic
399	New House	Cob Orchard	<i>Melhuish:</i> Inner Lower Close			Topographic
398	New House	Ales's	<i>Guns:</i> Alces			Personal Name?
405	New House	Rye Grass	<i>Guns:</i> The Rough Grass			Functional
404	New House	Jeffereys Close	<i>Guns:</i> Joseph's Close			Personal Name
403	New House	Veines	<i>Guns:</i> Great Foam's			Personal Name?
			<i>Jarman:</i> Orchard Stonehills			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
402	New House	Nine Acres				
393	New House	Waste etc.				Functional
392	New House	Square Plot	<i>Guns:</i> Little Brandy's			Topographic/Personal Name?
391	New House	Rendezvous	Randevuev Marsh			
390	New House	Cottaforde's Marsh				Personal Name?
397	New House	Rose Close	<i>Guns:</i>			Topographic/Place Name
			<i>Guns:</i> House, Orchard and Garden Little Brandy's			Personal/Place Name
396	New House	Cottaforde's				
395	New House	Rendezvous Plot	<i>Jarman's:</i> Melhuish Cottage			?/Personal Name/Associative?
394	New House	Level Meadow	<i>Jarman's:</i> Level Meadow			Topographic
200		Twelve Acres				Topographic
199	Ruffwell	Ruffwell Plot				Personal/Place Name
198		Part Of Moor				Topographic
197	Darts	Part of Mead				Topographic
205		Doctors Close				Personal Name?/Associative?
204		Beers Meadow				Personal Name?
202		Beers Meadow				Personal Name?
201		Hatchet Plot				Topographic?
						Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
409	New House	Stone Hills	<i>Jarman:</i> H-ks Bottom Close			
408	New House	Gibb Hills	<i>Guns:</i> Gibby Hill			Personal Name? Or just possibly from <i>gibbet</i> ?
407	New House	Pear Park	<i>Guns:</i>			Topographic/Place Name
406	New House	Brandys	<i>Guns:</i> The Brandys			Personal Name?
196	Poundsland	Part of Mead				Topographic
						Place Name. The furthest field from the house and given an appropriately remote name. New Zealand was explored from 1769 onwards, which would date the field name.
412	New House	Great Zealand	<i>Guns:</i> Great Zeagerland			
						Place Name. The furthest field from the house and given an appropriately remote name. New Zealand was explored from 1769 onwards, which would date the field name.
411	New House	Little Zealand	<i>Guns:</i> Little Zeager Land			
410	New House	Bottom Close	Hill Close			Topographic
2650	Channons & Uphams	Lower Bramble Park				Topographic
2686		Orchard				Functional
2810		Sentry				Associative. Possibly derived from <i>sanctuary</i> , i.e. glebe

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2071 a		Garden			Functional
194a	Budlake	Lane			Functional
2687		Alderparks			Functional
2684	Channons & Uphams	Cross Mead			Topographic
2683	Channons & Uphams	Higher Feeders Mead			Personal Name?
2682	Channons & Uphams	Middle Feeders Mead			Personal Name?
2809		Great Sentry			Associative. Possibly derived from <i>sanctuary</i> , i.e. glebe
2691	Towhill	Seven Yard Orchard			Topographic
2691	Towhill	Seven Yard Orchard			Topographic
2689	Goulds	Woodlands			Functional
2083	Whiteheath Field	The Brake			Functional
109	Upton	Cummery Close			Place Name
108	Upton	Copse Meadow			Topographic
106	Upton	Furzy Close			Topographic
2092	Whiteheath Field	Piece in White Down			Topographic
2091	Whiteheath Field	Fir Plantation			Functional
2087	Whiteheath Field	Little Meadow			Topographic
2086	Whiteheath Field	Garden Plot			Functional
489a	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Lynch			Topographic? <i>Linch</i> = Land with ridges or narrow terraces, steeply sloping land
481a	Combroy & Stanbury	William Plot			Personal Name?
2608 a	Channons & Uphams	Road			Functional
26	Taylor's	Lower Tremland			
25	Taylor's	Higher Tremland			
489c	Combroy & Stanbury	Heal Park			
489b	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Bovewell			Functional. 'Above town'
26	Cutton Estate	Long Down	<i>Great Cutton: The Corner Down</i>		Topographic
25	Cutton Estate	Little Beat Close	<i>Middle Cutton/Little Cutton: Beat Close</i>		
20	Cutton Estate	Abbots Three Corners	<i>Little Cutton: The Threecorner Close</i>		Topographic
19	Cutton Estate	Bowells Six Acres	The Seven Acres		Topographic
34	Cutton Estate	Lower Five Acres	<i>Great Cutton: Higher Broom Field Lower Broom Field</i>		Topographic
32	Cutton Estate	Higher Five Acres	<i>Great Cutton: Higher Broom Field Lower Broom Field</i>		Topographic
31	Cutton Estate	Deanes Field	<i>Great Cutton: Deans Field</i>		Place Name. Deane's Cottage
30	Cutton Estate	Six Acres Brake	<i>Great Cutton: The Corner Down</i>		Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
2116	Part of Potshays Estate	Coppice			Functional
2115	Part of Potshays Estate	Georges Plot			Personal Name
2100	Part of Potshays Estate	Well Spring			Topographic
2093	Whiteheath Field	Piece in White Down			Topographic

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16	Cutton Estate	Bowells Nine Acres	The Forteen Acres Nine Acres			Topographic
152	Hopkins and Palmers	Part of Worth Meadow	<i>Guns</i> : North Meadow			Personal Name/ Topographic
2118	Part of Potshays Estate	Long Acre				Topographic
2117	Part of Potshays Estate	Coppice in Long Acre				Topographic
46	Cutton Estate	Eight acres	<i>Little Cutton</i> : Broad Close Two Acres			Topographic
45	Cutton Estate	Seven acres	<i>Little Cutton</i> : Reck Close Barn Close			Topographic
44	Cutton Estate	Fourteen Acres	<i>Great Cutton</i> : The Forteen acres			Topographic
43	Cutton Estate	Eight Acres	<i>Great Cutton</i> : The Eight Acres			Topographic
50	Cutton Estate	Two Cottages, Courtlage, Pond etc	<i>Little Cutton</i> : House Garden Orchard			Functional
49	Cutton Estate	Middle Hams	<i>Little Cutton</i> : House Garden Orchard			Topographic
48	Cutton Estate	Moor Plot	<i>Little Cutton</i> : Barn Close Orchard and Little Ham Bottom Close			Topographic
47	Cutton Estate	Banbury	Higher Bambery Lower Bambery			Functional. The bury (<i>burh</i>) element usually indicates a fort. Repetition of the name might suggest a Personal Name
38	Cutton Estate	Alder Bed	<i>Great Cutton</i> : The Alders			Functional
37	Cutton Estate	Horse Moor	<i>Great Cutton</i> : Great Horse Moor			Functional
36	Cutton Estate	Nine Acre Meadow	<i>Great Cutton</i> : Middle Horse Moor Little Horse Moor			Topographic
35	Cutton Estate	Killerton Close	<i>Great Cutton</i> : Great Broom Field Pond Close			Topographic
42	Cutton Estate	Six acres	<i>Great Cutton</i> : The Six Acres			Topographic
41	Cutton Estate	Great Field	<i>Great Cutton</i> : Clapper Close			Functional. Either reference to a rough bridge (clapper bridge) or to a rabbit warren (from the ME <i>clapere</i>)
40	Cutton Estate	Clapper Close	<i>Great Cutton</i> : Clapper Close			Functional. Either reference to a rough bridge (clapper bridge) or to a rabbit warren (from the ME <i>clapere</i>)
39	Cutton Estate	Moor	<i>Great Cutton</i> : Home Horse Moor			Topographic
511	Combroy & Stanbury	Moorland				Topographic
510	Budlake	Moorland				Topographic
509	Broad Oak & Chapple	Five Acres				Topographic
508	Broad Oak & Chapple	South Slade				Topographic
515	Combroy & Stanbury	Martins Meadow				Personal Name
514	Combroy & Stanbury	Long Meadow				Topographic
513	Combroy & Stanbury	Waste				Functional
512	Combroy & Stanbury	Woodland				Functional
501	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Broom Close				Topographic
500	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Orchard				Functional

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507	Broad Oak & Chapple	North Slade				Topographic
506	Combroy & Stanbury	Broom Close				Topographic
529	Kellands	Garden				Functional
526	Kellands	Garden (Long Acre)				Functional
525	Combroy & Stanbury	Great Slade				Topographic
524	Combroy & Stanbury	Langdon				Personal Name?
533	Kellands	Garden	Hollishead			Functional
532	Kellands	Garden	Hollishead			Functional
531	Kellands	Cottage	Hollishead			Functional
530	Kellands	Cottage (Hollishead)				Functional
519	Combroy & Stanbury	Orchard				Functional
518	Combroy & Stanbury	Orchard				Functional
517	Combroy & Stanbury	Orchard				Functional
516	Combroy & Stanbury	Waterleat				Functional. See MNA107690.
523	Combroy & Stanbury	Hill				Topographic
522	Combroy & Stanbury	Garden				Functional
521	Combroy & Stanbury	Garden				Functional
520	Combroy & Stanbury	House & Courtlage				Functional
545	Broad Oak & Chapple	Wheaty Field				Functional
544	Higher Budlake	Three Corners				Topographic
543	Higher Budlake	Lane				Functional
542	Higher Budlake	Field				Functional
550	Broad Oak & Chapple	Higher Orchard				Topographic
549	Broad Oak & Chapple	Middle Whitehay				Topographic
547	Broad Oak & Chapple	Lower Orchard				Topographic
546	Broad Oak & Chapple	Home Whitehay				Topographic
537	Higher Budlake	Garden				Functional
536	Higher Budlake	House & Buildings				Functional
535	Higher Budlake	Old Orchard				Functional
534	Brussells, Murrage &c &c	Hollyhead Field				Personal Name?
541	Brussells, Murrage &c &c	Four Acres				Topographic
540	Higher Budlake	Land Acre				Topographic
539	Higher Budlake	Orchard				Functional
538	Higher Budlake	Orchard				Functional
560	Kellands	Plantation Spreydon	Spreydon Plantation	Spreydon Plantation		Place Name
559		Spreydon Plot				Place Name
566	Spreydon	Plantation				Functional
554	Broad Oak & Chapple	Alders				Functional
553	Broad Oak & Chapple	Whitehay				Topographic
552	Broad Oak & Chapple	Barn				Functional
551	Broad Oak & Chapple	Inner Whitehay				Topographic
558	Ashclist	Spreydown Plot				Place Name
557		Spreydown Plot				Place Name
556		Spreydown				Place Name
555	Buddle	Dadland				

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445		Furze Plot				Topographic
444	Combroy & Stanbury	Hares Hill				Topographic
443	Kellands	Waste	Brookhill Brakes			Functional
442	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Spreydown				Place Name
449	Broad Oak & Chapple	Little Coombland				Topographic
448	Broad Oak & Chapple	Three Spots Alders				Topographic
447	Combroy & Stanbury	Copse				Functional
446	Combroy & Stanbury	Great Combland				Topographic
437		Spreydown				Place Name
436	Kellands	Lower Guscombe				Topographic/Place Name
435	Francis Court &c	Higher Guscombe				Topographic/Place Name
434	Kellands	Brookhill Plantation	Brookhill Brakes/Side Downs	Brookhill Brakes		Place Name
441	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Spreydown				Place Name
440	Kellands	Sprey Down	Rookes Bottom			Topographic/Personal Name
439	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Spreydown				Place Name
438	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Spreydown				Place Name
462	Combroy & Stanbury	Sellick				Personal Name?
461	Combroy & Stanbury	Ham				Topographic
460	Combroy & Stanbury	Willow Plot				Functional
459	Combroy & Stanbury	Long Orchard				Topographic
466	Pitt	Beany Meadow				Functional
465	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Linch				Topographic? <i>Linch</i> = Land with ridges or narrow terraces, steeply sloping land
464	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Great Broady Park				Topographic
463	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Little Broady Park				Topographic
455	Combroy & Stanbury	Coppice				Functional
454	Combroy & Stanbury	Little Slade				Topographic
452	Broad Oak & Chapple	Orchard				Functional
450	Broad Oak & Chapple	Garden				Functional
458	Combroy & Stanbury	Coppice Orchard				Functional
457	Combroy & Stanbury	Waste				Functional
456	Combroy & Stanbury	Three Corner Close				Topographic
455	Combroy & Stanbury	Coppice				Functional
478	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Great Hurdle Down				Topographic
477	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Lan Acre				Topographic/?
476	Pitt	Little Meadow				Topographic
475	Pitt	Great Meadow				Topographic
482	Combroy & Stanbury	Moor				Topographic
481	Combroy & Stanbury	Furlong				Topographic
480	Combroy & Stanbury	Higher Hurdle Down				Topographic; Functional. Reference to a hurdle could mean the gate that opened onto the common
479	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Littlehurdle Down				Topographic; Functional. Reference to a hurdle could mean the gate that opened onto the common
470	Pitt	Garden				Functional
469	Pitt	Meadow				Functional

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468	Pitt	Garden				Functional
467	Pitt	Orchard				Functional
474	Pitt	Dry Close				Topographic/Functional
473	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Wry Park				Possible corruption of dry?
472	Pitt	Great Orchard				Functional
471	Pitt	House Buildings &c				Functional
495	Beer & Styles	Elseys Croft				Personal Name?
495	Beer & Styles	Elseys Croft				Personal Name?
494	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Cleeve				Topographic
492	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Waste				Functional
499	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden				Functional
498	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Cottage & Buildings				Functional
497	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden				Functional
496	Beer & Styles	Orchard				Functional
486	Combroy & Stanbury	Cottage &c				Functional
485	Combroy & Stanbury	Garden				Functional
484	Combroy & Stanbury					
483	Combroy & Stanbury					
490	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Holwell Land				Place Name
489	Combroy & Stanbury	Lower Hurdledown				Topographic; Functional. Reference to a hurdle could mean the gate that opened onto the common
488	Combroy & Stanbury	Green Close				Topographic
487	Combroy & Stanbury	Orchard				Functional
379	Broomhill	Garden				Functional
378	Broomhill	Orchard				Functional
377	Broomhill	Little Linch				Topographic? <i>Linch</i> = Land with ridges or narrow terraces, steeply sloping land
376	Broomhill	Little Broad Park				Topographic
383	Frogmore	Stanacre Meadow				Topographic. <i>Stan</i> = stone. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Seems unlikely in this context
382	Frogmore	Stanacre				Topographic. <i>Stan</i> = stone. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Seems unlikely in this context
381	Broomhill	Lower Meadow				Topographic
380	Broomhill	Higher Meadow				Topographic
370	Broomhill	Hurdle Down				Topographic; Functional. Reference to a hurdle could mean the gate that opened onto the common
369	Broomhill	Great Slade				Topographic. <i>Slade</i> = marshy ground
368	Broomhill	Little Slade				Topographic. <i>Slade</i> = marshy ground
367	Broomhill	Great Lurch				Topographic
375	Broomhill	Orchard				Functional
374	Broomhill	Orchard				Functional
373	Broomhill	Broom Park				Topographic
372	Broomhill	Great Broad Park				Topographic

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396	Frogmore	Orchard			Functional
395	Frogmore	Orchard			Functional
394	Frogmore	Garden			Functional
393	Frogmore	House & Courtlage			Functional
400	Frogmore	Longland			Topographic
399	Frogmore	Cloudlands			Topographic
398	Frogmore	Furze Meadow			Topographic
397	Frogmore	Orchard			Functional
387	Frogmore	Possession			Associative?
386	Frogmore	Well Acre			Functional?/ Topographic
385	Frogmore	Meadow			Functional
384	Frogmore	Pease Park			Functional?
392	Frogmore	Orchard			Functional
391	Frogmore	Great Orchard			Functional
390		Orchard			Functional
388		Orchard			Functional
413	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	West Hill			Topographic
412	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	East Hill			Topographic
411	Frogmore	Lower Hill			Topographic
410	Frogmore	Higher Hill			Topographic
417	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Waste			Functional
416	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Possession			Associative?
415	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Old House Field			Functional
414	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Great New Park			Topographic/Functional
404	Frogmore	Great Frogmore			Topographic/Place Name
403	Frogmore	Broady Park			Topographic?
402	Frogmore	Orchard			Functional
401	Frogmore	Broady Park			Topographic?
409	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden			Functional
407	Sharpland	Cottage			Functional
406		Cottage			Functional
405		Garden			Functional
429	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Peat Orchard			Functional
428	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden			Functional
427	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Cottage, Building & Court			Functional
426	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden			Functional
433	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	East Ridge	Coarse Fields		Topographic
432	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Great By Close	Coarse Fields		Topographic
431	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Little Meadow			Topographic
430	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Lower Meadow			Topographic
421	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Waste	Brookhill Brakes		Functional
420	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	South Welland	Brookhill Brakes		Topographic? Place Name?
419	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Waste			Functional
418	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	North Welland			Topographic? Place Name?
426	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Garden			Functional

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424	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Higher Meadow			Topographic
423	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Old Orchard	Brookhill Brakes		Functional/ Topographic
422	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Welland	Brookhill Brakes		Topographic
314	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Waste			Functional
313	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Higher Woodhays			Topographic/Place Name
312	Woodhays	Copse			Functional
311	Kellands	Woodhays Coppice			Place Name/Functional
318	Beer & Styles	Long Close			Topographic
317	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Long Park			Topographic
316	Warrens & Perrys &c	Ray			Topographic. 'Land in or by a nook'
315	Beer & Styles	Long Park			Topographic
304	Bindles	Orchard Close			Topographic
295	Poundi Pitt	Plantation			Functional
276	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	East Raddlecot Marsh			Place Name
275	Warrens & Perrys &c	Higher Blake Wood			Topographic. Blake = black or personal name. Usually taken to refer to dark-coloured soils, peaty or former occupation sites. In this context could be preserved waterlogged timbers
310	Kellands	Brake			Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
309	Woodhays	Copse			Functional
306	Bindles	Higher Little Mead			Topographic
305	Bindles	Roundback			Topographic
331	Beer & Styles	Higher Moor			Topographic
330	Beer & Styles	Linch			Topographic? <i>Linch</i> = Land with ridges or narrow terraces, steeply sloping land
329	Beer & Styles	Lower Moor			Topographic
328	Beer & Styles	Bovewell (Higher)			Topographic. 'Above town'
335	Broomhill	Patch's Field			Personal Name?
334	Warrens & Perrys &c	Higher Lease			Functional. <i>Leys</i> = grassland, pasture
333	Warrens & Perrys &c	Lower Lease			Functional. <i>Leys</i> = grassland, pasture
332	Warrens & Perrys &c	Perrys Close			Personal Name?
322	Woodhays	Headnell			
321	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Two Acres			Topographic
320	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Little Coppice Close			Topographic
319	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Leadwell			
327	Beer & Styles	Garden			Functional
325	Beer & Styles	Westland			Topographic
324	Beer & Styles	Eastland			Topographic
323	Beer & Styles	Leadwell			
347	Kellands	White Down	Whitedown		Topographic
346	Kellands	Coppice			Functional
345	Kellands	Five Acre Coppice			Topographic
344	Kellands	Plantation			Functional
352	Sharpland	Garden			Functional
351	Kellands	Garden			Functional
350	Kellands	White Down Field			Topographic

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348	Kellands	Garden			Functional
339	Broomhill	Higher Five Acres			Topographic
338	Broomhill	Patch's Brake			Personal Name? <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
337	Broomhill	Ray			Topographic. 'Land in or by a nook'
336	Broomhill	Plantation			Functional
343	Kellands	Plantation			Functional
342	Broomhill	Lower Five Acres			Topographic
341	Broomhill	Three Acres			Topographic
340	Broomhill	Broom Close			Topographic
363	Broomhill	Field			Functional
362	Kellands	Rye Down			Functional; Topographic. 'Land in or by a nook'
361	Kellands	Part Of Ham			Topographic
360	Kellands	Ham			Topographic
366	Broomhill	Clayland			Topographic. Perhaps clay/marl pits here?
365	Broomhill	House Buildings Road &c			Functional
365	Broomhill	House Buildings Road &c			Functional
364	Broomhill	Garden			Functional
356	Kellands	Higher Brake			Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
355		Little Frogmore			Place Name
354	Sharpland	Garden			Functional
353	Sharpland	Garden			Functional
359	Broomhill	Waste			Functional
358	Broomhill	Cumberland Brake			Place Name. Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
358	Broomhill	Cumberland Brake			Place Name. Topographic. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
357	Kellands	White Down Field			Topographic
221	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Little Slade			Topographic. <i>Slade</i> = marshy ground
220	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Great Slade			Topographic. <i>Slade</i> = marshy ground
219	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Borrowhill			Topographic. May reference OE <i>berg</i> , burial mound. Ref. MNA100985
218	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Waste			Functional
225	Crab Tree	Garden			Functional
224	Crab Tree	Little Dry Close			Topographic
223	Crab Tree	Great Dry Close			Topographic
222	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Whale			Topographic?
213	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Gdn			Functional
212	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Hse Build & Crts			Functional
211	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Orchard			Functional
210	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Furlong			Topographic
217	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Great Hill			Topographic
216	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Quarry			Topographic/Functional
215	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Broad Close			Topographic
214	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Burnhay Orchard			Place Name. An orchard adjacent to Beare Farm. The hay (OE <i>(ge)haeg</i>) element is usually indicative of a settlement
238	Beer	House & Court			Functional
237	Beer	Tan Yard & Orchard			Functional

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236	Beer	Orchard			Functional
235	Beer	Garden			Functional
242	Warrens & Perrys &c	House Buildings & Court			Functional
241	Beer	Orchard			Functional
240	Beer	Orchard			Functional
239	Beer	Garden			Functional
229	Crab Tree	Little Croft			Topographic
228	Crab Tree	Orchard			Functional
227	Crab Tree	Garden			Functional
226	Crab Tree	Inn & Buildings			Functional
234	Beer	Cottage & Court			Functional
233	Beer	Garden			Functional
231	Beer	Sharp Meadow			Personal Name?
230	Beer	Griston Meadow			Personal Name?
253	Warrens & Perrys &c	Lower Willow Plot			Functional
252	Warrens & Perrys &c	Higher Willow Plot			Functional
252	Warrens & Perrys &c	Higher Willow Plot			Functional
251	Warrens & Perrys &c	Broad Park			Topographic
257	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Great Blakewood			Topographic. Blake = black or personal name. Usually taken to refer to dark-coloured soils, peaty or former occupation sites. In this context could be preserved waterlogged timbers
256	Warrens & Perrys &c	Great Blake Wood			Topographic. Blake = black or personal name. Usually taken to refer to dark-coloured soils, peaty or former occupation sites. In this context could be preserved waterlogged timbers
255	Warrens & Perrys &c	East Furze close			Topographic
254	Warrens & Perrys &c	West Furze Close			Topographic
246	Warrens & Perrys &c	Little Puddy			
245	Late David Woods	Cottage			Functional
244	Late David Woods	Orchard			Functional
243	Warrens & Perrys &c	garden			Functional
250	Warrens & Perrys &c	Calves Close			Functional
249	Warrens & Perrys &c	Orchard			Functional
248	Warrens & Perrys &c	Orchard			Functional
247	Warrens & Perrys &c	Little Meadow			Topographic
268	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Great Coppice Close			Topographic
267	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Acre			Topographic
266	Woodhayes	Croft			Functional
266	Woodhayes	Croft			Functional
273	Woodhayes	Waste			Functional
272	Kellands	Little Brake			Topographic. Brake = a thicket
271	Woodhayes	Furze Close			Topographic
270	Woodhayes	Rag			Topographic
261	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Long Ham			Topographic
260	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Ham			Topographic
259	Budlake	Killerton Meadow			Topographic

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258	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	Great Puddy					
265	Broomhill	Middle Blakewood					Topographic. Blake = black or personal name. Usually taken to refer to dark-coloured soils, peaty or former occupation sites. In this context could be preserved waterlogged timbers
264	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	West Raddle Cot Marsh					Topographic/Place Name
263	Broad Oak & Chapple	Bastins Ham					Personal/Place Name
262	Budlake	Park Meadow					Topographic
155	Budlake	Cottage Court &c	Langacre/Chapel: Farmhouse, Outbuildings, Courtlege and Waste	Chapple Court			Functional
155	Budlake	Cottage Court &c	Langacre/Chapel: Lower Orchard	Chapple Court			Functional
154	Budlake	Garden	Langacre/Chapel: Farmhouse, Outbuildings, Courtlege and Waste	Chapple Court			Functional
154	Budlake	Garden					Functional
159	Budlake	Nursery					Functional
158	Budlake	Orchard Close	Langacre/Chapel: Orchard Close				Topographic
157	Budlake	Lower Orchard	Langacre/Chapel: Lower Orchard	Chapple Court			Functional
156	Budlake	Gardens	Langacre/Chapel: Lower Orchard	Chapple Court			Functional
149	Budlake	Garden					Functional
148	Budlake	Garden	Budlake: Berlin Close				Place Name?
148	Budlake	Garden					Functional
147	Budlake	Garden	Budlake: Berlin Close				Place Name?
153	Budlake	Higher Orchard	Chapple Court				Functional
152	Budlake	Quarry Close	Langacre/Chapel: Quarry Hill and Quarry Hill Orchard				Topographic
151	Budlake	Wood Park	part Moor land	Langacre/Chapel: Wood Park			Topographic
150	Budlake	Orchard Close	Langacre/Chapel: Orchard Close				Topographic
171	Budlake	Bottom Close	Budlake: Bottom Field				Topographic
170	Budlake	Mow Plot	Budlake				Functional. From <i>Mowhay</i>
169	Budlake	Six Acres					Topographic
168	Budlake	Lower Crownhill					Topographic
175	Budlake	Higher Four Acres					Topographic
174	Budlake	North Beer	Part Budlake: Part Shelve Acre				Topographic/Place Name
173	Budlake	Hill	Part Budlake: Part Shelve acre				Topographic
172	Budlake	Bowling Close	Budlake: Long Mead				Topographic. Meaning land flat/level enough to play bowls.
164	Budlake	Cottage & Garden	Kellands: Dwelling House, Outbuildings and Courtlages				Functional
163	Budlake	Cottage & Garden	Kellands: Garden				Functional
161	Budlake	Plantation & Lane					Functional
160	Budlake	Polan Hill	Langacre/Chapel: Pullen Hill				Personal Name?/ Topographic
168	Budlake	Lower Crownhill	Langacre/Chapel: Little Crownhill				Topographic
167	Budlake	Oak Park	Oak Park Pole park				Topographic/Functional

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166	Budlake	Chapel Meadow	Langacre/Chapel: Crownhill Meadow part Pullen Hill			Topographic/Place Name
165	Budlake	Higher Crownhill	Langacre/Chapel: Great Crownhill Kellands: Garden Close and Old Orchard			Topographic/Functional
187	Etherleigh Mills	Buildings & Cottage				Functional
186	Etherleigh Mills	Buildings & Cottage				Functional
185	Budlake	Bridge Mead				Topographic
184		Punch Park				
191	Etherleigh Mills	House				Functional
190	Etherleigh Mills	Garden				Functional
189	Etherleigh Mills	Meadow				Functional
188	Etherleigh Mills	Mills				Functional
179	Killerton	Garden				Functional
178	Killerton	House & Buildings				Functional
177	Budlake	Cross Park				Topographic
176	Budlake	Young Orchard				Functional
183		Poland				Place Name?
182		Headland				Functional/ Topographic
181		Six Acres				Topographic
180		Crabtree Close				Topographic
205	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Longland				Topographic
204	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Garden				Functional
202	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Garden				Functional
201	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Killerton Meadow				Topographic/Place Name
209	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Griston Meadow				Topographic/Personal Name?
208	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Waterslade				Topographic. Slade = marshy ground
207	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Orchard				Functional
206	Carpenters Kellands and Styles	Worthy				Functional. Worthy (OE <i>(ge)haeg</i>) = an enclosure
196	Budlake	Smith's Field	Kellands: four fields called Lower Ground			Functional/Personal Name?
195	Budlake	Gravel Pit & Ley Park				Functional
194	Budlake	Pool Meadow				Topographic
192	Etherleigh Mills	Mill Meadow				Topographic
200	Budlake	Willow				Functional
199	Budlake	Eastern Park				Topographic
198	Budlake	Willow Bed				Functional
197	Budlake	Ware Mead				
86	Killerton	Killerton House & Offices				Functional
85	Killerton	Pleasure Garden	Killerton: House Wood and garden			Functional
84	Killerton	Part Of Park	Dolberry Hill/Killerton			Functional

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			Bridge/Bastens/Budlake/Doberry Hill/Killerton/Francis Court/Cross: Long Park Middle Park Higher Park Higher Field Hither Bridgeland Yonder Bridgeland Lower Stone Hill Bridge tmt Smiths Shop etc Hill Close Seven Acres Dock Croft Great Orchard The Meadow The Fourteen Acres Killerton Francis House Garden etc Cross Tenement House Garden etc			Functional/ Topographic/Place Name
83	Killerton	Park				
89	Killerton	Walled Garden	<i>Killerton Francis: The Slade</i>			Functional
88	Killerton	Garden	<i>Killerton Francis: The Slade</i>			Functional
87	Killerton	Lodge & Stables	<i>Killerton Francis: The Slade</i>			Functional
86	Killerton	Killerton House & Offices	<i>Killerton: House wood and Garden</i>			Functional
75	Killerton	Waste	Dolberry Hill			Functional/Place Name
74	Killerton	Garden	Culm John			Functional/Place Name
72	Killerton	Garden	Dolberry Hill			Functional/Place Name
72	Killerton	Garden	Culm John			Functional
82	Killerton	Garden				Functional
81	Killerton	Cottage				Functional
77	Killerton	Great Marsh	<i>Culm John/Killerton Francis/Bridge: Part Bridgeland Mead</i>			Topographic
76	Killerton	Long Close	<i>Dolberry Hill: Part Wester Down</i>			Topographic
105	Coombe	Orchard	Coombes Cottage Davids Corner			Functional/Personal Name
102	Killerton	Gardens				Functional
101	Killerton	Cottages				Functional
100	Killerton	Quarry				Functional
110	Killerton	Cottages				Functional
109	Killerton	Garden	Bastens House Garden Etc			Personal Name/Functional
108	Killerton	Lodge Field	Broady Park Higher Croft			Topographic
107	Killerton	Orchard	<i>Killerton Francis: Part Bastens House Garden etc</i>			Functional
95	Killerton	Garden				Functional
93	Killerton	Cottage				Functional
91	Killerton	Shrubbery	<i>Killerton Francis: The Slade</i>			Functional. <i>Slade</i> = marshy ground

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90	Killerton	Garden	<i>Killerton Francis: The Slade</i>		Functional. <i>Slade</i> = marshy ground
99	Budlake	Brown Close	<i>Part Budlake: Part broom close</i>		Topographic
98	Killerton	Plantation			Functional
97	Killerton	Beer Hills	Bare Hills		Topographic
96	Killerton	Haglisles Orchard	Pyms Orchard		Personal Name
122	Fords	Land	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: The Land</i>		Functional
121	Fords	Five Acres	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Hither Five Acres</i>		Topographic
120	Fords	Great Pull Park	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Great Pool Park Little Meadow</i>		Topographic
119	Killerton	Garden			Functional
126	Killerton	Garden			Functional
125	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Landscape			
124	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Three Corners			Topographic
123	Fords	Lodge & Road	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: The Land</i>		Functional
113	Killerton	Orchard	Bastens House Garden Etc		Functional
113	Killerton	Orchard	The Nursery		Functional
112	Killerton	Orchard	Bastens House Garden Etc		Functional
111	Killerton	Garden	Bastens House Garden Etc		Functional
118	Killerton	Orchard	New Hole		Functional
117	Killerton	Garden	New Hole		Functional
116	Killerton	Lodge			Functional
114	Killerton	Sparrow Park	Sparrow park/Lower Croft		Associative?
141	Budlake	Garden			Functional
140	Budlake	New Orchard			Functional
139	Buddle	Higher Close	<i>Buddle: Norther Close</i>		Topographic
138	Buddle	Orchard	<i>Buddle: Orchard</i>		Functional
146	Budlake	Mow Plot	<i>Budlake: Berlin Close</i>		Functional. From <i>Mowhay</i>
144	Budlake	Orchard	<i>Budlake: House Orchards</i>		Functional
143	Budlake	House & Court	House Orchards		Functional
142	Budlake	Orchard	House Orchards		Functional
131	Fords	Higher Meadow	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Great Meadow and Garden</i>		Topographic/Functional
130	Fords	Orchard	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Souther Orchard part Kitchen Orchard</i>		Functional
129	Fords	Garden	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Farmhouse, Outbuildings and Courtledges</i>		Functional
129	Fords	Garden	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Kitchen Orchard</i>		Functional
135	Buddle	Garden	<i>Buddle: Dwelling House, Outbuildings and Courtledge and Garden</i>		Functional
134	Buddle	Home Orchard	<i>Buddle: Souther Close</i>		Topographic/Functional
133	Buddle	Orchard	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Great Pool Park</i>		Functional
132	Fords	Little Pull Park	<i>Ford/Shute-Hay: Little Pool Park</i>		Topographic

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10	Culmjohn	Opier Marsh	<i>Culm John: Oak Beare</i>			Corruption of earlier name?
9	Culmjohn	Long Marsh	<i>Taswell: Round Mead Little Mead</i>			Topographic
8	Culmjohn	Great Meadow	<i>Culm John: Great Mead</i>			Topographic
7	Culmjohn	Old Orchard Marsh				Topographic
14	Culmjohn	Woodclose				Topographic/Functional
13	Culmjohn	Two Eight Acre Meadow	<i>Culm John: Eight Acre Meadow Inner eight aces</i>			Topographic
12	Culmjohn	Ten Acre Meadow	<i>Culm John: Six Acre Meadow</i>			Topographic
11	Culmjohn	Common Marsh	<i>Culm John</i>			Topographic
2	Culmjohn	Ramseys Marsh	<i>Part Cox's: Great Meadow</i>			Personal Name
1		Roads	<i>The Waste</i>			Functional
1		Roads				Functional
1		Roads	<i>The Waste</i>			Functional
6	Culmjohn Mills	Orchard				Functional
5	Culmjohn	Ramseys Meadow				Personal Name
4	Culmjohn	First Marsh	<i>Taswell: Higher Marsh</i>			Personal Name/Topographic
3	Culmjohn	Second Marsh	<i>Taswell: Yonder Great Marsh Little Marsh</i>			Personal Name/Topographic
27	Culmjohn Mills	Garden	<i>Culm John</i>			Functional
26	Culmjohn Mills	Mills Buildings &c				Functional
25	Culmjohn Mills	Home Field	<i>Culm John: Mill Close, Gardens and House</i>			Functional/ Topographic
24	Culmjohn Mills	Lower Marsh	<i>Culm John</i>			Topographic
34	Newhouse	Part Level Mead				Topographic
32	Culmjohn	Warren	<i>Culm John</i>			Functional. This may refer to a rabbit warren, usually a high-status manorial function. However, this is the location of the manorial homestead removed in the late C17 or C18. See MNA101124
29	Culmjohn	Waste	<i>Culm John</i>			Functional
28	Culmjohn Mills	Garden	<i>Culm John</i>			Functional
19	Culmjohn	Thorn Park	<i>Culm John: Part Thorn Park Long Close Inner Thorn Park Mead Thorn Park Meadow</i>			Topographic
18	Culmjohn	Round Marsh	<i>Long Meadow</i>			Topographic
16	Culmjohn	Garden	<i>Culm John</i>			Functional
15	Culmjohn	Crooked Marsh	<i>Culm John: Horse Park Mead</i>			Topographic
23	Culmjohn Mills	Higher Marsh	<i>Rag Marsh</i>			Topographic
22	Culmjohn	Part Of Home Field	<i>Culm John</i>			Topographic/Functional

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21	Culmjohn	Great Close	<i>Culm John:</i> <i>Cole Pitt Close</i> Great Field			Topographic. Functional. <i>Cole Pitt</i> presumably refers to charcoal (and the production process) rather than actual mineral coal
20	Culmjohn	Wood	Dolberry Hill			Functional
46	Culmjohn	<i>Pound Close</i>				Functional. The manor pound was where stray animals were impounded until retrieved by the owners, on payment of a fine. See MNA103454
45	Newhouse	Orchard	Wilcocks House			Personal Name/Functional
44	Newhouse	Garden				Functional
43	Newhouse	House & Court	Toswells House			Personal Name
50	Culmjohn	Lower Credis	Lower Cradis			
49	Culmjohn	Young Orchard	<i>Cox's:</i> Middle Close Little Orchard			Functional
48	Culmjohn	Mount Field	<i>Culm John:</i> Part Quarry Close The Park			Topographic
47	Culmjohn	Home Field	<i>Culm John:</i> Home Field Part Quarry Close			Topographic
38	Culmjohn	Garden	Cox's House			Functional/Personal Name
37	Culmjohn	Garden				Functional
35	Culmjohn	House & Court				Functional
35	Culmjohn	House & Court				Functional
42	Newhouse	Garden	Toswells House			Personal Name
41	Culmjohn		Cox's/Taswell			Personal Name
40	Culmjohn	Building & Court	Toswells House			Personal Name
39	Culmjohn	Building & Court	Cox's House			Personal Name
66	Killerton	Seven Acres	<i>Culm John: Lower Seven Acres</i>			Topographic
65	Killerton	Higher Rillpark	Higher Pole Park			Topographic/?
64	Killerton	Three Corners				Topographic
63	Killerton	Lower Pull Park	Lower Pole Park			Topographic/?
70	Killerton	Waste	Culm John			Functional
69	Killerton	Plantations	Dolberry Hill			Functional
68	Killerton	Culmjohn Wood	Culm John			Place Name
67	Killerton	Great Field	<i>Culm John/Killerton:</i> Part Drake's Close Part Landscore or Great Cross Close Beere Field Twelve Acres			Topographic/Place Name
55	Culmjohn	Way Close	<i>Taswell/Cox's:</i> Way Close Rag & Little Orchard			Topographic
54	Culmjohn	Little Bottom Close	<i>Taswell/Cox's: Down Close</i>			Topographic
53	Culmjohn	Great Bottom Close				Topographic

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51	Culmjohn	Higher Cradis	Bottom Close Higher Cradis			Topographic
62	Francis Court &c	Bottom Close	Francis Court: Bottom Close			Topographic/Place Name
60	Francis Court &c	Banburys Close	Francis Court: Bamberys Close			Functional. The bury (<i>burh</i>) element usually indicates a fort. Repetition of the name might suggest a Personal Name
57	Culmjohn	Middle Close	Rag & Little Orchard			Topographic/Functional
56	Culmjohn	Way Close	Rag & Little Orchard			Topographic/Functional
1417	Kellands	Garden				Functional
1416	Kellands	Garden				Functional
1413		Dogs Seven Acres				Topographic/?
1420		Three Corners				Topographic
1407	Iervishayes, Broadpark &c	Gdns				Functional
1412		Long Five Acres				Topographic
1411		Round Five Acres				Topographic
1410		Six Acres				Topographic
1409		Path Field				Topographic
1594		Hop Garden				Functional
1433	Iervishayes, Broadpark &c	Eager Meadow				
1676		Heath Plot				Topographic
1675		Heath Plot				Topographic
1674		Heath Plot				Topographic
1673	Broadclist Mills	Heath Plot				Topographic
1681		Heath Plot				Topographic
1680		Heath Plot				Topographic
1678		Heath Plot				Topographic
1677	Kennicotts	Heath Plot				Topographic
1666		Heath Plot				Topographic
1657	Kellands	Heath Plot				Topographic
1642		Garden				Functional
1672	Crabhayes &c	Heath Plot				Topographic
1669	Broadclist Mills	Heath Plot				Topographic
1668		Heath Plot				Topographic
1667		Heath Plot				Topographic
1151		Heath Plot				Topographic
1151		Heath Plot				Topographic
1150	Eastons	Heath Plot				Topographic
1149	Farthings	Garden				Functional
1155		Enclosure				Functional
1154		Orchard				Functional
1153		Heath Plot				Functional
1152		Heath Plot				Functional
1143		Three Corner Plot				Topographic
1142		Garden				Functional
1147	Farthings	Heath Field				Topographic
1146	Borrowson Cutters and Addehole	Heath Plot				Topographic

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1145	Kellands	Heath Plot			Topographic
1144	Burrow	Heath Plot			Topographic
1210		House & Buildings &c			Functional
1208	Sowdons	Garden			Functional
1213	Crabhayes &c	Garden			Functional
1212	Crabhayes &c	House & Buildings			Functional
1160		Heath Plot			Topographic
1159		Heath Plot			Topographic
1158		Heath Plot			Topographic
1156		Orchard			Functional
1204		Front Field			Topographic
1161		Three Corner Close			Topographic
1292		Garden Plots			Functional
1329		Garden			Functional
1400		New Meadow			Functional
1399	Prior Court	Nursery			Functional
1301		Garden			Functional
1300		House & Court			Functional
1299		Gardens			Functional
1314		Cottage			Functional
905		Plot	Newland Brakes		Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
904	Sharpland	Plot	Newland Brakes		Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
903	Kellands	Plantation (Spreydown)	Newland Brakes		Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
902		Spreydown	Newland Brakes		Place Name/Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
908	Kellands	Spreydown Orchard	Newland Brakes		Place Name/Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
908	Kellands	Spreydown Orchard	Newland Brakes		Place Name/Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
907	Kellands	Plantation (Spreydown)	Newland Brakes		Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
906	Higher Newland	Higher Brake	Newland Brakes	Newland Brakes	Topographic/Functional. <i>Brake</i> = a thicket
1879	Helline Park &c	Coarse Plot	... and ...		Topographic
735	Place Barton	Kerswells Meadow	... Hoswell's Meadow		Place Name
1745	Wishford Council &c	Barn Close Moor		Topographic
1279		Small Lane CloseClose		Topographic
1630	Helline Park &c	Orchard	.../Garden		Functional
1880	Helline Park &c	Coarse Field	...and ...		Topographic
2506	Cuddyhoe	Lane Close	...Close	Side Downs	Topographic
1885	Wishford Council &c	Grove	Aller Grove		Functional
1727	Wishford Council &c	Grove	Aller Grove		Functional
1725	Paines &c	Alder Plot	Aller Plot Meadow Meadow		Functional
937	Burrow	Garden	B..... Orchard		Functional
			B...hay The Acre Two Acres West Down		Topographic
1910	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Barn Close			
1777	Wishford Council &c	House Close	Ba[.]e House Close		Topographic

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1755	Wishford Council &c	Barn Close	Barn Close /Mowhay		Topographic
687	Newhall & Lymburys	Front Field	Barns Close Croft Garden Courtlege		Topographic
1998	Paines &c	Willis	Bartons Field Two Acres C... Close		Personal Name/ Topographic
1954	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Blackland Meadow	Blackland Loach Meadow Crowniford Meadow		Topographic. The element <i>black</i> is usually taken to refer to dark-coloured soils, peaty or former occupation sites
1999	Paines &c	Cabbage Close	Cabbage Close		Functional
941	Burrow	Church Close	Church Close		Topographic
2010	Crabhayes &c	Clayhill	Clay Hill		Topographic
820		Orchard	Close		Functional
1207	Sowdons	Gardens	Close		Functional
1965	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Coggens Close	Cockal Close		Personal Name?
1428	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Stags Hill	Coppies Hill		Topographic/Personal Name?
1968	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Council Down	Council Down		
1905	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Home Meadow	Court Meadow		Topographic
1629	Helline Park &c	House Barton &c	Courtlege		Functional
690	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Cuddy Croft	Cuddy Croft		
1626	Helline Park &c	Lower Three Acres	Easter ...acres		Topographic
2507	Cuddyhoe	Eastern Field	Easter Field	Side Downs	Topographic
1870	Wishford Council &c	Eastern Meadow	Easter Helling Park Meadow Helling Park Meadow		Topographic/Place Name
727	Place Barton	East Kerswells Meadow	Easter Hoswell's Meadow		Topographic/Personal Name
1896	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Ham Meadow	Elbury Ham Meadow		Topographic
1892	Wishford Council &c	Moor Plot	Elbury Moor		Topographic
1891	Wishford Council &c	Moor Plot	Elbury Moor		Topographic
1884	Wishford Council &c	Moor Plot	Elbury Moor		Topographic
1883	Wishford Council &c	Moor Plot	Elbury Moor		Topographic
1901	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Moor Plot	Elbury Moor		Topographic
1893	Crabhayes &c	Moor Plot	Elbury Moor		Topographic
1640	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Five Acres	Five Acres		Topographic
954		Forches Head Field	Fo...head Close		Associative. Forches may derive from the Latin word for gallows
785		Four Acres	Four Acres		Topographic
679	Newhall & Lymburys	Garden	Four Acres		Functional
678	Newhall & Lymburys	Reeds Orchard	Four Acres		Topographic
681	Newhall & Lymburys	House Court & Lane	Four Acres		Functional/ Topographic
680	Newhall & Lymburys	Garden	Four Acres		Topographic
1623	Helline Park &c	Four Acres	Four Acres		Topographic
1697		Garden	Frogmore Farm		Functional
1697		Garden	Frogmore Farm		Functional

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1644		Cottage	G.....Close		Functional
832	Place Barton	Garden	Garden		Functional
768		Garden	Garden		Functional
1778	Wishford Council &c	Garden	Garden		Functional
1628	Helline Park &c	Garden	Garden		Functional
935	Burrow	Garden Park	Garden Park		Functional
1633		Garden	Garden Court		Functional
732	Place Barton	Goosens	Goosen		Personal Name?
821	Place Barton	Orchard	Goosen Orchard		Personal Name/Functional?
826	Goosens & Bidgoods	Goosens Close	Gooson		Personal Name
1721	Paines &c	Great Orchard	Grat[ton]		Topographic/Functional
1967	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Gratton	Gratton		Personal Name/ Topographic
1990	Crabhayes &c	Gratton	Gratton Barn Close		Personal Name/Topographic
1047	Place Barton	Great Barhill	Great Barhill		Topographic
1048	Place Barton	Taylor's Ham	Great Horswells Ham		Topographic/Place Name
1911	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Great Meadow	Great Meadow		Topographic
1782	Wishford Council &c	Great Meadow	Great Meadow		Topographic
1872	Helline Park &c	Great Meadow	Great Meadow		Topographic
936	Burrow	Orchard	Great Orchard Inner Orchard Back Orchard Courtlege		Topographic/Functional
1775	Wishford Council &c	Great Lowden	Great Sowdons		Personal Name?
505	Combroy & Stanbury	Great Stanbury	Great Stanbury		Personal/Place Name>
1757	Wishford Council &c	Stone Hill	Great Stone Hill Little Stone Hill		Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
1966	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Yellowgey	Great Yellowway		
1740	Wishford Council &c	Gore	Guns Great Guns Garden		
1985	Crabhayes &c	Headland	Headland Close Close		Topographic
1726	Paines &c	Heath Close	Heath Close		Topographic
1632	Helline Park &c	Heath Close	Heath Close		Topographic
1288	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Stone Park	Heath Field		Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
1979	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Haloe Acres	Heloe Acres		
1620	Iervishayes, Broadpark &c	Higher Fosses	Higher		Topographic. Possibly relating to <i>foss</i> or dyke
1960	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Blacklands	Part of Blacklands		Topographic. The element <i>black</i> is usually taken to refer to dark-coloured soils, peaty or former occupation sites
1961	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Higher Blackland	Higher blackland		Topographic. The element <i>black</i> is usually taken to refer to dark-coloured soils, peaty or former occupation sites
1419		Higher Cross Park	Higher Cross Park		Topographic

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1959	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Cranneford	Higher Crowniford			Topographic
1904	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Higher Gounds	Higher Lower Ground			Topographic
1917	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Garden	Higher oakbear			Functional
1918	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Mow Barton	Higher Oakbear			Functional
1637	Brussels, Murrage & c & c	Higher Postyeaton	Higher Postyeaton			
676	Newhall & Lymburys	Ten Acres	Higher Six Acres Wicks Close			Topographic
1761	Wishford Council & c	Higher Slade	Higher Slade			Topographic
1406	Jervishayes, Broadpark & c	Hill	Hill Close			Topographic
1708	Paines & c	Higher Mead	Hill Meadow Meadow			Topographic
1987	Crabhayes & c	Hollow Moor	Hollow Moor Well Croft The G...			Topographic
1716	Crabhayes & c	Home Close	Home Close			Topographic
1217	Crabhayes & c	Home Field	Homer? Close			Topographic
1426	Jervishayes, Broadpark & c	Stephens Close	Hopkins Close			Personal Name?
1430	Jervishayes, Broadpark & c	Kerswell Meadow	Hoswells Meadow The ...			Place Name
2498	Cuddyhoe	Old Orchard	Illegible	Caddihoe		Functional
2498	a Cuddyhoe	Three Corners	Illegible	Caddihoe		Topographic
1052	Place Barton	Outer Culverhays	Inner Culverhays			Associative. <i>Culver</i> meaning dove or pigeon, implying a dovecote
1053		Inner Culverhays	Outer Culverhays			Associative. <i>Culver</i> meaning dove or pigeon, implying a dovecote
1140		Outer Henspiece	Inner Hughs Piece			Personal Name? corrupted by tithe?
734	Place Barton	Inner Landy	Inner Landy's The Rag			
1995	Crabhayes & c	Outer Westland	Inner Westland			Topographic
1713	Paines & c	Lower Mead	Justment Meadow			Functional? Possibly from <i>agistment</i> , the charge for pasturing cattle?
682	Newhall & Lymburys	Killerton Close	Killerton Close			Topographic
1280	Brussels, Murrage & c & c	Long Close	Lightning Stile Field Two Acres The			Topographic
834	Place Barton	Linhay Close	Linhay Close			Topographic
1315		Hill Head	Little Close			Topographic
939	Burrow	Croft	Little Croft Great Croft			Topographic
2501	Cuddyhoe	Little Field	Little Field	Caddihoe		Topographic
1321		Little Gedisfield	Little (?)Gate Field			Topographic
1043	Place Barton	Horseham	Little Horse Ham			Topographic/Functional
1744	Wishford Council & c	Longlands	Little Meadow Longland			Topographic

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1983	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Higher Four Acres	Little Salter Marsh Headland Hither Four Acres			Topographic
502	Combroy & Stanbury	Two Acre Stanbury	Little Stanbury			Place Name. There is a small square earthwork enclosure in this field. See MNA103583
1964	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Croft Orchard	Little Yolloway Orchards Outbuildings			Topographic/Functional
1963	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Long Close	Long Close			Topographic
1720	Paines & c	Ley Close	Long Close			Topographic
1722	Paines & c	Long Close	Long Close			Topographic
1211		Croft	Long Close			Topographic
1276	Southwoods College Sowdens & c	Great Lane Close	Long Close			Topographic
1278	Southwoods College Sowdens & c	Small Lane Close	Long Close			Topographic
1277	Pikes & Hillings	Long Close	Long Close			Topographic
838	Brussels, Murrage & c & c	Long Close	Long Close Sparrow Park			Topographic
1216	Crabhayes & c	Part of Longheathfield	Long Heath Field			Topographic
1215	Crabhayes & c	Part of Longheathfield	Long Heath Field			Topographic
717	Broadcliff Mills	Long Meadow	Long Meadow			Topographic
683	Newhall & Lymburys	Long Meadow	Long Meadow			Topographic
1915	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Ware Down	Long Meadow			Topographic
1875	Helline Park & c	Home Field	Long Meadow			Topographic
1403	Jervishayes, Broadpark & c	Long Meadow	Long Meadow			Topographic
1206		Long Park	Long Park			Topographic
1624	Helline Park & c	Three Acres	Lower Close			Topographic
1418		Lower Cross Park	Lower Cross Park			Topographic
1955	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Lower Cranneford	Lower Crowniford			
1957	Tillhouse	Lower Cranneford	Lower Crowniford			
1903	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Middle Grounds	Lower G...Ground Part Lower Lower Ground Lower Middle Ground			Topographic
769		Goosens Close	Lower Goosen Higher Goosen			Personal Name?
1858	Crabhayes & c	Lower Ham	Lower Ham			Topographic
1718	Paines & c	Justment	Lower Justment			Functional? Possibly from <i>agistment</i> , the charge for pasturing cattle?
1902	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Lower Grounds	Lower Lower Ground			Topographic
1401		Lower New Meadow	Lower New Meadow			Topographic
1919	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Oakbeer Orchard	Lower Oakbear Higher Oakbear Oakbear Oakbear Orchard			Topographic/?
1636		Lower Postyeaton	Lower Postyeaton			

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1639	Wishford Council &c	Post Yeaton	Lower Postyeaton Higher Postyeaton Heath Field			
675	Newhall & Lymburys	Barns Close	Murr ridge: Part of Higher Barn Close	Lower Six Acres		Topographic
1759	Wishford Council &c	Garden	Lower Slade			Functional
1619	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Lower Fosses	Lower Voss			Topographic. From <i>foss</i> or dyke
674	Newhall & Lymburys	Mattress	Murr ridge: Part of Lower Barn Close and Mowhay	Maderis/part the Orchard/part Sir John Davies lands		
777	Murrage	Master Hayes	Maferis?			
692	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Meadow	Meadow			Functional
2502	Cuddyhoe	Meadow	Meadow	Caddihoe		Functional
1912	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Meadow	Meadow			Functional
1993	Crabhayes &c	Little Meadow	Meadow			Topographic
1992	Crabhayes &c	Meadow	Meadow			Functional
1997	Crabhayes &c	Long Meadow	Meadow			Topographic
1287	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Garden	Meadow Close			Functional
942	Burrow	Middle Close	Middle Close			Topographic
1895	Crabhayes &c	Middle Ham	Middle ham			Topographic
1899	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Middle Ham	Middle Ham			Topographic
1760	Wishford Council &c	Young Orchard	Middle meadow			Topographic/Functional
1770	Rews	Cottage & Garden	Middle Sowdons Back Sowdons			Personal Name?
1972	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Ten Acres	Middle Three Acres Yonder Three Acres Yonder Four Acres			Topographic
1897	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Long Ham	Moor Ham Wester Ham			Topographic
1999 a	Paines &c	Cabbage Close	Moor Park			Topographic/Functional
2007	Crabhayes &c	Home Meadow	Mow Plot Meadow Two Acres			Topographic
2500	Cuddyhoe	Northern Close	North Down			Topographic
1894	Crabhayes &c	Northern Ham	Norther Ham			Topographic
1900	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Outer Ham	Norther Ham Part Moor Ham			Topographic
1869	Wishford Council &c	Northern Meadow	Norther Helling Park Meadow			Topographic
896	Kellands	Plantation (Whiptails)	Norther Whiptail Unnamed Great Whiptail Coppice Furze Partly Furze Close Garden	Whiptails	Whiptails	Topographic/Place Name/Functional
			Dateland			Functional

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1887	Wishford Council &c	House Close	Ol...bear The Field			Functional
1977	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Old House Close	Old House Close			Functional
686	Newhall & Lymburys	Hams Close	Old Nan's Close			Topographic/corruption of older name?
762	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
755	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
2011	Crabhayes &c	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
1909	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Long Orchard	Orchard			Functional
1988	Crabhayes &c	Orchard & Garden	Orchard			Functional
1976	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Great Orchard	Orchard			Functional
2006	Crabhayes &c	Little Orchard	Orchard			Functional
1780	Wishford Council &c	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
1886	Wishford Council &c	House & Garden	Orchard			Functional
1890	Wishford Council &c	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
1878	Helline Park &c	Moor	Orchard			Functional
1876	Helline Park &c	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
1751	Wishford Council &c	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
503	Combroy & Stanbury	Orchard	Orchard			Functional
1405	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Great Orchard	Orchard			Functional
756	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Orchard Close	Orchard Close			Functional
2013	Crabhayes &c	Acre	Orchard Close			Topographic
1724	Paines &c	Lower Orchard	Orchard Close			Functional
1631	Helline Park &c	Orchard Close	Orchard Close			Functional
1906	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Garden & House	Orchard/ Garden			Functional
1757	Wishford Council &c	Stone Hill	Orchard/Orchard			Topographic/ Functional. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures.
			Orchard			Functional
1978	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Orchard	The Orchard Croft			
733	Place Barton	Outer Landy	Outer Landys			
			Outer Westland Well Meadow Willis			Functional/Topographic/Personal Name
1996	Crabhayes &c	Meadow				
1888	Wishford Council &c	Pale Gate Close	Pale Gate Close			Topographic
1627	Helline Park &c	Above Hay	Part Bonhay			Topographic
862	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Meadow	Part Borough Field			
1137		College Close	Part College Close			
1164		Pitty	Part College Close			
1955	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Lower Cranneford	Part Higher Crowniford			
1958	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Cranneford	Part Higher Crowniford			
1281	Pikes & Hillings	Long Field	Part Higher Field			Topographic
830	Place Barton	Orchard	Part Lower Orchard			Functional
1889	Wishford Council &c	House & Garden	part Orchard			Functional
1139	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Inner Henspiece	Part Outer Hughs Piece			Personal Name? with later corruption?
1162		Inner Henspiece	Part Outer Hughs Piece			Personal Name? with later corruption?

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1214	Crabhayes &c	Longheathfield	Part Pale Gate			Topographic
562		Spreydown	Part Sprydon Common			Place Name
561		Spreydown	Part Sprydon Common	Sprydon Plantation	to be planted	Place Name
565	Kellands	Plantation	Part Sprydon Common	Sprydon Plantation	to be planted	Place Name
564		Spreydown	Part Sprydon Common	Sprydon Plantation	to be planted	Place Name
563	Killerton	Spreydown Plot	Part Sprydon Common	Sprydon Plantation	to be planted	Place Name
1432	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Path Field	Path field			Topographic
1987	Crabhayes &c	Hollow Moor	Path Field			Topographic
689	Newhall & Lymburys	Reeds Alders	Payne's Close The Allers part the Little Moor			Personal Name/Functional?
1991	Crabhayes &c	Orchard	Piddy Croft? Orchard			Functional
843	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Pinky Thorn	Pinhay Thorn			Functional. Pinhay may be derived from the same root as Pound (ME <i>pightel</i>) with enclosure (i.e. <i>pightel+(ge)haeg</i>)
845	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Pinky Thorn	Pinhay Thorn			Functional. Pinhay may be derived from the same root as Pound (ME <i>pightel</i>) with enclosure (i.e. <i>pightel+(ge)haeg</i>)
844		Pinkythorn	Pinhay Thorn			Functional. Pinhay may be derived from the same root as Pound (ME <i>pightel</i>) with enclosure (i.e. <i>pightel+(ge)haeg</i>)
1638	Goosens & Bidgoods	Postyeaton	Postyeaton			
1318	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Pound Close	Pound Close			Functional. The manor pound was where stray animals were empounded until retrieved by the owners, on payment of a fine. Not NT property
1316	Kellands	Pound Close	Pound Close			Functional. The manor pound was where stray animals were empounded until retrieved by the owners, on payment of a fine. Not NT property
1320	Pitt	Pound Field	Pound Field			Functional. The manor pound was where stray animals were empounded until retrieved by the owners, on payment of a fine. Not NT property
1753	Wishford Council &c	Quarry Close	Quarry			Functional/Topographic
837	Place Barton	Quarry Close	Quarry Close			Functional/Topographic
1763	Wishford Council &c	Snellings	Quarry Close			Functional/Topographic/ Personal Name?
1756	Wishford Council &c	Quarry Close	Quarry Close			Functional/Topographic
838	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Long Close	Rag Four Acres The Land....			Topographic
1422	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Northern Rowhill	Round Hill			Topographic
1421	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Eastern Rowhill	Round Hill			Topographic
1423	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Middle Rowhill	Round Hill			Topographic
718	Broadclist Mills	Brown Meadow	Round Meadow			Topographic
730	Place Barton	Round Meadow	Round Meadow			Topographic
1621	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Rowhill	Row Hill			Topographic
1424	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Southern Rowhill	Row Hill			Topographic
2002	Crabhayes &c	Ryeland	Ryeland			Functional
2001	Paines &c	Long Down	Ryland			Functional
783		Six Acres	Six Acres			Topographic
1762	Wishford Council &c	Six Acres	Six Acres			Topographic
1425	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Six Acres	Six Acres			Topographic

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1898	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Western Ham	Souther Ham			Topographic
1868	Wishford Council &c	Southern Meadow	Souther Helling Park Meadow			Topographic
1429	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Stags Meadow	Stags Hill Meadow			Associative?
1285		Stone Park	Stone Park			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Not NT property
1284	Pikes & Hillings	Little Stone Park	Stone Park			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Not NT property
1283		Stare Park	Stone Park			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Not NT property
1286	Goosens & Bidgoods	Stone Park	Stone Park			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Not NT property
1312		Stone Park	Stone Park			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Not NT property
1313	Pikes & Hillings	Stone Park	Stone Park			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but that might also mean the foundations of buried structures. Not NT property
944	Burrow	Stone Hill	Stonely			Topographic. This can refer to stony ground, but also might refer the foundations of buried structures.
765	Little Murrage	Orchard	Text lost			Functional
764	Little Murrage	Cottage & Buildings	Text lost			Functional
763	Little Murrage	Orchard	Text lost			Functional
766	Little Murrage	Orchard	Text Lost			Functional
757	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Long Orchard	Text Lost			Topographic
1431	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Ray	The ...			Topographic. 'Land in or by a nook'
897	Kellands	Plantation (Whiptails)	The Brake?	Whiptails		Place Name
1046	Place Barton	Dry Close	The Dry Close			Topographic
1871	Wishford Council &c	Field	The field			Functional
752	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Orchard	The Field Orchard			Functional
1976 a		Four Acres	The Four Acres			Topographic
940	Burrow	Ham	The Ham			Topographic
1781	Wishford Council &c	Ham	The Ham Long Meadow			Topographic
728	Place Barton	Ham	The Ham The Dry Ham			Topographic
1774	Wishford Council &c	Ham	The Ham Bridge Meadow			Topographic
835	Place Barton	Hill	The Hill Field Orchard			Topographic

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691	Little Murrage	Moor Plot	The Little Moor			Topographic
822	Place Barton	Young Orchard	The (?)Mare			Functional
1161 a		Path Four Acres	The Path Four Acres			Topographic
1962	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Council Park	The Piece The Field Pouncil Park			
1622	Helline Park &c	Higher Three Acres	The Pit Close			Topographic
731	Place Barton	Calves Plot	The Rag			Functional/ Topographic
677	Newhall & Lymburys	Reeds Great Meadow	The Round Meadow Great Meadow			Topographic
2508	Cuddyhoe	Throat	The Throat	Side Downs		Topographic?
504	Combroy & Stanbury	Three Acre Stanbury	Three Acre Stanbury			Place Name. There is a small square earthwork enclosure in the field ('2 Acre Stanbury') to the north. See MNA103583
1623	Helline Park &c	Four Acres	Three Acres			Topographic
758	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Two Acres	Two Acres			Topographic
1981	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Well Close	Two Acres Well Close			Topographic
780		Underwood	Under Wood			Topographic
761	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Garden	unnamed			Functional
842	Southwoods College Sowdens &c	Long Close	unnamed			Topographic
776	Murrage	Orchard	unnamed			Functional
782		Plot	unnamed			Functional
825		Field	unnamed			Functional
760	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Cottage	unnamed			Functional
759	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Garden	unnamed			Functional
1404	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Long Meadow	unnamed			Topographic
1049	Place Barton	Middle Moor	Waddle Moor			Topographic
2005	Crabhayes &c	Washing Pool Close	Washing Pool Close Clay Hill			Topographic
1427	Jervishayes, Broadpark &c	Wainshouse Close	Wayne House close			Associative. 'Wain' means wagon or cart, the wainhouse would be the associated farm building
1996	Crabhayes &c	Meadow	Well Croft			Functional
1916	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	House Barton &c	West Down			Topographic
1915	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Ware Down	West Down			Topographic
1914	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	West Down	West Down			Topographic
943	Burrow	Wert Close	Wester Close			Topographic
827		Hams	Wester Ham Higher Ham Souther Ham			Topographic
695	Brussels, Murrage &c &c	Southern Meadow	Wester Meadow Easter Meadow			Topographic
2000	Paines &c	Willis	Willis Meadow			Personal Name?
684	Newhall & Lymburys	Six Acres	Wish's Close			Personal Name or Topographic

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1990	Crabhayes &c	Gratton	Worthy Hill			Topographic. <i>Gratton</i> = stubble field. Functional. Worthy (OE <i>(ge)haeg</i>) = an enclosure
1973	Elbury Everleys & Perkins	Yellowgey	Yolloway			
1748	Wishford Council &c	Moor	Yonder Moor			Topographic
685	Newhall & Lymburys	Nine Acres	Yonder Rag Hither Rag Three Corner Field			Topographic
1044	Place Barton	Yonder Barhill	Yonder Lower Barhill Middle Barhill Little Barhill			Topographic



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