

BERRY POMEROY



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR PRESENTATION
BY
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BERRY POMEROY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR PRESENTATION, 1998

CONTENTS

1/ INTRODUCTION

The Survey

Physical Background

Documentary Records, Old Maps and Illustrations

Surviving Earthworks

Evidence from Aerial Photography

Finds from Fieldwalking

Field Boundaries

2/ SITES KNOWN FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

3/ SURVIVING EARTHWORKS

4/ FINDS FROM FIELDWALKING

5/ THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR: POMEROYS AND SEYMOURS

The Pomeroy

The principal line of descent of the Pomeroy family, gleaned from the available sources

The Seymours and Berry Pomeroy

The principal line of descent of the Seymours of Berry Pomeroy

6/ SETTLEMENTS, BUILDINGS AND PLACE-NAMES

The Manor House and Home Farm, Church and Village

Manor House

The Church

The Barn

The Church House

Berry Barton Farm

The Rectory or Vicarage

The 'Village'

Estate Cottages

Parochial School

Ancient Well

Outlying, Dispersed Settlements

Settlements existing at the time of the Domesday Survey

Later medieval settlements

Other place-names and field names

Bridgetown

The Bridgetown Pottery

The Chapel of St. James the Apostle and St. Margaret the Virgin in Bridgetown

7/ FIELD PATTERNS AND BOUNDARIES

Field Boundaries

Earth Banks
Stone wall boundaries
Hedgerow Species

8/ THE CASTLE AND DEER PARK

The CastleFeatures associated with the castleThe Deer Park

Documentary Background
Topography
Surviving Remains
The Park Ditch

Features and Buildings Associated with the Deer Park

Fishponds
Mill and Leat
Stone Quarries

9/ INDUSTRIES

WatermillsQuarrying and Limeburning

10/ WOODLAND

11/ DISCUSSION: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT BY PERIOD

Prehistory

Prehistoric Ridgeway
Archaeological Sites
Fieldwalking Finds

RomanPost-Roman and SaxonThe Medieval Manor

Administration and Records
Inquisitions Post Mortem
Population
The Manorial Centre
The Medieval Manor Estate
The Demesne
Customary Tenure and Sub-divided Arable
The 'Waste' or Outfield
Freehold

The Post-medieval Manor

Estate Records
Population
Improvements of the manor lands
Farms and Farm Buildings

12/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

13/ BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

APPENDICES:

- 1/ SITES KNOWN FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
- 2/ DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
- 3/ STANDING BUILDINGS: LIST DESCRIPTIONS

1/ INTRODUCTION

The Survey

The survey was commissioned by English Heritage on behalf of the owner, John Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and undertaken in 1998 by Stewart Brown.

The area covered by the survey consists of the Seymour estate at Berry Pomeroy, although some aspects of the research and report have been extended to cover the whole of Berry Pomeroy parish and Bridgetown, which almost certainly represents the former extent of the historic landholding in medieval and possibly earlier times (Fig. 1).

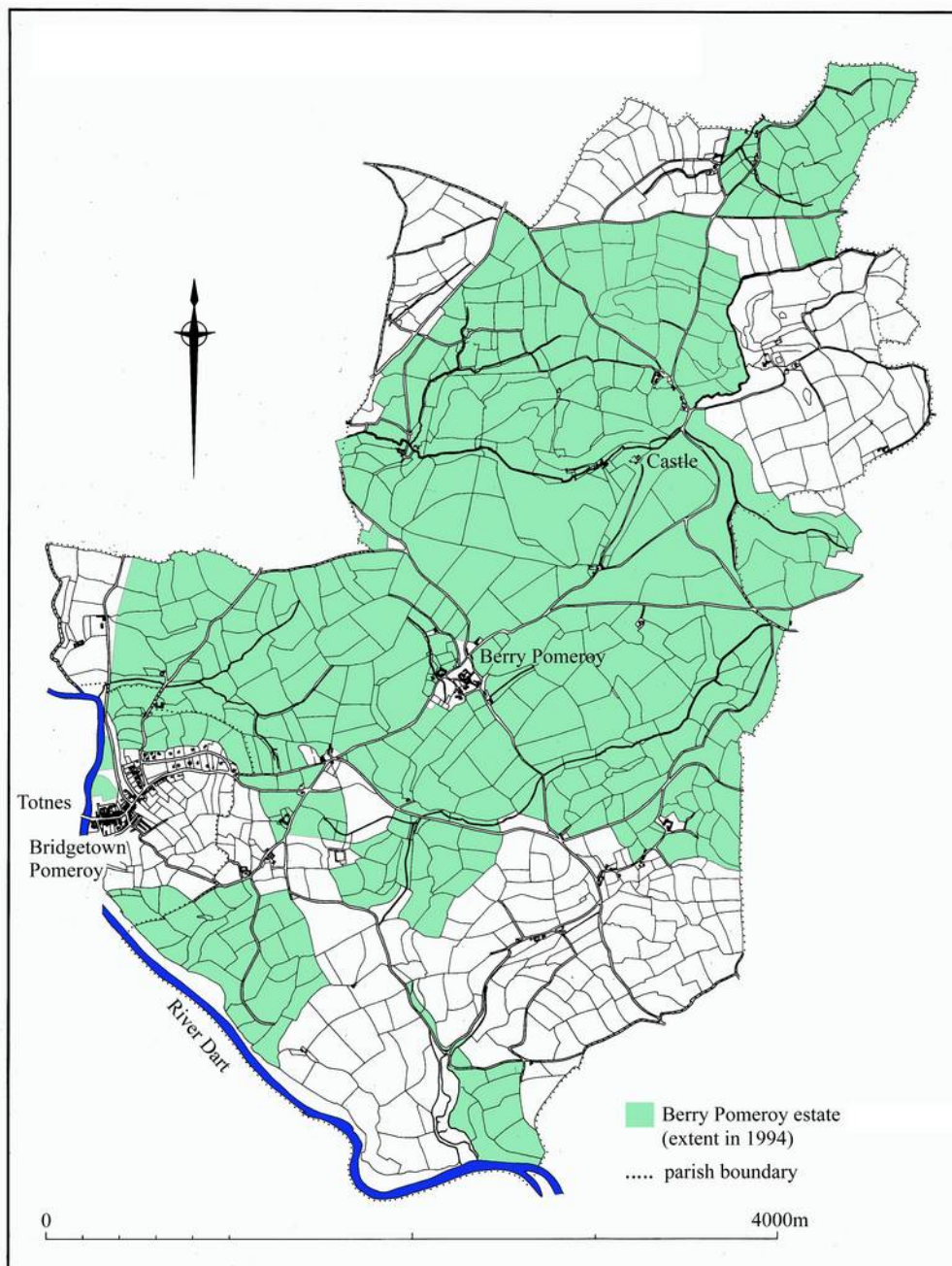


Fig. 1. Berry Pomeroy Parish (based on the 1938 O.S. map) and the Seymour estate (extent in 1994).

Physical Background

Geology and Topography

The geology of the area comprises largely Lower and Middle Devonian slates ('Norden' slates) interleaved with limestones, all of which have been folded and dislocated. This has produced variable surface geology which has weathered differentially, thereby resulting in locally prominent features such as small craggy knolls and shallow, linear scarps where limestone outcrops amongst the slates (where exposed, many of the limestone outcrops have been exploited by quarrying). A few fields on the hilltop between Berry Pomeroy and Paignton just east of Glazegate Cross have a different bedrock beneath them, consisting of a hard, red-brown metamorphic sandstone. The latter bedrock underlies an Iron Age enclosure known from aerial photography (S.A.M. 956, below)

Soils on the slate tend to be poor, shallow, and stony with a light yellow colour, whilst those on the limestone are often deeper, more productive, and have a reddish hue. Soil quality varies from good on the low ground, to poor and stony higher up. The soil on the site of the Iron Age enclosure has been largely eroded away, and is very stony. Present-day ploughing is eroding the surface of bedrock beneath the hillfort and on other high points.

The landscape comprises gently rolling hills rising to an elevation of just over 500ft (hilltop east of Glazegate) with most of the agricultural land lying between 200-300ft. The area is dissected by small streams and stream valleys generally draining westwards from the high ground on the east of the parish. The valley profiles are quite steep in places. In Gatcombe valley, just below the Berry Pomeroy Castle, Gatcombe Brook has cut what may be regarded as a small gorge where it cuts through a band of limestone. Numerous springs rise on the hillsides, forming brooks which feed the larger streams.

About three fifths of the farmland is presently put to arable (usually corn, roots, and peas), sometimes rotated with clover or pasture, whilst the remaining two fifths is permanent pasture. The current woodland is either recent coniferous plantation (some replacing older beech stands eg within the deer park), or small mixed, copses on poor land, or in and around old stone quarries.

Documentary Records Old Maps and Illustrations

Documentary Records

An initial one-week assessment of the surviving documentary and secondary printed sources contained in the Devon Record Office, the West Country Studies Library, and Totnes Local Studies Centre was conducted by Anita Travers, a specialist documentary researcher. This was followed by further, detailed work by her on selected original documents which it was thought would help shed light on particular points and places of interest, or reveal general patterns of development in the management of the Berry Pomeroy estate. The results of the research have been incorporated into the relevant sections covering the history of the parish below. Source references are set out in full in the Bibliography and References section at the end of the report.

The maps consulted for this survey comprise the Tithe Map of **1841**, and subsequent county and O.S. maps. Illustrations located in the Westcountry Studies Library have been listed by J.V.

Somers Cocks, in *Devon Topographical Prints, 1660-1870*, a catalogue and guide, Exeter 1977. Predictably, all Berry Pomeroy prints are of the Castle. Under 'Totnes', some are of the bridge. An engraving of the new bridge **1829**, drawn TM Baynes, engraved W Deeble and published Robert Jennings is available at West Devon Record Office, 283/175 and shows Bridgetown buildings.

Surviving Earthworks

A number of earthworks survive in the parish, including: three probable house platforms, a disused 'hollow way' (sunken track), and a dry fishpond, all in the vicinity of the village; another house platform next to Lower Weekaborough Farm; another dry fishpond in Gatcombe valley, just below the castle; remnants of a defensive ditch or moat surrounding part of the castle; a number of linear water channels running alongside Gatcombe Brook, which formerly carried water from the brook to water meadows downstream; and two sets of strip lynchets (narrow terraces on hillsides which were formerly cultivated), at Afton and Higher Weekaborough.

Evidence from Aerial Photography

The Devon Air Photography Project have so far recorded and plotted a total of 23 'cropmark', or 'parchmark' sites in Berry Pomeroy parish (Fig. 2). The project is run by the Archaeological Group of the D.C.C. Environment Directorate, who copy the information onto Devon County's Sites and Monuments Register with additional written descriptions, site visit notes and comments. The Archaeological Group is co-ordinated by Frances Griffith, Principal Archaeologist for Devon, who kindly gave permission for copies to be made of the individual site plots for the purpose of this Presentation Survey. The plots, together with accompanying written descriptions, appear in full in Appendix 1, together with written descriptions of three more cropmark sites which have not as yet been plotted. Most sites recorded by this means were subsequently visited by members of the project, who observed very few surviving earthworks associated with them, none being prominent or substantial. This general pattern of poor survival above ground was confirmed by further site visits by S. Brown during the course of the present survey. The poor survival is likely to result from ploughing over a long period of time, which has eroded away the upstanding parts of the sites.

Finds from Fieldwalking

The fields lying within the estate were walked by S. Brown in **1994**. A small number of finds were retrieved, including prehistoric flints, a single fragment of Roman pottery, and fragments of post-medieval pottery (noted, then discarded). A single Roman coin from the parish was reported in **1891**. Further prehistoric flints and post-medieval pottery were reported to the Devon S.M.R by James Bellchambers in **1995** (below).

Field Boundaries

Most of the fields are surrounded by hedgebanks, some with pitched stone revetting extending along their sides, the revetting seemingly dating largely, if not wholly from the post-medieval period. Some hedgebanks on hillsides have a scarps, or 'lynchets', on their downslope side, suggesting that erosion caused by repeated ploughing has taken place over many centuries. A number of field boundaries in the vicinity of the village comprise old, horizontally coursed rubble stone walls, which appear to be associated with meadowland, possibly long-established meadow.

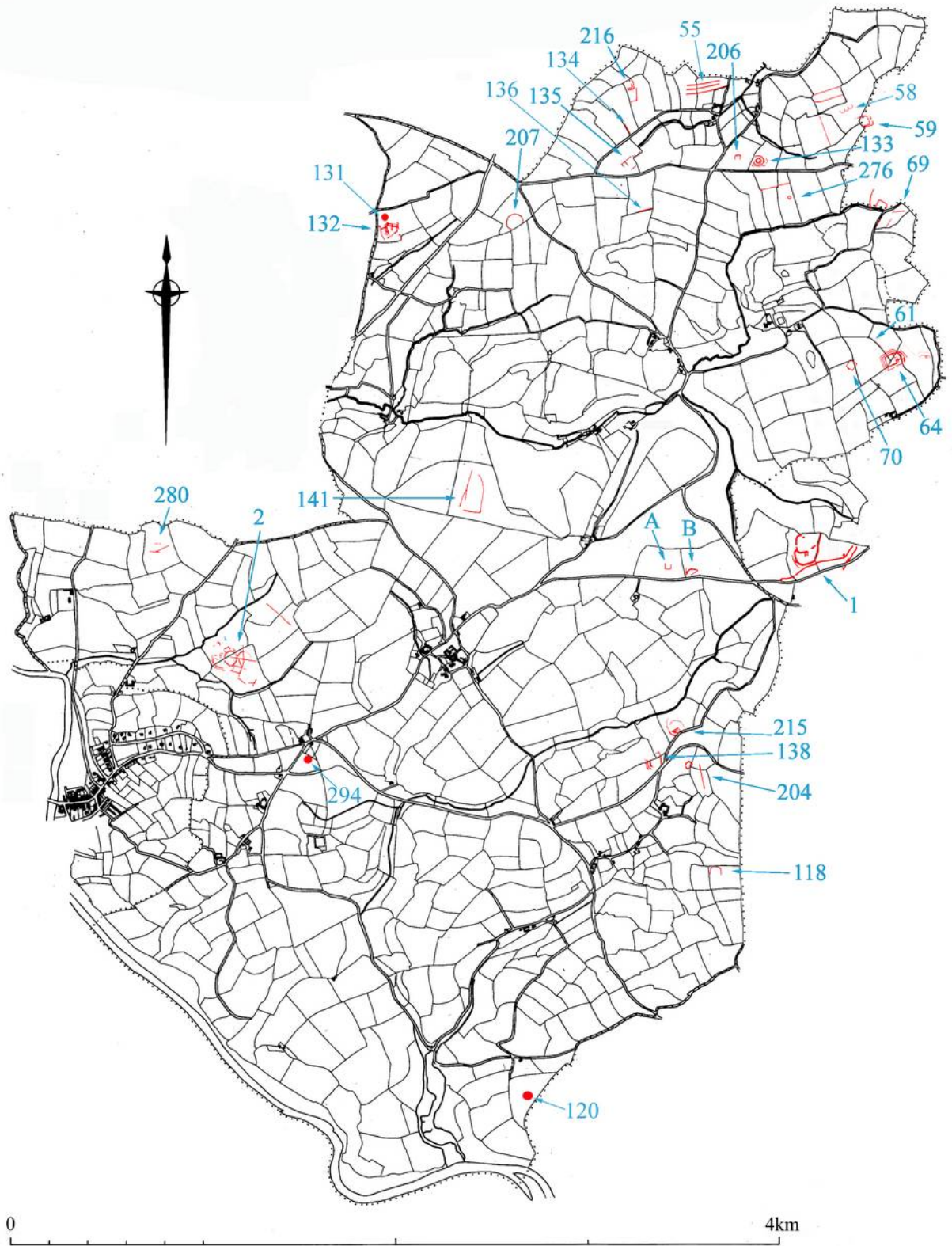


Fig. 2 Cropmark sites shown in red; SMR reference numbers shown in blue.

The hedgerows are rich in tree and woody shrub species, containing on average from 7 to 10 species within a 30m length, with additional species occurring further along the hedge, amounting to an average of 10-12 species in the whole length. Very similar counts were observed generally throughout the area during fieldwalking, the high number of species indicating considerable age, although not varying sufficiently to identify significant differences which might be used for the purpose of relative dating.

2/ SITES KNOWN FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY (Fig. 2; Appendix 1)

It is the nature of archaeological sites known only from aerial photography that they cannot be interpreted or dated with certainty. The majority clearly pre-date the development of the present field boundary system, which most often cuts across or overlies them. Many are thought to have been enclosures surrounded by single, double or sometimes triple ditches. The enclosures may have had settlements within them. These are generally assumed to be prehistoric or Roman in origin, although without finds from them, and/or excavation of the sites, this cannot be proved. One cropmark site, a double enclosure lying just east of Glazegate Cross (OS ref SX848616) is thought to be of Iron Age date. This is described more fully below, together with other sites of potential importance.

A few of the cropmark sites are recorded by the Devon Air Photography Project as 'dubious', and may be geological in origin rather than archaeological.

The present road through Berry Pomeroy branches off the A385 between Totnes and Paignton, following approximately the same course as an ancient, probably prehistoric trackway (see Discussion, below). Just after Glazegate Cross, and before the road reaches Beacon Hill it skirts an archaeological site known from aerial photographs, probably of Iron Age date (Fig. 2, 1). The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Devon 956; SMR ref. SX86SW-1; OS ref SX848616). The English Heritage Ancient Monument Record describes it as follows:

Double enclosure, probably of Iron Age date, consisting of two sub-rectangular enclosures with a gap in the cross boundary on the west side providing access from one to another. The main entrance appears to be in the centre of the south boundary. The two enclosures are about 450ft east to west and about 520ft north to south. There is a small square enclosure and a bank running north to south in the southern of the two enclosures. To the south and east of the enclosures is an earthwork, presumably associated, which runs 880ft east/west then turns to run another 200ft north/south, and the remains of another, now probably mainly destroyed by the road. Earthworks now completely invisible on the ground. In a ploughed field.

A number of other cropmark sites have been observed from the air and plotted onto the map (Fig. 2). Most of these bear no relation to the present field system surrounding them, and therefore appear to be earlier in date, many quite possibly being prehistoric or Roman in origin.

Four of these evidently represent complexes of ditched enclosures showing signs that they developed over a period of time. One lies a little over 1 km to the west of Berry Pomeroy village (Fig. 2, 2; OS SX 818610; SMR ref SX 86SW 2), an interesting and curious complex comprising a central circular enclosure about 50m in diameter surrounded by other curvilinear and rectilinear ones, the most interesting of which is a double-ditched, curvilinear enclosure to its west. Another is a large triple-ditched rectilinear enclosure some 150m across lying to the north of Wildwoods Farm (Fig. 2, 64; OS SX 853627; SMR ref SX86SE 64). This appears to have a smaller rectilinear annexe on its east which cuts across the line of the triple ditches, and

therefore probably represents a secondary addition. A linear cropmark leading toward this site from the north west may well have been a road or trackway. About 150m to the west of the triple-ditched enclosure is a square single-ditched enclosure some 40m across which may have been associated with this site (Fig. 2, 70; SMR ref SX86SE 70). A third enclosure complex is sited close to Pennball Cross (Fig. 2, 132; OS SX826634; SMR ref SX86SW 132), and comprises part of a double ditched rectilinear enclosure measuring some 50m wide, with a second smaller rectilinear enclosure attached to its west. A fourth lies east of Higher Weekaborough (Fig. 2, 216; OS SX 839642; SMR ref SX86SW 216), comprising part of a double-ditched rectilinear enclosure about 40m across, with a single-ditched somewhat larger annexe attached to its south. There are in addition another six scattered, single enclosures surrounded by either one, two, or three ditches.

All these enclosures may have contained small settlements of one kind or another, but since none has been excavated or produced finds by other means, their interpretation must remain tentative at present.

A prehistoric burial site (Fig. 2, 276)

A cropmark site of different character lies south east of Lower Weekaborough (SX 849636; SMR ref SX86SW 276). This small circular ditched feature, some 20m in diameter, appears to have a central pit within it, strongly suggesting that it is a 'ring ditch', comprising the below-ground remains of a former round barrow burial mound. There is now nothing remaining of the mound. This is the only prehistoric burial site presently to have been recognized within Berry Pomeroy parish.

3/ SURVIVING EARTHWORKS (Figs. 3 and 5)

There are a number of earthworks in the vicinity of the village, including three house platforms sited around the periphery of the present settlement, showing that the village was formerly larger. An old, disused trackway, or 'hollow way', crosses 'Wall Orchard' on the west of the village (Plate 1). The orchard also contains areas of stone rubble and some irregular mounds suggesting possible archaeological remains. To the north, in an orchard formerly part of 'North Park', there is a small sunken house platform with some ruined yard walls to its rear. To the east of the village, in 'Cot Orchard', is a house platform running parallel with the adjacent road (Plate 2), with further stony areas and mounds behind it. The adjoining orchard to the south east contains one very large platform (Plate 3), possibly for two houses, or a house with outbuildings, and close by, a remnant of a stone wall belonging to a substantial structure (Plate 4) which has now otherwise completely disappeared. Further east still, close to the head of the stream running from east to west through the village is an abandoned fishpond (Plates 5 and 6), just below an existing pond retained by an earth dam. Another, filled pond exists on the same stream closer to the church (Plate 7).

Another series or 'necklace' of two or three fishponds formerly existed in Gatcombe valley below the castle. One of these, the easternmost, is presently retained by an earth dam faced with stone and still fills with water following heavy rain. This pond was used in the 18th and 19th centuries to supply water to Castle Mill, to which a stone-lined leat carried water into this century. The pond almost certainly dates from much earlier than this, and appears to belong with one or two more dried up ponds further to the west which are now completely infilled and barely recognizable. The leat could also date from an earlier period, and may possibly have served as a controllable water supply for the ponds.

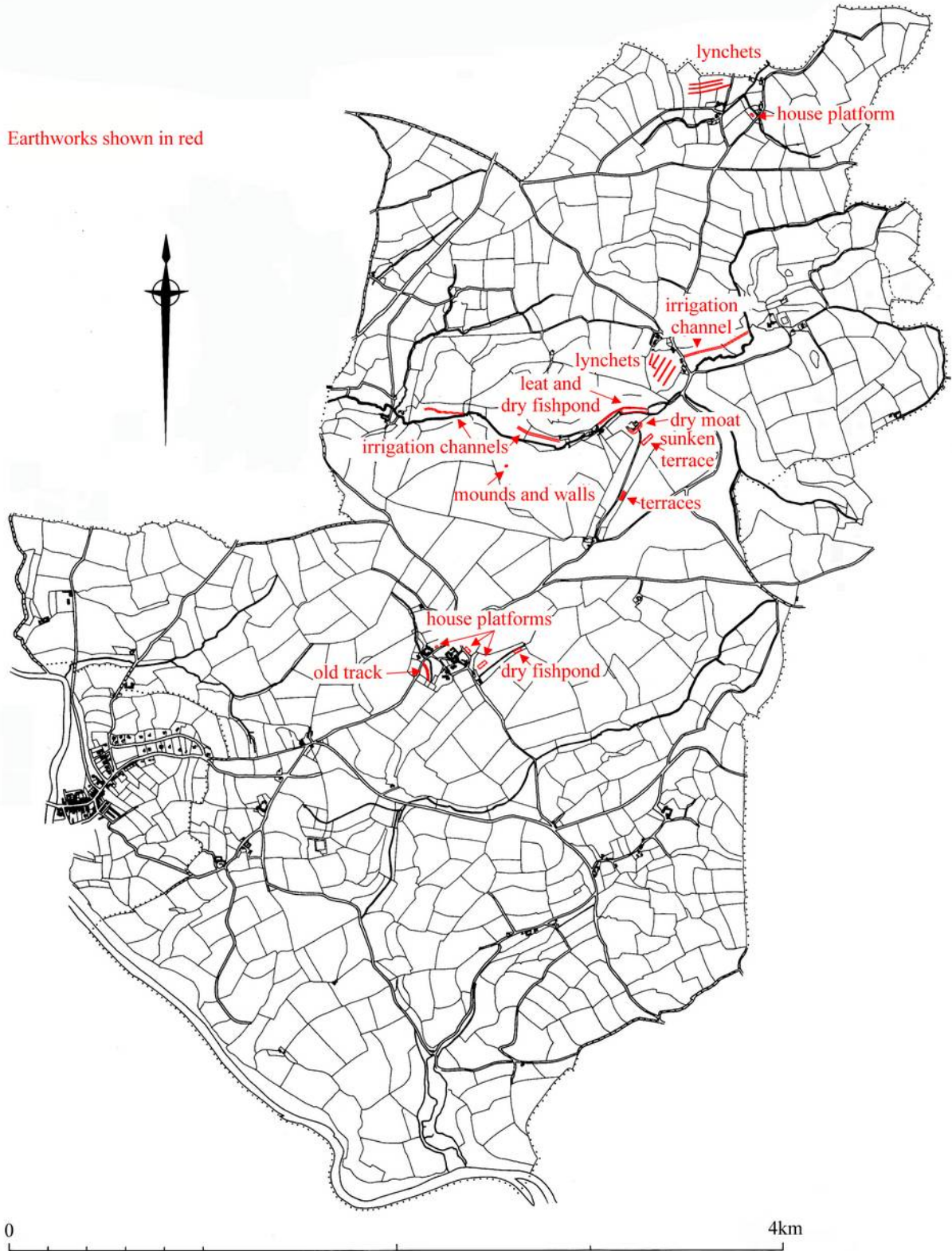


Fig. 3 Earthworks



Plate 1. Old trackway in Wall Orchard to west of village, looking north.



Plate 2. House platform in Cot Orchard to east of village, looking south-east.



Plate 3. Large house platform to south-east of village, looking west.



Plate 4. Stone wall fragment close to large house platform, looking north-west.



Plate 5. Dry fishpond to east of village, looking west.



Plate 6. Remains of stone sluice associated with dry fishpond, looking east.



Plate 7. Fishpond to south-east of village, looking north-west.



Plate 8. Disused water-meadow irrigation channel next to Gatcombe Brook, looking north-east.



Plate 9. House platform to south of Lower Weekaborough, looking west.



Plate 10. Natural outcrop of limestone bedrock to west of village, looking east.

The castle originally was protected by a defensive ditch or moat. This has been largely infilled, but a small section of it is recognizable next to St. Margaret's Tower.

Leading off Gatcombe Brook, on its north side, there are four disused irrigation channels which were used to water meadows and pastures further downstream (Plate 8). The water was fed from the stream along the channels and allowed to escape where needed in order to disperse frost from the ground early in the season, thereby allowing growth of the grass earlier than would otherwise have been the case. These features date from the 17th or 18th century when land management underwent many improvements, and water meadows were introduced (Darby, H., 1976, 32-3; and see Discussion, below).

Close to Higher Weekaborough, and surviving in a field called Cross Park Pasture are three, possibly four, strip lynchets. These are narrow terraces which have been formed in the natural slope of the field by repeated ploughing over a long period of time, and are remnants of an old agricultural field system. Another set of four or possibly five strip lynchets survives within the sloping field to the south of Afton, formerly known as 'Pound Orchard'. The date of the lynchets is unknown. They could be prehistoric, Roman, or medieval, but in view of their proximity to settlements of known medieval date, it seems most likely that they are medieval and contemporary with the adjacent settlement.

Another, probable house platform survives in the orchard opposite Lower Weekaborough Farm (Plate 9)

Numerous small prominences which are visible in fields across many parts of the parish resemble earthworks, but are natural protrusions, sometimes showing areas of bedrock outcrops (Plate 10).

4/ FINDS FROM FIELDWALKING

Prehistoric flints

A small number of prehistoric flints have been identified from three areas within Berry Pomeroy parish.

In **1994**, S. Brown recovered a worked flint scraper from a field called Great Scotlands at OS SX 824618, as well as another small fragment with a single worked edge from Lower South Field at OS SX830603.

In **1995**, James Bellchambers collected some ten flints whilst fieldwalking on Fleet Down, amongst which were a few flakes and a worked scraper, identified by Bill Horner of Devon County Council's Archaeology Section (SMR ref. SX85NW 119/1).

There appears to be one or more natural sources of flint in the locality, since a high concentration of unworked flint nodules was found by S. Brown in the vicinity of a field called Higher Furlong, which lies adjacent to Great Scotlands mentioned above, a little north of the village. In addition, flint nodules were observed in **1995** amongst the infilling of a probable post-medieval soakaway in the vicinity of True Street (SMR SX86SW 284).

Roman finds

Only one coin of the Roman period has been recorded from Berry Pomeroy, a Greek coin of Castanea Thessaly, for which no precise findspot was noted (Worth 1891, 77). A single fragment of Roman greyware was found by S. Brown during fieldwalking in 1994, from the field called Great Scotlands at OS SX 824618, which also produced one of the prehistoric flint scrapers mentioned above. This type of Roman coarseware is not closely datable.

Post-medieval Finds

Pottery fragments dating from the 16th-20th centuries are scattered in small numbers across many of the fields in the survey area, probably having been carried there from local farms and other settlements when manure mixed with domestic waste was spread on the fields. Those of the 16th-18th centuries come largely from vessels made at the nearby but Totnes/Bridgetown pottery, for which there is documentary evidence dating from the late 17th and early 18th century (Allan 1984, 136), but which appears to have ceased production soon after. The precise location of the Bridgetown pottery is not as yet known. Pottery finds of later 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century date comprises transfer wares, other common china and earthenwares, as commonly found in most parts of Devon and elsewhere.

5/ DESCENT OF THE MANOR: POMEROYS AND SEYMOURS

The Pomeroys

For almost 500 years following the Norman Conquest, the Pomeroy family enjoyed baronial power in Devon. They held the position of Sheriff on numerous occasions from at least the early 13th century, and built themselves a castle and family seat at Berry Pomeroy in the late 15th century.

The Pomeroy family were an ancient, baronial family, who came from a French village called La Pommeraye near Falaise in Normandy. Ralf de Pomeroy was born **c. 1030**, and was a leader in the Norman army during the Conquest of the South West, and may have taken part in the siege of Exeter in **1068**. He was rewarded by William the Conqueror with 56 fees in Devon, including Berry Pomeroy, his chief property, as well as 6 houses in Exeter, and 2 more manors in Somerset. His estate was the fifth largest baronial landholding in Devon.

In the 12th century, the Pomeroy family acquired land in Cornwall through marriage. By the early 14th century, they claimed 58 knight's fees in Devon and Cornwall, some, including an interest in the castle and lands of Tregony in Cornwall, inherited from the Valletort family. They had also begun to consolidate their holdings in South Devon, and acquired parts of the manors of Brixham and Harberton, nearby Berry Pomeroy. The Pomeroy estates constituted the Honour of Berry, named from Berry Pomeroy, in the Hundred of Haytor and the Deanery of Ipplepen, with Berry Pomeroy as its '*caput*' or main, central holding.

The Hundred Rolls of the period show the manor of Berry was held in chief for the service of one knight's fee 'and the twelve jurymen of the hundred declared Berry to be a free manor, having gallows, an assize of bread and beer etc. from time immemorial.'. These rights were never questioned. The Pomeroy family were summoned to parliament by right of their barony.

By **1367**, their holding had reduced to 38 knight's fees in Berry Pomeroy, Stockleigh Pomeroy, Harberton, and Brixham, plus the manor of Tregony and small parcels of land in Cornwall.

John Pomeroy (**c. 1347-1416**) appears to have experienced financial problems, and died without leaving a male heir, causing difficulties and a dispute in the line of descent. In **1428**, on the death of Thomas Pomeroy, his cousin Edward and his family were violently expelled from their house at Berry Pomeroy by a rival family faction. Another family dispute arose over the manor of Sandridge and other lands in Devon in the early 16th century.

In the late 15th century, probably in the time of Richard Pomeroy (**c. 1451-1496**) the Pomeroy family built themselves a castle within their deer park at Berry Pomeroy.

In **1547**, Thomas Pomeroy, the last Pomeroy to hold the estate, sold his lands to Edward Seymour, Protector Somerset. Thomas had been in difficulties for at least a year beforehand, and was said 'to have been in great danger of the loss of all his manors, lands, tenements etc.', and could have been disinherited, and 'put from the same forever', with no ability of buying other property for the upkeep of himself and his family. He had already leased his lands to Sir Weymond Carew in **1546**, so the sale involved a three-way agreement in which Edward Seymour paid a total of £2,300 to Thomas Pomeroy and Weymond Carew.

Thomas Pomeroy later took part in the south-western 'Prayer Book Rebellion' of **1549** against Protector Somerset and his ward, the boy-king Edward VI, who were strong supporters of the Protestant movement. He was captured and held prisoner, but was soon after released. He died in **1566**.

The principal line of descent of the Pomeroy family, gleaned from the available sources:

- 1/ Ralph Pomeroy **c.1030-?**
- 2/ Goslin Pomeroy ?- **c.1135**
- 3/ Henry Pomeroy ?- **c.1165**
- 4/ Henry Pomeroy **c.1144 - c.1200**
- 5/ Henry Pomeroy **1173 -1207**
- 6/ Henry Pomeroy **1187-1220**
- 7/ Henry Pomeroy **1211-1235**
- 8/ Henry Pomeroy **c.1233-1281**
- 9/ Henry Pomeroy **1265-1305**
- 10/ Henry Pomeroy **1291-1367**
- 11/ Henry Pomeroy **c.1325-1373**
- 12/ John Pomeroy **c.1347-1416**
- 13/ Thomas Pomeroy ?-**1426**
- 14/ Edward Pomeroy ?-**1446**
- 15/ Margaret Pomeroy ?-**1461**
- 16/ Henry Pomeroy ?-**1481**
- 17/ Richard Pomeroy **c.1451-1496**
- 18/ Edward Pomeroy **c.1475-1538**
- 19/ Thomas Pomeroy **c.1503-1566**

The Seymours and Berry Pomeroy

Edward Seymour, Protector Somerset, bought the castle and surrounding estate in **1547**. Edward Seymour claimed descent from Wido St Maur, who took his name from St Maur-sur-Loire in Touraine, and who fought with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings (Seymour is an anglicisation of St Maur). In the thirteenth century, the family held Penhow Castle and other properties in Monmouthshire. By the fifteenth century Edward's ancestors had moved to Wiltshire and settled into gentry life. The family rose to national prominence when Jane Seymour, Edward's sister, married Henry VIII in **1536**. Jane died aged twenty-eight, having given birth to Prince Edward, who was to become Edward VI upon Henry's death in **1547**. Edward VI was then but a boy, and Edward Seymour, his uncle, was appointed the King's guardian until he became of age.

Edward Seymour was an ambitious and daring soldier who rose to become the most powerful man in England. His military successes in both Scotland and France, and his close relation with the centre of power, first Wolsey, then Henry VIII, and finally Edward VI, brought many titles and offices, including Viscount Beauchamp (**1536**), Earl of Hertford (**1537**), and first Duke of Somerset (**1547**). During the first two years of Edward's reign, he acted as High Steward of England, Treasurer of the Exchequer, and Earl Marshal and Protector of the Realm. He acquired vast wealth and property, and actively pursued an interest in architecture, becoming one of the most innovative patrons of building in the new classical style from France and Italy. But he also acquired political enemies who overthrew him as Protector in **1549** and eventually saw him beheaded in **1552**. Most of his extensive properties, acquired whilst he held power, were taken into the hands of the crown.

Protector Somerset had married twice. By an Act of Parliament passed in **1540**, he made it clear that he wished the family honours and estates to pass to the male line of his second marriage or, failing that, to his male descendants by his first wife. In **1553** his eldest surviving son by his first marriage, Sir Edward Seymour, acquired Berry Pomeroy, and soon after made it his home. The fall of his father compounded the problems of his inheritance, but with help from Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat House (who had been the Protector's steward and supervisor of building works), he made a bargain with the King and Sir John which granted him the castle and (by **1558**) the surrounding manor. He married in **1562** and settled into family life and administering his estates. He became a respected county gentleman, and was made Sheriff of Devon in **1583**. In **1588**, when the threat of invasion from Spain loomed ever greater, he was appointed by Queen Elizabeth to raise troops to defend the Devon shores. He died in **1593**, leaving his eldest son, another Edward, in a far better position to restore the family's former high regard and honour. He had established a new family seat at Berry Pomeroy, and built a house within the old castle defences with few, if any, rivals in Devon.

This next Edward, the grandson of the Protector, was ably suited to carry his father's ambitions further. He had already been Sheriff of Devon (c. **1583**) and was made Vice-Admiral of Cornwall in **1586**. He was MP for Devon from **1590** to **1611**, and again Sheriff in **1595** and **1605**. He procured the title of baronet in **1611** from James I, and entered into a beneficial marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Champernowne from nearby Dartington Hall. It was in his time that the grand scheme to enlarge the house was started. A local historian called Risdon, who was writing within living memory of this period, tells us that it was this Sir Edward, the first baronet, who made the building into 'a very stately house.'

The Seymour family continued to reside at Berry Pomeroy until some time between **1688**, when an inventory of the rooms was made, and **1701**, when John Prince described the building as already in ruins. They had remained county gentry, and moved from their unfinished grand house to a more

up-to-date country house which they had built on another of their properties at Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire. In due course, the dukedom did pass to their branch of the family when the junior male line failed in **1750**. Consequently, the house at Berry Pomeroy was never occupied by dukes, although its ruins are owned by the current Duke of Somerset.

The Seymour family crest is a phoenix rising from a ducal coronet, created in the time of Protector Somerset. The crest appears on the Seymour monument in Berry Pomeroy parish church.

[the above is an extract from the EH guidebook to the castle, 1997]

The principal line of descent of the Seymours of Berry Pomeroy:

1/ Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset	1500 - 1552
2/ Edward Seymour Lord Seymour	c.1529 - 1593
3/ Edward Seymour 1 st bart.	1562/3 - 1613
4/ Edward Seymour 2 nd bart	c.1585 - 1659
5/ Edward Seymour 3 rd bart	1610 - 1688
6/ Edward Seymour 4 th bart	1633 - 1708
7/ Edward Seymour 5 th bart	1663 - 1741
8/ Edward Seymour 8 th Duke of Somerset	1694/5 - 1757
9/ Edward Seymour 9 th Duke of Somerset	1717 - 1792
10/ Webb Seymour 10 th Duke of Somerset	1718 - 1793
11/ Edward Adolphus Seymour 11 th Duke of Somerset	1775 - 1855
12/ Edward Adolphus Seymour 12 th Duke of Somerset	1804 - 1885
13/ Archibald Henry Algernon Seymour 13 th Duke of Somerset	1810 - 1891
14/ Algernon Percy Banks Seymour 14 th Duke of Somerset	1813 - 1894
15/ Algernon Seymour 15 th Duke of Somerset	1846 - 1923
16/ Edward Hamilton Seymour 16 th Duke of Somerset	1860 - 1931
17/ Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour 17 th Duke of Somerset	1882 - 1954
18/ Percy Hamilton Seymour 18 th Duke of Somerset	1910 - 1984
19/ John Michael Edward Seymour 19 th Duke of Somerset	1952 -

6/ SETTLEMENTS, BUILDINGS AND PLACE-NAMES (Figs. 4 and 5)

The principal settlement in medieval Berry Pomeroy was the manorial centre, comprising manor house, church and home farm. Around this clustered a number of tenants' houses. In addition, there were numerous smaller settlements comprising hamlets and farms dispersed around the periphery of the manor, and Bridgetown Pomeroy, a new town founded by the Pomeroyes in the 13th century on the east bank of the River Dart, opposite Totnes. In the post-medieval period, the overall settlement pattern remained much the same, although changes in landholding from customary tenure to leasehold appears to have brought about much new building and rebuilding of farm properties on the part of the tenants, especially after the Seymours moved to Wiltshire c.1700, and set up their new principal residence there. Soon after, the manor house, home farm, and most of the estate were leased out, although the Seymours retained parts of the manor house (then called Berry Great House) as an occasional residence when visiting Devon. In the 19th and 20th centuries sizeable parts of the estate were sold off, eg Longcombe, Fleet Down, Bridgetown, parts of Weekaborough, and the area immediately surrounding the old manorial centre. Subsequent development of these areas has been minimal, apart from Bridgetown, which expanded first alongside the road to Paington in the late 19th and early 20th century, then on a far larger scale in post-war times.

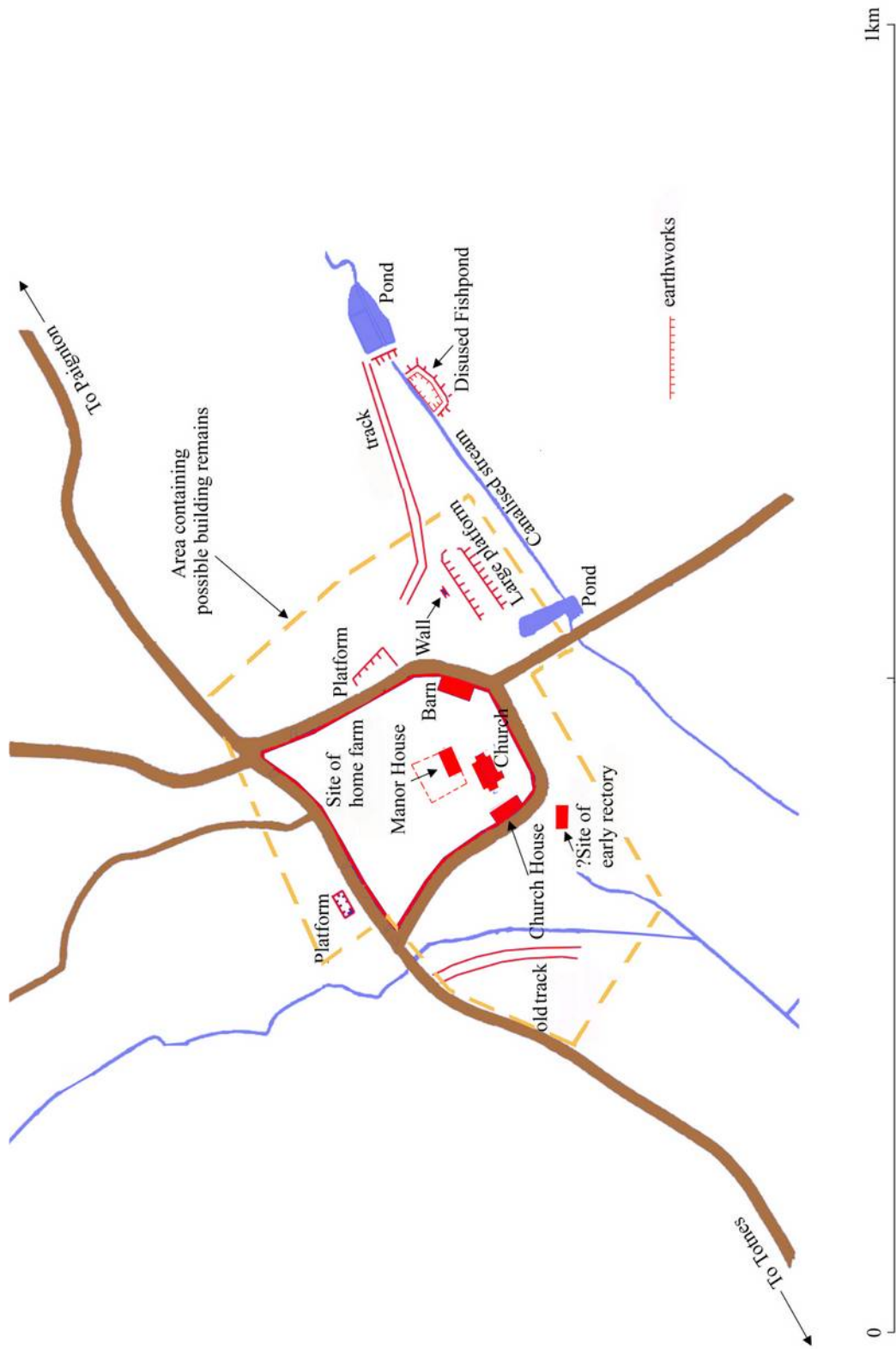


Fig. 4. The manorial centre - medieval and early post-medieval buildings and features.

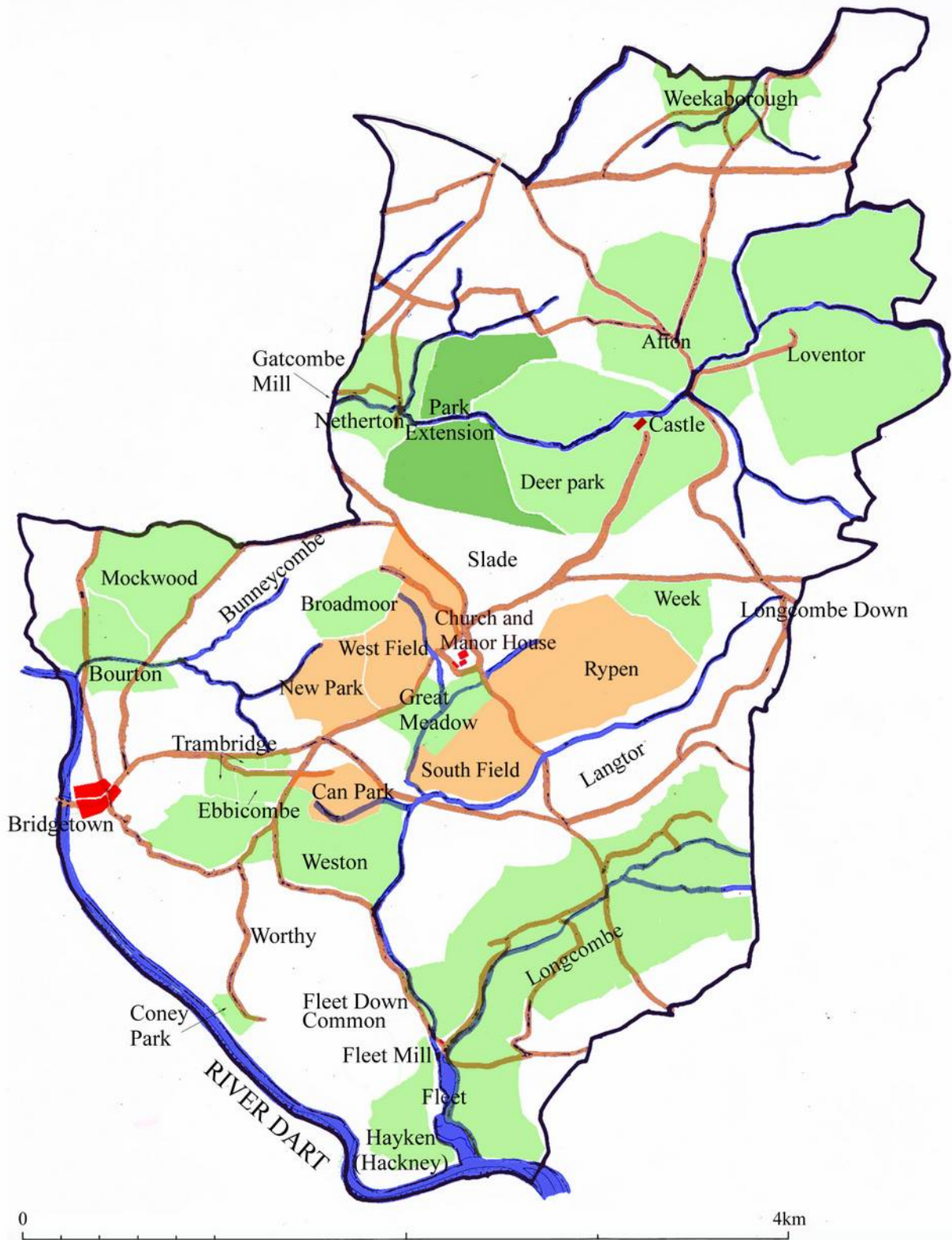


Fig. 5. Settlements and Placenames.



Plate 11. Aerial view of Berry Pomeroy village, looking north-east.



Plate 12. Aerial view of Berry Pomeroy village, looking south-east.

The Manor House and Home Farm, Church and Village (Fig. 5; Plates 11 and 12)

Manor House

The manor house (now known as Berry House), church, large barn and adjacent farm complex (Berry Farm) together occupy an approximately square area (c.160m x 160m) surrounded by roads. This 'island' probably reflects the extent of the medieval 'caput' or main manorial residence with its associated church and home farm.

In **1293**, a detailed survey was made of the estate belonging to Henry Pomeroy (VI; who died in **1281**), in which the manor house or *capital messuage* is described as a hall with chambers, kitchen, grange and other buildings and gardens worth 40s a year and a dovecot worth 2s 6d a year, together with a certain empty pool or fishpond [the latter entry was written down but then cancelled through]. The Pomeroy's other manor house at Tregony, Cornwall was valued at 6s 8d a year and the garden at 10s a year (Fees **1316**). The higher valuation for the house at Berry, and the existence of a deer park there indicates that Berry was the main Pomeroy residence. In the i.p.m. of Henry Pomeroy dated **1374** the capital messuage is said to be worth nothing beyond deductions, and the i.p.m. of Edward Pomeroy dated **1446** similarly records 'Capital messuage, worth nothing beyond .. etc 40s', adding that a dovecot was worth 12d.

The Assignment of Dower of Elizabeth Pomeroy dated **1496** mentions both the castle and capital messuage, showing that these were separate residences, both occupied at the same time by the family. It also provides the best description of the medieval manor house, or at least the third of it which she was granted;

For her third of the capital messuage of the manor of Bury Pomery, a pantry and buttery with all chambers beyond and under the said pantry and buttery up to the chamber there called 'Stuerdischambre' with a moiety of the 'Bakehouse', 'Bruhouse', 'Kechyn', and 'Larderhouse', a stable for horses with a loft built over it, a barn called 'Barle Barne', and a house called 'Kyrteylsbarne'.

Standing Building

The present Berry House (Plate 13) dates largely from the 16th and 17th centuries, although its windows have been replaced in the Georgian style (DoE List Description, Listed Grade II; Cherry and Pevsner, 1989, 166; SMR ref. SX86SW-079 and 079-1). Inside, there are two doorways and a fireplace of a very similar style to some others surviving amongst the castle ruins, so much so, that the account of the building by Cherry and Pevsner describes them as coming from the castle. This need not be the case, since three other buildings in the vicinity of the castle (Week Farm, Castle Mill, and Castle Lodge) retain remnant features suggesting that the Seymours may have begun an extensive rebuilding programme of a number of their properties soon after moving to Berry Pomeroy in the mid 16th century (see Week, below).

(From Manco, Appendix 1 in Brown 1996). In June **1720** Sir Edward 'of Maiden Bradley' leased out the manor house of Berry Pomeroy with its lands. Sir Edward reserved certain rooms to his own use or that of his steward or bailiff, when required: the great parlour, two rooms called the study, the hall chamber and three other chambers adjoining, the Queen's Chamber, the cellar under the great parlour with the apartment called the lodge and the stables adjoining. Berry Pomeroy had become an occasional residence'. Another lease with similar reservations was drawn up in **1758**, and a reference to 'the garden on the south side adjoining the church' makes

the location clear. There was a similar lease by the 9th Duke in **1780**. In **1832** the Seymours were described as living, when in Devon, at Berry Great House, an old mansion near the church. A local writer surmised that Berry House 'before the Reformation was doubtless the Rectory House' and this has been taken as fact by other writers. It is an understandable confusion. When Merton Priory owned the rectory of Berry Pomeroy, it consisted of the advowson, tithes, and certain lands in the manor. At the Dissolution, its component parts were disposed of separately. The advowson was granted to Sir Edward Lord Seymour along with the manor. Sir Edward and his son also had a Crown lease for their lives of the site of the rectory and the tithes, but they did not purchase and the property went out of the family.

A plan dated **1766** exists of Berry Pomeroy House and church, with an earlier plan of the house before alteration.

The Church (Plate 14)

The church certainly existed by the early 12th century since it is mentioned in a charter of Goslin de Pomeria dating from **c. 1125**. A recent historical account by Jean Manco (Appendix 1 in Brown, 1996) states that by this time 'Frequently the parish church was erected by the lord of the manor and in that case a favoured site was immediately adjacent to his manor house. Building a church gave the lord and his heirs the right to nominate the incumbent. Joscelin Pomeroy certainly had such a right in Berry, for he passed it to the Abbey of St Mary du Val in **1125**. It was transferred in **1267** to the priory of Merton in Surrey. This suggests an early manor house close to the church in Berry Pomeroy village, on or near the site of the present Berry House'.

The church was rebuilt in the Perpendicular Gothic style of the 15th century, quite possibly in the lifetime of Sir Richard Pomeroy (d. **1496**), whose tomb-chest stands immediately to the north of the altar, the usual position for a founder or patron builder (Plates 15 and 16; more full descriptions can be found in Windeatt, E. 1905; Cherry and Pevsner 1989, 165-6; and the DoE list description 1985; see Appendix 3 below). Its wooden screen is one of the most perfect in Devon, complete not only in that it extends from the north to the south wall, but also in having preserved its original coving, its cornice (with only one band of decoration), and its cresting. On some of the arcade pier capitals on the S side are inscriptions commemorating benefactors of the church building and their wives. The church contains a monument (**1613**) to Lord Edward, Sir Edward 1st bart and his wife, Elizabeth. The church was restored sometime around the late 17th century (SMR description), and again in 1878-9 (Cherry and Pevsner 1989, 166). In **1766** a plan was made of the church and Berry Pomeroy House.

Note of vicars

A list of vicars from **1259** exists or existed on wooden panel in church. *Church Times* 7 Sept 1934, p226. This article comments on the longevity of certain vicars; from **1586** to **1834** (248 years) there were only 5 incumbents. John Prince (**1643-1723**) was instituted vicar **1681** and died at Berry Pomeroy. He was buried in the chancel (there is a memorial to him). He wrote his *Worthies of Devon* **1701**, at Berry Pomeroy, and an unpublished second volume.

There is a lychgate on the south side of the churchyard which was built in the late 19th or early 20th century, although it incorporates a 17th-century doorframe with moulded jambs and carved baluster (or pumpkin) stops with incised scrolls (Plate 17; DoE list description; and SMR ref SX86SW 008-08).



Plate 13. Berry House, next to the east end of St. Mary's Church, looking north.



Plate 14. St. Mary's Church, looking north-west.



Plate 16. Close-up of Lord Edward Seymour, Sir Edward and his wife.



Plate 15. The Seymour tomb-chest, 1613, showing Lord Edward (d. 1593), and Sir Edward, his wife and family.



Plate 18. Stone cross, 1920, to east of church, on medieval socket stone.



Plate 17. 17th-century door frame re-used in the church lychgate.



Plate 19. Late medieval or 16th-century stone barn to east of church, looking north.



Plate 20. Rear of old church house to west of church, looking south-west.



Plate 21. Front of old church house, south-east.



Plate 22. The rectory to south-east of the church, looking south-east.

To the east of the churchyard, there is a modern stone cross dedicated in **1920**, which stands on an old, probably medieval, granite socket-stone (Plate 18; type B or C, square at the base with corner shoulders and octagonal above with a chamfered top edge; Masson Phillips 1937, 338).

The Barn

The large stone barn which still stands some 50m to the east of the manor house (Plate 19; listed Grade II; described in Cherry and Pevsner 1989 as a 'Tithe Barn') is described in the DoE listing as dating from about the 16th century (Appendix 3). It could, however, incorporate parts of an earlier barn, quite possibly the 'Barle Barn' mentioned in the Assignment of Dower of Elizabeth Pomeroy dated **1496** (above), since its fabric shows signs of alteration of more than one period. Its present arch-braced collar truss roof, which dates from sometime between the late medieval period and the early 17th century, need not necessarily be the original one. The barn has a central cart entrance on either side, and pigeon holes just below its eaves. Its north gable end wall retains a ventilation slit over an arched opening. A 19th-century gothic window has been inserted into the south gable wall.

The Church House (Plates 20 and 21)

The church house is still standing on the west side of the church graveyard, albeit considerably altered and sub-divided in the centuries since it was built in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. It is now occupied by Nos. 1 and 2 Church Cottages (Listed Grade II), formerly three cottages which were probably inserted in the mid 19th century. A building is recorded in the village, almost certainly this one, in an estate rental of **1730** which mentions a single property called the Church House. The building retains moulded beams and other features dating probably from the late 16th or early 17th century (Copeland 1961, 250-251: SMR ref SX86SW-003; DoE List Description SX8260 12/15; Cherry and Pevsner 1989, 166), but these may possibly have been inserted into an earlier, late medieval or early 16th-century structure.

Berry Barton Farm

The present buildings comprising Berry Barton Farm adjoining the manor house on its north, are thought to date largely from the 17th and 19th centuries (DoE List Description, Listed Grade II). It is possible however that remnants of earlier structures might survive in places, since it is very likely that the medieval home farm and other buildings associated with the manor house once stood on or near this site (eg the 'grange', or farm, and dovecot forming part of the *capital messuage* mentioned in the survey of **1293**; and the 'Bakehouse', 'Bruhouse', 'Kechyn', and 'Larderhouse', the stable for horses with a loft built over it, a barn called 'Barle Barne', and a house called 'Kyrtelysbarne' mentioned in the **1496** Assignment of Dower, above).

The Rectory or Vicarage (Plate 22)

A rectory, or vicarage existed near the church in **1342**, when it is described as '..adequate for the living. All is in order, the hall excepted. It needs rebuilding and it can hardly be done for 4 pounds or 100 shillings' ('The Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Totnes, 1342', *Trans. Devon Ass.* **81**). In the Berry Pomeroy Account Roll of **1453-4** a garden belonging to the lord of the manor is described as 'next to the vicar's house'.

A confusion regarding the rectory has recently been cleared up by Jean Manco, who writes; 'A local writer surmised that Berry House 'before the Reformation was doubtless the Rectory House'

(Mortimer 1904, 46) and this has been taken as fact by other writers (Cherry and Pevsner 1989, 166). It is an understandable confusion. When Merton Priory owned the rectory of Berry Pomeroy, it consisted of the advowson, tithes, and certain lands in the manor (Somerset 134, 136). At the Dissolution, its component parts were disposed of separately. The advowson was granted to Sir Edward Lord Seymour along with the manor (above). Sir Edward and his son also had a Crown lease for their lives of the site of the rectory and the tithes (Pat Eliz 9, 198), but they did not purchase and the property went out of the family (Somerset 57-58, 95)' (Appendix 1 in Brown 1996).

The present house, formerly the vicarage is Listed Grade II and described in the DoE Listing as dating from about the early 18th century with 19th-century wings at the rear, probably built by John Prince, vicar of St Mary's Church, Berry Pomeroy from **1681-1723** (Appendix 3).

Stable and Coach House

Two overgrown, ruined buildings stand to the south-west of the church and barn, the larger one fronting the road south out of the village, and backing onto a pond (Plate 23). In the Tithe Award of **1841**, the larger building is described as a stable and coach house, and evidently was then still in use. Next to it is a smaller structure with a pegged wooden doorway, probably of about 17th-century date (Plate 24). The larger building retains a granite door surround dating from about the same period (Plate 25), although one stone in its left side jamb appears to be a re-used window fragment (Plate 26), suggesting that the door was formed from stone salvaged from elsewhere, possibly the castle.

The 'Village'

It is difficult to know whether there was a medieval 'village' as such at Berry Pomeroy. There are a number of earthwork 'house platforms' and associated features surviving in orchards to the west, north and east sides of the manorial complex, showing that at some point in the past more dwellings clustered around the manor house, church and home farm than at present. The buildings represented by the house platforms had disappeared before **1841** when the Tithe map was drawn up; the map shows no standing structures in these same areas. If the platforms date from medieval times, as seems entirely possible, then we can picture a small group of houses distributed around the periphery of the manorial centre.

Estate Cottages

There are a number of 19th- and early 20th-century cottages in the village, clustering largely along the main road. Some show strong similarities in style, and were probably built as a group by the estate. A study of these and the other standing buildings in the Berry Pomeroy village Conservation Area is in preparation by South Hams District Council (Cheetham, A. and Waterhouse, R., forthcoming 1998).

Parochial School

In **1874** the Duke of Somerset leased to the vicar, the Revd Arthur Joseph Everett, a field called the Lower Slade for 15s p a, to build a school house. It was built by **1875** and leased by Everett to trustees for 99 years (DRO 3046A/ PE1, 2; School log books 1874-1904, 1907-1940, DRO 2370C/ EFL 1, 2).



Plate 23. The ruined stable and coach house to south-east of the village, looking east.



Plate 24. Old wooden doorway near ruined stable and coach house, looking east.



Plate 25. Granite door surround in ruined stable and coach house, looking south.



Plate 26. Detail of granite door surround showing jamb stone re-used from a window.

Ancient Well

About 1km to the NNE of the village (SX 83116150), in the vicinity of the deer park, there was an ancient well known as Park Hill Well (Brown, T. 1975 `Holy and Notable Wells of Devon, Part 7, Trans Devon Ass. **107**, 43).

Outlying, Dispersed Settlements (Fig. 5)

Settlements existing at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086)

AFTON

Place-names of Devon - AFTON [a'ton] is *Afetona* **1086** DB, *Affeton* **1293** Fees **1311**, **1297** Pat, **1394** Ass. 'Aeffa's farm,' v. tun. Cf. Afton (Wt), *Affetune* DB.

Afton is listed as a separate manor from Berry Pomeroy in the Domesday Book survey, held with Berry Pomeroy by Ralph de Pomeroy - AFTON. Also held it before **1066**. It paid tax for 3 virgates of land. Land for 5 ploughs. In lordship 1 plough; 3 slaves; 1 ½ virgates. 6 villagers and 3 smallholders with 3 ploughs and 1 ½ virgates. Meadow, 1 acre; pasture, 8 acres; woodland, 10 acres. 1 cob; 10 cattle; 9 pigs; 231 sheep. Formerly 15s; value now 25s.

1 virgate of land has been added to this manor. A woman held it freely (and) jointly before **1066**. Land for 1 plough. A villager has ½ plough. Value 5s; when R(alph) acquired it, as much.

In the **1293** survey of the manor, a close was held in common by 6 men of Affeton. A number of medieval deeds record property in Afton granted by the Pomeroyes to their tenants: **1399** Affeton. John de la Pomeroy grant to John Boon, lands in; **1404** Affeton. Grant of John de la Pomeroy to John Byrycombe of cottage in; **1411** Grant to John Boureton of cottage in Affeton. In the Berry Pomeroy court roll of **1441**, Afton is mentioned as one of four tithings (the others being Berry, Netherton and Langcomb; in the rental of **1771** there were only 3 tithings listed: Berry, Afton and Longcombe). The court roll of **1463-4** records that one Walter Fursdon was to repair a house held of the lord at Affeton.

In the manor court roll of **1572**, we hear that George Rumbelowe held two cottages in Affeton by copy deed. In the i.p.m. of **1613** (Edward Seymour), Afton is mentioned as 'Afton alias Affeton'. The **1758** manor survey contains documents of various 18th-century dates, including: George Ashweek and Samuel Bickford **1731** - Cottage or dwelling house, tenement and herb garden, and plot or parcel on Afton hill: 2 perches; Philip Knowle **1755** - Cottage at Afton and little plot 40 by 30 feet adjoining higher end of house; Thomas Mudge **1751** - Copyhold tenement and appurtenances at Afton, late Tully's, and Same [**1725**] - Messuage and dwelling house or tenement called Horsetarr at Afton. The **1771** Berry Pomeroy rental describes the properties within Afton tithing:

Henry Stone for late John Bickford's tenement 4s

Joan Mathers/Philip Edwards for late Tully's £1 1s 6d

" *Tully's that was late Waymouth's £1 8s 4d*

Margery Milward for Park Corner 8s 6d

Thomas Mudge for Morleighs £1 5s 4d

" *Tozers £1 4s 10d*

" *Horse-Torr £2 8s 2d*

" *John Weatherdon's tenement called Anton's 4s*

Andrew Mudge for late Tully's 15s 6d

" *Penny's tenement £2 6s 8d*

Thomas Wills, a cott 2s

Mary Knowle for a little cott on Afton Hill 4s

In the proposed lease agreements of **1812**, the tenants of 'the 2 Afton estates' were to assist William Randle of Castle Mill to clean out the mill pool near the mill. The farm at Afton was then held by John Searle, but in addition, 'part of Afton' was held by another man, John Mudge. The early 19th-century survey mentions Afton Farm and 3 cottages.

Standing Buildings of historic interest

Two cottages in Afton are now listed Grade II (Appendix 3): Bank Cottage, a 17th-century building (Plate 27; moulded plaster inside bears the initials EMM and the date of **1633**) which has been much restored in the 20th century, and Afton Cottage, a late 17th-century house with some later, inserted features (Plate 28). Another listed building is the barn to the south-west of Afton Cottage, Grade II, which still contains an old cider press and mill machinery from a 19th-century horse-powered mill (Plates 29 and 30).



Plate 29. Barn to south-west of Afton Cottage, looking north.



Plate 30. Cider press and milling machinery in barn.

LOVENTOR

Place-names of Devon – LOVENTOR *Lovenetorna* **1086** DB, *Lovenestorr* **1285** FA, *Lovenetorre Arundel* **1292** Ass, *Lovingtorr* or *Lountor* **1734** Recov *Luvenetor(re)* **1238** Ass, **1242** Fees 768, 795, (Arundel) **1303** FA

Either '*Leofwine's* torr,' with absence of genitival *s*, or as suggested by Professor Ekwall, *Leofwynn's*, a feminine pers. name with OE genitive singular *Leofwynne*, cf. Luton *supra* 488. John *de Arundel* held one part of the manor in **1242** (Fees 795).

Loventor also appears as a separate manor in the Domesday survey held by Ralph de Pomeroy from Juhel of Totnes - LOVENTOR. Othere held it before **1066**. It paid tax for ½ hide. Land for 3 ploughs. In lordship 1 plough and 1 virgate, with 1 slave; 3 smallholders who have 1 virgate and 2 cattle in a plough. Meadow, 2 acres; pasture; 5 acres; woodland, 2 acres. 1 animal; 29 sheep. Formerly 5s; value now 10s.

Mr H. Watkin compiled a medieval history of the Loventor estate in 1926-7 ('Loventor and Berry Pomeroy', *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* XIV, pp254-259; copied in full in Appendix 1, together with other gathered references).

Loventor Chronology (summary):

1086 Domesday record as above

1166 Roger de Lavonatora held ½ fee under the return or charter of the Bishop of Exeter

1205 At the division of the Tenement of Totnes the manor is doubtless included among the 9 fees held by Robert de Bikeleg under William de Braosa.

1243/4 Luventor was held by John de Arundel for ½ knight's fee of William de Bykelegh and he of William de Cantilupo.

1283 Ordinance of Bishop Quivil that archdeacons of Totnes shall pay 33s 4d in lieu of the land of Levenetorre in the manor of Peignton which Bishop Blondy had granted to the church of Exeter for the celebration of his obit.

Watkin comments 'This was the property known as Wildwoods and adjoining that now known as Loventor.'

1284-6 Lovenestorr was held by Williaim de Albamarlia for ¼ fee of the heirs of James de Boley; they of Milisent de Monte Alto for the same service, and she of the king.

1303 Luvenetorr was held by John Daumarlle for ½ fee. Another entry on the same page states:- Luvenetorr Arundel ½ fee was appropriated to the church of the Blessed Peter of Exeter in the time of Henry the king, father of the king now, in pure, etc.

1346 Lovenetorr Daumarl is held for ½ fee by Alice Daumarle of the Bishop of Exeter in chief (i.e., of the king) sometime held for 20s.

1412, 25 January. The prior of Totnes claimed tithes from a certain piece of land in Loventor, also claimed by the prior of Merton, by right of owning the rectory and parish church of Berry Pomeroy. By an indenture of this date Totnes conceded the right to Merton in return for the annual payment of a pair of white gloves.

1428 Levenetorr is held for ½ fee mortain by John Aissh, which Alice Daumarle sometime held.

c.1500. From the archdeacon of Totnes for the obit of Bishop Richard 'pro terra de Lovenetore' quarterly 8s. 4d.

Beneath Watkin's medieval chronology of Loventor, he adds:

'Consideration of the above record of tenancy seems to show that if Loventor Daumarle was really the Domesday manor represented by Loventor today (as Mr. Reichel thought) then undoubtedly it must have passed to the Bishops of Exeter in the last days of Milisent de Monte Alto and of King Henry III. The family of de Albamarlia or Daumarlle undoubtedly succeeded the Arundels in tenancy under the lords of Totnes and Loventor Arundel became Loventor Daumarlle. If this interpretation is correct, then the record of **1166**, which has perhaps misled many, it must be pointed out, is to an individual Roger de Loventor who held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee under the bishop, and not necessarily the Domesday manor of Loventor. Roger not improbably farmed the adjoining and additional $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the manor of Paignton, which manor was very extensive; and henceforth that portion of the present parish of Marldon, represented by the district of Wildwoods, may have been known descriptively as Loventors; and it was probably this land which Bishop Blondy (**1245-57**) granted to the Cathedral of Exeter for the celebration of his obit'.

1609 Bargain and sale by Richard and Amy Vigours of West Putford to Allan Lyde of Loventor gent an annuity of £13. 6 8d out of a moiety of Loventor late belonging to his father Peter Lyde.

1722-1809 Loventor was the seat of Sir George Baker (**1722-1809**), created a baronet in **1776** and retired in **1798**. His chief achievement was the controversial discovery that Devonshire colic was caused by the use of lead in cider vessels. The Baker pedigree appears in Burke's *Peerage* 1848.

1830 An advert in the *Flying Post*, 11 March. Loventor to let (premises described). A copy is held in the Westcountry Studies Library parish cuttings file.

1925 a sale catalogue's plan, based on Ordnance Survey, describes Loventor as a ruin.

A summary of Loventor's later family history is kept at the Totnes Study Centre: 'Loventor': a double A4 page about families with coloured coats of arms: Pomeroy, Arundel, Damerell, Lyde, Baker. Then (apparently from 19th- and 20th-century local directories): Baker to **c1850**, then **1883** William Richard Hayes, **1893** Palmer Jellico, **1910** George McIntosh Fleming, **1923** Prince Charles de Mahe', **1930** Athol Lawton Benjamin, **1935** Captain John Edward Eastley, Eastley family to **1950s**; a farm for a time then a hotel.

Standing Buildings of historic interest

Cherry and Pevsner 1989, 166. 'The former seat of the Bakers. Now a hotel. Plain rendered C18 seven-bay, two-storey front with later porch (Plate 31). Earlier wing at right angles, with two-storey porch and a C17 doorway with moulded frame. C18 staircase.'

The buildings are listed Grade II (full description Appendix 3). The house is described as of about the late 16th century with C18 wings remodelled in early C19. The late C16 house is the north-east range.



Plate 31. Loventor, looking north.



Plate 32. Week farmhouse, showing red sandstone, 16th-century windows and Beer stone string course.

Later medieval settlements

As stated by the editors of Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn, 1985), Ralph's estates later form the Honour of Berry, named from Berry Pomeroy, in the Hundred of Haytor, deanery of Ipplepen, with Berry Pomeroy as its 'caput' or main, central holding, and including the villages of Longcombe, Weston, Bourton, Afton, Weekaborough, and Bridgetown.

LONGCOMBE

Place-names of Devon - LONGCOMBE is *Comba* **1086** DB, *Lancombe* **1321** HMC iii, 344 (p), **1541** *Recov*, *Langcombe* **1463** Totnes, *Lancombe*, *Langcombe*, *Lancombedoune* **1553** Pat. 'Long valley,' v. cumb.

Longcombe supposedly appears in the Domesday survey as 'Comba' in the Hundred of Haytor, held by Aluric (Reichel 1908, 131; Watkin 1926-30, 33), but this is difficult to verify, and may not be correct. It exists in the documentary record by the early 14th century, and appears to have been a fairly large, extended hamlet attached to the manor from an early date. In **1411**, John Pomeroy granted land in Lancombe to John Mayor. The Berry Pomeroy court roll of **1441** mentions Longcombe as one of four tithings (the others being Afton, Berry, and Netherton). The **1453-4** Reeve's account of the manor of Bery Pomeray records a high total rent of £21 11s 7 3/4d from the freehold of Longcombe. The **1463-4** Berry Pomeroy court roll records two tenants respectively giving up land and renting land from the lord: 'Henry Scot surrenders 3 ferlings of land, John Scot of Langcombe takes a field at Langcombe'. The **1496** Assignment of Dower records 8 messuages, each with 34 acres of land attached, 3 of which have additional landholdings of a ferling and 17 acres, one of these having a close of land containing 8 acres as well; plus 2 more parcels of land. Three tenants are from the same family (Goderigge). This unfortunately does not distinguish whether all these are free tenants, or whether the list includes customary tenants as well.

Longcombe is said to have been the site of a meeting of local dignitaries with William of Orange in **1688**, where he held his first Parliament on English soil, hence the name 'Parliament Cottage' given to one of the houses there (see Standing Buildings, below).

In **1726**, a 'messuage or tenement, and half messuage and farthing and half farthing of land at Langcombe, lately in possession of John Penny deceased' was leased by Sir Edward Seymour to John Harris of Longcombe, yeoman, who soon after mortgaged the property to Peter Knowling gent of Washburton in Harberton. The **1771** Berry Pomeroy rental records: Longcombe Down; and under the heading *Longcombe tything* 21 further properties, including Parliament House and Fleet Mill. The early 19th-century survey lists the properties there as: Langcombe, mentioning that in **1824** a linhay was built and thatched; Lower Langcombe; Parliament House Farm, mentioning that in **1823** repairs were made including thatching and purchase of reed; Higher Langcombe, mentioning that in **1823** a new linhay was built; Middle Langcombe; three cottages and a smith's shop at Langcombe Cross; and two quarries at Middle and Higher Langcombe which in **1824**, together with four others in Berry Pomeroy, were let to the Trustees of Totnes Turnpike (roads), but not with exclusive right of working.

Many of the above properties have since been sold and no longer form part of the Seymour estate.

Standing Buildings of historic interest

Higher Longcombe farmhouse and Parliament Cottages are listed Grade II (full description in Appendix 3). Higher Loncombe farmhouse dates from the 16th or 17th century, and has a 20th-century wing. The two adjoining cottages known as Parliament Cottages date from the 17th century and have 18th-century wings.

BOURTON

Place-names of Devon - BOURTON is *Boureton* **1293** Fees **1310** (p), **1313** *Ass*, **1333** *SR* (p). This is probably from OE *bura-tun*, 'farm of the peasants.' Cf. Burraton *supra* 272.

Bourton first appears in the documentary sources in the **1293** survey of the manor; *Willelmus de Bourton holds 6 acres of land, rent at same terms 6s*. In The Devonshire Lay Subsidy of **1332**, Thomas de Boureton paid 2s. A grant by Henry Pomeroy in **1340** records '...to Alice, the wife of William le Mazon, and Richard her younger son, of a piece of land at Boureton, which John the Cook held, opposite the mansion house of Thomas de Boureton', showing that there was multiple tenure there, and a fine, large medieval house. More deeds recording land transactions survive (c. **1341**, c. **1404**, and **1534**). Members of the Bourton family appear in the Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls for **1524-7**, and The Devon Muster Roll for **1569**. An interesting mid 16th-century memorandum attached to a document of **1443** concerning the chapel in Bridgetown records 'a decayed chapel at Bridgetown where there was once a school, now superseded by the school at Totnes. The 'villages' of Berry Pomeroy whose children had attended were 'Cole Harber, *Bourton*, Weston, Longcomb, Truestreet, Netherton, Sheterick and Weekborough'.

Two members of the Bourton family appear in the Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls of **1524-7**, and another in the Devon Muster Roll for **1569**. In **1534** Edward Pomeroy granted lands in Burton (Bourton) to Thomas Mortymere. In the **1758** survey of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown manors are documents recording: 6 acres at Bourton leased by Thomas Perring in **1710**; a meadow called Bourton Mead leased by John Crosse in **1723**; a messuage or tenement at Bourton, leased by Thomas Perring in **1724**; and 3 closes called (?)Keepsakes in Bourton, leased by Richard Perring in **1737**. The Perring family still held Bourton in **1812**, but soon after, when the early 19th-century survey was made it was in the hands of one William Paige. The same survey also records a quarry at Bourton, and that parts of Bourton Farm were said to lie within Bridgetown.

None of the standing buildings are listed.

TRUE STREET

Place-names of Devon - TRUE STREET is *Trustede Way* **1268** Totnes, *Trewestide* **1442** HMC xv, App. 7, *Trew Street* t. jas 1 ECP, *Trustreet* **1634** *Recov*. Probably a compound of OE *treow*, 'tree' and *stede*, later corrupted to *street*. Hence 'site marked by a tree.'

The origin of 'True Street' is discussed by H.R. Watkin (1914): 'The continuation eastwards through Bridgetown is clearly marked by the spot known as True Street at the top of the hill. In **1488**, this site appears to have been called Trewstede, meaning the homestead on the trew-way, the name of the road, True Street, being now only applied to the junction of the old road leading from Berry church to Totnes and the modern road from Paignton.

The Saxon origin of the word "True" is undoubted... *treow*, *tryw*, *treu*, *trew* = a tree.

A document of **1268** records '4 acres of land which lie between the road which is called Estwellewey (Eastwell Way) & the road which is called Trustede Wey (True Street), as they (the 4 acres) are enclosed with a new ditch'. In **1442**, a grant was made of 'Trewestide' by Richard Northwyk to John Northwyk the elder. In **1488** we hear: 'Richard Forde confirms to David Bolter, Joan his wife and Margaret their daughter a tenement in Briggeton Pomeray called *Trewstede* with houses, gardens etc which William Kenbear formerly held'. In the reeves account of the manor of **1453-4**, the rent of free tenants in 'Trustede' is recorded as 10s 4d, a modest sum compared to eg £9 8s 2d in Bourton; £21 11s 7 3/4d for Longcombe; and £9 7s 8d for land and tenements in Weston.

A deed of **1696**, concerns a house in True Street and various fields attached, said to be within Bridgetown. The **1758** survey of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown manors contains a record of a 'tenement at Tree Street alias True Street and little plot or parcel of ground enclosed by a wall from the highway and also meadow or parcel of land formerly divided in 2 closes, called Tramridge, in Bridgetown, leased by Henry Jordan in **1742**. The **1771** Berry Pomeroy rental records that Eliza Chafe held both the Truestreet Tenement and the Church House near Berry Pomeroy church.

In **1834-5**, an Act was passed for 'more effectually repairing the road from the Exeter Turnpike Road to Biddaford and certain roads leading from Bridgetown Pomeroy and Totnes and other roads communicating therewith, and for repairing Totnes Bridge and erecting bridges over the Stover Canal, the Rivers Teign and Lemon, and the Mill Leat all in the county of Devon'. A Toll House at True Street is shown on the Tithe Map of **1841** (the same building appears on an earlier map of **1809**). The Highway Amendment Act of **1864** led to the gradual dissolving of Turnpike trusts and in **1881**, True Street Toll House, with garden, and Bridgetown Cross Toll House were sold by the trust to the Duke of Somerset (Sheldon 1933, 297). The Toll House was said to be slate hung and 'rounded-fronted' (ibid.), and 'recently demolished' in 1972 (Cook 1972, 247).

None of the standing buildings are listed.

WEEKABOROUGH

Place-names of Devon - WEEKABOROUGH is *Wykebergh* **1305** Ass (p), *Wekeborough* **1567** PembSurv, *Wickaborough* **1827** G. This may be from OE *wicabeorg*, 'hill of the farms,' though no such compound of wic has hitherto been noted. Weekaborough has sometimes been identified with *Wicganbeorg* (ASC *s.a.* **851**) where the men of Devon defeated the Danes. A battle in the neighbourhood of the estuary of the Dart is not unlikely but the identification is difficult on the formal side. The vowel development would be curious, though not impossible, and the change from voiced *cg* to unvoiced *k* would be very difficult to account for, unless folk-etymology has been at work under the influence of the common wic (Devon *week*). We get a late change from *g* to *k* in Bickaton *infra* 509, in one of the early forms of Wigford *supra* 306 and in the pronunciation of Wiggaton *infra* 607 as [wiketen].

Weekaborough can be identified with 'Twykeburgh' and 'Twykebrugh', which appear respectively in the **1293** survey of the manor: under Villeins: *Geldanus de Twykeburgh' holds 2 and a half ferlings*; and the **1453-4** survey: £6 19s 8d for the rent of free tenants in *Twykkebrugh'* (an entry dated **1753** in the **1758** rental of the post-medieval manor states: *Messuage or tenement at Weekaborough alias Twickaborough, Berry Pomeroy, below*). A family surname appearing in many medieval deeds is Northwyk, which may also derive from Weekaborough (the place-name *Southwyk* is probably to be identified with the later *Week* farm, see below).

Weekaborough was one of eight 'villages' in Berry Pomeroy, mentioned in a 16th-century memorandum, said to have sent children to the former school in the Chapel of St James and St Margaret in Bridgetown.

The **1758** survey of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown manors contains lease agreements dating from: **1688**, when Elizabeth Wooton took out a lease of a messuage or tenement in Weekaborough formerly of William Goodridge, afterwards Theodore Adams, father of Elizabeth; and **1753**, when Thomas Mudge leased two messuages or tenements at Weekaborough, one late John Tozer's. In **1812**, John Mudge leased Weekaborough and part of Afton. The early 19th- century survey mentions that Richard Quint held Higher Weekaborough, where in **1822**, repairs took place to a waggonhouse and back kitchen, and a new linhay was built. The survey also describes Lower Weekaborough as comprising two houses.

A sale catalogue of **1925** describes Higher Weekaborough, Lower Weekaborough, Uphempston farm and Wildwoods (partly in Marldon) as a portion of the Berry Pomeroy estate to be sold by Rendell & Sawdye. The description is accompanied by a detailed plan 1:5000 based on the OS. Acreage and rental is given, the constituent farm house and buildings described, with a schedule of fields. Higher Weekaborough included one old cottage and a new one, and Lower Weekaborough two modern cottages.

None of the standing buildings are listed.

WEEK

Place-names of Devon - WEEK was the home of Roger de *la Wik* (**1249** Ass). v. wic.

Week, first mentioned in the documentary record in **1249**, appears in deeds of **1301** and **1503**, the latter being grant of the property by William of Albourn to Sir Giles Fishacre. The deeds show that the property was transferrable and therefore freehold, probably on a long lease.

By **1553**, it appears to have passed back into the manor holdings. The surrounding land of Southweekleys, Southweekbarn, the little meadow with Southweekbarn, and the four barne closes appear as part of the estate held by Sir Edward Seymour. The i.p.m. of **1613** includes a ' Messuage or tenement, Southweek Barn alias Week, and nine fields: Tona [?] Park meadow, the Great Close, the Barns, the Great Down, the Little Down, Langcombe Down, the two bottoms and the little Pease Arrish: 30 acres'. In **1771**, Southweek was taken back in hand, and therefore probably unoccupied. Mr A.W. Everett described the buildings at Week in an article published in 1938-9.

Standing Buildings of historic interest

The house at Week is listed Grade II*. The adjacent linhay and barn are listed Grade II (described in full in Appendix 3). The house was in ruins until **1994** (Plate 32) when it was restored. It appears to date from the late 16th century and formerly contained an heraldic plaster panel incorporating the date **1584** (now removed to Totnes Museum). It was built as a two-storey house with gable-end stacks and a central lobby entrance leading into a two-room plan, a very advanced plan for a Devon house of this date. Its construction is of mortared limestone rubble, incorporating relieving arches and a Beerstone drip course above some of its red sandstone mullioned windows.

The construction and features are similar to those found in the late 16th-century phases at Berry Pomeroy Castle, and comparable with what can be seen of the earliest masonry and windows surviving at Castle Mill (below). This suggests a connection between these three buildings. It seems entirely possible that the three were built or rebuilt by the Seymour family at about the same time, soon after they acquired the Berry Pomeroy estate in the mid 16th century. In addition, traces of a similar relieving arch visible in the front wall of Castle Lodge (below) indicates another, possible member of this group.

The linhay and barn both date from the 18th or 19th century.

MOCKWOOD

Place-names of Devon - MOCKWOOD is *terram de Mokewode* **1293** Fees **1308**. Cf. Mockham *supra* 61

Mockwood appears in the **1293** manor survey under free tenants: 'Amicia de Mokewode holds land at Mokewode (Mockwood), annual rent at Easter 1d, at Michaelmas 1 pair of white gloves'. In the **1453-4** Reeve's account of the manor of Bery Pomeray, under *Farm of demesne lands* (leased out from the lord's estate), there are three tenures there: 21s 8d pasture in Mokwode: Walter Bower and Nicholas Borton [Bourton]; 12s Mokewodedowne; Nicholas Borton 6d 2 acres in Mokwodedowne. The **1496** Assignment of Dower records 'For her third of the lands and tenements of the barton of the manor of Bury Pomerey, closes called ... Mokewode...'.

The **1758** survey of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown manors contains a lease dated **1746** held by Richard Perring (the Perring family also leased neighbouring Bourton) of a 'messuage, tenement and barn, outhouse and orchard and several closes of land, meadow and pasture at Lower Mockwood'. The survey also records that in **1757**, John Wideatt leased one moiety (part share) of a messuage or tenement called Blacklers Mockwood. The rental of **1771** records that Richard Perring leased part of Blackallers Mockwood and Lower Mockwood, whilst John Windeatt still held part of Blackaller's Mockwood. The early 19th-century survey records Mockwood as Mackwood: Mackwood estate, comprising Long Down, Little Down, Higher Down and Great Mackwood: leased by John Searle (26 acres).

NETHERTON

Place-names of Devon - NETHERTON is *Nytherton* **1333** SR (p). 'Lower farm,' v. tun.

Netherton appears in The Devonshire Lay Subsidy of **1332**, in which William de Nytherton was the tenant charged 12d tax. In the manor court roll of **1441**, it appears amongst the four tithings, Berry, Affeton, *Nyderton* (Netherton) and Langcomb. It was one of the properties listed in the **1553** Crown grant to Sir Edward Seymour and subsequently appears in the Seymour i.p.m.s of **1593** and **1613**. The **1758** survey of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown manors contains lease agreements dated: **1715**, when Richard Waymouth leased a 'Tenement and 2 farthings of land and 1 close called Nine Acres in Netherton; and **1737**, when John Wetherdon leased '2 closes or pieces of ground called Antons, 5 acres, in Netherton'. The **1771** rental lists the Netherton tenement as in hand, evidently unoccupied by a tenant. The **1812** lease agreements mention Netherton which was to be leased to one John Penny. Netherton also appears in the early 19th-century survey.

None of the standing buildings are listed.

SHADRACK

Place-names of Devon - SHADRACK is *Shadrack* 1809 M.

Shadrack is not mentioned amongst the early medieval documents, but does appear as '*Shideryke*' in the **1453-4** Reeve's account of the manor of Bery Pomeroy, under the rents from free tenants: '£4 14s 0d in Hempston and Shideryke'. The **1758** survey contains leases dated: **1733**, when George Dugdale held a 'Place and half place in Shittricke in Berry Pomeroy, and meadow called Lords Meadow'; **1742**, when Richard Waymouth held a 'Messuage, tenement with appurtenances at Shittrick'; and **1757**, when John Lathybee held a 'Messuage or tenement and appurtenances at Shittrick in the tithing of Netherton'. In **1812** William Paige held 'Shadrack', which is mentioned in connection with a new boundary fence between the property attached to Castle Mill, Shadrack and Upper Berry Barton. Shadrack Farm also appears in the early 19th-century survey.

None of the standing buildings are listed.

WESTON

Place-names of Devon - WESTON is Weston **1242** Fees 768, 786, **1497** Ipm. 'West farm,' v. tun.

Weston first appears in the documentary record in **1242**. The Weston family appear in deeds relating to Bridgetown in the next two centuries. The reeve's account of the manor of **1453-4** records: Free tenants:.... £9 7s 8d for land and tenements in Weston... In the **1463-4** Berry Pomeroy court roll, one William Hough was exonerated for making sufficient ditch (or bank, 'fossat') at Weston between the land of the lord and the tenure of the said William. In a deed of **1480** there is an interesting passing reference to the *villeins of Weston*.

The **1496** Assignment of Dower records: ...Also a cottage in Weston with certain closes of land containing 10a which John Smale holds there, a messuage with 34a land which Nicholas Miller holds there, and a rent of 5s 5 and a half d which he pays to be discharged of the office of reeve yearly, a messuage with 34a land there which Robert Lake holds, and the like rent for the like discharge, the like holding and rent of Richard Hought there, a messuage and 34a land there which Thomas Tokerman holds, and 3s 4d which he pays for increase of rent, and 5s 5 and a half d which he pays for the like discharge, a messuage and 34a land, the like rent for the like discharge, certain parcels of land there estimated to contain 17a, and a ferling of land, being Richard Peny's holding there, a parcel of land there formerly John Strope's containing two perches of land which the said Richard holds, a cottage and an acre of land there which Nicholas Goderigge holds, two cottages and two acres of land there which William Scotte holds, and a messuage and 34a land which John Miller the elder holds there, and 5s 5 and a half d rent which he pays for the like discharge.

In **1520**, Edward Pomeroy leased a tenement in Weston to Nicholas Penye and others, and in the mid 16th century, there is the reference mentioned above concerning the children of Weston and other villages in the manor attending the school in the chapel at Bridgetown. In the **1572** court roll John Myller is mentioned as of Weston.

The **1758** survey contains lease agreements dated: **1722**, when Roger Goodridge leased a 'Tenement and farthing of land nigh tithing of Weston with depasturing 2 colts in marsh called Salt Marsh'; **1723**, when Elleanor Southcott leased a 'Messuage or tenement and farthing of land at Weston; **1726**, when Joane Perring leased a 'Tenement and a half, one farthing and a half of land at Weston; and **1755**, when John Adams gent leased the 'Capital messuage lying at Weston, with closes Cod Park, Barn Park, Penhills, Waddons, Great Bottom, Easthill, Lower Bottom, two meadows and a coppice (late of Laurence Tottershall, deceased), and two houses 'Cann Parks', 27 acres (late Thomas Lane's), half acre rocky ground in Elwell Coppice adjoining Lime Kiln belonging to Mr Goodridge for burning lime for his own use and manuring. In **1771**, however, the Weston estate, Cann Parks, and the tenement late Eleanor Adam's were back in hand, although another tenement there, that of William Goodridge was let out. In **1812**, one of the proposed lease agreements was for Higher Weston which was to be let to one John Searle who was to pay an entry fee of £731.

The early 19th-century survey mentions Searle at Higher Weston Farm and house, described as 'old house and garden'; Lower Weston Farm, buildings etc, also Great Orchard and cot; and Weston House and lands in the hands of one William Vassal esq. Some maps and plans of Lower Weston survive from **c. 1840**.

None of the standing buildings are listed.

GREAT COURT

Great Court appears in a lease of **1737** as 'Remaining part of messuage or tenement called Great Court and parcel of ground adjoining called Ebbicombe in Berry Pomeroy'. In **1812** it was to be leased to one George Randle at £280 pa, 'in consideration of surrendering Martin Torrs'. In the early 19th-century survey, part of Great Court was included within Berry Farm.

None of the standing buildings are listed.

Other place-names and field names

WORTHY

Worthy is not mentioned in the Place-names of Devon. Names with 'worthy' elements are said by H.P.R. Finberg to denote intakes from heath and moorland (1951, 42). In the Charter of Goslin de Pomeria dating from about **1125** concerning the church and tithes etc. of Berry Pomeroy, it is said that the land of Worthy is to be returned to the Pomeroy family, evidently having passed into the hands of the Abbey of St. Mary de Valle in Normandy at an earlier date: '...and as to the 'Manor of Teyne Canonorum and the land of Worthy', which St. Mary de Valle held from the Pomeroy family, Henry de la Pomeroy is to have 'Worthy' in compensation for the attendance of one priest, whom the abbey had to send from among their canons to attend him constantly. Despite this however, the rights over the land seem to have remained unresolved for more than 100 years since in **1268**, we hear that '10 pounds' worth of land in La Worthy', probably the same property as that mentioned above, had been leased by the Abbot of St. Mary du Val to the Priory of Merton, who now (**1268**) agrees to pass it back to the Pomeroy family, whilst retaining 4 acres, as well as the advowson of the church: 'as to 10 pounds' worth of land in LA WORTHY.' Plea of covenant was summoned. The Prior acknowledged the land, to wit the whole of that land which the Prior & his church of Merton have within the said Henry's manor of Bery (Berry Pomeroy) by lease from Ralph, Abbot of Val (St. Mary du Val) & in Normandy, to be the

right of the said Henry, and gave up the same to him at the Court, except the advowson of the church of Bery & 4 acres of land which lie between the road which is called Estwellewey & the road which is called Trustede Wey, as they are enclosed with a new ditch’.

A deed dating probably from the time of Edward I (**1272-1307**) records a grant by Henry de la Pomeraye to Geoffirey de la Worthy of ‘land in Byry (Berry) lying in the south of the vill of Brigge (Bridgetown)’. The document shows that land held by Geoffrey de la Worthy lay to the south of Bridgetown, a location which the **1496** Assignment of Dower seems to show contained parcels of land with ‘Worthy’ names (see below). It appears that Worthy was an area of early intake from heathland lying between Bridgetown on the north, and Fleet Down on the south. The Pomeroy family granted more land to the de la Worthy family in the late 13th century. One member of the family, Galfridus de la Worthy, is recorded in the manorial survey of **1293** as a free tenant holding 4 acres of land at rent per year of 3s.

The de la Worthy family (later simply Worthy) evidently flourished in the area and appear as witnesses to documents throughout the 14th and 15th century. In **1324**, the lands of Peter de la Worthy are mentioned as bordering land close to Bridgetown. In **1404**, we hear that some lands in Worthy passed between members of the Pomeroy family, showing that the area was either sometimes taken back into the lord’s hand, or that the family held parts of it themselves. It is clear however, that large parts of it were leased out to free tenants by the time of the **1453-4** reeve’s account of the manor, which records: Free tenants, ‘£10 18s 8d for land and tenements in Worthy’, although it also mentions ‘£2 Worthihaies in the lord’s hand’.

In the **1496** Assignment of Dower, we hear of ‘a close in Worthy called Ibecombe containing 30a land which Thomas Tokerman holds there, a common called Flute Downe containing 100a land which the said Thomas holds, the herbage of a wood there called Flute Wood containing 20a land, a parcel of land there called Waddon and Worthy Pen containing 60a land which John Goderigge the elder holds, a close of land there called Worthy Park containing 16a land which John Miller the elder holds..’. This document records lands granted to Elizabeth Pomeroy totalling 1/3 of the manor estate, describing her properties, and often their location, in an order which is recognizable geographically, progressing anticlockwise around the southern part of the manor from the manor house to Longcombe, then to Fleet Mill and Fleet Down, thence to Worthy and Weston, then north to the Deer park, and back again to ‘Slade Gate’ in the vicinity of the manor house.

Worthy seems to disappear from the documentary record in post-medieval times, when place-names and field names in the area changed. In the 19th and 20th century there was a rifle range sited close to the River Dart in this area. The range appears on the **1907** OS 6 inch map as well as the **1970** map (SX81205937). It was initially used by the Devonshire Regiment Rifle Volunteers, and continued in use throughout World War II by many units including U.S. troops (SMR ref SX85NW-107).

FLEET AND HACKNEY

Devon Place-names - FLEET MILL (6") is *Flute, Flute Mille* **1497** Ipm. v. fleet. It is by the Dart. HACKNEY BARN (6") is *Le Hayken* **1497** Ipm. Cf. Hackney *supra* 479.

The earliest reference to Fleet occurs in **1378** when the mill there is mentioned (for the mill see Industries, below). The area known as ‘Flute’ or Fleet (the name denoting a creek, or lower part of a stream) lies next to the River Dart, between Longcombe and Worthy. By at least the 15th

century there were a number of tenements and other closes and lands in the area, held by various freeholders. The reeve's account of **1553-4** mentions 'lands and a tenement', plus 'a close called 'Skottekyswilleparke in the south part of Flute Downe', as well as a fine paid by four men for felling 'oaks and ash and carried off at Flute Downe without the lord's licences'. The Berry Pomeroy court roll of **1463-4** records another fine for fishing in the lord's water at Flutewode, as well as a licence granted for the same. A grant of **1480** mentions amongst other property, lands in Smalebrok and Flute, possibly the same ones appearing in a document of **1495** recording a dispute over lands between Sir Edward Pomeroy and one John Austin. In the **1496** Assignment of Dower we hear of 'a ferling and 17a land', the mill, 'a parcel of land there called Mille Pole containing 20 perches of land, and a meadow there containing forty perches', 'a close there called Stotwill containing 8a land', a parcel of land called Le Hayken which Robert Pomerey, esq, holds there, a meadow there containing forty perches of land, a close there called Knappeshele containing 10a land, a close called Shurtecombe containing 1a land, a close of land there called Ester Myllond containing 1a land, and a close of land called Wester Myllond containing 2a land, a common called Flute Downe containing 100a land, and the herbage of a wood there called Flute Wood containing 20a land. In **1525**, Edward Pomeray leased 'a fishing place near Fleet Mill' to one John Sharpham.

In **1734**, rent was paid for certain 'Closes of land called Fleet Woods, 26 acres, and coppice and underwood and liberty to depasture cattle in the marshes belonging', and in **1742** for 'All those 2 water grist mills commonly called Fleet Mills, and two little quilllets of marsh ground and one little quillet of marsh ground at Fleet Mills'. In **1751**, a 'waste plot near Fleet Mill' is described as 'a cottage, burned down, with orchard and garden'.

BROAD MOOR

Devon Place-names - BROADMOOR COTTAGES (6") is *Brodemour* **1497** Ipm. v. brad, mor.

The **1453-4** reeve's account of the manor mentions a close called 'Bradmore' as part of the demesne lands, then in the lord's hand. Later records mention Broad Moor as part of the manor lands: in **1496**, 'Brodemour'; and in **1553**, 'Brodermores'. It appears on the Tithe Award and Map of **1841** as Broad Moor pasture and arable. It is now woodland.

EBBICOMBE

Ebbicombe is not mentioned in Place-names of Devon. It first appears in the **1496** Assignment of Dower, which mentions: '.. a close in Worthy called *Ibecombe* containing 30a land which Thomas Tokerman holds there...'. In post-medieval records, it is referred to as a parcel of ground or close, as in **1606-7**, a close of barton land called 'Ebbercombe', and in **1758**, its location is also mentioned - 'a tenement called Great Court and parcel of ground adjoining called Ebbicombe'. Ebbicombe is probably the same close as 'Abbey Coombe' which appears in the Tithe Award and Map of **1841**, lying a little to the south of Great Court and Weston.

RYPEN

Devon Place-names - RYPEN COPSE (6") is *le Rypen* **1553** Pat. Probably 'rye enclosure,' v. penn.

In two documents dating from **1553**, this close or field is mentioned as 'le Rypen', part of the Berry Pomeroy estate.

NEW PARK

In the **1453-4** Reeve's account, the demesne lands include a close called 'Neweparke', which was sometimes leased out, but which at the time was in the lord's hand. The **1572** court roll records that Thomas Mortymer was to repair a hedge between his close and the close of Henry Gildon, 'Newparke'. The **1758** survey contains a lease agreement of **1700**, recording that John Southcott held a number of closes including 'New parke'. The Tithe Map of **1841** shows a group of closes with 'New Park' names lying immediately to the west of West Field, to the west of the village: these are 'New Park', 'Great New Park', and two closes called 'Little New Park'.

GLAZEGATE or Gallows Gate

Glazegate Cross lies on the road between Totnes and Paignton, 1.6km to the east of Berry Pomeroy. It is said to have been the site of a gallows where offenders were hanged on an oak tree (Couldrey 1932, 224).

Bridgetown

Bridgetown borough was founded in the early 13th century by Henry Pomeroy (**1211-1235**) on the east bank of the River Dart, opposite Totnes. Whether there was a late Saxon (early 10th-century) urban foundation here, as has been suggested by Jeremy Haslam (Haslam 1984, 259-67) is far from certain. There is a wealth of surviving medieval and post-medieval documentation relating to Bridgetown (Appendix 2), the earliest of which is a charter dated **1268** of Henry Pomeroy (**c.1233-1281**) confirming his father's original foundation, and granting an extension of its boundaries. The borough was in effect a rival to Totnes, and provided the Pomeroy, on whose land it stood, with a lucrative and regular income from its tenants' rents. Property in the town was held by burgage tenure, a freeholding incurring an annual rent of 12d per acre, the property being transferrable to whomsoever the tenant chose (ie liberty to buy and sell, saving to a religious house or a Jew), on condition that a 'relief' (tax) of 30d be paid to the lord for every transaction in whole or part. The burgesses (townspeople) had their own court, presided over by the Pomeroy lord, and various freedoms relating to trade.

Tenants of Berry Pomeroy manor were granted land in the town, and some moved there, although they and their heirs were nevertheless obliged to maintain the existing services owed to their lord as tenants of the manor. These tenants could become reeve only by consent of their Pomeroy overlord. Other, new tenants doubtless migrated to the borough from further afield, since new boroughs like Bridgetown offered freedoms not available in rural manors, and a means of self betterment.

The borough was granted a fair in **1267**. In the survey of the manor in **1293**, 56 named burgesses held various plots, tenements, gardens and parcels of land up to 10 and a half acres. The first two people on the list held burgage plots only, suggesting that these had yet to be developed, and that the borough was still expanding. There were 20 tenements, and one third part of a tenement. Each tenement paid 12d rent, apart from one which paid 6d, presumably half of a plot. The rents totalled £7 2s 11d. Most tenements were rented with parcels of land which increased the rent according to the acreage of land. There were 4 gardens, and a total of 115 ½ acres of land. A deed of **1300-1** relating to a house in Bridgetown mentions a John le Crocker (Potter), an interesting reference since it is believed that a pottery industry existed in the vicinity of Bridgetown from the end of the 13th century until the 17th or 18th century (Allan, Appendix 5 in Brown 1988; and see below). By **1305**, the annual rents had risen to £7, 11s. 8.5d, much more

than the total of rents from the free tenants in the manor, which were worth £4 9s 6 ½d. By **1553**, the annual rents had risen only to £9 17s 10d. In **1603** a letter was written to the portreeve of Bridgetown about the spreading of plague into Totnes.

The **1758** survey of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown manors includes leases for 41 dwellings in Bridgetown, with another 3 decayed houses, and 6 occupancies of part tenements. Usually, the properties have land next to them. Sometimes the leases include land attached to the properties, but sited elsewhere in Bridgetown. There are 7 more leases of parcels of land only. The survey also includes under the heading of Bridgetown: a small plot of ground taken out of the lord's waste; a tenement called Great Court and parcel of ground adjoining called Ebbicombe; a close called Deer Park; and a tenement which was at that time had been taken back in hand.

The early 19th century survey includes as lying within Bridgetown: parts of Bourton Farm and of Lower Weston, as well as passing references to rope walks, warehouses, a dying loft, villas, the Seymour Hotel, New Inn, a tanyard, a fishery of the Dart from Seymour's Hatch at Hemsbrook to Berry Bounds by Sharpham, and (added) also that from Hemsbrook to the Wear. A memorandum of **1837** included in the survey mentions that there is now a Fish House with Oven and Kitchen range, Part being rented by the Duke, Lord Darlington and Lady Sandwich, with references to Elliot's map of Bridgetown. Another estate map of Bridgetown was drawn by Dean in **1812** or **1813** (DRO 1392 M/ Estate Maps; DEVON 11/ (1812-13)). The latter map shows a field called 'Old Ditch' a little to the south of the borough (a written record of **1726** also mentions a close called 'Old Ditch'). Whether the ditch in question represents part of a former borough boundary is uncertain.

In **1832**, the Duke petitioned the bishop at Exeter for a licence to worship in a recently built chapel, and in **1833**, the Rev. James Shore was instituted as curate (DRO DD 70010-70015, Bridgetown Pomeroy Chapel; 2 plans are included in the document).

In **1834-5**, an Act was passed to repair certain Turnpike roads in Devon, including roads leading from Bridgetown Pomeroy and Totnes and other roads communicating therewith, as well as for repairing Totnes Bridge. The Highway Amendment Act of **1864** led to the gradual dissolving of Turnpike trusts and in **1881** True Street toll House, with garden, and Bridgetown Cross toll house were sold by the trust to the Duke of Somerset.

The passing of the Municipal Corporation Act of **1835** separated Bridgetown manor from Berry Pomeroy parish. In **1885**, Bridgetown was added to Totnes borough, and parish **1894** (the Local Government Act of **1894** created parish councils and rural and urban district councils in addition to boroughs). In **1888**, Bridgetown church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated as a chapel of ease for Berry Pomeroy.

In recent times, Bridgetown has expanded considerably with the development of residential housing estates (Plate 33).



Plate 33. Aerial view of Bridgetown, looking east.



Plate 34. Aerial view of Fleet Down, showing long straight field boundaries of probable 19th-century date, looking north-west.

The Bridgetown Pottery

[from SMR ref SX86SW 296]

'Totnes ware' was manufactured at Bridgetown Pomeroy from the late 13th-late 18th century. Between **1696** and **1714**, eleven potters were recorded in the parish registers. In the **1750's**, the Vicar stated that earthenware was being sent 'into the most distant parts' (Wright 1882, 157-8). Totnes wares have been identified in Newfoundland (Allan and Pope 1990, 51-59).

An archaeological article published following excavations in Totnes (Griffiths and Griffith 1984, 79-80) relates more about Totnes ware: Dean Milles refers to earthenware production in Berry Pomeroy in his 'Questionnaire' of **c. 1755**; records dating from **1669-71** apparently refer to local ceramic ridge-tile producers supplying repairs to Maudlin Chapel in Totnes; a man called John the 'Crockere' of Bridgetown is recorded in **1292**, and Robert Le Crocker in **1307**; production probably ceased in the 18th century due to competition from imports arriving from S. Somerset.

The Chapel of St. James the Apostle and St. Margaret the Virgin in Bridgetown

In **1443**, Bishop Lacy of Exeter granted a licence to Lord Willelmus Davy, curate of Berry Pomeroy, to celebrate mass, or appoint suitable persons to celebrate in the chapel of St James the Apostle and St Margaret the Virgin within the parish on the festivals of St James and St Margaret. The chapel is thought to have stood in Chapel Lane, Bridgetown (report of the Totnes Antiquarian and Museums Society, vol. II, p24, 1922; in **1922** it was said to be a cider store). A memorandum of the mid 16th century refers to a decayed chapel at Bridgetown where there was once a school, now superseded by the school at Totnes. The 'villages' of Berry Pomeroy whose children had attended were 'Cole Harber, Bourton, Weston, Longcomb, Truestreet, Netherton, Sheterick and Weekborough'.

7/ FIELD PATTERNS AND BOUNDARIES

The number of fields and field boundaries existing today in Berry Pomeroy parish is somewhat less than that shown on the OS map of **1938** (Fig. 6). The loss is due to modern farming practice, which is now far more mechanised than in the past, and generally favours larger fields for ease of working. The greatest losses have occurred around the periphery of the parish: in the vicinity of Longdown, Wildwoods, Weekaborough, and Bridgetown. Fewer field boundaries have been removed within the central area covered by the present Seymour estate. The field pattern shown on the **1938** OS map is almost identical to that shown on the Tithe Map of **1841**, so it is clear that very few changes were made in the hundred years prior to the Second World War.

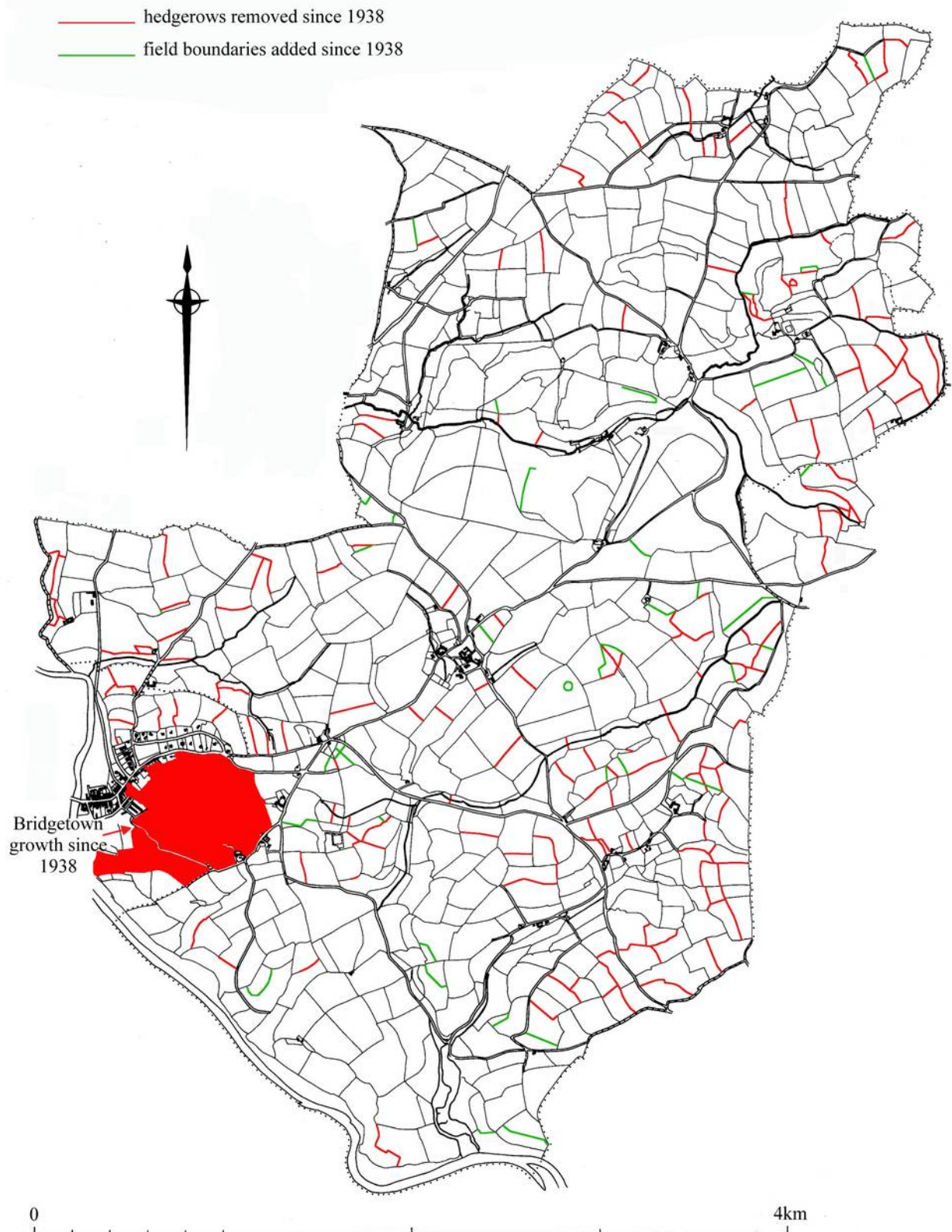


Fig. 6. Changes since 1938 - hedgerows and Bridgetown.

The pattern of fields is likely to have evolved over many centuries stretching back to at least late Saxon or Norman times, when the Domesday Survey records a populous and thriving agricultural community on the estate at Berry. It appears that the layout of the fields followed the establishment of the existing system of roads and tracks in the parish, since wherever the fields border routeways, their boundaries respect them, most often leading away from them at right angles, or approximately so. The network of roads and tracks link the manorial centre to the outlying settlements, which have late Saxon or medieval origins (Afton and Loventor being mentioned specifically in the Domesday Survey). The early archaeological sites known from aerial photography generally show little or no correlation with the existing field pattern around them, so at present, and unless further archaeological information becomes available, it seems unlikely that remnants from prehistoric or Roman field systems survive amongst the field boundaries of today.

There are implicit dangers in drawing too many inferences from present-day field patterns regarding both earlier field systems in the same area, and their development (Fox, H.S.A. 1972, 82). Since at present there is little other evidence to assist in this matter, it would seem prudent to restrict the description of the field pattern at Berry to particular features occurring from place to place.

Firstly, there are certain large enclosures which appear to have become sub-divided at a later date. These include: the deer park, which although now woodland, is shown on early OS maps as sub-divided into fields, the new field boundaries having been set in place after the deer park went out of use, very likely in the early 17th century when the Seymour family moved to Wiltshire; Broad Moor, the oval shape of which is respected by the surrounding field boundaries, and therefore earlier, and which is mentioned in the **1453-4** reeve's account as a demesne close; and the four formerly large fields surrounding the manorial centre, West Field, New Park, South Field and Rypen, which are now divided into larger fields than the average by largely straight hedgebanks of probable post-medieval date. Some other groupings of large, rectangular fields with straight boundaries are probably also late (post-medieval) enclosures, including Wildwoods, Fleet Down (Plate 34) and Slade (north of the village; the name 'Slade' indicates formerly damp ground), all of which appear to have been marginal land in medieval times, Fleet Down also being described as a common in **1496**.

Groups of long, thin rectangular enclosures extend around Weekaborough (Plate 35) and Bridgetown (since built over), and a few more near Longcombe. These generally have curving side boundaries, sometimes with short, right-angled bends in them, and may possibly represent enclosed 'bundles' of former sub-divided arable 'strips' farmed by customary tenants for their subsistence. The curving sides and bends are characteristic of such enclosures, the angular bends resulting from amalgamation of smaller holdings and probably marking former junctions with other boundaries which have been removed in recent times (see Discussion below). It has been pointed out, however, that there are other processes which can lead to the formation of similar groups (*ibid.*).

Immediately to the north of Weekaborough, three adjoining fields cover a series of strip lynchets (Fig. 3; and see Earthworks, above), showing that the fields were laid out after the lynchets went out of use. If the lynchets are medieval in date, as seems likely, then the fields must date from the later medieval or post-medieval period. Another series of strip lynchets lies in a field to the south of Afton (Fig. 3). Here, there is documentary evidence which may be linked. The **1293** extent of the manor records '*Six men of Affeton hold a close in common, rent at same terms 12d*', evidently referring to individually held strips of sub-divided arable within a single enclosure. It is

not beyond the bounds of possibility that the existing irregularly-shaped field enclosing six strip lynchets is the close in question.

Throughout most of the rest of the parish, there is a predominance of small, irregular fields with numerous bends and curves in their boundaries. These form no cohesive pattern, and suggest gradual, almost haphazard enclosure by individuals of the waste ground surrounding settlements and their associated traditional farmland. A concentration of such fields occurs around Longcombe and Fleet (Plate 36), where documentary evidence dating from the 15th century tells us that there was a good deal of freehold property, some including small closes.



Plate 35. Aerial view of Weekaborough Oak Cross, showing (in background) long, thin, rectangular fields with curving sides, sometimes interrupted by short, right-angled bends, looking south-west.



Plate 36. Aerial view of small, irregular fields around Fleet and Long-down, looking north-west.

It appears that the waste of the manor was not fully enclosed until the 19th century, since a field was 'enclosed from lord's waste' next to Bridgetown as recently as the 18th century. In the late 16th and early 17th centuries, it was estimated that there were still 1000 acres of land described as 'heath and furze' remaining on the manor. The last vestiges of the waste were enclosed at the time of the Tithe Award of **1841**, or perhaps in the period immediately preceding.

Field Boundaries

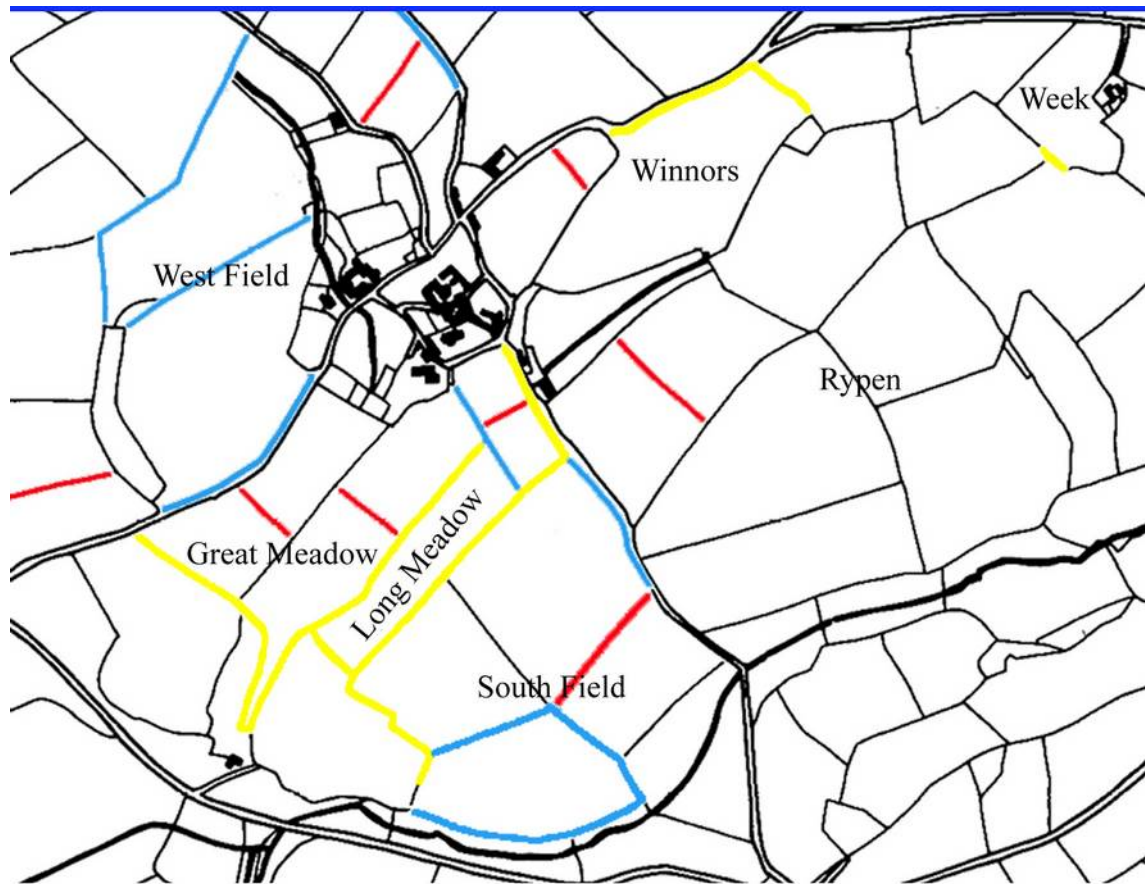
Earth banks

Most of the old field boundaries on the estate consist of hedged earth banks varying from 1m to 2m high and from 2.5m-4.5m wide at the base (narrowing to 1.5m-3.5m along the top). Some have ditches running beside them, others show little sign of drainage. Hedgebanks following contours on hillsides sometimes show a considerable drop in the level of the ground on their downslope side, resulting from protracted erosion by ploughing over many centuries ('lynchets').

Numerous banks are revetted with stone, most often pitched stones, or stones set vertically, although in a few cases, the revetting alternates between pitched and horizontally laid stones. The stone revetting appears to be associated largely with post-medieval features such as extensions of older boundaries, inserted gateways, and repairs. It probably indicates post-medieval additions and consolidation of older hedgebanks.

Stone wall boundaries (Fig. 7)

A number of old field boundaries in the vicinity of the manorial centre are dry stone walls. These are built with horizontally coursed limestone and slate rubble, similar to the walls surrounding the deer park, although none now survive to a height of more than 2m. Many show signs of partial collapse and repair, and most have now become overgrown, some broken through by mature trees 200-300 years old. The walls show variations in their construction, and some abut others, showing that they were not all built at one time. They vary in width, on occasion spanning up to 2.5m-3.5m, some being built of large stones, some of small, and some mixed. The stone type varies with the local geology, some walls being built entirely of limestone, others entirely of slate, others mixed. The quality of construction is surprisingly high for field boundaries, and the facework is generally well laid. They appear to be built of stone throughout their thickness, although it is possible that some have earth cores which are hidden from view. In places, especially toward the south-west, there are culverts, or stone drains, built into the base of the walls in order to allow water drainage to pass through (Plate 37).



- horizontally laid stone walls
- vertically laid (pitched) stone revetting walls
- field boundaries removed since 1938

Fig. 7. Stone wall field boundaries.

Most of the stone walls are located to the south-west of the manor house, surrounding fields called Great Meadow and Long Meadow in the Tithe Award of **1841**. It would not be surprising if this area provided the principal demesne meadowland in the manor for centuries before. Meadowland covering 10-20 acres or so occurs frequently as part of the demesne throughout the medieval period, sometimes referred to as 'the lord's meadow' to distinguish it from small freehold meadows elsewhere in the manor (see Discussion, Medieval, meadow, below). The demesne farm required meadowland to feed the oxen used as ploughteams, so a location close to the manorial centre, extending to either side of a stream, would have been desirable (the stream now passes along culverts, drains and channels, but still emits at the south-west end of the area). This area lies between West Field and South Field, and close to Rypen, the three areas thought to represent the principal medieval arable fields surrounding the manorial complex (see above, and Discussion, below). The walls therefore may well have been erected in medieval times, in order to prevent stock from straying onto the area and damaging the crop of hay, quite possibly being repaired, rebuilt and extended over many centuries continuing into early post-medieval times. It seems less likely that such construction, requiring large effort and outlay, would have been undertaken once the Seymour family moved from the area **c. 1700**.

Traces of other horizontally laid stone walls survive to the north-east of the manorial centre (Plate 38). These may be remnants of a previously large enclosure surrounding Rypen, or alternatively, associated with adjacent early freeholdings (Week, and possibly 'Winnors').



Plate 37. Stone field boundary with culvert to south-west of village.



Plate 38. Stone wall field boundary to north-east of village.

Hedgerow Species

Hedgerows were inspected for diversity of tree and shrub species. The great number of surviving hedges in the parish precluded full, detailed analysis, so six sample hedgerows were chosen from sites scattered widely across the parish, in order to establish whether variations in species composition and counts was likely to provide a discernible distribution pattern. Three of the sample hedgerows were located close to settlements, the other three, away from them. The hedgerows showed a strong similarity in composition, containing largely the same variety of tree and woody shrub species, although in varying proportions. The full number of hedgerow species noted comprises: ash, oak, sycamore, beech, elm, hazel, chestnut, hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, elder, holly, ivy, bramble, rose, dogwood, and honeysuckle. All the hedgerows are species rich, containing from 7 to 10 species within a 30m length, with additional members of the above species list occurring either further along the hedge or in nearby hedgerows, amounting to an average of 10-12 species in the whole length of the hedge. Very similar counts were observed generally throughout the area during fieldwalking, so it seems unlikely that further detailed study would reveal significant differences from place to place.

Close to settlements, some trees have been planted as standards and allowed to mature, including ash, beech, chestnut, pine and sycamore. These are far less common away from settlements, where oak appears as the most common standard, planted on average 20-30m apart. Elm occurs occasionally in the hedgerows as suckers from old stumps. Dogwood is common in most places, although it was more noticeable on limestone soils, which it prefers. Hawthorn and blackthorn sometimes occur as dominant species, almost certainly where they have been planted in runs. The most common species in many places is field maple, which must either have been intentionally planted, or has very successfully invaded existing hedges. Elder appears occasionally, most often at breaks in the hedgerows such as field gateways, or cleared patches. Holly also appears occasionally, in places where it seems to have been used largely to infill gaps.

The 'rule of thumb' methods sometimes used to date hedgerows by species count have recently been discounted as a reliable guide to their age, although those containing more than four species are still thought probably to be older than the period of parliamentary enclosure of the late 18th and 19th centuries (Muir, R. and N. 1987, 69). At Berry, the great majority of field boundaries almost certainly date from earlier than this (above). The relatively high species count in the sample hedgerow lengths, and the occurrence of oak, field maple, and dogwood tends to confirm a date in the medieval or early post-medieval periods, but closer dating is not possible (*idem.*). Relative dating between individual hedges, based on the observed small differences in species variety and count, is insufficient to detect which is earlier or later than its neighbour. Had detailed historical information concerning hedges, or estate maps earlier than the 19th century existed for Berry, then these would probably have assisted in differentiating which hedgerows were established by certain dates, but unfortunately, none such were made, or have survived. The surviving documentary and map evidence is not sufficient to extrapolate a correlation between age and species diversity. A single reference to hedge laying occurs in **1754**, when payments include, 'for making hedges at 3d or 4d the yard'.

8/ THE CASTLE AND DEER PARK (Fig. 8)

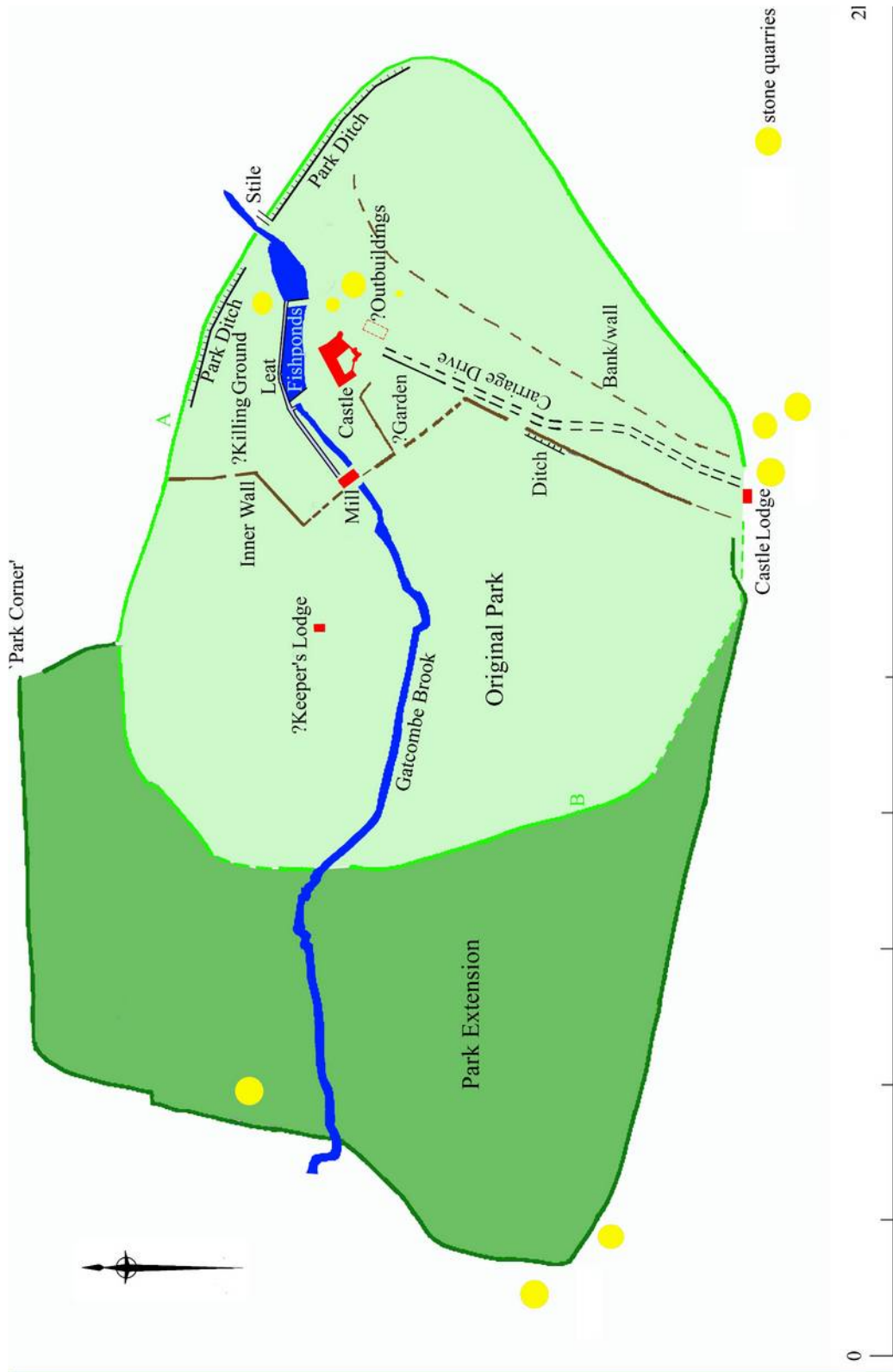


Fig. 8. The medieval and early post-medieval deer park and associated buildings and features.



Plate 39. Aerial view of Berry Pomeroy Castle, looking east.



Plate 40. Aerial view of the castle, looking west.

The Castle (Plates 39 and 40)

The castle was built in the late 15th century, when the Pomeroy family built a fortified house with dry moat within their deer park and manor of Berry Pomeroy. In **1547**, the castle was acquired by Edward Seymour, the first Duke of Somerset, otherwise known as Protector Somerset, the governor of the boy king Edward VI. After the Protector's execution in **1552**, his eldest surviving son, Sir Edward Seymour, made the castle his country seat. This latter Edward demolished the domestic buildings erected by the Pomeroy family and replaced them **c. 1560-80** with a tall, compact, courtyard house within the castle defences. An ambitious scheme to enlarge the house beyond the defences, and to add terraces on three of its sides, was started **c. 1600** but never completed. The house was abandoned sometime between **1688** and **1701**. The building was then stripped of valuable building materials, and fell into ruin. By the late 18th century, the remains enjoyed the reputation of a (haunted) Romantic Ruin, and have been much visited ever since.

A detailed archaeological report and new guidebook to the castle have been published recently (Brown, S.W. 1996 and 1997; the setting of the castle within the deer park is described below).

Features associated with the castle

The castle had little if any military strategic significance, and was constructed primarily to provide a grand family seat of traditional castle status, something the Pomeroy family had lacked for many centuries. The Pomeroy family already occupied the manor house, sited less than a mile away close to the church, and continued to do so even after the castle was completed. The castle was therefore their second residence in the manor, indicating that its role encompassed that of a hunting lodge. It was situated in pleasant parkland surroundings, and was capable of entertaining parties of guests who were able to enjoy the hunt and the feasting which followed.

The present driveway leading to the castle has been in existence since at least the time of the Tithe Award and Map made in **1841**, but is not the original one. There is a disused, overgrown 'hollow way' which clearly preceded it, and which follows a different route. The old 'carriage drive' can be traced for most of its length, and is especially clear close to the castle, where it was terraced into the hillside and revetted by stone walls on both sides (Plate 41; the old drive underlies the present tearooms and toilets).

Flanking the drive on its west are the remains of a long, straight, dry stone wall built with horizontal stone courses similar to the deer park wall (Plate 42). The wall turned toward the north east before reaching the castle, and appears originally to have continued to the other side of the park, following a zig-zag course. Another length of probably the same wall survives to the north, on the summit of North Tor, where it abuts the park wall, showing that it is a later addition (Plate 43; shown on Fig. 8 as 'Inner Wall'). This section of the wall changed course twice at abrupt angles, then continued down the north side of Gatcombe valley, where its remains have now become lost amongst the undergrowth of North Tor Copse. It probably connected with another length of wall built on the same line on the opposite side of the valley, part of which is still standing. This latter length of wall, which appears on the Tithe Map as a continuous field boundary, has been largely taken down in recent times. If indeed these remains once belonged to a single wall, as seems likely, then this 'inner wall' can probably be interpreted as a boundary separating off a large, eastern enclosure surrounding the castle from the rest of the deer park. A short length of ditch surviving immediately to the west of its southern section suggests that it was intended to keep the deer from straying into the enclosure, which may well have contained

gardens (see below). The date of the wall is uncertain, but the close association of its southern section with the castle driveway strongly suggests that it was built whilst the castle was still occupied, quite possibly at the time of its construction.

To the east of the carriage drive is an earth and stone bank which follows along the top of a natural scarp leading down to the carriage drive, and runs approximately parallel with the southern section of the inner wall to the west. Whether this marks the position of a former stone wall is uncertain. The long, narrow strip of land between the bank and wall may possibly be interpreted as an avenue flanking the drive. A number of narrow terraces survive on the slope to the east of the drive suggesting landscaping of some period, presumably also associated with the occupation of the castle.

At the top of the drive is Castle Lodge. The building dates largely from the early 19th century (as do the cottages opposite), but its exterior shows some evidence of an earlier structure, including part of a wide relieving arch in its front wall which bears no relation to the present architectural features (Plate 44). The building may therefore have much earlier origins than it first appears. Indeed, it seems likely that a lodge would have existed close to the carriage drive entrance whilst the castle was occupied.

At the bottom of the drive, opposite the castle gatehouse, there is a sunken, terraced area which may mark the site of outbuildings associated with the castle (see Fig. 3). The castle must have had ancillary outbuildings including stabling, but at present, no other possible site for such buildings has been identified.

To the south-west of the castle is another old dry stone wall with horizontal coursing. This survives on two sides of a former enclosure attached to the inner wall. This enclosure appears on the Tithe Map of **1841**, when it was still intact. It was then a pasture called 'Castle Garden'. The name evidently reflects its earlier use as a garden, but whether in the time of the castle's occupation or later is uncertain. The ground within the enclosure slopes quite steeply toward the north west, so this area is unlikely to have been laid out as formal gardens. Besides, there are no traces of landscaping surviving in the enclosure, nor were any archaeological traces of such activity observed in **1988**, when a service pipe trench was cut across it.

It is possible, though far from certain, that the enclosed ground within the inner wall on North Tor was the deer park killing ground. This area is relatively flat and within view from the castle on the opposite side of Gatcombe valley, although now screened by trees. Deer were sometimes herded into an enclosure separated from the rest of the park in order for the hunters to display their hunting skills and prowess before onlookers.



Plate 41. Stone revetment for old carriage drive leading to the castle, looking north-east.



Plate 42. Stone boundary wall flanking old carriage drive, looking north-east.



Plate 43. Junction of 'inner wall' with deer park wall, showing the former abuts the latter, looking east.



Plate 44. Castle Lodge, showing old relieving arch in front wall, looking north.

The Deer Park

'A true deer park', as Charles Henderson recounts in his description of Cornish deer parks, 'is an enclosure of some hundreds of acres, surrounded by a venerable dike or palisade, lying perhaps a mile or more from the lord's residence, and containing a stream of water, with numerous groves of trees'(Henderson 1935).

Documentary background

Henry Pomeroy paid 10 marks to enclose a park at Berry Pomeroy in **1207**. The **1293** manorial survey records as part of the lord's demesne: 'a certain park worth each year in pannage and herbage 1 mark, and not more, for it is overdone with wild beasts' (probably wild red deer, as opposed to stocked fallow deer). In **1305**, the park was said to cover 100 acres with deer, quite possibly the same 100 acres described as 'woodland' in the Domesday Survey. The Pomeroy's appointed a park keeper who is mentioned by name in a deed of **1408**: John de la Pomeroy grant to Richard Parker of land in Byry-park. Another parker, presumably Richard's successor, is mentioned in **1413**: Robert at Park, tenement at park. A further, possible park keeper is recorded in the court roll of **1463-4** manorial court roll: 'Thomas Taillour received of the lord one cottage at the park with 4 acres land'; 'Cottage at the park formerly Thomas Taillor's, now in the lord's hand'. It seems likely that the landholding, or tenement, of the park keeper, and perhaps the cottage mentioned later can be associated with a keeper's lodge, although the word lodge was never used to describe the property, and no details are given to help locate it (see Lodge, below).

Park gates are mentioned in **1453-4**: 6d for a parcel of land in the west part Porte de Byryparke; and again in the **1496** Assignment of Dower: 'Also a third part of the Park of Bury Pomerey, for a third part of the deer, containing by estimation 30a land, viz. from Slade Yate (Slade Gate) to William Tud's Style to the west, up to Sonde Yate (Sand Gate), and from Sonde Yate up to the said Slade Yate'.

Thomas Pomeroy, the last of the Pomeroy's to hold the estate, sold the deer park to Wymond Carew in **1546** for £600. The complicated exchange between Thomas Pomeroy, Carew, and the Duke of Somerset in **1547**, mentions the park and one other enclosed ground in Berry Pomeroy 'now called little park'. The Crown became involved in the transactions, and in **1552**, we hear that one Robert Robotham was 'to enjoy the keeping of the Little Park of Berry Pomeroy according to the King's grant made to him'. The crown grant made in the following year includes the 'great and little parks', which were said to cost '£6 13s 4d for the keeping of the said parks'. In **1593** and again in **1613**, only a single park is mentioned, described as 'formerly two parks', which seemingly had been combined into one. In **1662** the total size was estimated at 600 acres (the DoE list description of its wall estimates that it surrounds about 340 acres, or approximately 140 hectares, below).

The park appears on Speed's map of Devon made in **1611**, shown as if surrounded by a wooden fence, the standard symbol used to denote all the parks illustrated on the map, whether these were in reality enclosed within wooden fences or stone walls. Its boundary remains intact today, and can be readily identified from both O.S. maps, and from aerial photographs (its shape can be picked out in Fig. 1; the frontispiece photograph shows the park boundary which has been outlined by a broken red line).

A small close called 'Deer Park' near Bridgetown is mentioned in a rental document of **1723**, and appears on the Tithe Map of **1841** situated just west of the road between Bridgetown and

Bourton. Why this name should have become attached to the close is unknown. The close occupied less than 3 acres of ground, and was too small to have been a park in the true sense.

Topography (Fig. 8)

It is clear from the course of the present park wall, and the shape of the ground it encloses, that the western portion of the park represents an extension of a former, smaller park to the east. The western extension projects some 150m further north than the earlier park. At 'Park Corner' its wall turns sharply south to join the pre-existing park boundary, almost at right angles. The north and south sides of the extension are virtually straight, and almost parallel. Its east side contains another straight length and a small right-angled kink, the latter feature suggesting that the line of the boundary was affected by other, pre-existing field or property boundaries in the area.

The earlier park was roughly oval-shaped, a common form adopted for deer parks, especially early medieval ones, since circular or approximately circular shapes enclose the maximum area in relation to the length of enclosing wall or fence (Shirley 1867). The boundary wall on the west of the earlier park is no longer standing, and was taken down probably soon after the park was extended on this side. Most of its course, however, is preserved in the present-day pattern of field boundaries, some of the boundaries following its line, others respecting it.

Surviving Remains:

The Park Wall (Plates 45 and 46)

The park is enclosed within a stone wall about 5km in length, and approximately 0.8-0.85m wide and up to 2.4m high. In places, the wall survives intact, complete with its stone coping (Plate 46), although elsewhere it has collapsed, either partially or wholly. Parts have been repaired, and a few stretches totally rebuilt from the ground upwards.



Plate 45. Deer park wall, showing detail of construction.



Plate 46. Deer park wall, showing intact coping stones.

The following is the DoE List description of the park wall:

SX 86 SW and SX 8261

BERRY POMEROY

5/77 and 11/77 Deer Park Wall at Berry Pomeroy Castle

Field boundary walls, formerly deer park boundary walls. Pre 1292. Coursed limestone rubble dry masonry wall capped in part with limestone slabs. Surrounds an area of about 340 acres. About three quarters of its length still exists but where it passes through woodland it has been damaged by the roots. It rises to just over two metres in its more complete sections and up to about one metre thick.

References: Ordnance Survey Antiquity No SX 86 SW - 30.

Transactions of the Devonshire Association (H M Whitley) 47, 1915, pp 285-293.

P Shirley, English Deer Parks, 1867, page 92.

Construction and features:

The wall is built of dry stone rubble, the stones being laid in rough horizontal courses, with the joints between stones being packed with small stone fragments (Plate 45). The predominant stone used in its construction is the local limestone, which forms bedrock in most of the park area, although slate appears in its western part, where the bedrock changes to slate. Where complete, the wall retains stone coping (Plate 46).

There are differences in the character of the wall construction from place to place. These probably result from both variations in the stone source (eg whether collected from fields round about, or freshly quarried for the purpose), and from differences between successive periods of construction and repair. A recent description of the wall mentions that large limestone blocks are generally a feature of its northern section, by comparison to the stones used in the south wall of the park, being particularly noticeable on the summit of North Tor (Thorp 1990, 23; shown on Fig. 8 as point A).

As mentioned above, the boundary wall on the west of the earlier park is no longer standing, so its construction method is unknown. Its probable former course is however marked on the ground, at least in places, by a low stony bank forming present-day field boundaries. At one point (Fig. 8, B), remnant footings survive from a stone wall built of very large slate stones, possibly part of the first park wall.

Where the wall crosses Gatcombe brook on east side of the park, it is carried on a low stone arch allowing the stream to pass through (Plate 47). A few metres to the south east, on the opposite side of the present road, there is a ruinous stone feature crossing the line of the wall which may once have been a stile (Plate 48). The feature now consists of little more than a mound of collapsed stone rubble and earth rising some 1.5m above the level of the adjacent road, with a modern pathway passing across it. Amongst the scatter of rubble however are traces of a wall footing crossing the line of the park wall at right angles. It is possible that the wall once flanked a flight of steps leading up to an opening through the wall. If so, then the feature seems likely to have been a stile, quite possibly of medieval date, although it could have been forced through the wall in more recent times.

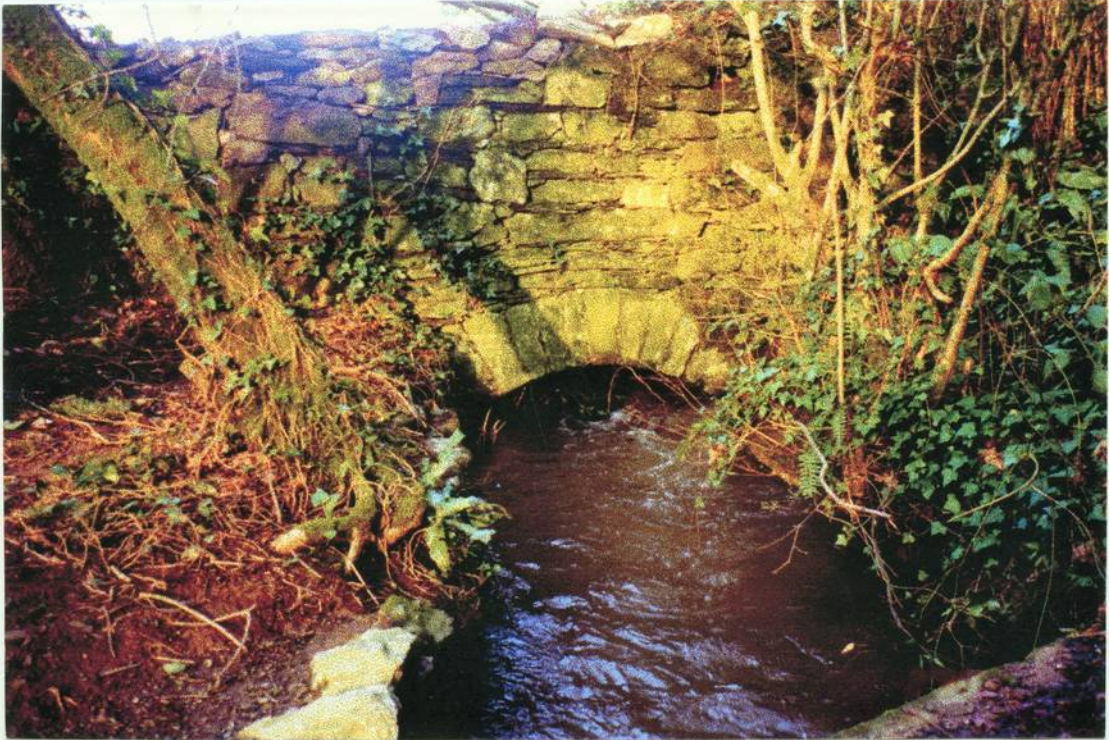


Plate 47. Stone arch carrying deer park wall over Gatcombe Brook, looking north-east.



Plate 48. Ruined 'stile' over deer park wall near Gatcombe Brook, looking south-west.

On the west side of the western park extension, Gatcombe Brook passes through a neat, straight-sided opening in the wall some 4m wide by 2m high. The wall is very overgrown at this point, so it is not known whether the opening is original, or whether it might have replaced an earlier, much smaller, arched opening like the one to the east.

All the other existing openings and gateways through the wall show signs of having been constructed in post-medieval times, so the location of 'Slade Gate', 'Sand Gate', and the 'Porte de Byrparke', all mentioned in 15th-century documents (above), is uncertain.

The Park Ditch

Remnants of a ditch survive immediately inside the park wall in the woods below the castle, to either side of Gatcombe Brook. The ditch is now largely infilled, and appears as a linear hollow up to 3m wide and 1.5m deep. Most deer parks had such a ditch just inside their wall or fence, in order to prevent the deer from leaping over the boundary. It therefore seems likely that the ditch at Berry Pomeroy once extended around most, if not all of the park. The ditch is no longer visible elsewhere along the park boundary, probably because it was infilled in the post-medieval period by local farmers. The wall and ditch together formed the park 'pale'.

Features and Buildings Associated with the Deer Park

Fishponds

The remains of at least two fishponds survive in Gatcombe valley below the castle. The western pond, which still fills with water following periods of heavy rainfall, has a ramped earth dam faced with stone. The stone facing may possibly be a post-medieval replacement of the original. The eastern pond is now infilled and dry. It had a similar ramped dam which is now barely recognizable, although the line of its facing, possibly also lined with stone, can be detected as a parchmark in dry weather. Another pond may possibly have existed just downstream, but there are no traces of a dam for it, and the steeper gradient of the land here might argue otherwise.

Streams flowing through deer parks were frequently enlarged and dammed to form fishponds, thereby providing the deer with a constant source of drinking water, as well as providing fish for the lord's table (a regular supply of fish, especially in winter, was regarded as a privilege of high status, belonging only to those of manorial rank and above). The ponds at Berry Pomeroy are likely to have been intended for this purpose, at least originally, and probably date from the medieval period, although whether from the time of the park's creation or a few centuries later is uncertain.

Mill and leat

The present house called Castle Mill, sited on Gatcombe Brook, below the castle, was operating as a corn mill from at least the early 19th century. The standing mill buildings and adjoining miller's house are thought to date largely from the 18th and 19th centuries, although both appear to incorporate masonry belonging to earlier structures, as well as two 16th-century mullioned windows very similar in style to those of Berry Pomeroy Castle (DoE List Description; Thorp 1990, 50-53). Whether this earlier building was also a mill is uncertain, but entirely possible. If so, it can probably be identified with 'Smalebroke Mill' which appears in medieval documents as one of two mills in Berry Pomeroy manor (the other being Fleet Mill; alternatively, the identification could possibly apply to Gatcombe Mill, sited on the boundary between Berry

Pomeroy and Littlehempston; see Industries - Mills, below). If the earlier building was not a mill, then it presumably must have been a lodge within the park.

The disused, stone-lined leat which leads to Castle Mill from the westernmost of the two ponds is clearly associated with the mill, and therefore dates from the same period, whether medieval or post-medieval. Close to the mill, the leat walls have been capped with brick. The mill and leat continued in use at least into the early part of the 20th century.

Stone Quarries

There are numerous stone quarries sited both within the deer park and around the outside of its perimeter (shown in Fig. 8). Many of the quarries are associated with lime kilns of 18th- and 19th-century date (see Industries, below), so were clearly in operation at that time. Some, however, may well have existed earlier and been used to quarry stone to build the deer park wall. Where the park ditch still survives in Castle Wood on the east of the park, it appears that the cutting of the ditch involved quarrying stone from the adjacent hill slope. It seems very likely that the stone would have been used in the wall construction.

The large slate quarry opposite the castle (presently used as the castle car park), together with some other smaller ones in the vicinity, doubtless produced stone for the castle construction. Geological identification has established that the stone used in the construction of the gatehouse and curtain wall is identical to that from the quarry (Brown 1996, Appendix 11).

9/ INDUSTRIES

Watermills

Medieval documents mention two mills in the manor of Berry Pomeroy, sometimes including their location, at 'Flute' (Fleet) and 'Smalebroke' (Small Brook).

Fleet Mill is recorded in **1378**, when it passed from one John Austin back into the hands of Thomas Pomeroy. The court roll of **1463-4** records 'Nicholas Chopyn admitted tenant of the mill at Flute, did fealty'. In **1496**, the mill was held by William Lane, together with some adjoining lands. In **1742**, the mill property was rented to Mary Stephens, widow, and was described as 'All those 2 water grist mills commonly called Fleet Mills, and two little quilllets of marsh ground and one little quillet of marsh ground at Fleet Mills'. She was still paying rent for it in **1771**, by which time she had married a man called Smith. The early 19th-century manor survey records one Thomas Widdicombe at Fleet Mill. In more recent times, the mill changed hands in the 1980's, the sale advertisements appearing in the *Western Morning News* 22 Sept **1984** and 14 May **1988** (copies in WCSL parish cuttings file).

Richard Vennyng was admitted tenant of the mill at 'Smalebroke' in **1463-4**. 'Smalebroke' (Small Brook) probably refers to the stream now known as Gatcombe Brook, since 'Smalebroke' is a place-name which disappears from the written records in the post-medieval period, at about the same time that the name 'Gatcombe' first appears. If this is correct, then 'Smalebroke' Mill can probably be identified with one of two mills operating on Gatcombe Brook from at least the 18th century, either Gatcombe Mill or Castle Mill, but which one of these, is uncertain. Gatcombe Mill lies in Littlehempston parish, and outside of the area covered by the present survey, although it appears in written records from **1745** until at least the early 19th century as part of the Berry Pomeroy estate. Castle Mill is sited in the deer park, and is described above.

Quarrying and Limeburning

The earliest written reference to quarrying occurs in the reeve's account of **1453-4**, when rent was received for a 'quarry land along the water of Smalebroke', and 20d rent was owing for a quarry at 'Polestowte', granted by the lord to the mayor and council of Totteneyns for '*lapidibus alm' de fournd extrahend and cariaed edificatone and factura none companilis de Totteneyns* (stone for Totnes church)'. The same document mentions expenses for '*carag' de Ruscis pro le lymekylle 9s 2d'* (carrying rushes to burn in the limekiln; possibly the plant butcher's broom). In **1572**, we hear of another quarry at 'Harehill'.

Limekilns of the medieval period were often simple, temporary constructions, although some larger, more permanent kilns were built for large building operations at castles and palaces. Most, however, were little more than pits in the ground lined with clay or stone, with air and stoking channels leading to the base, or simple clamp kilns, which were temporary mounds of stone or earth heaped over the limestone and burning fuel until ready, then broken apart to extract the lime (Williams, R. 1989).

The large number of surviving field kilns surviving at Berry Pomeroy date from the 18th and 19th centuries, when lime for 'manuring' the local arable fields was burnt in kilns built by both the estate and individual tenant farmers. In **1754** payments were made by the estate riping stones for the lime kiln. A brief study of these kilns was published in 1984 (Belsey, V.R. and Kelly, P., in Minchington, W. 1984). The earliest of these kilns, and the one at Longcombe Cross, referred to as old in **1841**, have high pointed arches above flues up to 2m deep, whereas the later kilns, such as those at Bourton and Afton have crude, functional designs. The number of kilns is said to have been 20 working kilns documented in the **1853** Estate Book for a total of 23 farms, although three of the kilns shown on the accompanying map lie outside the present parish boundary, and the area of this present survey. A new map has been compiled showing the surviving kilns and sites of former kilns in the parish, together with two more probable sites known from field names in the Tithe Award of **1841** – 'Kiln Field' (Fig. 9). The decline of limeburning in the parish seems to have come in the **1880's**, when large quantities of Lowes Manures, dissolved bone, super-phosphate, nitrate of soda, and marrygold manure began to be imported by the estate.

Good examples of these kilns occur at South Field (Plate 49), Castle Lodge, and Mill Lane below the castle.

In **1824**, six stone quarries were let to the Trustees of Totnes Turnpike (for road construction), but not with exclusive right of working; at: Red Hill, Bourton, West Field, Martin Torr, Middle Langcombe, and Higher Langcombe.



Plate 49. Ruined limekiln in South Field, looking south-east.



Plate 50. Ruined outfarm on Fleet Down, looking south-west.

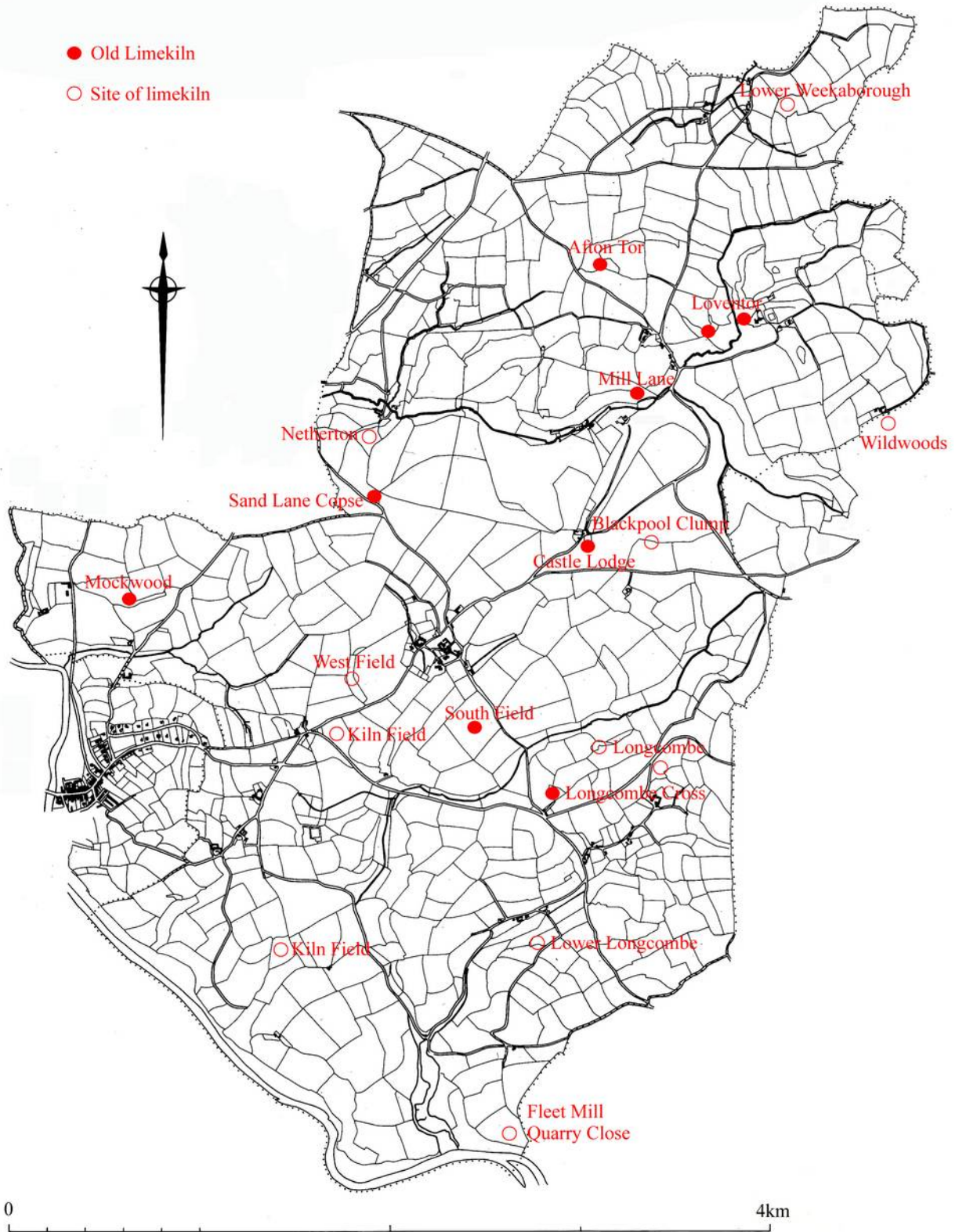


Fig. 9. Limekilns and kiln sites in Berry Pomeroy parish.

10/ WOODLAND/PASTURE

Woodland and pasture were as a rule left out of the assessments, but sometimes appear in a rather haphazard manner: Domesday (**1086**), 100 acres woodland (Afton 10 acres, Loventor 2 acres) 40 acres pasture; **1293**, a park; **1305**, 12 acres underwood, 2 acres wood, park with deer containing 100 acres pasture; **1428**, 100 acres pasture, 100 acres wood, a great wood; **1446**, a pasture; **1453/4**, various amounts of pasture are scattered throughout the freeholds and demesne lands; **1496**, herbage of Flute (Fleet) wood in Flute common; **1544**, grant of a wood and underwood; **1546**, 3,300 acres of pasture and one 1,200 acres of wood, and a close called a park; **1553** pastures, woods, and underwoods; **1593**, 600 acres wood; **1613**, 600 acres of wood; **1647-8**, lease of Fleetwood alias St Raphaels Wood; **1734**, closes of land called Fleet woods, 26 acres, and coppice and underwood and liberty to depasture cattle in the marshes belonging; **1745**, lease of little grove of underwood or cliff in Bridgetown; **1746**, lease of land called Cleeve Park with wood and marsh belonging thereto; **1746**, lease of tenement called Stanterwood; and **1771**, lease of Claypark Wood and Marsh in Bridgetown, and Stantor Wood.

From the 19th century, the estate kept separate wood account and rental books.

The largest standing woods today are Summer Hill Wood, Castle Wood, and Tenner's Bottom, all managed, commercial plantations comprising largely conifers about 30-50 years old. Stumps of older, felled, deciduous trees survive amongst the conifers from mixed, planted woodland with many mature beech trees (a few small stands of beech still survive). These three areas appear on the tithe map of **1841** as woodland, Summer Hill being divided into Summer Hill Coppice and Westhill Coppice, Castle Wood appearing as Kit's Hill Coppice, and Tenner's Bottom as Yell Wood, Long Down Plantation and Afton Down Plantation, showing that woodland management and commercial plantation was well established.

Coppiced woodland was managed to produce a continuous supply of small wood products by felling the trees every few years and allowing the cut stumps to put out new shoots which provided the next crop of wood. The coppiced trees formed 'underwood', and were grown for fuel, and poles for fencing and crafts. The fresh green shoots and leaves provided grazing and fodder for farm animals and deer. Sometimes the coppices also contained an overwood of larger trees maintained for timber (coppice with standards). Summer Hill Wood and Castle Wood lie within the ancient deer park wall, which in medieval times prevented the deer from straying, and in post-medieval times kept cattle and other farm stock out, in order to protect the new coppice re-growth. In this case, it was not necessary to construct a protective woodbank and large ditch as sometimes found surrounding ancient coppices (Colebourne and Gibbons 1987, 84).

11/ DISCUSSION: DEVELOPMENT BY PERIOD

Prehistory

The local landscape, with its rolling hills, sheltered valleys, and generally productive soils is good farmland. The first prehistoric farmers settled in this area about 6000 years ago, when people of the New Stone Age began to turn from their nomadic lifestyle of hunting and gathering to cultivating crops and keeping cattle, sheep and pigs. Gradually, more and more clearings were cut from the woodland until by Roman times, if not before, most of the easier worked land would have been covered by open farmland, and dotted with small farmsteads and hamlets, each surrounded by a patchwork of paddocks, arable fields and pastures.

Prehistoric Ridgeway

A network of ancient ridgeways is believed to have extended across the South Hams from at least the Iron Age until Saxon times and beyond, some of them surviving as roads today (Slater 1991,74-7). One of these routes passes through Totnes, where there was almost certainly a prehistoric ford across the River Dart, rising past Berry Pomeroy to the hill-top at Beacon Hill, west of Paignton, where it branches to the north and south. The present road through Berry Pomeroy, which branches off the A385 between Totnes and Paignton, follows approximately along the same line.

Archaeological Sites

Most if not all of the archaeological sites known from aerial photography are likely to date from the prehistoric or Roman periods, although none can be dated with certainty unless archaeological investigation takes place below ground. None now have substantial upstanding earthworks surviving. Nonetheless, it would seem that the ancient landscape of Berry Pomeroy was dotted with enclosures and settlements, some showing signs of development which indicates occupation over an extended period. A single, probable burial site has been recognized (a 'ring ditch'), suggesting that other companion, hitherto unrecognized, burial sites may exist in the area. Two series of strip lynchets, lying close to Weekaborough and Afton, may possibly be ancient in origin, but in view of their location, more likely belong to the medieval period.

Fieldwalking Finds

Fieldwalking in the parish has so far been undertaken only on a limited scale. The small collection of prehistoric flints so far recovered is no larger than would be expected from any area of this size in Devon. Further, systematic fieldwalking exercises would undoubtedly be most informative.

Roman

At present, the only evidence for Roman settlement in the parish comprises a single coin, and a single fragment of coarseware pottery. Some of the sites identified from aerial photography may possibly date from this period, but their number is unknown. This sparseness of evidence is unlikely to reflect the true extent of Roman settlement in the area since the productive soils of the locality are likely to have exploited throughout both prehistoric and Roman times, as well as later.

Post-Roman and Saxon

Likewise, there is very little evidence surviving to tell us about the locality in the period between Roman and Norman times. The long-standing identification of Weekaborough as the site of a battle between the Saxons and Danes is far from certain. The Domesday record, however, provides good evidence for an established, flourishing estate at Berry, probably covering much the same area as the later, medieval manor and parish.

The Medieval Manor

Administration and Records

The documentary record of the manor under the Pomeroy family (**1086 – 1547**) is sporadic and uneven, but provides glimpses into the changing management of the medieval estate. The most useful sources are Domesday Book (**1086**; Thorn, F. and Thorn, C., eds. 1985), a series of Inquisition Post Mortems (i.p.m.s), which include 'extents' or surveys made of the lord's estate following death, and manorial accounts kept by 'reeves', or officers appointed annually by the lord from amongst the estate's tenants.

The manor court was the central institution to which all the tenants and freeholders owed suit, attending the sessions and being bound by its decisions. The court was principally administrative, overseeing the economic and social life of the community, although it did fine people who did not abide by its regulations. Much of its work was carried out at the *Court Baron*, where farming practices were regulated, land conveyed, and the peasantry supervised. The day-to-day running of the manor was the responsibility of the reeve, normally unfree tenants (see 'customary tenants, below), who were compelled to serve, though commonly they were chosen by their fellow villeins. The duty to fulfill the reeve's office was sometimes released on payment of a money fee. The accounting system practiced was the charge/discharge method, in which money and goods received was set against outgoings.

Occasionally, surveys of the manor were compiled including information concerning the home farm and peasantry holdings, the rights and obligations of the latter being noted. Some were made at *Courts of Recognition*, the first to be held following the succession of a new lord. The tenants came to do fealty and to present their deeds and evidences, recording their right to the land they held of the manor. During the 13th century, a particular form of survey developed called an 'extent', which comprised a survey with valuations and all sources of profit to the lord, ie land and buildings, manorial dues and tenants' rents and services, which were also valued. In the later medieval period, such surveys began to deal with the manor estate in blocks of land, which simplified the accounting. At Berry Pomeroy, the areas of Longcombe, Worthy, Weston, Bourton, True Street, Weekabourough, and others were sometimes dealt with in this summary manner from at least the 15th century. There were also four 'tithings' in the medieval parish, areas designated for the collection of church tithes to provide an income for the minister and for repairs to the church. The tithings were Berry, Afton, Nether-ton, and Longcombe. Each had a 'tithingman' appointed to it, who sometimes reported to the court on estate matters rather than church affairs. The tithings are mentioned in a document dating from **1441**.

By the end of the medieval period servile tenure ('customary' land with regular services attached; see below) had almost disappeared, having been converted to copyhold, in which the copyholder's title deed was a copy of an entry made in the court roll. At Berry Pomeroy, records of copyhold appear from the 15th century (eg the **1453-4** reeve's account). Earlier manorial records were preserved in order to prove title to erstwhile copyhold land (now deposited in the Wiltshire and Devon Record Offices).

Bridgetown had its own court, also presided over by the Pomeroy lord. The court was granted to the burgesses at the foundation of the borough in the 13th century. Land was held by burgage

tenure, which entailed the liberty to buy and sell by deed, although conditions were attached. Some other property in the manor, separate from the customary tenures, was also transferred by deed.

Inquisitions Post Mortem

The invaluable series of Inquisitions post mortem were returns made to the chancery on the death of any tenant holding directly from the Crown as tenant-in-chief (the Pomeroy were tenants-in-chief), listing all the lands of the tenant. These records began in the mid 13th century and ended in **1649**.

Population

The Domesday Survey records 78 householders in Berry, plus 12 more in Afton, giving a total of 90. This figure is conventionally multiplied by five to arrive at the probable total population, ie about 450. By **1293**, the number of householders was 68, with an additional 56 burgesses recorded in Bridgetown, ie a total population of about 620. The Lay Subsidy of **1332** records only 22 taxpayers names, a very low figure which Hoskins points out is probably only one in four or five of the actual number of householders, and therefore unreliable as a guide (Hoskins 1972, 194-5). In **1428**, it was said that there were 60 houses. At the end of the medieval period, the population recorded in Berry Pomeroy parish had altered little from that of early medieval times: the Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls record 114 named householders in **1524**, 118 in **1525**, and 121 in **1544** (ie a total population of about 600 people, using a multiplier of 5).

The Manorial Centre

Little is known about the manorial centre before the 13th century. The Domesday Survey of **1086** records 78 householders, including 45 'villagers', but these probably lived in dispersed hamlets and farms rather than in a nucleated village, as is now thought to have been the case over much of Devon (Hoskins 1972, 44-46). The manor house probably stood next to the church from at least the early 12th century, when we hear that Jocelin Pomeroy had the right to appoint its incumbent, a right associated with churches built by the lord of the manor, whose residence was normally sited beside them (above).

The earliest written description of the manor house occurs in **1293**, when it is described as 'a hall with chambers, kitchen, grange and other buildings and gardens... ,and a dovecot..., together with a certain empty pool or fishpond'. Up until the early 13th century, it was usual for halls to be large buildings of either timber or stone which were open to the roof, with a separate chamber block standing nearby; after that date it was increasingly common for the main chamber block to be attached to the upper end of the hall, producing the standard late medieval English house (Blair 1993). At Berry, the manor house was largely if not entirely rebuilt in the 16th century, so nothing is known about its earlier arrangement. The description of **1293** mentions ancillary buildings associated with the manor house, as well as a grange or home farm. There is no reason to believe other than the grange stood on adjoining land, forming part of a single manorial complex occupying much the same area as defined today by the manor house, church, and Berry Barton.

In the Assignment of Dower of Elizabeth Pomeroy dated **1496**, a one third share of the manor house is described as 'a pantry and buttery with all chambers beyond and under the said pantry and buttery up to the chamber there called 'Stuerdischambre' with a moiety (share) of the

'Bakehouse', 'Bruhouse', 'Kechyn', and 'Larderhouse', a stable for horses with a loft built over it, a barn called 'Barle Barne', and a house called 'Kyrtylysbarne'. By the late medieval period, the manorial centre had clearly developed into a sizeable group of diverse domestic and farm buildings.

The Medieval Manor Estate

Medieval manors were agricultural estates over which lordship was exercised. Manors were usually divided into demesne land, kept in the lord's direct control, and customary land, which was worked by the lord's tenants in return for rents and services. The demesne was either farmed to produce food for consumption or sale at the local market, or leased out for cash income. Work on the demesne was done by paid estate labourers, skilled hired labour and tenants owing services to the lord.

At the time of the Domesday Survey (Thorn, F. and Thorn C. eds.1985), Berry was a large, populous manor supporting 45 villagers, 17 smallholders, and 16 slaves. Berry was the most valuable holding in the Pomeroy estate which comprised principally 56 manors in Devon. There was a considerable acreage of arable, meadow, woodland and pasture (below), as well as 8 cattle (oxen used for ploughteams), 17 pigs, and 560 sheep. Afton formed a separate, but attached holding which supported a further 6 villagers, 3 smallholders and 3 slaves (total population about 60), with 10 cattle, 9 pigs and 231 sheep.

Together, Berry and Afton had a population of some 450 people most of whom probably lived in small farms and hamlets scattered across the manor lands, rather than in a single, central village (see above). By comparison with the nearby town of Totnes at this time, the population almost equalled that of the burgesses in Totnes (110; $110 \times 5 = 550$ total population), whilst the income produced by each was £12 for Berry, and only £8 for Totnes (the difference before the Norman Conquest was even greater).

Throughout the medieval period, the manor land was divided into three types of holding. 'Demesne', land was held and farmed directly by the Pomeroy, although parts were sometimes temporarily rented out to tenants. 'Customary tenure' comprised land let out at low annual rents to 'customary' tenants or villeins who farmed it for their own subsistence and in return owed prescribed, annual services to their lord. Villeinage was servile tenure meaning to belong to the land, with an obligation to do services on the demesne, but not all who held land in villeinage were bond men. There is a distinction between villeinage by blood and villeinage by tenure. Domesday Book distinguishes servi, serfs, slaves, bondmen, from villeins. Nativus, neif, is generally one born to servitude (definitions based on Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins *Law Dictionary* 1820). In the medieval records of Berry Pomeroy, 'nativus' is not used consistently, but there do seem to have been two levels of servile tenure, the upper owing occasional days work, the lower these same days plus more regular labour. The latter hold land at a lower rent, probably because they worked a greater number of days, thereby making up the difference. Both levels are referred to as neifs, but the latter are labouring neifs. Land held by 'Free' tenants was let out at higher annual rents with no regular services attached. Free men might hold some land in villeinage.

Medieval assessments of landholdings are seldom reliable records of precise acreages at any given time. They were compiled largely from previous records in order to maintain or re-assess rents or lease agreements, and to keep a record of obligations and debts. The 'ferling' was the formula used in Devon to rate the land tax of villeins and niefs, and might represent anything

from 15 to 32 acres. The assessment was laid primarily on the arable. Meadow, wood and pasture as a rule were left out of the reckoning. Hence the statement X holds a ferling of land at Y, tells us nothing about the layout of the farm. Yet this, with details of the rent and service owed by X to the lord, is all the information given in manorial surveys. The system clearly rested on the assumption that a peasant family could subsist upon 15 or 16 arable acres, with an indeterminate appendage of pasture, wood, and meadow (Finberg, H.P.R. 1951, p39-40). At Berry, the measure of a 'ferling' as 16 acres is given in **1293**, but may not necessarily have been constant for all assessments.

The Demesne

A description of the demesne lands is given in the **1453-4** reeve's account of the manor. Parts of the demesne were rented out to tenants, seven of whom were also customary tenants of the manor. Some of the places and field names can be recognized from those appearing on the **1841** Tithe Award and other sources (these are shown in bold type in brackets). It is clear that the demesne not only included closes next to the manorial centre (eg Rypen), but also land scattered across the whole estate.

Farm of demesne lands:

2s 8d 3 parcels of demesne land at Ellewille (demise Richard Sko...held at will)
 2s meadow 'continent Aquam ter' (meaning water meadow?) demise Nicholas Tudd
 8s close at Apeforde called Le Burgage: Philip Yendebroke
 13s 4d Merton torr [**Martin Torr**] ; nothing because in lord's hand
 [torn] close called Neweparke [**Newpark**] " "
 14s close called Bradmore [**Broad Moor**] " "
 32s: de la Steurte and Weste Boretonmede [**Bourton Meadow**]: Walter Bower
 8s: meadow called Este Boretonmede [**Bourton Meadow**]: formerly John Tayllour: nothing because in lord's hand
 And soleb'r [place?] 10s
 6s close called Ryxeparke; Bartholomew Harry
 21s 8d pasture in Mokwode [**Mockwood**]: Walter Bower and Nicholas Borton
 12s Mokewodowne[**Mockwood**]: : Nicholas Borton
 6d 2 acres in Mokwodedowne[**Mockwood**]: : Peter Patryk
 9s: meadow called Affetonmede [**Afton**], formerly demised John Lenste, now John Colle
 8s Saltegrasse, formerly John Southcote
 2s Saltegrass iuxta (next to) Mokwodeyeate [**Mockwood**]:: William Reche
 2s Saltegrass subtus Seynte Jameys clyff: Peter Patryk
 14d pasture beneath Mokwode[**Mockwood**]: lord's hand
 12d pasture at Stone Torr
 2s ...de la Pavy
 33s 4d: Ryepen [**Ryphen** field names]: lord's hand
 14d: parcel of land called Perotyslende: John Northwyke
 6d: parcel of land in the west part Porte de Byryparke : same John
 5s: pasture Holewode, formerly John Byrycombe
 2s 6d: 'Gardin' D-ne Administr'i' next to the vicar's house, demised to the same vicar (meaning an additional garden of the lord of the manor's?)
 3s Willehay: lord's hand
 2d piece of land at Apeforde: Richard Skot
 22d: quarry land along the water of Smalebroke

Total 119s 2d

Demesne Arable:

The figures given for the amount of demesne arable is consistent for three dates spanning a period of 360 years: Domesday (**1086**), 1 hide (= 16 ferlings), land for four ploughs; **1293**, 16 ferlings (each ferling = 16 acres, ie total 256 acres); and **1446**, 16 ferlings. At other dates, the arable is said to be variously: 400 acres in **1281**; 204 acres in **1305**; 3 carucates (land for so many ploughs) in **1367**; and 2 carucates in **1374**.

The dower third of the barton of the manor, granted in **1496** lists closes called Cannell Park, Mockwood, Penpark, Broadmoor, and Southslade, but whether some or all of these were arable is not stated.

Demesne Meadow

The acreage of meadow was quite low, varying between 5 and 23 acres: Domesday, 10 acres; **1281**, 23 acres; **1293**, 12 ½ acres; **1305**, 5 acres; **1374**, 12 acres; **1428**, 20 acres; **1446**, 12 ½ acres.

As mentioned above (Fields and Field Boundaries), the demesne meadow may well have lain largely within the closes later known as Great Meadow and Long Meadow just to the west of the manorial centre, which appear to have been enclosed by stone walls. The reeve's account of **1453-4** mentions expenses for mowing the 'meadow of the lord' (the 'lord's meadow' appears again in a document of **1572**), as well as other demesne meadows called East Bourton and Canonyspark, and another parcel of meadow called the 'water meadow' which was let out temporarily to a tenant (in **1372**, 12 acres of meadow, presumably bordering the River Dart, were said previously to have been saltmarsh).

Demesne Pasture and Woodland

Pasture and woodland were assessed in a rather haphazard manner and sometimes do not appear at all: Domesday (**1086**), 100 acres woodland, 40 acres pasture; **1293**, a park (which would have provided both woodland and pasture); **1305**, 12 acres underwood, 2 acres wood, park with deer containing 100 acres pasture; **1428**, 100 acres pasture, 100 acres wood, a great wood; **1446**, a pasture; and in **1453/4**, various amounts of pasture were scattered throughout the demesne and freehold land.

Customary Tenure and Sub-divided Arable

Customary tenants

The **1281** survey of the manor mentions 26 *villeins* and 7 *neifs* (labourers).

The detailed survey of **1293** lists 38 *villeins*, some widows, holding in total - 47 ¾ ferlings and 2 acres of land. Most individuals held 1, 1½, or 2 ferlings, and sometimes a close. Rent was paid for 7 ½ closes and 3 gardens. One close was held in common by 6 men of Affeton, and half a ferling was held by 6 men of Berry. One man (Rogerus Wytfot) appears in both the villein and labourer's lists. Seven of the villeins and labourers also appear as freeholders of land in Bridgetown, their plots varying in size from ½ acre to 5 acres.

The survey describes the obligatory services owed by the customary tenants to their overlord:

'And each of the above written neifs must plough three times for the lord's maintenance, which is worth 1d per day, and they must harrow once and that is worth a halfpenny, and they must hoe, and that is worth 1d, and they must three times reap in autumn, which is worth 1d a day, and once cart/carry, at 1d. And they do these services for the lord's maintenance. And thus the services of each is worth 8d halfpenny. Total £9 16s 9d'.

Total of services 26s 11d.

The survey also lists 20 labourers, or 'neifs', 15 holding 2 ferlings, 1 holding 1½ ferlings, and 4 holding 1 ferling; total 35 ferlings.

The rent for 1 ferling was 18d farthing, and for 2 ferlings, 3s 1d.

'And each of the above written serfs must till the ground, and that is worth 1d a day, harrow once, and that is worth a halfpenny, once hoe, which is worth 1d, must thrice reap and that is worth, a day, 1d, once cart/carry, 1d.

These services are for the lord's maintenance. Each must also own his own account (*propriis sumptibus* - it is difficult to be sure of the exact inference), till 4 acres of the lord's demesne, sow it with the lord's seed, and harrow, or give the lord for these said services 20d.

And above this they must give annually at Hockday 4 sheep or 2s, a pig at Michaelmas or 12d. And they must work 3 days in the weeks from Michaelmas to St. Peter ad Vincula (29 Sept. to 1 Aug.) except for 4 weeks, and this service is worth 12d. And from the feast of the Blessed Peter to Michaelmas, and this service is worth 2s. And thus the services of each of them are worth 8s 4d halfpenny'.

Total 90s 8d threefarthings. Total of services £8 7s 6d.

The **1305** i.p.m. mentions a total of 56 neifs. In **1428**, 60 ferlings of arable land [*terre arabilis*] were demised to sundry tenants to work themselves [*tenetibus operative ibidem, tenend' at voluntate dominum*] holding at the lord's will following the custom of the manor, rendering yearly at the four quarters £20 (presumably customary rents since freehold rents appear separately). The **1453-4** reeve's account lists 43 neifs, of which 7 are renting or leasing demesne land from their lord, in addition to holding their customary tenures.

The number of customary tenants therefore fell from the 13th and early 14th centuries (56 in **1281**, 58 in **1293**, 56 in **1305**) to the 15th century (43 in **1453-4**).

Sub-divided arable

It is clear from the **1293** extent that the villeins and labourers each worked a small arable landholding for their subsistence (usually assessed at between 1 and 2 'ferlings') for which they paid a small annual rent. In Devon, as elsewhere in the country, it was common for such customary holdings to take the form of long, thin strips, more or less equal in size, laid out side by side in groups within large, 'open', arable fields, a practice which resulted in what is known by historians today as 'sub-divided arable'.

It is worth including here some extracts from published articles concerning the general pattern of 'open field' sub-divided arable in Devon. It should also be said that from the early 14th century at latest, the Pomeroy estate included property in Brixham, a nearby parish.

Extract from Fox, H. 1972 'Field Systems of East and South Devon', *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, **104**, 1972, 81-135

'Sub-divided arable was widespread in Devon, and in the early middle ages was to be found around all the nucleated villages and many of the hamlets. Such villages were nucleations of farmsteads and cottages with their associated curtilages, gardens and small closes; these latter backed directly onto a surrounding territory of sub-divided arable. The fields were divided into unenclosed strips, although the fields themselves were mostly surrounded by hedges. Two regions of Devon stand out as having contained numerous places with sub-divided fields in the early middle ages: East Devon and South Devon, between the southern boundary of Dartmoor and the coast. South Devon appears to have retained sub-divided arable longer than East Devon; into the 16th and 17th century. Documentary sources for South Devon reveal that the process of enclosure involved a far greater degree of consolidation of strips producing larger, less elongated, and more square closes. William Marshall writing in **1796** noticed that the farms of South Devon were then more compact, lying well about the homestead, in contrast to those of East Devon which were more fragmented, comprising an intermixture of small fields.

The terms most often encountered in descriptions of sub-divided arable in East Devon are 'campus' (field) and 'cultura' (furlong); many units subdivided into arable strips had names containing -field or -furlong elements (eg Pitfurlongh and Suyteforlang). Yet there does not seem to have been the distinction between field and furlongs which existed in midland counties, where 'fields' were extensive, usually hedged sectors (of which there might be two or three) of a village's arable, originally used as a basis for rotations, and where 'furlongs' were internal divisions, usually unfenced, within the fields, the boundary of each furlong marking a change in the direction of strips. In East Devon and elsewhere in the county, by contrast, furlongs were not internal subdivisions within fields, and there is no evidence to show that the subdivided units of any village, whatever they may have been called, were grouped for rotational purposes into two, three or more large sectors. The pattern of subdivided units within which arable strips lay was an irregular and haphazard one rather than a symmetrical two- or three-field pattern, and there was no functional distinction between field and furlong. The two terms were used indiscriminately and even interchangeably.'

Extract from 'The Open Field in Devon', *West Country Historical Studies* by H.P.R. Finberg, 1969, pp129-151 (p141).

'Woodhuish is in the parish of Brixham, which can be shown from other sources to have been an open-field area. In **1334** Sir Henry Pomeroy granted a lease of a house there 'and land in Bremele Furlong' (HMC 15th Report, Appendix VII, p 137). Gray (H.L.Gray, *English Field Systems*, 1915) overlooked this document, but he found in a survey of **1523** that every tenant of a furling in the manor of Brixham was entitled to common pasture for 60 sheep, two cows, and one horse 'in communibus campis', which he interpreted as open arable fields. That this interpretation is correct has been demonstrated by Mr A.H.Shorter, who went over the ground and was rewarded with a view of strips exactly one furlong in length. He found three surviving strip patterns, east, south, and west of Brixham, in each case associated on the tithe-map with the field-name Landscore, apparently a local variant of landscore. "In two bundles, most of the strips are still separated one from another by grass-covered balks one to two feet higher than the ground on either side." Mr Shorter has collected references to landscores in about a dozen parishes, and many others are to be found in Devon tithe awards (Shorter, A.H., *DCNQ XXIII*, 1949, pp372-380; *TDA LXXXII*, 1950, pp271-80).'

Extract from Shorter, A.H. 1950 'Field Patterns in Brixham Parish, Devon', *Trans. Devon Ass.* **82**, 271-80.

'One of the most striking features of the field patterns of Brixham today lies in the contrast between the lands adjacent to the settlement of Brixham Town and Higher Brixham,..and those in the rest of the parish, lands of individual farms or small hamlets....The latter exemplify the patchwork of small to medium-sized fields which is regarded by many people as the characteristic field pattern of Devon. There are many different shapes and alignments of field boundaries, and the field names are individual rather than common to a group of fields....in the areas adjacent to Brixham Town and Higher Brixham, on the other hand, sets of fields bearing the same distinctive or similar names throughout each set are characteristic. The characteristic features of the areas in which such sets or groups of fields occur may be briefly summarised as follows:

- 1/ the general absence of old farms;
- 2/ The presence of very many small, narrow, rectangular enclosures with slightly curved sides..
- 3/The frequent occurrence of strip-like fields about 1 furlong in length..
- 4/ Many of these small fields were held by separate individuals at the time of the Tithe Survey, with holdings intermixed and in several groups of fields;
- 5/ Many of the enclosures are bounded by hedged earth banks, but occasionally there are examples of turf-balks..fences and walls;
- 6/ The boundaries of many of the larger fields are now broken by single or double right-angled bends, which probably mark the former junctions with other boundaries which have been removed in modern times;
- 7/ Terraced or lynched strips appear..;
- 8/ Lanes leading from Brixham to these fields...served as, among other things, effective boundaries to sets of fields.

The association of these characteristic features suggests that we are dealing with large fragments of a former strip field system around the nucleated settlement of Brixham, that there was enclosure of individual strips rather than of consolidated shots or furlongs, and that the patterns of the strips and furlongs have been variously perpetuated by balks, hedge-banks, walls and fences. In the rest of the parish, the patterns of the great majority of the fields suggest quite different processes (associated with old farms and small hamlets) of gradual and individual enclosure from the waste.

It may be in Brixham, as one suspects was the case in many Devon parishes, the two systems - strip fields adjacent to the larger settlements and individually enclosed fields around the single farms or small hamlets - existed side by side in medieval times.'

The pattern suggested for Brixham may well also have existed at Berry Pomeroy, a neighbouring parish held under the same lordship. At Berry, however, the available documentary evidence is not so explicit, and post-medieval ploughing seems to have removed all physical traces of such features as the raised grass baulks ('landscres') found elsewhere in Devon between and at the edges of the former strips, as known from eg Woodhuish, Brixham (above), and also Braunton Great Field, North Devon. The Tithe Award mentions only one field in Berry Pomeroy with the name 'Landscape', and that lies isolated on the south-east parish boundary bordering Aish, with which it may well be associated. Some evidence for two, formerly large, 'open' arable fields close by the manorial centre survives in the form of field names known from 16th-century sources and the Tithe Map of **1841**. The earlier sources mention West Field and South Field as part of the manor estate. The Tithe Map shows two groups of fields, one with the names West Field and Higher West Field, the other with the names South Field, Lower and Little South

Field, and Great South Park. This grouping of names strongly suggests that the fields existing in the 19th century (and which still survive today) represent divisions of formerly larger fields (Fig.5 shows the probable extent of the former West Field and South Field).

The names West Field and South Field do not appear amongst the medieval records examined to date, even though some of the more detailed assessments contain lists of many other named individual closes both within the demesne holding and 'free' tenancies. This may be because West Field and South Field were in medieval times 'open' arable fields containing customary strip holdings which were assessed individually as so many ferlings for each villein and nief, the location of the strips being unnecessary to mention. By the 16th century, however, the feudal system of landholding, which required regular services to the lord, was gradually being replaced by simple money rents (at a higher level) and long-term leasing agreements with no services attached. It would not be surprising, therefore, if when the Seymours acquired the manor in the mid 16th century, or thereabouts, the strips were consolidated to form larger fields better suited for efficient management either by the lord as part of the 'barton' or farm, or for letting out. West Field and South Field would thus have become named closes entering into assessments.

Possible Sub-divided arable associated with hamlets

There are a few indications to suggest that arable strips lay within small 'open' fields in the vicinity of both Afton and Weekaborough, and possibly elsewhere in the manor.

The **1293** extent of the manor records under 'villeins' (customary tenure) '*Six men of Affeton hold a close in common....*', presumably referring to individually held strips of sub-divided arable within a single enclosure. It is possible that the existing irregularly-shaped field to the south of Afton enclosing six strip lynchets (see Earthworks, above) is the close in question. The same document also mentions *Six men of Bery hold half a ferling*, but whether this lay within the 'open' fields close to the manorial centre, or elsewhere, is not specified. At Weekaborough, there is another series of strip lynchets, which may possibly also survive as a remnant of medieval sub-divided arable (see Earthworks, above).

The 'Waste' or Outfield

As at Brixham, the surviving field patterns in the peripheral areas of Berry Pomeroy parish comprise small irregular groupings of fields and closes suggesting piecemeal enclosure of the 'waste' which took place over an extended period of time. The 'waste' of the manor comprised all the land not under regular cultivation, or permanently in use for some other purpose, such as the deer park. This land provided common pasture for the lord and his tenants alike, and could on occasion be brought into cultivation by agreement with the lord. The area of 'waste' dwindled as progressively more and more land was brought into regular use and enclosed. A good description of this process is given in Finberg, H.P.R. 'The Open Field in Devon', *West Country Historical Studies*, 1969, 147)

'Woodhuish in Brixham, as we saw, was a manor where the arable lay for the most part, but not all, by lantscore in two common fields. The holdings were rated in ferlings, to each of which belonged some 27 acres of arable land lying at large in the fields and 'lez Breches'. Now 'breach', 'break', or 'breck' is the word regularly used in Norfolk and elsewhere to signify a portion of common pasture broken up for cultivation. When the break had been cropped for a year or two, it reverted to grass, and the process might then be repeated on another section of the common. This shifting or temporary cultivation of the waste, or outfield, as it was called to distinguish it from the

continuously tilled 'infield' furlongs...is a well attested practice [in Devon]. The outfield, being part of the lord's waste or common pasture, would, while under cultivation, take on the character of open field, a complex of intermingled strips, in which the lord might take a share if he thought fit; and it would of course be subject to a general right of pasture after the corn was cut. Eventually perhaps it would lend itself particularly well to piecemeal enclosure. When a man had been permitted 'by a kind of general courtesy' among neighbours, to surround a parcel of 3 or 4 strips with a hedgebank, and others had in course of time followed his example, the outfield would become just such a network of fossilized strips.'

This process might account for the groups of long narrow strip fields surviving today in the vicinity of Weekaborough, and between Weekaborough and Afton, as well as around Bridgetown and possibly Longcombe (see Field Patterns and Boundaries, above).

Freehold

Nine named freeholders of land appear in the extent of **1293**. Four of these properties are mentioned specifically: Assecombe, Worthy, Mockwood, and Yalliport. The others appear simply under their owners' names (there was one further freehold comprising two mills; five of the freeholders also held property in the borough of Bridgetown Pomeroy). The i.p.m. of Henry Pomeroy dated **1281** shows all the rents, including those of the villeins as a lump sum, so the number of freeholders is unknown. In **1305**, the number of free tenants had risen to 13. Land was granted to a named individual in the reign of Henry I (**1272-1307**), and others in **1316**, **1392**, **1400**, **1401**, and to a number more between **1394-1411**. In the i.p.m.s of **1367** and **1374**, all rents were lumped together. Strangely, in **1446**, only four, named, free tenants are listed. By **1454**, the number of listed freeholdings had grown to 31, some of which, such as Longcombe, produced large sums from rents which probably were totals of numerous smallholdings. The same document records that the demesne lands were also largely let out at that time, showing 21 holdings for which rent was received, and only seven producing no rent because kept in the lord's hand. Most of those kept in hand lay close to the manorial centre, including Rypen, New Park, Broad Moor, and Martin Tor.

The number of freehold properties clearly grew throughout the medieval period, as more land was taken in from the waste, and the demesne lands were more frequently let out.

The Post-Medieval Manor

Sir Edward Seymour acquired the estate in the **1550's**, and appears in the manorial records by **1557**, when he was involved in a release of land in Berry Pomeroy. His financial circumstances when he first arrived in Devon were difficult, but he soon set about improving the family situation with conspicuous success. He was able to build a fine new house within the earlier walls of the castle c. **1560-80**, and he probably rebuilt the manor house, as well as other properties on the estate (above). He became actively engaged in land transactions in the area, buying local six manors, including Totnes, thereby accumulating sufficient resources for his successor, Edward Seymour 1st bart, to begin an ambitious programme of enlargement of the castle c. **1600**. The costs of the building work were so high (said to have been more than £20,000) that they overreached the available capital, and the scheme had to be curtailed. The latter Edward became MP for Devon in **1593** and then sheriff and deputy-lieutenant of Devon in **1595-6**. His successors also represented Devon as well as other constituencies in the South West, and held various high offices in the county. The history of the Seymour family at Berry Pomeroy up to c.**1700** has been summarised by Jean Manco (Appendix 1 in Brown 1996). The family

abandoned the castle c. **1700** and moved to Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, a property they had acquired some time earlier. Within the next 50 years or so, most of the property at Berry Pomeroy was leased out on a 99 year basis. In **1758**, Berry Barton, comprising much of the land surrounding the manor house and village, was let out on a 21 yr lease.

Estate Records

In the early post-medieval period, the manor remained the basic unit of estate management and administration, although blocks of land identified within it, were increasingly dealt with as separate units. 'Tithings' still appear in 18th-century documents, including the tithings of Weston in **1722** and Netherton in **1757**, although the estate rental of **1771**, lists the properties in the manor under only three tithing headings, those of Berry (which included Netherton) Afton, and Longcombe. The right to hold a manor court came to define the manor itself – if there was no court, there was no manor. Manorial records became largely restricted to documents dealing with the court's work.

Many tenants of Tudor and Stuart ages witnessed changes in their tenurial position. Copyhold tenure came under attack, and by the end of the period, the number of customary tenants had fallen dramatically. Some had enfranchised their holdings but far more had become leaseholders. For the landowner, leasehold was preferable because it enabled them to exercise greater control over their tenantry, their rents and methods of farming. Instead of being bound by custom they could, through clauses inserted in leases, define the conditions on which tenants held their land from them and these could be altered as circumstances dictated, enabling overall management policies to be formulated for the whole estate. The lease and release, together with another common form of deed, the 'bargain and sale', were devised in response to the Statute of Uses of **1535** (repealed **1845**).

Copyhold tenure existed at Berry Pomeroy from late medieval times until at least the mid 18th century. It was finally abolished by an Act of Parliament in **1922**. 'Bargain and sale' is a term mentioned in the estate records quite commonly in the late 16th and early 17th century, but not later. The **1758** survey of estate lands includes 136 tenant's leases, some tenants holding more than one lease. It seems clear that most of the estate land was leased out by this time. From the beginning of the 18th century, the estate kept rentals and account books, as listed in Appendix 2.

Population

At the end of the medieval period there were 121 households in Berry Pomeroy recorded in the Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls for **1544** (above). The Devon Hearth Tax Return for Lady Day **1674** records 79 names paying tax and an additional 31 paupers, ie 110 households, indicating a total population of about 550. By the mid 19th century this figure had almost doubled (the rural population of the country peaked in **1861**). Billings Directory of Devon for **1857** records a population in **1851** of 1038, and mentions that the parish contained 4525 acres of land, with widely scattered farms.

The early 20th century saw little change. Kelly's Directory of Devonshire for **1921** records a population of 1151 in the ecclesiastical parish, and the same directory in **1935**, records a population of 1099.

The **1991** census return for Berry Pomeroy records a population of 1016.

Improvements of the manor lands

In the late 16th and 17th centuries, the dramatic rise in agricultural prices prompted many landowners to manage their estates in a more positive way. They farmed their demesne again, were active in the administration of their property and carried out various improvement schemes. There was a general movement towards systems of farming which increased yields and livestock production at a time of population and market growth (the population across the country approximately doubled between the late 15th century and mid 17th century). The Seymours resided at Bery Pomeroy from the mid 16th century for almost 150 years, actively managing their property and extending their estate with considerable success, prompting lavish new building work at the castle **c. 1600**, although the entailed costs certainly set back the family's fortunes for some time afterwards. There are no direct references to new farming methods introduced by the Seymours amongst the 16th- and early 17th-century documents examined in detail for this survey (an exhaustive study might reveal relevant information), but it seems likely that some consolidation and enclosure of medieval strips took place in this period (as noted above; the **1572** court roll shows a concern to repair and maintain hedges and field boundary walls), and the two fields West Field and South Fields, were absorbed into the barton farm (above).

Although overall population growth eased for a century from about **1640**, the momentum of change in the farming was maintained. Agricultural improvements of the 17th and 18th century included 'convertible husbandry', what later generations were to call 'ley' farming, in which arable land was put under grass for a period to rest, and pasture land was ploughed up. On parts of some fallow fields, 'catch' or 'hitch' crops were sometimes grown leaving the fields bare for only a part of the year; such crops usually comprised peas and vetches.

Heathland and marshlands were more and more enclosed and reclaimed. At Berry, there were still 1000 acres of 'heathland and furze' remaining at the beginning of the 17th century (as appears in the i.p.m. of **1613**; a total of 6,700 acres of land is listed). 18th-century records mention many leased plots of furze and marsh, called variously: Furze Park, Longcombe Down, 'plot waste ground', Salt Marsh, Seymours Marshes, St. James' Marsh, Caryes Marsh, Reek Marsh alias Nordle Green or Island Closes, marsh plots at Fleet Mills, the marsh from Totnes Bridge to Sheepstall. In addition there is mention of 'depasturing' animals, and 'common of pasture in part of the Marsh', showing that some of the 'waste' still remained.

Documents of the same period record payment for making hedges at 3d or 4d the yard', and for digging 'gutters' (ditches) in Cann Parks.

Water meadows were introduced to produce better crops of hay to feed sheep and cattle. At Berry Pomeroy, the digging of irrigation channels beside Gatcombe Brook to create water meadows took place in the 17th or 18th century (see Earthworks, above).

The range of field crops increased, especially amongst roots and clover and grasses (the latter two adding nitrogen to the soil). These enabled a greater number of stock to be carried through the year, and the animals themselves were improved by selective breeding. Traditional organic fertilizers were supplemented by lime 'manure'. At Berry, the large number of field kilns for burning lime for the fields, shows that almost every tenant farmer quarried the local limestone and prepared lime for his own use.

The early 19th century witnessed further improvements assisted by a series of reports made for each county in England by the Board of Agriculture (established **1793**, dissolved **1822**; the reports were later reviewed and abstracted by William Marshall from **1808-17**). These described the rural economy of England with a view to disseminating information and improving farming efficiency countrywide. Two early 19th-century records provide evidence for continuing consolidation of farm holdings, including some comments on fields or parts thereof being added to or taken from farms, and 'New fences to be made across a few of the inclosures to divide the farms more conveniently'.

The tithe surveys of England and Wales (c. **1837-52**) provide a great deal of information concerning land tenure, field systems, land use, and farming in each parish, unequalled by any other series of earlier documents, and surpassed in accuracy only by the Land Utilisation Surveys of Great Britain undertaken in the **1930's**, and in recent times. The Berry Pomeroy estate was surveyed in **1841**. At this time, the last vestiges of 'waste' ground were enclosed and apportioned.

In the late 19th century and early 20th century, much arable was converted to permanent pasture (about $\frac{1}{4}$ in Devon as a whole), since falling prices during a time of unprecedented agricultural depression affected livestock products less. Many agricultural labourers left the land and migrated to towns to find work. The South West, however, was not so badly affected as counties in the east of the country. In consequence, dairying expanded. Vegetables destined for town markets began to be grown on a field scale, as part of a rotation.

Since **1945**, the mechanisation of farming methods has encouraged the grouping together of small fields into larger ones for the purpose of efficiency. Numerous hedgerows between former small fields have therefore disappeared in recent times, as at Berry Pomeroy (Fig. 6). Mechanisation also brought deeper ploughing than was practiced previously. Such ploughing over an extended period erodes and levels upstanding remnants of former farming methods such as ridge and furrow, which today, at Berry Pomeroy, appear to have been lost entirely.

Farms and Farm Buildings

Most of the standing farm buildings on the estate were built or rebuilt between the 17th and 19th centuries, when the properties were let out on long leases. The early 19th century estate survey mentions individual farmhouses, farm buildings, and cottages, together with comments on new building and repairs. It contains a reference to the present Berry Farm, which appears to have taken over the bulk of the lands previously attached to Berry Barton, the home farm.

Amongst the standing buildings of 17th or 18th century date are two ruined 'outfarms', buildings incorporating a barn with hay loft, cow-house or shelter-shed, and below, a root cellar for storing root vegetables to feed animals. These were built some distance from the farms they were associated with to feed and care for animals pasturing on remote fields. An example survives on Fleet Down (Plate 50), and another in Tenner's Bottom (Fig. 10; Plates 51 and 52), which is now wooded. An interesting example of a linhay sited some distance from its associated farmstead survives in ruinous condition in a field near Lower Bourton (Plates 53 and 54).

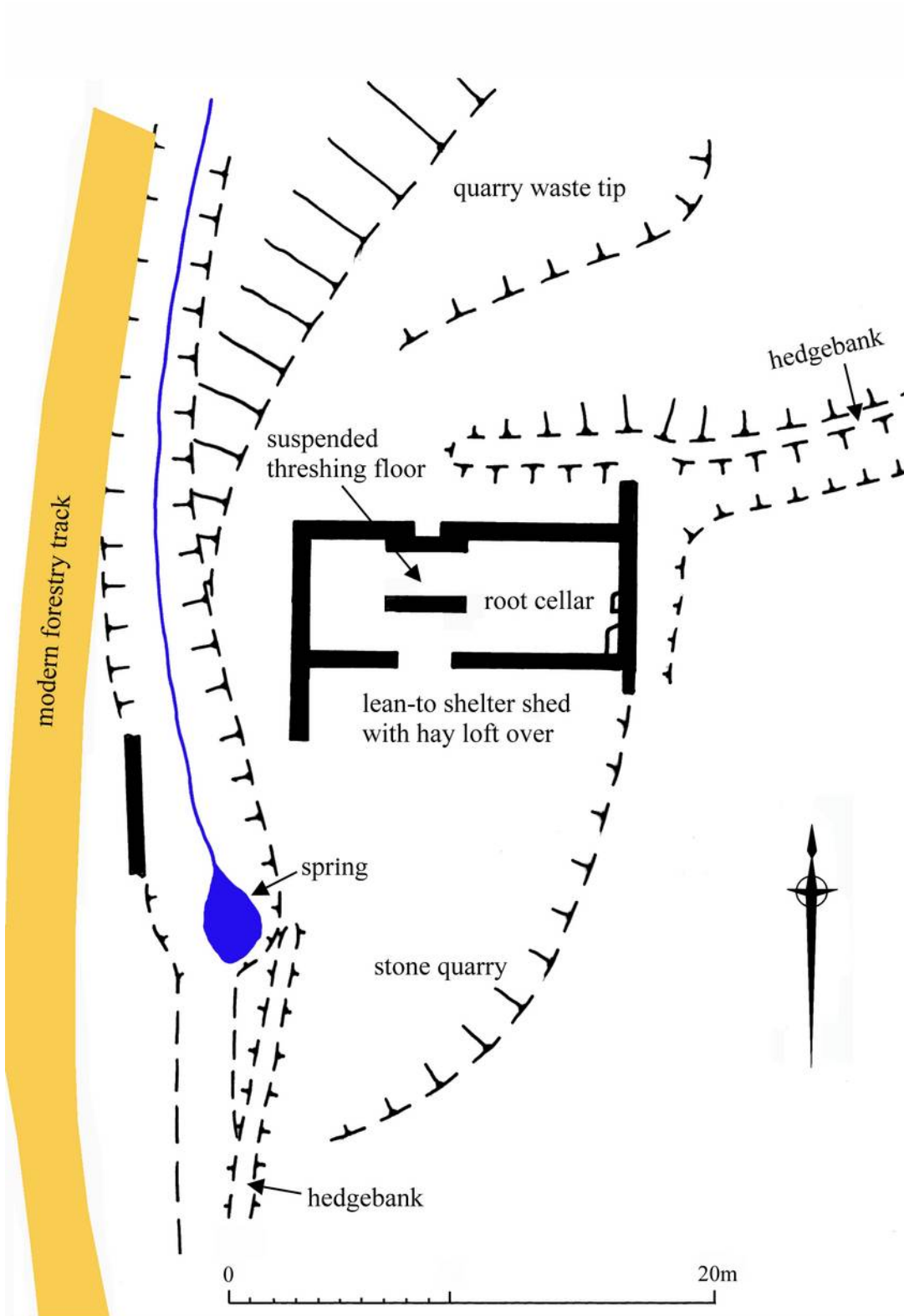


Fig. 10. Plan of outfarm in Tenners Bottom.



Plate 51. Ruined outfarm in Tenners Bottom, looking south-east.



Plate 52. As above, interior, looking west.



Plate 53 Linhay near Lower Bourton, looking north.



Plate 54. As above, looking north-west.

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Cresswell notes Totnes

Davidson MSS Church Notes South

Glynne notes, published in *Notes & Queries* clxiii p437

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Notes & Queries CXLVIII p118

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See also Windeatt, E. 1905 *Notes on the Parish Church of Berry Pomeroy, Totnes*.

APPENDIX 1: SITES KNOWN FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

In addition to those cropmark sites which have been plotted by the Devon Air Photography Project, there are two linear cropmark features appearing on the SMR overlay map which probably reflect old field boundaries which have now been removed (SMR refs. SX86SW 134 and 136). A few, similar linear cropmark features do not have SMR reference numbers, but are shown on the overlay map and have been reproduced here. One site near Higher Weekaborough (SX86SW 55) has been plotted onto the overlay map from aerial photograph AP RAF CPE/UK/1890/ Frame 2253 (taken in 1946), and was described following a field visit as part of an agricultural field system, comprising three, possibly four strip lynchets. The date of the lynchets is unknown; they could be prehistoric, or as late as the medieval period. Three other cropmark sites have as yet not been plotted by the The Devon Air Photography Project, but have O.S. grid references and written descriptions:

SX86SW 131 [sited near Penn Ball; aerial photos. DAP/BS 4,5 (taken 11/7/1984) and DPRFP 1987 (photo C9)] is part of a small, rectangular enclosure, width c. 40m. It was visited in 1987 by R. Robinson and described as lying in a natural ledge in an even south slope. Nothing was visible on the ground.

SX86SW 294 [sited near True Street; aerial photo. DAP/FV12 (taken 6/3/1986)] is part of a single-ditched enclosure (N corner and adjacent sides) showing as new growth in a grass field.

SX85NW 120 [sited near Fleet Mill; RAF aerial photo examined by James Bellchambers] is an arc feature forming part of a possible enclosure around the NW side of Fleet Down.

APPENDIX 2: HISTORICAL SOURCES

The historical research for this project was much assisted by Anita Travers, a documentary specialist working in Devon. Miss Travers conducted an initial one-week assessment of the surviving original documents and secondary printed sources contained in the Devon Record Office, the West Country Studies Library, and Totnes Local Studies Centre. This was followed by further, detailed work by her on selected original documents which it was thought would help shed light on particular points and places of interest, and/or reveal general patterns of development in the medieval and later management of the Berry Pomeroy estate.

Printed Sources

The principal, printed source for the genealogy of the Pomeroy family is *The House of De La Pomerai* by Edward B. Powley, 1944, which supersedes an earlier, somewhat unreliable family history in two volumes titled *The History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family*, by A.A. Pomeroy, 1912. For the genealogy of the Seymours of Berry Pomeroy, the principal printed sources used as reference are: *Collins' Peerage of England, Genealogical, Biographical and Historical*, 1812 (continued by Sir E. Brydges); *Complete Baronetage*, by G.E. Cokayne, 1900-06; *Annals of the Seymours* by H. St. Maur, 1904; and *The Complete Peerage* by G.E. Cokayne, 1910-59 (ed. V. Gibbs).

The most recent family history, which was compiled with special reference to Berry Pomeroy Castle, and covers both families, is 'The History of Berry Pomeroy Castle' by Jean Manco, published as Appendix 1 in *Berry Pomeroy Castle, Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.* **54** (Brown 1996).

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(Relevant extracts from these sources appear in full either in the following section titled HISTORICAL RECORDS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, or separately at the end of Appendix 2)

Primary Documentary Evidence

The principal source for historical evidence concerning Berry Pomeroy manor is the Duke of Somerset's collection from Maiden Bradley. The collection contains documents relating to both the Devon and Wiltshire estates. The Devon material was transferred from the Wiltshire Record Office to the Devon Record Office in about 1983-4 (DRO 3799). The remainder is lodged with the Wiltshire Record Office (WRO 1332). The collection includes an index to calendared manuscripts on two very large sheets made by J Scanes at Maiden Bradley in 1923. It tabulates 376 documents, almost all deeds, 1190 to 1661, naming parties and place, but not detailing the property. Some of them have been published in the *Historical Manuscript Commission's Fifteenth Report Appendix VII*. It would be necessary to refer back to Scanes' list for the reference numbers in order to order up the actual documents. In addition, there is a large quantity of estate papers for which the source is the box list made by Wiltshire RO before transfer (listed below). Neither Scanes nor the box list appears in Devon's searchroom, although two small additions to it are catalogued. A further deposit at Wiltshire, WRO 2056, was still unlisted at May 1989, and possibly may include Devon material.

DEVON RECORD OFFICE (DRO)

Duke of Somerset's Collection from maiden Bradley - Estate Papers Box List

Certain documents were selected for detailed attention, either because the information they contain is of unique value (eg *inquisitions post mortems*, or i.p.m.s), or because they represent a good example from a large collection of similar documents (eg annual reeve's account for the manor). These are marked below by an asterix (*).

DRO 3799:

Box 23 Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy expired leases, **1613-1729** (8 bundles)

Box 24 ditto, **1613-1729** (6 bundles)

Box 25 Estate account books **1807-8**; rental manors of Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy **1771-81**, expired leases **1804-9, 1702-9, 1422, 1557-84** (3), and **17th cent** (4 bundles)

Box 26 Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy expired leases **1571, 1590, 1811, 1816, 1818; 17th cent** (6 bundles), **1735-69** (bundle), with other unspecified estate leases and an inspeximus of the Devon estate **1588**

Box 27 *Devon estate survey and rental **early 19th cent** (1 vol), rental **1858** (1 vol), map of land adjoining the Totnes, Paignton, and Torquay Railway **1893**, tenancy agreements **1798-1806**, estate correspondence and loose accounts,

Berry Pomeroy farm labourers' accounts **1745**,

Berry Pomeroy parochial accounts **1890**,

*Agent's account book **1753-55**

Berry Pomeroy draft summary accounts **1886, 1891**,

Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown deeds **1271-1423** (5)
 Expired leases **17th-18th cent** (3 bundles)
 Accounts **1709, 1710**

Box 28 includes:

Bridgetown manor account **1461-62**
 Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy expired leases **1607-1812** (9 bundles)
 *Copy conditions for letting farms at Berry Pomeroy **1812**

Box 29 includes:

Ink and watercolour west view of Berry Pomeroy House, **18th cent**,
 Bridgetown building leases and papers **1857-62**,
 Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy expired leases **1554, 1588, 1630-1816** (10 bundles)

Box 30 includes:

Act for road repairs, Bridgetown **1792**
 Plan of Berry Pomeroy House and church **1766**, with earlier plan of house before alteration
 *Survey of manors of Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy **1758**,
 Devon rentals (Berry Pomeroy) **1763, *1771, 1782, 1801**,
 Particular of Berry and Totnes estate **1885**,
 Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy expired leases **1581-1818** (10 bundles)

Box 31 includes:

Bridgetown, Berry Pomeroy and Totnes deeds **1583-1758** (unquantified)

Box 32 includes:

Berry Pomeroy court rolls **1403-4, *1571-2**,
 Account of the manors of Sir John de la Pomeroy **1384**
 Bridgetown court roll **1564-5**
 Berry Pomeroy manor accounts **1453-4**
 Grant of market in Bridgetown **1603**,
 Perambulation of Bridgetown Pomeroy **1757**

Box 50 includes

Licence to build a house at Bery Pomeroy **1399**

Box 54 includes:

Berry Pomeroy deeds **1274, 1566, 1633**

Box 55 includes:

Berry Pomeroy militia papers **1595-1704, 1800**,
 Berry Pomeroy estate correspondence **1745-97**.
 Totnes court roll **1463-65**

DRO, 3799M add 2/:

- TI Grant of an annuity out of Berry Pomeroy etc, **1583**
- T2 Lord Seymour to John Ritherden, gent: 4 messuages, 4 gardens, 6 orchards and 6 acres in Bridgetown, **1583/4**
- T3 Seymour to Dorothy Towill and Henry and Dorothy Penny, 1 and half

tenements, 1 and half farthings and 1 close of barton land called Ebbercombe in Berry Pomeroy, **1606/7**

- LI Lease, Seymour to Robert Parker, Totnes vintner, of Fleetwood alias St Raphaels Wood in Berry Pomeroy, 99 years, **1647/8**
- L2 Assignment of lease of **1658** of a dwellinghouse, backside and herb garden in Bridgetown adjoining Lewes the Cook's, from Christopher Hillersdon of Bridgetown, clothier, to John Seage, worsted comber
- L3 Counterpart 21 year lease, Somerset to John King yeoman, Berry Barton, with the exception of some rooms and buildings, **1758**
- FI Marriage. settlement of Mary Seymour and Jonathan Trelawney, including 4 messuages and tenements in Berry Pomeroy, **1648/9**

*DRO 90M/T 765 Barborough or Barbor deed **1608**

A further collection of estate records was until recently held by Michelmores, Loveys and Carter of Totnes. These have now also been deposited in the Devon Record Office (DRO 867B). The two most important sections are the medieval and 16th-century manorial records, and the later estate papers, the catalogue of which the Record Office kindly allowed to be copied. The catalogue for these is summarised below, with comments on a sample.

Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy: medieval and 16th-century manorial records

DRO 867B/

M1 Berry Pomeroy court roll ***1441**

M2 " ***1540-41**

M3-30 Bridgetown court rolls ***1402-1513** (nonconsecutive)

M31 Bridgetown estreat roll **1530**

M32-36 Bridgetown reeves' accounts **1423, 1424-5, 1431-32, 1435-36, 1444-45, 1452-55** (***1453-4**)

M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **1456-57, 1504, 1508-9, c1525-6, 1534-5, 1542-3, 1552-3**

Sample:

867B/M1 (***1441**) Berry Pomeroy court leet: that is, it is to do with misdemeanours and infringements of byelaws rather than land tenure. Complaints include ruinous cottages, stray sheep and horses, theft of two hens and a hake, two hogsheads of cider, and damage to corn. Twelve jurors are named, and the presentments are made by the tithingmen of four tithings, Berry, Affeton, Nyderton (Netherton) and Langcomb.

867B/M2 (***1540-1**), contains pleas about debt and land, and more land transactions, but its crumpled condition makes it difficult to read.

867B/M3-9, (***1402-12**) Bridgetown Pomeroy court rolls include breaches of the peace, presentments by ale-tasters, appointments of officers, fines for non-attendance, and a few property cases. Although M37 is for the borough its content is substantially the same as the manor court rolls.

Estate Papers dating from the 18th century to the 20th century

DRO 867 B/

ES	<u>Berry Pomeroy etc.: Duke of Somerset</u>	
ES 1	Berry and Bridgetown Pomeroy Manor Book	1813
ES 2	General survey book of lands let to rack rent in Berry, Bridgetown, Totnes, Denbury, etc.	1814
ES 3a-b.	Map and particulars of Bridgetown Pomeroy, by S. Elliott (2 copies)	1825
ES 4	Estate Survey Book Undated	n.d.
ES 5a,b	Reference Books of parish of Berry Pomeroy Undated	n.d.
ES 6	Map of manors of Berry and Bridgetown Pomeroy belonging to the Duke of Somerset. Surveyed by G. Parminter, 1834 . Traced by R. Clamp, 1868	1868
ES 7	Rental of Berry Pomeroy estates. Michaelmas Audit, 1814 , with 1792 rental of estate let at rack rent enclosed	1814
ES 8	Rental of premises in Bridgetown on lease for 63 years	1833-1843
ES 9/1-90	Wood account books 90 volumes	1842-1937
ES 10	Wood rental 1 volume	1881-1900
ES 11	Account of timber sale	1886
ES 12/1-202	Half yearly estate rentals for Bridgetown, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes and Dartington	1844-1938
ES 13/1-90	Conventional and chief rentals for Bridgetown, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes and Dartington	1853-1937
ES 14/1-37	Half yearly estate account books	1880-1933
ES 15	Berry Pomeroy Cottage Rental 1 volume	1852-1863

ES 16/1-41	Totnes tithe and chancel pew rentals 1905-1908	1846-1885
ES 17	Totnes Rectory account book	1844-1865
ES 18/1-9	Bridgetown pew rentals	1857- 1861, 1906 -1908
ES 19/1-7	Berry tithe rentals	1906-1908, 1914
ES 20/1-2	Berry Pomeroy Estate Books: 2 volumes	1853-1869
ES 21	Berry Pomeroy Estate Accounts: 1 volume	1855-1863
ES 22/1-3	Berry Pomeroy & Duke of Somerset Day Books 3 volumes	1854-1875
ES 23/1-36	Letter Books 36 volumes	1863-1925
ES 24	Berry Estate receiving book	1921-1928
ES 25/1-5	Cash Books 5 volumes	1911-1928
ES 26/1-4	Accounts of wood sold and used: W. Cann 4 volumes	1920-1928
ES 27	Time Book: G. Westcott	1908-1917
ES 28	Wages Book: G. Harvey	1922-1928
ES 29/1-2	Papers relating to Berry Pomeroy estate	1932-1951
ES 30/1-6	Rentals of estates in Buckfastleigh, Broadhempston and Staverton - property of the Duke of Somerset 6 volumes	1922-1925
ES 32	Plans and section for Paignton and Torquay Railway, with lands of Duke of Somerset coloured pink	1894
ES 31/1-2	Correspondence files	20th century (late 1940's)
ES 33	Berry Pomeroy estate rent accounts (5)	1905-1906

ES 34	Bundle blank estate volumes	n.d.
ES 35/1-6	Day books, various workmen	1928-1929
ES 36	Bank books: Duke of Somerset's estate and private accounts	1903-1922
ES 37	Survey books (15)	1865-1921
ES 38	Valuation papers (Inland Revenue)	1913-1914
ES 39/1-3	Leases and tenancy agreements (3 bundles)	1892-1927
ES 40	<u>Seymour Hotel</u> Accounts, 1852 ; lease 1911	1852-1911
ES 41	<u>Bridgetown Quay</u> Specifications, 1877 ; agreement 1906 ; lease 1912 ; plan, n.d.	1877-1912
ES 42	<u>Fishing</u> Dart fishing agreements 1914-1923 ; Teign fishing association, letters, 1862 ; Dart fishery, correspondence 1857-1872	1857-1923
ES 43	<u>Berry Pomeroy Tithe Commutation</u> Letters and accounts	1839-1843
ES 44	<u>Totnes Gas Works</u> Deed of settlement, 1836 ; lease, 1849	1836-1849
ES.45/1-2	Miscellaneous estate papers (2 bundles)	1764-1950

Photographs in DRO:

Copeland collection: Church 17332/4/23, 5/5
 17332/5/7A
 Church house 17332/9/8
 Loventor (3) 17332/II/89 (or 59)

The DRO also hold: the Tithe Award and Map dated **1841**; 19th - and 20th-century land tax assessments and census returns; and the **1910** Inland Revenue 'Domesday Books' (DRO class 3201).

WESTCOUNTRY STUDIES LIBRARY

Another collection of records containing very useful information comprises typescript transcripts by Mr Tingey of inquisitions post mortem (i.p.m.s) held in the Public Record Office (the typescript copies are held at the Westcountry Studies Library; some i.p.m.s also appear elsewhere in various printed historical accounts).

In addition, many of the following somewhat miscellaneous references come from the Burnet Morris slip index at the Westcountry Studies Library. Burnet Morris compiled this index for the

Devonshire Association c.1915-40, and compiled about a million slips before blindness overtook him. It was too idiosyncratic to be continued. Many of the following relate to the published lists and calendars of the Public Record Office. They could be of use in tracing particular properties. Detail given in the published source varies.

Lists of Early Chancery Proceedings 16.485, 26.7, 56.70, 61.182, 61.310, 134.48, 144.66, 172.26

Chancery Proceedings Elizabeth, series II. 94.33, 128.45, 170.65

Court of Requests IX.75, XIV.13

Ancient Deeds vol IV, A 9305 (**1337/8**, includes a rent in Bridgetown)

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series 1649-1650 (13 vols) ed Mary Anne Everett Green, HMSO 1875-86

1658/9 Augmentation grant to Bridgetown and Berry Pomeroy.

Inquisitions ad Quod Damnum CC.21: Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem sive Escaetum. Temporibus regn. Hen III Edw I etc, ed. John Caley, for the Record Commission, 4 vols, London 1806-28

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry III 352

Edward I 265 (John Vygor), 416 (Henry de la Pomerye, incl extent of Berry Pomeroy, **1280/1**)

Edward II 527

Star Chamber XIX 311, XXIV 51

Calendar of Patent Rolls 1216-1509, 1547-82, London 1891-1986: **1302** p75

The Westcountry Studies Library also holds early Ordnance Survey maps (some selected and copied for this report), and Kelly's and other published directories.

STUDY CENTRE FOR TOTNES AND DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY, ELIZABETHAN HOUSE MUSEUM, TOTNES

The Study Centre holds a library of local books and newspapers, a few manuscripts, antiquarians' notes and a series of subject files in a filing cabinet.

The subject files include:

'Beating the bounds'

including photocopy descriptions of the bounds of the manors of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown **1757**, and another, **1797**. From Devon Record Office, but without reference.

'Bridges'

including **1255** reference to the lord of Totnes receiving 7s per annum custom, width doubled **1692**, new bridge to the south of old opened **1826**.

'Bridgetown'

including:

photocopy of sale catalogue of the Bridgetown urban, residential and business premises forming part of the Berry Pomeroy estate, 7 January **1949**, by Michelmores, Loveys & Sons: good descriptions.

Photocopies of map DRO 867 B/ES 3a

Photocopy of rental (substantial), **c1836-44**, DRO but no ref

" " **1814**

Transcript and notes on 867 B/ES 3a-b, map and particulars, **1825**

Notes on items in the *Totnes Times* **1869** about excessive tolls, deterring would-be purchasers of new villas, and a compromise reached.

Copy of H Gordon Slade lecture on Berry Pomeroy Castle to British Archaeological Association 2. 4. 1986

'Civil War'

Notes, including about Seymour.

'Devon Record Office'

including annual listings (incomplete?) of accessions relevant to Totnes Union **1970s-1985**; also a photocopy of Wiltshire Record Office's box list of Seymour deposit WRO 1332 annotated to show items transferred to Devon RO, ref D 3799.

'Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries'

includes TS index made for Totnes and vicinity from this journal. Relevant references are:

Baker and Smerdon families of Loventor, vol IV part 2 April **1906**

Longevity of clergy at Berry Pomeroy, vol V part 3, July **1908**

Loventor and Berry Pomeroy, vol XIV part 6 April **1927** pp254-9

Harcourt of Bridgetown, vol XV part 5 Jan **1929** pp194-5, part 8, Oct **1929**, pp349-351

Ancient beech tree at castle, vol XV part 7 July **1929**

'Limestone'

including *A Limekiln Miscellany: the south-west and South Wales*, compiled by Walter Minchinton, Exeter Industrial Archaeology Group 1984, including 'The farm kilns of Berry Pomeroy parish' by Valerie R Belsey and Paul Kelly, pp13-16, with photograph of Rypen limekiln referenced 202/SX 831 606, and cited documentary sources **1841** tithe map, **1853** berry pomeroy estate book and '**1883** Lowes Manure Book'.

There were 20 kilns **c1850** between 23 farms.

'Loventor': a double A4 page about families with coloured coats of arms: Pomeroy, Arundel, Damerell, Lyde, Baker. Then (apparently from directories): Baker to **c1850**, then **1883** William Richard Hayes, **1893** Palmer Jellico, **1910** George McIntosh Fleming, **1923** Prince Charles de Mahe', **1930** Athol Lawton Benjamin, **1935** Captain John Edward Eastley, Eastley family to **1950s**; a farm for a time then a hotel.

'Poor Law'

including a typescript by Ann German, TCA, *The Land of Goschen: Poor relief in the Totnes Union 1869-70*. This refers to a small workhouse in Berry Pomeroy prior to **1834**.

'Public Houses'

including an extract from the *Totnes Times* 24. 11. 88 about the Albert Inn, and typescript historical notes about the Seymour Hotel.

'Quays'

including references to the Steamer Quay in Bridgetown, and a report *Steamer Quay and Longmarsh . . . Riverside Study; Totnes Local Plan* South Hams District Council, October 1977

'Railways'

including an act for a Totnes Paignton and Torquay Direct railway **1880** and another for abandoning it **1884**

'Rennie's Bridgetown Canal'

including photocopy and transcript of Devon RO 867 B/Z 31, an estimate by John Rennie, **1806**. Also, a note from the Institution of Civil Engineers saying they have nothing relevant, but suggesting the Rennie collection in the National Library of Scotland, especially Box 4 F4 including Dart canal correspondence **1806**. Photocopies of 2 letters from the Duke of Somerset to Rennie **1806**, now NLS MS 19778, which probably constitute the above 'correspondence'.

'River Dart'

a fat file of cuttings and notes which might be relevant.

'Turnpike Trusts'

including photocopies of Acts for Totnes and Bridgetown Pomeroy T T **1792, 1803, 1824, 1835**, and of a *Totnes Times* article 5. 11. **1881** about its closure.

A one-page TS note tells that 8 vols of records found 1984 at Kellock & Johnstons's, comprising a 'ledger' or day-book **1780-1816**, and seven 'road books' **c1824-50**, were put in the keeping of Totnes Community Archive, which was a Manpower Services enterprise now disbanded. M C Lowe, who wrote this note, hoped to write more about them.

The records are now in DRO: 3972A.

'Village stories by locals'

includes a photocopy of MS reminiscences by Mrs Mary Oldreive, born at Berry Farm **1923**, and latterly at 34 Courtfields, Bridgetown: it is suggested it would be published, but not in what.

*[end of subject files]

The Study Centre holds copies of the *Totnes Times* with a subject index from **1860** to approx **1890s**, although some topics continue to about **1914**. Sample headings are advertisements, churches, Council, crime, etc. Under 'parishes' Berry Pomeroy has its own entry with reference number 12003 (referring to a numbered card index sequence), there are some 9" of index cards; turnpikes occur at 19005 and 19007, Dart steamboats at 19001, etc.

A small box card file 'local history A - L' is a mixture of subjects and places.

Under Berry Pomeroy it refers to:

article about paupers in *The Devon Historian* 10 April **1975** p22

Church House Inn ref in *Exeter Flying Post* 22 June **1820**

*Report on the Social Conditions of the Labouring Classes in Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown drawn up at the request of the Duke of Somerset, '1822-3', ref to pages 204-214 in Walker's *The Original* published 1838 with suggestion for photocopies or information contact Mrs Ellis, The Mill, Berry Pomeroy.*

Under Bridgetown it refers to:

the church being built by the Duke of Somerset **1835**

Totnes Times 6. 2. 54 referring to plaster found in the roof at 33 Bridgetown, next door to the Albert Inn, a royal coat of arms probably pre-**1613**.

'Old Forge' in Seymour Place was formerly a prison (Newscutting entered in 'reports', that is, minutes, of Totnes Antiquarian and Museums Society vol III 7 May 1962.

'Court leet' in *South Devon Journal* 22. 5. 27, apparently not available at Totnes.

Chapel (of Chapel Lane) was dedicated to St Margaret and St James and is 'now' (**1922**) a cider store. Referred to **1744**, bishop's visitation, with tradition that it was in use until 100 years before that. Does a gothic window built into a cottage at the rear of Seymour Lodge come from it? 'Report' as above, II p24, 18 Dec **1922**.

The Study Centre has photographs, of which, for example, 193 show up on a computer name search of 'Bridgetown', but this may be the address of the donor. It also has glass negative slides which may include Bridgetown.

HISTORICAL RECORDS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Medieval: Domesday Book to the mid 16th century

1086: *Domesday Book. History from the Sources*, general editor John Morris: 9 *Devon*, eds. Caroline and Frank Thorn, parts I and II, Chichester 1985.

BERRY POMEROY Ralph de Pomeroy holds Berry Pomeroy.

Alric held it before **1066**. It paid tax for 2 hides. Land for 25 ploughs. 16 slaves. Ralph has 1 hide and 4 ploughs in lordship. 45 villagers and 17 smallholders with 17 ploughs and 1 hide. Meadow, 10 acres; woodland, 100 acres; pasture, 40 acres. 8 cattle; 17 pigs; 560 sheep. Formerly £16; value now £12.

AFTON. Alsi held it before **1066**. It paid tax for 3 virgates of land. Land for 5 ploughs. In lordship 1 plough; 3 slaves; 1 ½ virgates. 6 villagers and 3 smallholders with 3 ploughs and 1 ½ virgates. Meadow, 1 acre; pasture, 8 acres; woodland, 10 acres. 1 cob; 10 cattle; 9 pigs; 231 sheep. Formerly 15s; value now 25s.

1 virgate of land has been added to this manor. A woman held it freely (and) jointly before 1066. Land for 1 plough. A villager has ½ plough. Value 5s; when R(alph) acquired it, as much.

LOVENTOR. Othere held it before **1066**. It paid tax for ½ hide. Land for 3 ploughs. In lordship 1 plough and 1 virgate, with 1 slave; 3 smallholders (who have) 1 virgate and 2 cattle in a plough. Meadow, 2 acres; pasture, 5 acres; woodland, 2 acres. 1 animal; 29 sheep. Formerly 5s; value now 10s.

[Ralph de Pomeroy was brother of William Cheever. The holdings of these two were possibly assessed together, and then divided into two by the Domesday compilers. They held lands in the same Hundreds and divided a number of holdings between them. They even held one jointly (Yowlestone), and divided the services of villagers between them. Likewise, the lands of both men had previously been held by a number of the same Saxon tenants. The brothers had a sister called Beatrix, who took a lesser share in the division of Saxon lands in Devon and Somerset.

William Cheever's estates were confiscated by the crown in Henry I's time, and were granted to Henry's illegitimate son William de Tracey, forming the Honour of Bradninch, some of which later passed to the earls of Cornwall.

Ralph also held Afton as a separate Domesday manor, and Loventor under Juhel of Totnes.

Ralph also held from Juhel: Littlehempston; Shiphay Collaton; and Lupton. All in neighbouring manors.

Ralph's estates later form the Honour of Berry, named from Berry Pomeroy, in the Hundred of Haytor, deanery of Ipplepen, with Berry Pomeroy as its 'caput' or main, central holding, and including the villages of Longcombe, Weston, Bourton, Afton, Weekaborough, and Bridgetown.]

[William granted Berry to Ralph de Pomerai, who built the castle and made it the seat of his barony or honour and his family were there until disgraced in the rebellion of 1549 when it passed to Edward Seymour. The Duke of Somerset 'is' impropiator of the great tithes which belonged formerly to the Priory of Merton, Surrey, patron of the vicarage, and lord of the manor of Bridgetown. Lysons *op.cit.*]

[The Hundred Rolls show the manor of Berry was held in chief for the service of one knight's fee, 'and the twelve jurymen of the hundred declared "Bery" to be a free manor, "having gallows, an assize of bread and beer &c &c from time immemorial; but they were ignorant by what warrant.'" In fact *pleas quo warranto* show that warranty for these rights was never questioned. Worthy, C. 1883 'Berry Castle and its ancient lords', *Rep. Trans Devon Ass.* **15**, 426-440, p427.

Until the time of Henry III the Pomeroyes were summoned to parliament by right of their barony. *ibid.* p428

Many sub-tenants of the Pomeroyes held lands as of the tower of St Margaret's, that is, the east tower of the castle. *ibid.* p434]

c. 1125

From Round, J.H. (ed) 1899 *Caledar of Documents Preserved in France, Illustrative of the History of Greaty Britain and Ireland, Vol I AD 918-1206*, Commission for Publishing and Printing State Papers HMSO LONDON

Charter of Goslin de Pomeria c.1125

Charter of Goslin de Pomeria, giving, with consent of Emma his wife, and Henry, Roger, Philip, Goslin, and Ralph his sons, by the hand of Richard bishop of Bayeux, the church of St. Mary du Val to, the canons there serving God, according to the rule of St. Augustine, in cloistered community, with all that follows:

60 acres in the parish of St. Omer, etc...and half his swine and those of his heirs, when killed in Normandy, and the tithe of his mares in Normandy and England and 40 shillings sterling from the rents of Berry Pomeroy every year on August 1, and the church and tithe of Berry, etc.....and in England the tithe of his swine and of his mills of Berry etc.....and in England a manor called [Canon] Teign, and his chaplainry in England, namely; the tithe of wool, and cheese, and porkers, and lambs at Ottery, and all belonging to his chaplainry in England etc..... (Other gifts in Normandy by William son of Payn and Richard his son, a canon of the abbey, by Roger Capra, with consent of his wife Petronilla and son William etc.....)

1194 5 Richard I, April 28. - -Royal confirmation to Henry de Pomeraio, son of Henry, of all his lands in England and Normandy. Witnesses: - Archbishop of Canterbury, H., Bishop of Durham, G., Bishop of Rochester, Earl Roger Bigod, Earl William de Vernon, William Mariscus, Geoffrey Fitz Peter, Hugh Bard, and William de Sanctae Mariae ecelesia.

Puleston, Sir T.G. 1898 'Deeds relating to Lands in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall', *Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts Fifteenth Report Appendix VII, comprising Duke of Somerset, Marquess of Ailesbury.*

Henry Pomeroy married Alice de Ver, and died in **1207**.

(Rose-Troup, F. 1935).

[**13th century?**] - Quitclaim by Ralph, abbot of the church of St. Mary de Valle, in Normandy, and the convent of the same place, at the instance of the prior and convent of Merton, to Sir Henry de Pomereye of all right to land in the vill of Bery, which the Henry has by ordinance of W. Bishop of Exeter and grant of Prior and Convent of Merton. - *Seals broken.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1208/9 Henry de la Pomeroy, son of Henry and Alice, had livery of his father's lands in **1208/9**, and married, apparently either before or soon after that date, Joan, daughter of Roger de Valletort. He was Sherriff of Devon in **1215**. He died in **1220**.

(Rose-Troup, F. 1935).

1221 Henry de la Pomeroy, son of Henry and Joan, was ward of Ralph de Turbeville in **1221**, and came of age in **1232**, and did homage for the lands of his father. He married Margeria de Vernon, daughter of William de Vernon, 5th Earl of Devon, and went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where he died; his death was assumed to have taken place in **1235/6**, aged 25 yrs old. His widow, it is said, had wardship of the heir in **1236/7**, and was certainly granted dower rights on 10 April **1237** (Close Roll, 21 Henry III, m.15). On her deathbed in **1254** she gave the custody of the heir and lands to her brother, Walter de Vernon.

(Rose-Troup, F.1935).

1221 April. - Bond by Sir Henry (le la Pomereie, knight, to brother Warren de Monte Acuto, master of the Holy House of the Hospital of Jerusalem, for 200 marks which he received in parts of Damascus (Daunathe) with the army of the Cross, undertaking to repay the same to the Prior of the order in England, at London, within 40 days. Sureties: Brother Walter de Mareis, master of the house of St Lazarus of Jerusalem, and the brothers of the same house for 85 marks; Sir William de Harcourt for 10 marks; Sir Geoffrey de Lusa for 20 marks; Sir Thomas Cumin for 10 marks; Sir William Treis Minettes for 10 marks; Sir Hugh Peverel for 20 marks; Sir Bandewin de Ver for 10 marks; Sir Ralph de Hauton for 10 marks; Sir Walter Treis Minettes for 10 marks; Sir Gilbert de Costentin for five marks; Sir Thomas Herohae' for five marks; Walter Chopin for five marks.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

early 13th cent Charter of Henry de Pomerio, son of Alice de Ver, granting 4lb wax per annum to the abbey of Torre from the rents of 'Biri'. (early 13th cent; Torre Abbey cartulary)

Watkin, H.R. 1914 *The History of Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, vol I,108).

1242-3 Henry de Pomeroy holds Berry Pomeroy of the King in chief without services. *Book of Fees* II p769 (full ref below) The fees comprising the honour of Berry Pomeroy are given at pp756, 760-4, 791-2. Loventor, indexed as Loventor Daumarle, was held by John de Arundel for half a fee (p795).

Weston was held by William (p768) or Wydo de Brionne (p786) of John de Courtenay of the honour of Okehampton.

1242 Henry de la Pomeroy, son of Henry and Margeria, was the ward of William Caperon on 6 May **1241**, but it would appear that by **1245** his mother, Margeria, had the custody of him and his lands, and that she still held them at the time of her death in **1254**. But Henry must have ceased to be a minor very shortly after. He appears to have been in disgrace in **1264** and the following year, when he aided and abetted Adam Gurdon against the king (Moor, *Knights of Edward I*, vol IV, p 93). Later, he was restored to favour. In **1270** he put in his claim as heir to the Valletort estates. He married a widow, Isolda, and died before 12 July **1281**. She survived

until **1310** (*Rot. Originalium*, 4 Edward II, Rot. II. Dower was assigned her on 1 Sept, **1281**, as Isabella, late wife of Henry de la Pomeroy, on taking oath not to marry without licence (Close Roll, 10 Edward I, m.4); but this was probably cancelled, as a new order was issued on 13 April **1282**, with her name as Isolda de la Pomeroy.

(Rose-Troup, F.1935).

1244 William de Cantilupo and Eva his wife v. Muriel de Bouley as to customary rents and services exacted by pl from def in Woodford in Plympton St. Mary. Reginald de Albermarle vouched to warrently for def. Muriel acknowledged scutage of 9 knight's fees and suit at court in Totnes, and they included half a fee at Loventor in Berry Pomeroy.

(Watkin, *op cit*, p145, citing *Feet of Fines*).

1249 Week was the home of Roger de la Wik (**1249** Ass). v. wic.

(Placenames of Devon).

1254 7 July ipm Margaret, widow of Henry de la Pomeroy. No detail at all.

Margaret, late wife of Henry de la Pomeroy had the wardship of his land and heirs with their marriage, by fine made with the King, after Henry's death; the land was taken into the King's hands because it is held of him in chief

DRO C 132/15 (10)

1259 A list of vicars from **1259** exists or existed on a wooden panel in the church. This article comments on the longevity of certain vicars; from **1586** to **1834** (248 years) there were only 5 incumbents.

(*Church Times* 7 Sept 1934, 226).

1266-7 Pardon from Edward, eldest son of the king (Henry III) to Sir Henry de la Pomeray, who was against the king in the late disturbances in the kingdom.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1267

From Worthy, C. 1883 'Berry Pomeroy and its ancient lords' *Rep. Trans Devon Ass.* **15**, 426-40.

Gosselin, or Jocelyne, or John de la Pommeraye (called by Holinshed "the king's nephew"), and Petronilla, his wife, were early benefactors to the Abbey of St. Mary de Valle, a monastery in Normandy, on the river a little above Caen, That the Pomeroy family were very considerable benefactors, if not the actual founders, of this community there can be no question. Ralph, Abbot of St. Mary Valle, on the 16th March, **1267**, sent his proctor, R. de Ponte, to effect an exchange with the Prior and Convent of Merton of the property they had in England for that which the brothers of Merton held in Normandy at Kaignes, in the diocese of Bayeaux. Thus Merton became possessed of the Priory of Tregony, together with the churches of Berry, Stockleigh Pomeroy, Ascumbe, Aure, Bockerel, Chistwyk, and St. Laurence, Exon. The Bishop, Walter Bronescombe, assented to this exchange, and ordained that the parish church of Berry should belong to Merton Priory, and the community were to present; and as to the 'Manor of Teyne Canonicorum and the land of Worthy', which St. Mary de Valle held from the Pomeroy family,

Henry de la Pomeroy is to have 'Worthy' in compensation for the attendance of one priest, whom the abbey had to send from among their canons to attend him constantly; and Merton is to have 'Teygne' in frankalmoigne, but is to admit a fit person presented by the family of Pomeroy to pray for their souls, etc., and he is to give them three acres in Berry to store their fruits on. - dated at Crediton, 16th Aug, **1267**.

1267, the Feast of St. Vincent. - Warranty by Gilbert, Prior of Merton to Henry de la Pomereya against the Abbot and Convent of Valle in Normandy, for all the lands which the same Abbot formerly had in the manor of Bere, which the same Henry holds by grant from the same Prior. - Fine impression of the seal of the Prior of Merton.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1268 Bridgetown charter in collection of Duke of Somerset, incl 'consent to the election of provost by the burgesses was to be obtained from the said Henry and his heirs.'

(Watkin *op cit* vol II p910).

1268 Charter of Bridgetown Pomeroy: The Feast of St. Michael - Agreement between Henry de la Pomeroy son of Henry de la Pomeroy and Margery de Vernun, on the one part, and the burgesses of Brigg, on the other, in these words. Know all present and to come that I, Henry de la Pomeroy son of Henry de la Pomeroy and Margery de Vernun have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to my burgesses of Brigg', whom I have enfeoffed with new land and new burgage (*de nova terra et novo burgagio*) to have and to hold the aforesaid land and the aforesaid burgage to the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns or to whomsoever they should wish to give, sell, or assign them (saving to a religious house or a Jew) of me and my heirs or assigns, as freely as other my burgesses of Brigg' hold their burgages, rendering yearly for every acre of land to me and my heirs or assigns 12d., to wit, at Easter. And if it happen that the aforesaid burgesses or their heirs or assigns should give, assign, or leave any of the aforesaid lands, that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns should be bound to me and my heirs or assigns in 30d. of a relief for every part whatsoever assigned. Moreover I will that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall follow my court of Brigg', as other my burgesses of Brigg follow it, together with the services, uses, and other customs which my burgesses of Brigg' were accustomed to do to me and my predecessors, according to the tenor of the charter of my father, the son of Joan de Valletorta, made to the same burgesses of Brigg. I will also that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns may freely buy and sell in the new and ancient vill and in all my lands without any hindrance as other my burgesses of Brigg' do and were accustomed to do. And if the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall not do the aforesaid services, as their charter witnesses, that it shall be well lawful to me and my heirs or assigns, to compel the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns throughout all the manor of Bery, until they shall have reasonably satisfied me and my heirs or assigns according to the custom of the borough of Brigg'. And if it happen that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns should wish to sell, leave, or assign or in any manner convey the aforesaid lands and the aforesaid burgages to any religious house or any religious men, it shall be lawful for me, my heirs, and assigns, to enter the aforesaid lands and the aforesaid burgages and expel the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns, so that neither the aforesaid burgesses nor any for them from thenceforth could exact or claim any right in the aforesaid lands neither by ecclesiastical or civil right. And if it happen that my heirs should be in wardship and the aforesaid burgesses or any for them, before their lawful age, should convey to religious men, it shall be lawful to the same heirs, when they shall have come to full age, to take the aforesaid

lands into their hands and expel the religious men, if the aforesaid burgesses or any of them have enfeoffed any thereof. And if the same religious men should have any seisin of the aforesaid lands before the full age of them (the heirs) it shall be accounted for nothing and that no writ of purchase of any one (*breve alicujus acquisitionis*) by the same religious men can be valid on account of the aforesaid expulsion nor harm the aforesaid heirs. I grant also to my men of my land of Bery, whom I have enfeoffed with new land and new burgage in my aforesaid lands of Brigg, that they may have and hold their aforesaid lands and their aforesaid burgages to them and their heirs or assigns of me and my heirs or assigns, according to the form aforesaid, so nevertheless that those lands and those burgages nor the aforesaid men nor any of their sequels who shall hold the said lands and the said burgages, can claim or have anything of liberty except in those lands and those burgages only. And if any of their sequels hold the said lands and said burgages without any other like tenement, they shall acquire to no liberty by those lands and those burgages, but that I and my heirs or assigns may compel them, where we will, to be held to other servile land by the blood of their predecessors and their own, according to the custom of the manor of Bery. And if it happen that the burgesses of Brigg' elect as reeve the aforesaid men or any of their sequels, I am unwilling that the same men nor any of their sequels be made or can be reeve, unless by the consent of me or my heirs or assigns. I will also that the aforesaid men and their heirs or assigns may freely buy and sell in the new vill and the old without any hindrance, as other my burgesses of Brigg' do and were accustomed to do. Signatories on behalf of the said burgesses:- Sir Roger de Praule knight, Benedict le Bon, and Richard, vicar of Bery. Witnesses: - Sir Walter de Vernun, Sir William de Fissacre, Richard de Pokehill then Bailiff of Bery, and others.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1268, 29 September. Agreement between Henry de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeray and Margery de Vernun on the one part and the burgesses of Brigg on the other, by which Henry grants them new land and new burgage at the yearly rent of 12d per acre, subject to a relief to Henry of 30d for any sub-let of parts of the land. Signatories on behalf of the burgesses were Sir Roger de Praule, Benedict le Bon and Richard, Vicar of Bery. Witnesses included Richard de Pokehill, bailiff of Bery.

(Watkin, *op cit.* vol II, p1048, citing *Collectanea* of the Duke of Somerset).

1268 Richard de Pokehill, bailiff of Berry Pomeroy in **1268**, as an official of Totnes borough.

(Watkin, *op cit* Vol II p947).

1268 Feet of Fines. A.D. **1268**.

52 HENRY iii (28 Oct. **1267**-27 Oct. **1268**.) CORNWALL, DEVON AND SOMERSET.

435. At Westminster, 15 days from the day of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the 52nd year of King Henry (16 Feb. **1268**) Before Martin de Litlebire, Master Roger de Seyton and John de Cobbehame, justices, and other liegemen of our lord the King then there present. Between Henry VII de la Pomeraye,' claimant, by Peter de Dortington in his place, and Gilbert, Prior of Merton, deforciant, by William de Myldenhale, in his place; as to 10 pounds' worth of land in LA WORTHY.' Plea of covenant was summoned. The Prior acknowledged the land, to wit the whole of that land which the Prior & his church of Merton have within the said Henry's manor of Bery (Berry Pomeroy) by lease from Ralph, Abbot of Val (St. Mary du Val) & in

Normandy, to be the right of the said Henry, and gave up the same to him at the Court, except the advowson of the church of Bery & 4 acres of land which lie between the road which is called Estwellewey & the road which is called Trustede Wey, as they are enclosed with a new ditch; and the Prior remitted & quit-claimed them for himself & his successors & his church aforesaid to the said Henry & his heirs for ever. For this the said Henry granted to the Prior & his church aforesaid the said 4 acres of land & the residue of all the tenements which the said Abbot & his church of Val in Normandy at one time held of the said Henry in England wheresoever they were, to wit the manor of KANUNTAYN (Canonteign) in the county of Devon, as well in demesnes, homages, services of free men, villenages, liberties, woods, meadows, pastures, waters, ponds, mills, as in all other things to that manor belonging, the advowsons of the churches of Ayscumb (Ashcombe), CLYSTEWYK (ClySt St. George), St LAWRENCE EXETER, & BERY in the said county of Devon, and the advowson of the church of AURE (Oare) in the county of Somerset, and the advowson of the PRIORY OF TREGONY in the county of Cornwall. To have & to hold to the said Prior & his successors & his church aforesaid of the said Henry & his heirs in free alms free & quit from all suit, secular service & exaction for ever. And Henry & his heirs shall warrant acquit & defend to the said Prior & his successors & his church aforesaid the said tenements which to them by this fine remain & the advowsons of the aforesaid churches & of the said Priory, as is aforesaid, as their free alms without any service therefor to be done against all men for ever. And the said Prior received the said Henry & his heirs into all benefits & prayers which hereafter shall be made in his church aforesaid for ever.

Hamberly Rowe, J. (ed) 1914 'Cornwall Feet of Fines Vol. I Richard I – Edward III 1195-1377', *Devon & Cornwall Record Society*.

1271-1423 DRO 3799 Box 27

Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown deeds **1271-1423** (5)

1273 1 Edward I, Saturday after the SS. Peter and Paul. -Acquittance from John de Bello Prato, stewart and sheriff of Cornwall, to Sir Henry de Pomer' of the debt owed to Richard, King of Germany, and Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1274 DRO 3799 Box 54 includes:

Berry Pomeroy deeds **1274**.

?1272-1307 [Edward I?] - Grant by Henry, son of Henry de la Pomeroy, and Isabella de Bathonia to Richard Gale, of land in Bery Pomeroy between the way from Briggeton to Peynton, on the south and the way from Westeton to Bery on the north, and the ditch of the close prior and convent of Merton on the east. - *Pomeroy seal of arms*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

?1272-1307 [Edward I?] - Grant by Henry de la Pomeraye, son of Henry la Pomeraye and Margery de Vernun, to Geoffirey de la Worthy of land in Byry lying in the south of the vill of Brigge, between the lands of Peter Flori and Adam, son of Walter the Carpenter, and other land lying between the lands of John de Fonte and William the ...

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1280 8 Edward I, the morrow of St. Dionisius.-Quitclaim by Richard de Poghehille to Sir Henry de la Pomeriaie of lands, &c. in the manor of Bery. Witnesses - Sir Peter de Fissacre, Sir Nicholas de Wyrham, knights, William de Penilles, Ralph Bloyon, Walter Berenger, and others.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1274 DRO 3799 Box 54 includes: Berry Pomeroy deeds **1274**.

1281-2, 3 February. Roland de Dyneham v Robert de Dyneham and his wife Emma, concerning manors of Lamerton, Were, Aveton Giffard, Lustleigh, Clyst Wydworth, Widworthy, and £24 rent in Kimber, Whitchurch, Leigh Brettevil, Bridgetown and Langrewe. Right of plaintiff as gift of deforciant; grant to deforciant.

Devon Feet of Fines vol II 1 *Edward I to 43 Edward III*, 1272-1369, ed the late Rev O J Reichel, the late Lt Col F B Prideaux and H Tapley-Soper, *Devon and Cornwall Record Society* 1939, 25-6

1281, i.p.m. Henry de la Pomereye C 133/28 [also Chancery Inq.p.m. Edw I File 28 (20)].

Extent of the manor of Bury Pomerey made there Wednesday....Exaltation of the Holy Cross 9 Edward 1 (Sept **1281**).

`The houses there are worth yearly 3s;
a dovecot 12d;
400 acres of arable land in demesne £3 6s 8d;
23 acres meadow in demesne [libide in domenico] 23s;
gardens 26s 8d
Total £6 0s 4d.

Rent of assize from both forinsic and intrinsic, and villeins there £35 11s 10 ½ pence, including rents from 2 watermills and a fishery;
rents of swine worth yearly 24s 9d;
rents of sheep £2 13s 5d;
3lb of wax worth 18d;
7 capons 7d;
aid £5.
Total £44 12s 1 and a half d.

26 Customary tenants, works from St Peter ad Vincula to Michaelmas, worth £2 12s, each work 2s;

7 labourers, works worth at the same time 7s;
the aforesaid 26 labourers their works owed Michaelmass to Pentecost, 3 days a week, except for festival days, worth £4 2s 2d;
the aforesaid seven others three days in a fortnight, except festivals: 11s 1d.
There are 3 boondays in autumn for free and villeins worth (beyond the cost) 10s 1 and a half d.
Total of works £8 2s 4 and a half d.

(NB the transcriber for the D&CRS typescript vols at WCSL treats as 26 and 7, and another 26 and 7, but the original does say `predicti', aforesaid. Yet the text does imply 56 of them).

There is a poor close [*quidam parcne ? debiliter clausus*] whereof the pannage and herbage are worth yearly 6s 8d;
pleas and perquisites of court 20s.

Total 26s 8d.

Sum total £60 1s 6d.

The manor is held of the king in chief by knight's service.

Henry de la Pomerey son and heir aged 16 on Whitsunday last past; married before father's death.

Comment

Forinsec basically means outside. The Law Dictionary of Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins (1820) defines *forinsecum servitium* as the payment of extraordinary aid, opposed to *intrinsecum servitium*, which was the common and ordinary duties within the lord's court. Foreign service is defined as that whereby a mesne lord holds of another, without the compass of his own fee: or that which the tenant performs either to his own lord or to the lord paramount of the fee. *Forinsecum manerium* is the part of a manor without the 'town' (presumably vill) and not included in its liberties.

Henry de la Pomeroy, son of Henry [and Isolda?], born at Tregony 23 May **1265**, was, at the time of his father's death in **1281**, 16 years old and already married; and he proved his age as 22 at Witsun **1287**. He had been ward of Geoffrey de Camville, whose eldest daughter, Amicia, he married. It was he who joined Peter Corbet in the action begun in **1301** to regain the Valletort property in Cornwall, which had been taken into the king's hands on the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in the previous year. He died before 27 Sept **1305**, and his son took up the claim. His widow, Amicia, was still holding Stockleigh Pomeroy etc., in dower on 1 May **1328**. After his death, she remarried William Martin of Dartington. In her will of **1338/9**, she desired to be buried at Berry beside her first husband, and makes her daughter, Isabella de la Pomeroy, her residuary legatee. The will was proved **1339/40**.

(F.Rose-Troup *The Honour of Harberton, Rep. Trans. Devon Ass.* 1935).

1283 Ordinance of Bishop Quivil that archdeacons of Totnes shall pay 33s 4d in lieu of the land of Loventorre in the manor of Peignton which Bishop Blondy had granted to the church of Exeter for the celebration of his obit. 'This was the property known as Wildwoods and adjoining that now known as Loventor'.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1055, *Ex Chapter Deed*, 1290.

1283-4 Pardon to Sir Henry de la Pomeray and Joan his wife, for detaining Isabella, daughter, and one of the heirs of John de Moeles, deceased, and marrying her, against the King's will, to William de Botreaux, the younger.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1284-86 Henry de Pomeray holds Beri of the king in chief for one fee, as pertaining to his barony.

Inquisitions and assessments relating to Feudal Aids, preserved in the Public Record Office, 1284-1431, Vol I, 1899, p318.

1284-86 Willelmus de Alba Marlia holds Loventor of the heirs of James de Boley for a quarter part of a fee and the same of the heirs of Millicent de Monte Alto for the same service, and the same Millicent from the king in chief.

Inquisitions and assessments relating to Feudal Aids, preserved in the Public Record Office, 1284-1431, Vol I, 1899, p318.

1286? New lands and burgages were added to Bridgetown by confirmation and extension of the original charter of 1268.

HS Bennett *Life on the English Manor* Cambridge UP 1937, p296, citing HMC (Bennett has confused his references for Bridgetown and Burton)

1280's, 90's? Henry de la Pomeroy grants lands to Galf de la Worthy.

Scanes Sheet 3 Deed no. 3.

1292 Benedictus le Bon held 1 borough tenement in Berry Pomeroy.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1121 citing *Rep. Trans Dev Assoc* **28** p369

1293 Henry de Pomeray was born **1265**, After the death of his father in **1281**, he became a ward of Geoffrey de Camville, whose daughter he appears to have married at a very early age. In **1287**, he proved himself to be over 22yrs old and presumably claimed possession of his inheritance. The Pipe Rolls of the period however record that the Exchequer demanded more than £300 from him for several debts. The following order shows that, in **1292**, the king agreed to allow him to pay the money in easy instalments. In pursuance of this, detailed 'extents', or surveys, were made of the Pomeray estates at Berry, Stockleigh and Tregony, in March **1293**. These were later transcribed into the *Book of Fees* (and see below).

1293 Extent

One of the most detailed medieval extents of the manor, divided into sub-headings for various tenures (freeholds, customary tenure etc) is the extent of Berry Pomeroy of **1293**, which was fortuitously transcribed into the *Book of Fees* (*Liber Feodorum: The Book of Fees commonly called Testa de Nevill*; I 1198-1242 [1920], II 1242-93 [1923], III Index [1931]).

Summary and comments

This extent assesses: 1/ the demesne holding; 2/ the free tenants; 3/ the burgesses of Bridgetown Pomeroy; 4/ the villeins; and 5/ the neifs (labourers).

The witnesses...say on oath that the hall with chambers, kitchen, grange and the rest of the houses with gardens are worth yearly 40s;

the dovecot is worth yearly 2s 6d;

perquisites of the court 40s;

also the aids of the villains at Michaelmas 5 marks;

16 ferlings of land in demesne each of which contains 16 acres, and is worth per acre per year 3d, and thus each ferling is worth per year 4s;

12 and a half acres of meadow, each acre worth 2s;

a certain park worth each year in pannage and herbage 1 mark, and not more, for it is stocked with wild beasts;

a certain empty pool or fishpond [cancelled];

a church of which the prior and convent of Merton are proprietors.

Total £12 11s 6d

Free tenants:

- 1/ Nicholas de Kirham holds the whole manor of Assecombe, for the rent at Easter of a pair of white gloves, worth 1d.
- 2/ Galfridus de la Worthy holds 4 acres of land at rent per year 3s.
- 3/ Willelmus Beneger holds a house and 3 ferlings of land with apputenances, rent at 'natale' of St. John 18d, and at Michaelmas 2s.
- 4/ John de Fonte holds 2 mills, annual rent 34s 8d.
- 5/ Amicia de Mokewode holds land at Mokewode (Mockwood), annual rent at Easter 1d, at Michaelmas 1 pair of white gloves.
- 6/ Richard Vicarius holds a certain piece of land, annual rent at Michaelmas 2s.
- 7/ And of land of Yalliport, annually at Easter 8d, at Michaelmas 2s.
- 8/ Of land of Bokerel annually at Michaelmas 6d.
- 9/ Of land of Peter of Dartington annually at Michaelmas, one pair of gloves worth 1d.
- 10/ Of land of Willelmi de la Mere 6d at Michaelmas.

Total 46s 11d and 3 pairs of gloves worth 3d.

[Some of these freeholders also held property in the borough of Bridgetown Pomeroy:

Galfridus de la Worthy held a tenement and 7 and a half acres;
 Willelmus Beneger held a tenement and 10 and a half acres;
 John de Fonte held 2 acres and a house ('domum');
 Other de Fontes held a total of 5 more acres;
 Amicia de Mokewode held a tenement.]

Burgesses (of Bridgetown Pomeroy borough):

56 named tenants hold various plots, tenements, gardens and parcels of land up to 10 and a half acres (details in documents and references).

The first two people on the list held burgage plots only, suggesting that these had yet to be developed, and that the borough was expanding. There were 20 tenements, and one third part of a tenement on the list. Each single tenement paid 12d rent, apart from one which paid 6d, presumably half of a plot. Most tenements were rented with parcels of land which increased the rent according to the acreage of land. There were 4 gardens, and a total of 115.5 acres of land which cannot all have lain within the burgage plots, and was presumably distributed around the periphery of the town.

Total rents: £7 2s 11d; 1 lb of wax; 1 pair of gloves; 6 capons; the price of wax 6d, the price of gloves 1d. price of 6 capons 6d.

Villeins:

38 names, some widows, appear in the list, holding in total 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ ferlings and 2 acres of land, most individuals holding 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 ferlings, and sometimes a close. There were 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ closes paying rent, and 3 gardens. One close was held in common by 6 men of Affeton, and half a ferling was held by 6 men of Berry.

And each of the above written neifs must plough three times for the lord's maintenance, which is worth 1d per day, and they must harrow once and that is worth a halfpenny, and they must hoe, and that is worth 1d, and they must three times reap in autumn, which is worth 1d a day, and once cart/carry, at 1d. And they do these services for the lord's maintenance. And thus the services of each is worth 8d halfpenny. Total £9 16s 9d.

Total of services 26s 11d.

labourers, or `neifs':

20 names appear on this list, 15 holding 2 ferlings, 1 holding 1 ½ ferlings, and 4 holding 1 ferling; **total 35 ferlings.**

The rent for 1 ferling was 18d farthing, and for 2 ferlings, 3s 1d.

And each of the above written serfs must till the ground, and that is worth 1d a day, harrow once, and that is worth a halfpenny, once hoe, which is worth 1d, must thrice reap and that is worth, a day, 1d, once cart/carry, 1d.

These services are for the lord's maintenance. Each must also own his own account (*propriis sumptibus* - it is difficult to be sure of the exact inference), till 4 acres of the lord's demesne, sow it with the lord's seed, and harrow, or give the lord for these said services 20d.

And above this they must give annually at Hockday 4 sheep or 2s, a pig at Michaelmas or 12d. And they must work 3 days in the weeks from Michaelmas to St. Peter ad Vincula (29 Sept. to 1 Aug.) except for 4 weeks, and this service is worth 12d. And from the feast of the Blessed Peter to Michaelmas, and this service is worth 2s. And thus the services of each of them are worth 8s 4d halfpenny.

Total 90s 8d threefarthings. Total of services £8 7s 6d.

The total of the totals abovewritten £44 10s 6d threefarthings from the lands and tenements in the hand of Henry de la Pomeray.

They also say that Isolda, who was wife of Henry, father of the present Henry, holds a third part of the whole manor of Berry in dower, and 100s rent in Assecumb.

Comments:

Only one man, one Rogerus Wytfort, appears in both the villein and labourer's lists.

Some of the above names also appear as tenants of land in Bridgetown, where no services were attached to properties:

Alicia, widow of Thome Abbatis, held 5 acres;

Ricardus Henry held 2 acres;

Willelmus Henry held 3 acres;

Alexander Lexi held 1 and a quarter acres;

Rogerus Bygge held half an acre;

Thomas Bygge held half an acre;

Willelmus Pastor held an acre.

Comments

Villeinage is servile tenure meaning to belong to the land, with an obligation to do services on the demesne, but not all who held land in villeinage were bond men. There is a distinction between villeinage by blood and villeinage by tenure. Free men might hold some land in villeinage. Domesday Book distinguishes servi, serfs, slaves, bondmen, from villeins. Nativus, neif, is generally one born to servitude. Definitions based on Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins Law Dictionary 1820. In the medieval records of Berry Pomeroy, 'nativus' is not used consistently, but there do seem to have been two levels of servile tenure, the upper owing occasional days work, the lower these same days plus more regular labour. The latter hold land at a lower rent, probably because they worked a greater number of days, thereby making up the difference. Both levels are referred to as neifs, but the latter are labouring neifs.

The '**ferling**' was the formula used in Devon to rate the land tax of villeins and neifs, and might represent anything from 15 to 32 acres. The assessment was laid primarily on the arable. Meadow, wood and pasture as a rule were left out of the reckoning. Hence the statement X holds a ferling of land at Y, tells us nothing about the layout of the farm. Yet this, with details of the rent and service owed by X to the lord, is all the information given in manorial surveys. ...The system clearly rested on the assumption that a peasant family could subsist upon 15 or 16 arable acres, with an indeterminate appendage of pasture, wood, and meadow.

(Finberg, H.P.R., Tavistock Abbey, 1951, p39-40).

The full, translated transcript

*The witnesses...`say on oath that the hall with chambers, kitchen, grange and the rest of the houses with gardens are worth yearly 40s;
the dovecot is worth yearly 2s 6d;
perquisites of the court 40s;
also the aids of the villains at Michaelmas 5 marks;
16 ferlings of land in demesne each of which contains 16 acres, and is worth per acre per year 3d, and thus each ferling is worth per year 4s;
12 and a half acres of meadow, each acre worth 2s;
a certain park worth each year in pannage and herbage 1 mark, and not more, for it is stocked with wild beasts;
a certain empty pool or fishpond [cancelled];
a church of which the prior and convent of Merton are proprietors.
Total £12 11s 6d*

Free tenants:

*Nicholas de Kirham holds the whole manor of Assecombe, for the rent at Easter of a pair of white gloves, worth 1d.
Galfridus de la Worthy holds 4 acres of land at rent per year 3s.
Willelmus Beneger holds a house and 3 ferlings of land with apputenances, rent at `natale' of St. John 18d, and at Michaelmas 2s.
John de Fonte holds 2 mills, annual rent 34s 8d.
Amicia de Mokewode holds land at Mokewode, annual rent at Easter 1d, at Michaelmas 1 pair of white gloves.
Richard Vicarius holds a certain piece of land, annual rent at Michaelmas 2s. And of land of Yalliport, annually at Easter 8d, at Michaelmas 2s.*

Of land of Bokerel annually at Michaelmas 6d.

Of land of Peter of Dartington annually at Michaelmas, one pair of gloves worth 1d.

Of land of Willelmi de la Mere 6d at Michaelmas.

Total 46s 11d and 3 pairs of gloves worth 3d.

'Burgenses' or Burgesses:

Benedictus le Bon holds a burgage plot and 1 garden, rent at Easter 20d, and at Michaelmas 6d.

Walterus Hemmyng holds a burgage plot, rent at Michaelmas 12d.

Johanna de Rake holds a tenement, rent at aforesaid feast 12d.

Heirs of Nicholai Godrych' hold a tenement and an acre of land, rent at Easter 12d, and at Michaelmas 12d.

Gwydo de Hammescurt holds a tenement and 1 acre of land, rent at aforesaid terms 18d.

The same Gwydo holds 2 acres of land, rent at the four principal terms of the year 2s.

Richard Belaman holds a tenement and an acre of land, rent at Easter and feast of St Baptiste 18d.

The same Richard holds 2 acres of land, rent at the 4 principal terms 2s.

John de Parco holds a tenement and 1 acre of land, rent at Easter and Michaelmas 2s.

The same John holds 1 acre of land, rent at the 4 quarters of the year 12d.

Mauricius Sutor holds 1 acre, rent at Easter 12d.

Galfridus de la Worthy holds 1 tenement, 3 and a half acres of land, 2 gardens, rent at Easter at natale St. John the Baptist 5s 9d, a pound of wax, and 3 capons, the price of wax 6d, and the price of capons 1d.

The same Galfridus holds 4 acres of land, rent at the 4 principal quarters 4s.

Walter Do holds a garden and an 'ortum', rent at natale St. John the Baptist and at Michaelmas 15d and 1 capon worth 1d.

Willelmus Capellanus holds a tenement, rent at aforesaid terms 15d and 1 capon worth 1d.

Matheus de la More holds a tenement, rent at said terms 15d and 1 capon worth 1d.

Willelmus Coleman holds a tenement, rent at said terms 7d farthing.

Willelmus Benyger holds 1 tenement and 10 and a half acres of land, rent at Easter, at natale St John and at Michaelmas 11s 1d farthing.

The same Willelmus holds a third part of a tenement, rent at Michaelmas 4d.

Johannes le Harpou holds 2 acres of land, rent at the four quarters 2s.

Stephanus Carpentarius holds 3 acres of land, rent at the same terms 3s.

Robertus de la Fosse holds 4 acres of land, rent at aforesaid terms 2s, and at Easter 2s.

Matildis, daughter of Stephani Carpentarius, holds 2 and a half acres of land, rent at Easter and at Michaelmas 2s 6d.

Amicia de Mokewode holds a tenement, rent at Michaelmas 12d.

Galfridus Purchaz holds a tenement, rent at said feasts 12d.

Agnes Sor holds a tenement, rent at said feasts 6d.

Johannes le Crockere holds 1 tenement and 2 acres of land, rent at the 4 quarters 2s, and at natale St. John 18d.

Roger in la Cune holds 1 tenement, rent at Michaelmas 12d

Laurencius de Godryngton' holds 1 tenement. rent at said terms 12d.

Susanna Andstake holds 1 acre of land, rent at the 4 quarters 12d.

Thomas le Machon holds 1 tenement, rent at Michaelmas 12d.

Willelmus de Slapton' holds 1 tenement and 4 acres of land, rent at Easter and at Michaelmas 5s.

Willelmus Wybel holds an acre of land and a peciam of land, rent at the 4 quarters 14d.

Thomas Sor holds a tenement, rent at Michaelmas 12d.

Ricardus Parys holds 4 acres of land, rent at Easter 4s.

Johannes de la Fosse holds 3 acres of land, rent at said terms 3s.
Ricardus de Fonte holds an acre of land, rent at said terms 12d.
Alicia, widow of Thome Abbatis, holds 5 acres of land, rent at the 4 quarters 4s, and at Easter 12d
Stephanus Bolda holds 2 acres of land, rent at Easter 2s.
Willelmus de Fonte holds 4 acres of land, rent at Easter and at Michaelmas 4s.
Johannes Dyyen holds an acre of land and a virgatem, rent at the 4 quarters 15d.
Johannes Coquus holds 6 acres of land, rent at said terms 6s.
Ricardus Henry holds 2 acres of land, rent at same terms 2s.
Willelmus de Bourton holds 6 acres of land, rent at same terms 6s.
Adam Frya holds 3 and a half acres of land, rent at Easter 3s 6d.
Matildis Hautemere holds an acre of land, rent at aforesaid terms 12d.
Willelmus Henry holds 3 acres of land, rent at the 4 quarters 3s.
Willelmus Sparke holds an acre of land and certain peciam called Syaltegras, rent at aforesaid terms 12d and at Michaelmas 8d.
Willelmus de Corndon' holds 2 acres of land, rent at the 4 quarters 2s.
Nicholaus de Ports holds 3 and a half acres of land, rent at same terms 3s 6d.
Henricus Lovet holds 5 acres of land, rent at same terms 5s.
Willelmus Laysebagge holds 6 acres of land, rent at same terms 6s.
Alexander Lexi holds an acre of land and a virgatem, rent same terms 15d.
Johannes de Fonte holds 1 acre of land, rent at same terms 12d, and a house ('domum') and 1 acre of land, rent at same terms 16d.
Rogerus Bygge holds half an acre, rent at same terms 6d.
Thomas Bygge holds half an acre, rent at same terms. 6d.
Willelmus Pastor holds 1 acre of land, rent at same terms 12d.
Tenents of Ordrychescrofte rent at Michaelmas 5s.
Willelmus Benyger holds 1 and a half acres of land rent at Easter 1 pair of gloves worth 1d.
Thomas le Machon holds 1 tenement, rent at Michaelmas 12d.

Total: £7 2s 11d; 1 lb of wax; 1 pair of gloves; 6 capons; the price of wax 6d, the price of gloves 1d. price of 6 capons 6d.

Villeins:

Adam le Yurl holds 1 and a half ferlings, rent at the 4 principal terms 6s.
Margeria, widow of Thome le Yurl holds 1 and a half ferlings, rent at same terms, 6s.
Willelmus Lody holds 2 ferlings and a garden ('ortum'), rent at same terms 8s 6d.
Ricardus Bogheton' holds 2 ferlings and a garden, rent at same terms 8s 2d.
Willelmus Dulle Sperke holds half a ferling, rent at same terms 2s.
Johannes le Webba holds 1 ferling and a close, rent at same terms 5s.
William Marshel holds 1 ferling, 1 half a close, rent at same terms 5s 6d.
Willelmus, son of Peter holds half a ferling, rent at same terms (no figure given).
Illarius de Affeton holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.
Alicia, widow of Nicholai, one close, rent at same terms (no figure given).
Ricardus le Sopere holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 4s.
Thomas de Affeton holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.
Alicia per Aquam holds 1 and a half ferlings, rent at same terms 6s.
Willelmus, son of Dulle Sperke holds half a ferling, rent at same terms 2s.
Six men of Affeton hold a close in common, rent at same terms 12d.
Johannes Chyle holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.

Geldanus de Twykeburgh' holds 2 and a half ferlings
Johannes Beneit holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.
Thomas le Boya holds 1 and a half ferlings, rent at same terms 6s.
Geldanus Uppehille holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 4s.
Rogerus Garland holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.
Ricardus Garland holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.
Willelmus Garland holds half a ferling, rent at same terms 2s.
Johannes Peny holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.
Thomas de la Torre holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 4s.
Thomas le Sopere holds 2 ferlings and a close, rent at same terms 9s.
Willelmus Parcarius holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 8s.
Alexander Lexi holds 1 ferling and a close, rent at same terms 5s.
Johannes de Parco holds 1 and a half ferlings, rent at same terms 5s.
Thomas Gala hold 1 ferling, rent at same terms 4s.
Nicholaus Cola holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 4s.
Willelmus Henry holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 4s.
Walterus Baggetorre' holds 1 ferling and a virgate, rent at same terms 4s 4d.
Walterus Uppetorr' holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 4s.
Alicia, widow of Thome Abbatis holds 1 ferling and a close, rent at same terms 4s.
Willelmus Pastor holds 1 ferling and an acre, rent at same terms 4s.
Six men of Bery hold half a ferling, rent at same terms 2s.
Rogerus Wytfort holds a close, rent at same terms 12d.
Stephanus Uppetorr' holds 1 acre, rent at same terms 12d.
Willelmus in the Dich holds a garden, rent at the same terms 3d.

And each of the above written neifs must plough three times for the lord's maintenance, which is worth 1d per day, and they must harrow once and that is worth a halfpenny, and they must hoe, and that is worth 1d, and they must three times reap in autumn, which is worth 1d a day, and once cart/carry, at 1d. And they do these services for the lord's maintenance. And thus the services of each is worth 8d halfpenny. Total £9 16s 9d.

Total of services 26s 11d.

'Nativi Operarii' or labourers, or 'neifs':

Willelmus Seuera holds 2 ferlings, rent at same 4 terms of the year 3s 1d.
Walterus Scot holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Rogerus Scot holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Thomas Vele holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Ricardus Ran holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Alicia Lye holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Ricardus Henry holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Johannes Henry holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Thomas Tud holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Johannes Coula holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Ricardus de Forda holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Willelmus Holdereve holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Matildis, widow of Geldani, holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Rogerus Byhindebrok' holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.
Rogerus Wytkyng' holds 2 ferlings, rent at same terms 3s 1d.

Thomas Henry holds 1 and a half ferlings, rent at same terms 2s 3d farthing.

Rogerus Bygge holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 18d farthing.

Thomas Bygge holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 18d farthing.

Rogerus wytfot holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 18 farthing.

Johannes Seuera holds 1 ferling, rent at same terms 18d farthing.

And each of the above written serfs must till the ground, and that is worth 1d a day, harrow once, and that is worth a halfpenny, once hoe, which is worth 1d, must thrice reap and that is worth, a day, 1d, once cart/carry, 1d.

These services are for the lord's maintenance. Each must also own his own account (propriis sumptibus - it is difficult to be sure of the exact inference), till 4 acres of the lord's demesne, sow it with the lord's seed, and harrow, or give the lord for these said services 20d.

And above this they must give annually at Hockday 4 sheep or 2s, a pig at Michaelmas or 12d. And they must work 3 days in the weeks from Michaelmas to St. Peter ad Vincula (29 Sept. to 1 Aug.) except for 4 weeks, and this service is worth 12d. And from the feast of the Blessed Peter to Michaelmas, and this service is worth 2s. And thus the services of each of them are worth 8s 4d halfpenny.

Total 90s 8d threefarthings. Total of services £8 7s 6d.

The total of the totals abovewritten £44 10s 6d threefarthings from the lands and tenements in the hand of Henry de la Pomeray.

They also say that Isolda, who was wife of Henry, father of the present Henry, holds a third part of the whole manor of Berry in dower, and 100s rent in Assecumb.

Later i.p.m.s are more summary in their description of the manor holding:

temp Edward I? Grant by Henry son of Henry de la Pomereye and Isabella de Bathonia to Richard Gale of land in Bery Pomereye lying between the way from Briggeton to Peynton on the south, and the way from Westeton to Bery on the north, and the ditch of the close of the Prior and Convent of Merton on the east.

Watkin (*op. cit.*), vol II, p1049, citing *Collectanea* of the Duke of Somerset.

Before 1307 'In the - year of the reign of King Edward son of Henry, on Tuesday before St Thomas Apostle (21st December) John Gander came to the Chapel of St Edmund on the bridge of Totton' and took away the vestments and fled to the manor of Byry. He was taken to prison, and died there.' (Before **1307**)

Watkin (*op. cit.*), p188 citing *Compilacio Iohannem Burhed ex Mun. Deed*

nd but **c. 1300** Henry de la Pomeray grant to Richard Gale in Berry Pomeroy (Scanes)

1300 29 Edward I, the Feast of St. Edmund the King and Martyr. Grant by John le Crocker of Ferrihill to Roger de Hemyston and Joan his wife of a messuage in Briggeton Pomeroy, lying between the tenement of Roger in Cuna and the tenement of Jordon Keyser – *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

And Devon RO 3799M/ (Scanes).

1301 Week included in grant by Humphrey Walrond.

- (under Colrig hundred), Robert de Forde holds Burgh Pomeray for the sixteenth part of a fee, 'et per rotulos scaccario in Halse et Burgh di. f. quod Willelmus de Sopecomb tenet.'

Feudal Aids p349. A manuscript annotation in the Westcountry Studies Library copy indicates this is Bridgetown

1303 John Daumarle holds in Luvenetorre for half a fee.

Feudal Aids, op cit, p348.

1305 i.p.m. Henry de la Pomeray. Thurs 23 Sept. DRO C 133/118 (1)

There are there 1 messuage and 4 gardens worth yearly 73s 4d;
 dovecot 4s;
 204 acres of arable land (in demesne) at 4d per acre, 68s;
 5 acres of meadow at 2s per acre, 12s 6d;
 1 park with deer [*feris*] containing 100 acres pasture, 13s 4d;
 12 acres underwood, 4s;
 2 acres wood, the herbage 6d

rents of 13 free tenants, by rent assize yearly £4 9s 6 and a half d;
 rents of burgesses of Brugeton £7 11s 8 and a half d;
 rents of 56 neifs [*nativi*] by rents of assise £12; their works with aid [*auxiliis*] £11 16s, 5d to be paid if the works not done;
 chevage of boys 15s;
 pleas and perquisites 26s 8d;
 Total £46 14s.

Comments

Since **1293**, the number of free tenants had risen from 10 to 13; the rents of Bridgetown had risen by a little (£7 2s 11d to £7 11s 8 ½ d); and the number of neifs had dropped just 2 from 58 (villeins and neifs in **1293**) to 56.

'Henry held in his demesne as of fee the manor of Biry of the king in chief by barony.' Henry held in Cornwall: the manor of Tregony and parts of fees in 7 other places in Cornwall. In Devon he held the manors of: Stokeley Pomeroy, Berry Pomeroy, a moiety Of Hurberton, a moiety of 2/3 of the manor of Brixham which is a member of Hurberton, of the King, fees or parts of fees in at least 37 other places all over Devon.

Henry de la Pomeroy, son of Henry and Amicia, aged 14 at the time of his father's death in **1305**, proved his age on 26 July **1313**. With his mother, he arranged for entailing the Pomeroy estates on his children in **1328** (*Inq. ad q.d.*). He married first Joan, daughter of John, Lord Mules, by whom he had five children born before **1328**. He died **1367**. By this time the right of inheritance to the Valletort estates was established.

(F.Rose-Troup 'The Honour of Harberton', *Rep. Trans. Devon Ass.* 1935).

1307, Friday after 10 August. Susanna daughter of William Andstak of Briggetown quitclaims to Geoffrey and Richard sons of Adam Frie of Totton all right in her garden in Ordrichescrofte in the manor of Berry Pomeroy with the cliff (*fallesia*) adjoining towards the river Dart lying on the west side and the way leading from Briggetown to Exon on the east in length, between the land of the heirs of Ralph Uppeclive on the north and of John Hore on the south.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1058, citing *Collectanea* of the Duke of Somerset.

1307 35 Edward I, Friday after the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate. - Grant by John Golle, son of Robert le Crocker, of Briggeton, to John Date, son of John Date of Tottness and Amice, sister of John Golle, of that part of a tenement in Brigge Pomeroy which Emma la Scyppestere formerly held. Witnesses:- John de Fonte, Geoffrey la Worthy, Walter Do, Roger de Hemyston, Thomas Spicer, and others. - *Seal of John Golle*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

And Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1059, citing *Coll*

1308/9 Henry son of Amice de Pomeroy to settle on himself for life 38 knights' fees in Berry Pomeroy and Harberton, two thirds of the manor of Berry Pomeroy and two thirds of half the manors of Brixham and Harberton with reversion of the remaining third now held in dower by Amice late wife of Henry de Pomeroy and, on himself and his wife Joan for life 18 knights' fees in Tregony and two thirds of the manors of Tregony and Stockleigh Pomeroy. Remainder successively to his sons, Henry, William, Nicholas, John and Thomas.

List of Inquisitions ad quod damnum part I Public Record Office *Lists and Indexes XVII* , reprint 1963. DRO C.143/200/21

1313 Matilda Flory grant to Hugh Laveranz of a curtilage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1314 7 Edward II, Friday before the Feast of St. Barnabas. - Grant by Matilda, widow of Peter Flory, to Hugh Laveranz and Joan, his wife, of her part of a messuage and curtilage in Briggeton Pomeroy. Witnesses: - Geoffrey de la Worth, John Hore, Robert Laveranz, Philip le Crocker, Peter de Levenatorr, and others.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1315 9 Edward II, Friday after the Feast of All Saints. - Grant by Henry, son of Henry de la Pomeroy and Amice de Caunville to Mathew Kene, carpenter, of land in the manor of Bery, which Guy Batyn formerly held. Witnesses: - John de Fonte, Geoffrey de la Worth, Peter de Levenatorr, John de la Fosse, John Mohoun, and others.- *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

And Scanes, where the name is Mathew Kent

1316 Vill of Berry Pomeroy and its member Torbrian: lord is Henry de la Pomeray.

Feudal Aids, op cit p378

1317 10 Edward II, Saturday after the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate. - Grant by Thomas Sor, son of Adam Sor, to Richard Hillaye and Alina his wife, of a tenement in Briggeton Pomeroy, lying between the tenement formerly of Jordan le Keysir and the tenement of John le Mazoun. Witnesses: - Laurence de Bodevile, Walter Doo John Hore, Richard de Bovy, Richard Bolde, then reeve of Briggeton, and others.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1323 Joan Hemeston grant to William the smith in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1324, Sunday after 22 February. Grant by Joan widow of Roger de Hemeston to William the smith son of John the smith of Briggeton, half acre of land etc near Briggeton btween the lands of Peter de la Worthi and the land of Amice her sister.

Witnesses include John Hore, Peter de la Worthi and Peter de Lovenatorr.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1065, citing *Coll*

1323-4 17 Edward II, The Feast of St. Lawrence. - Grant by John le Proute, of Exeter, to Henry de la Pomeroy, of a tenement in Exeter, which brother John, Master of the Hospital of St. John of Exeter, gave to the said John le Proute, and which lies in the High Street of the City of Exeter next the East Gate, between the tenement of William de Karewille and the shop which belonged to John le Dowere, and a certain piece of land pertaining to the wall of the city. Witnesses: Robert de Wotton, then mayor of the city, John Lenecok, Walter de Hughton, John le Perour, John Clotere, and others. - *Seal broken.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

i.p.m. 1328 DRO C 143/200 *Inquisition ad quod damnum*

Henry, son of Amice de Pomeroy.

56 knight's fees with appurtenances (in the hands of divers tenants not named) in Bury, Hurberton, Tregony, and parts of manors of Bury, Stockleigh Pomeroy, Tregony and 2 parts or moieties of manors of Brixham and Hurberton, held in fee in chief.

Of which Nicholas de Wedergrave and John Counbon are enfeoffed. Henry concedes Amice holds a third in dower, to revert to Nicholas and John on her death, Henry and his wife Joan 38 of the 56 knight's fees for life, etc.

[*No description of manor]

1332 ROLL OF ASSESSMENT OF A TENTH AND FIFTEENTH IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON GRANTED BY THE LAITY TO THE KING IN THE SIXTH YEAR [OF HIS REIGN] BY JAMES DE COKYNGTON' AND MATTHEW DE CROUTHORN'

[FIFTEENTHS from the following:]

HUNDRED OF HAYTORR

BIRI [BERRY POMEROY]

		Henry de la Pomeray	3s
Amicia de la Pomeray	2s	Roger le Taillour	12d
John de Wychelse	4s	William Prage	18d
John Mohun	12d	Thomas Yurl	20d
Stephen Brounyng	2s 6d	Thomas de Boureton	2s
William de Nytherton	12d	<i>Gellan'</i> Yurl	2s
Robert Uppehulle	2s	William Uppetorr	2s
Henry Jan	18d	William Lyghe	2s
John Bygge	2s	Thomas Peny	2s
John Peny	2s	John Sparke	12d
Aline Hilhay	12d	<i>Gellan'</i> Garlaund	18d
Richard Northwych	18d		

Erskine, A.M. 1969 'The Devonshire Lay Subsidy of 1332', *Devon & Cornwall Record Society* New Series **14**.

1334 8 Edward III, the Octave of the Feast of the Apostles, SS. Peter and Paul. – Grant by Thomas Spicer of Totton, clerk, to Emma, Pentele, of messuages and lands in Briggeton Pomeroy. Witnesses: - William Praga, John Mohun, Richard de Bovy, William Wyte, John Hilhay, and others.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

And Watkin (*op. cit.*) II p1075, citing *Coll.* (and Scanes)

1334 John Dale grant to John Blackforde in Bridgetown (Scanes)

1334 John Yurl grant to Emma Pentele in Bridgetown (Scanes)

1335, 6 Oct. William Mayhoun and John le Rene, chaplain, etc v Johel and Ela Amyot, concerning a moiety of 2 mills in Berry Pomeroy. Right of plaintiff by gift of deforciant; grant to deforciant for their lives with remainder to Henry de la Pomeray, *chivaler*.

Devon Feet of Fines II, *op cit*, pp291-2

1339 Nicholas Westaton grant to John Pledur in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1340 14 Edward III, the Feast of Easter - Grant by Henry de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeroy, to Alice, the wife of William le Mazon, and Richard, her younger son, of a piece of land at Boureton, which John the Cook held, opposite the *mansion house* of Thomas de Boureton. Witnesses. - John Mohoun, John Hillaye, Walter atte, John Onger the elder and others – *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

c.1341 Burnett Morris index cross-references to Thomas de Bourton and John the Cook.

1342 'The Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Totnes, 1342', *Rep. Trans. Devon Ass.* **81**
BERRY POMEROY (a)

The vicarage is adequate for the living. All is in order, the hall excepted. It needs rebuilding and it can hardly be done for 4 pounds or 100 shillings.

21. The new vicar had nothing for defects.

Notes on Berry Pomeroy

Both sections are under one colophon and they seem to refer to one parish.

(a) **1341**, May 21. Sir Robert Reye, priest. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Merton. This, the last institution of a vicar in the deanery, seems to identify the parish as Berry Pomeroy.

1343 Philip Wise grant to John Yurl: messuage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1346 'De Alicia Daumarle pro di. f. m. in Levenetorre Daumarl, tento de episcopo Exoniensi i.c. quod Johannes Daumarl quondam tenuit'.

Feudal Aids, op cit, p391.

1349 Alice Flute grant to William Ryder in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1362 38 Edward III, Saturday . . . the Feast of St. Michael. – Lease from Sir Henry de la Pomeroy, son of Henry de la Pomeroy, and Amice Kaumvyle to Simon Mareshel, Matilda, his wife, and William, their son, of a messuage, formerly of William Dokes, and a garden, formerly of William Fossyng, with certain land lying between the land of William Fossynus in the west, and the land of Richard Whyte on the east and two pieces of land at La Wysshene. Witnesses: - Nicholas Ferers, William Piers, John Whyther, William Pygge, John Wyte, John Ford, and others.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1363 Peter Smyt to Edward Nichol messuage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1367 i.p.m. Henry Pomeroy. DRO C/ 135/195 (4)

Henry Pomeroy held of the king in chief and enfeoffed for life of himself and Joan Nicholas Wethergrave and John Cambonn in 38 knight's fees in Byry, Hurberton, and the manors of Berry Pomeroy, Stockleigh Pomeroy and a moiety of the manors of Hurberton and Brixham, and after their deaths to remain to Henry son of Henry and Joan.

One messuage [*et nichil valet ulera repris*];

3 carustaes of land each worth 20s;

8 gardens, herbage worth 40d;
 rent of assise £30 17s;
 Works [problem word, probably means boon] between the feast of Michaelmas and Christmas worth 20s;
 and customary works worth 20s;
 one watermill worth 6s 8d;
 perquisites of court 40s.

1370 44 Edward III, Thursday before the Feast of St. Bartholomew. - Grant by Agnes, widow of John Faleys, to Richard Bogheyer, of half a virgate of land in Brygton Pomeroy. Witnesses: - Thomas Tracey, Bartholomew Pecok, Gelan' Machan, Thomas Beamond, John Tayllour, and others. - *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1370 44 Edward III, Sunday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew. - Grant by Agnes, widow of John Faleys, of Brygton Pomeroy, to Richard Boghyer, of parcels of land in Brigton Pomeroy (described) mention of land adjoining the river of Derte at la Yeoldewer, called la Saltegras, also of la Langhedych and land upon Wyte Torr. - *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1374 i.p.m. Henry Pomeroy. DRO C 135/239 (9)

10 Feb 48 Edward III; Henry de la Pomeroy, knight.
 Seised of the manors of Tregony in Cornwall, in Devon, the manor of Bury, Stokkelegh Pomeroy, 1/3 of the manor of Brixham, and a moiety of Hurburton. Bury, Stokkelegh Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy, with Tregony in Cornwall are held of the King in chief by 1 knight's fee. 1/3 of Brixham and the moiety of Hurburton held of the King in chief by 1/10 of a fee. Henry died Wed 21 Dec **1373**. John, son and heir aged 27.

Seised in demesne as of fee of the manor of Bury:
 capital messuage worth nothing beyond deductions [*nichil valet ult'a repris*];
 2 carucates of land worth per year beyond deductions [*ult'a repris*] 60s;
 rent of assise £21 0s 2 and a half d;
 one watermill [*ult'a repris*] 15s;
 pleas and perquisites 6s 8d;
 12 acres hay meadow sometime saltmarsh, 50s;
 rent in Bryggetown Pomeroy 11s.

1377 51 Edward III, Sunday before Pentecost. - Grant by William de la Pomeroy, son of Henry de la Pomeroy and Joan de Mulys, to Richard Brankyscombe, and William Cole of all his lands in the county of Devon. Witnesses: - Walter Brankyscombe, Robert Chalons, Thomas Fyscheacre, John Sampson, Stephen Durneford, and others.- *Seal broken*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1377 51 Edward III, March 4.- Acknowledgment by Richard, Prince of Wales, of the homage due from Sir John de Pomeray. - *Seal of arms of the Prince*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1377 51 Edward III, Sunday before Pentecost.- Power of Attorney by William de la Pomeroy son of Henry de la Pomeroy and Joan de Mulys to John Bovy of Plymmouth and John Tayllour to deliver seisin to Richard Brankyscombe and William Cole of all the said William de la Pomeray's lands &c. in the County of Devon. - *Seal of arms.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1377 grant of a ferling to John de la P (Scanes. sheet 38, deed no. 207).

1378 1 Richard II, Saturday after the Conception of our Lady. - Bond by Robert Tresilian, John Tregorrek, John Boseneynon, and John Roskyer to Sir John de la Pomeroy for 300 marks upon the security of various moneys and lands in the county of Cornwall. - *Seal of arms.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1378 John Austyn grants T de la P mill at Flute. (Scanes Sheet 10, Deed no. 75).

1379-80 Bond by Hugh Hareville to Sir John de la Pomeray.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1382 Reginald Hessyngton to Richard Redhead, grant in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1383 7 Richard II, Thursday after the Feast of St. Martin. - Grant by Nicholas de Weston to John, Wille (sic), his son, of a messuage and land in the borough of Brygton Pomeray - *Seal of arms.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

[as above] **1383** Nicholas de Weston to John Wille, grant in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1384 DRO 3799 Box 32 includes an account of the manors of Sir John de la Pomeroy **1384**.

1386 John de la Pomeray grant of his manor of Berry Pomeray to William Horbury and others. (Scanes, sheet 12, deed no. 85)

1387 11 Richard II, Sunday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew. - Power of attorney by William de Horbury, parson of the church of Ipplepen, Richard Holrigge, vicar of the church of Brixham, John Papelwyk, parson of the church of Lockeshore, Reginald, vicar of the church of Byrypomeray, John Hill, John Wadham, Thomas de la Pomeray, and Richard Ayssh, to William Grilleston, William de Bredon and Robert de Hempston to deliver seizin to John de la Pomemy, son and heir of Henry de la Pomeray and Joan his wife of the manor of Byry Pomeray. -*Eight seals.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

And Watkin vol II p1078, citing *Coll*

1388 John Pomeroy grant to John Dove senior in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1389 John de la Pomeray grant to Richard Holrygge, manor of Berry Pomeray. (Scanes)

1389 Richard Fox grant to Thomas Tracey land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1389-90 Grant by John Pomeray to Richard Holrugg of the rent and services of all his tenants in Brixham.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1389-90 Release by Richard Holrygge, vicar of the church of Brixham, Henry Noreys, Richard Aysse, and Richard Bancombe to Sir John de la Pomeray of a grant of the manor of Stockleigh Pomeray, the moiety of the manor of Harberton, and all the said Sir John's lands in Cornwall and Devon.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1389-91 Accounts of the receiver of Sir John de la Pomeray of all receipts and expenses. The receipts are given without details, the expenses are for shoes, harness, old debts, victuals etc. The expenses exceed the receipts by £21 8s. 11d halfpenny.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1390 John Pomeroy grants (2) to Richard Aysse of messuages in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1391-2 Deed reciting that whereas John de la Pomeray is bound to John Cade and Thomas Barton, clerk, in 40 marks, the said John Cade and Thomas Barton grant that if Alice, the wife of John Cade, should die during the minority of Robert, brother and heir of John Kyrkham, and the said John de la Pomeray should permit the said John Cade to hold a third part of the manor of Ayssecombe until the said Robert should be of age then the said bond should be void.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1392 16 Richard II, September 13. - Release by Richard Holrygge, vicar of the church of Brixham, Henry Noreys, Richard Aysse, and Richard Bancombe to Sir John de la Pomeray of a grant of the manor of Stokkelegh Pomeray the moiety of the manor of Harberton, and all the said Sir John's lands in Cornwall and Devon. - Seals. A similar deed dated 13 Richard II. between the same parties. - *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1392 Sir John de la Pomeray grant of manor of Berry to Richard Holrygge. (Scanes)

1392 " grant to William Payne of tenure in Berry Pomeroy (Scanes, sheet 17, deed no. 110).

1392 Thomas Mason to Richard Gyldene (Bridgetown?) (Scanes)

1392-3 Release by same parties to Sir John de la Pomeray as in **1389-90** above.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1394 - 1411 - Various leases from Sir John de la Pomeray and Joan his wife to Thomas Payn and Joan, his wife; to Thomas Glaas; to Edith, widow of John Reeve; to Bartholomew Harry and Margery, his wife; to Nicholas Horsyngton and William Boghier; to William Tassel, Avice, his wife, and William, their son; to John Byrycombe; to William Benet Joan, his wife, and John, their son; and to John Parker and Richarda, his wife, of premises in Brixham and Berry Pomeray - *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1397 John Cole quitclaim to John Morris tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1399 John de la Pomeroy grant to Edward Leigh manor of Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes)

1399 J de la P grants John Boon land in Affeton (Scanes, sheet 19, deed no. 122)

1399 22 Richard II, The Vigil of Easter. -Licence by William Cave of Bryggeton Pomeray to John Mony to repair his buildings in and upon the wall on the west part of the tenement of the Raid William in Bryggeton Pomeray. Witnesses: - Thomas Tracy, John Cove, John Worthy, Richard GyIdene, John Wylly, then reeve of the borough of Bryggeton Pomeray, and others. - *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

[as above] **1399** DRO 3799 Box 50 includes a licence to build a house at Berry Pomeroy in **1399**

1400 `Ryxpark', Berry Pomeroy. John de la Pomeroy grant to – Bartholomew. (Scanes sheet 20, deed no. 124).

c. 1401 John de la Pomeroy grants (2) land in Berry pomeroy Walter Tracy. (Scanes)

1401? Walter Tracey, land `under manor'. (Scanes sheet 25, deed no. 128).

and Walter Tracey, land `under manor'. (Scanes sheet 25, deed no. 137).

1402-1513 DRO 867B/M3-30 Bridgetown court rolls **1402-1513** (nonconsecutive) M3-9, Bridgetown Pomeroy court rolls **1402-12** include breaches of the peace, presentments by ale-tasters, appointments of officers, fines for non-attendance, and a few property cases. Although M37 is for the borough, its content is substantially the same as the manor court rolls.

1404 5 Henry IV, Friday before the Feast of the Annunciation.- Grant by Edward Pomeroy to Joan, wife or Sir John de la Pomeray, knight of the manor of Byrypomeray, with lands in Worthy, Weston, Boretton, Bruggeton Pomeray, for term of her life. Warranty against the abbot of Bukfastleigh and Elias Penyls. Witnesses; -Sir Richard Champerton, Sir John Arundel, Walter Raynold, William Ferrers, Edmund Bosoun, Robert Scobehille, Philip Boterford, and others.- Seal

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1403-4 DRO 3799 Box 32 includes Berry Pomeroy court rolls **1403-4**.

c1404 Bourton. Burnett Morris index cross-references to William le Mayor and Edward Pomeroy.

1404 John de Pomeroy grant to John Byrycombe of cottage in Afton. (Scanes).

1406 John Pomeroy to Bartholomew Herry land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1406 John Ryder, land in Boreton. (Scanes. sheet 21, deed no. 141).

1408 Thomas Lovenetorre to Peter King, messuage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1408 John Pomeroy to Bartholomew Harry messuages in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1408 Richard Parker, land in Bury park (Scanes sheet 22, deed no. 146).

1409 10. Henry IV, Sunday after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle. - Grant by Richard Ayssh to John Drake and Annora his wife of all his lands, &c. in Briggeton Pomeroy. Witnesses: - John Taylour, then reeve of the borough of Byry Pomeray, Robert Midderhill, Bartholomew Harry, Thomas Austyn, William Bogher, and others. - *Seal of arms*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

[as above] **1408-9** Richard Ayssh to John Drake messuage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1410, Thursday before 29 September. Alice Flute, daughter of Roger Flute and Anima his wife sister of Richard Bony of Bryggeton Pomeray quitclaimed to William Ryder of Totnes all right in a tenement and garden in Bryggetown Pomeray on the east side of the cemetery of the chapel of St James the Apostle. Witnesses include provost John Lovenatorr.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1080, citing *Coll*.

1411 John Pomeroy to Matthew Pocok land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1411, 30 March: Deed by which William Boghier and Richard Halhay transfer to Nichola who was wife of Richard Hughe, all lands and tenements in the burg of Briggeton Pomeray, and a curtilage adjoining in Stoncombe near Totnes, which they possessed by gift and feofment of Richard Hughe, for Nichola's life, subject to the lords of those fiefs for rent and service due, and at her death to John Hughe, son of Richard and Nichola.

Witnesses include John Lovenetorre, then provost of Briggeton Pomeray.

Watkin, *op cit*, pp313-4, citing Tot. Pr. deed clxviii.

He adds, 'the above deed is an instance of the term "burg" applied to what could have been little more than a village Briggeton Pomeray. The mention of the provost signifies a form of local government. The manor of Bridgetown, until the passing of the "Municipal Corporation Act of **1835**", was part of the parish of Berry Pomeroy.'

A provost was 'an official, elected by the manor, and responsible for the husbandry. Walter of Henley's 13th century "*Husbandrie*" remarks that he "must cause all the hairs of the avers

(cattle) to be gathered to make ropes, and have hemp sown in the court for wagon-ropes, harness etc, allowance paid for anyone who could make them". He was also responsible for repairing hedges, ditches etc, the issue of the mares in the manor, and for stock losses. His duties were roughly similar in some manors to those of a constable. In Scotland he is the chief magistrate of a burgh.'

John Richardson, *The Local Historian's Encyclopaedia*, 1974
The provost in **1342** was Ivo Pledour, and in 1459 Thomas Tracy.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II, p947

1411 grant to John Bourteton of cottage in Afton. (Scanes).

1411 John Pomeroy grant to John Mayor in Lancombe. (Scanes).

1412 The Prior of Totnes claimed tithes from a certain piece of land in Loventor, also claimed by the Prior of Merton, by right of owning the rectory and parish church of Berry Pomeroy. By an indenture of this date Totnes conceded the right to Merton in return for the annual payment of a pair of white gloves.

Watkin (*op. cit.*), p317, citing Totnes Priory deed cli (151). He says there is no equivalent in Merton Priory records and questions whether it was brought about, as the prior named, Michael, died 20 Oct **1412**. 'On folio 184 of the interesting records of Merton Priory, published by Major Alfred Heales, we learn that in **1298**, Prior Edmund of Merton remitted to Henry de la Pomeraye all the lands in Berye and four acres there'. Possibly these four acres represent the 'certain piece of land in Loventorre'. It would be interesting to ascertain the reason why those particular four acres were originally excepted. -

'They are defined in a case heard at Westminster on 16th Feb **1268**, between Henry de la Pomeraye, claimant, and Gilbert, Prior of Merton, deforciant, as to ten pound's worth of land in la Worthy. The Prior acknowledged the land which Merton Priory held in Berry Pomeroy by lease from Ralph, Abbat of St. Mary du Val, Normandy (founded by Gosselin de la Pommeraye, **1155**), to be the right of the said Henry, and relinquished same except the advowson of the church of Berye and four acres of land *which lie between the road which is called Estwelleway and the road which is called Trustede Wey*, as they are enclosed with a new ditch. Henry granted to the Prior the said four acres of land, the manor of Kanunteign,...the advowsons of the churches of Ayscumbe (Ashcombe), Clystewyk (Clyst St. George), St Lawrence Exeter, and Bery.... Aure (Oare) in Somerset, and of the Priory of Tregony in Cornwall'.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) pp317-8, citing *Feet of Fines Cornwall*.

1413 Robert at Park, tenement at park. (Scanes. sheet 26, deed no. 160).

1413 1 Henry V, October 8. - Grant by Edward Leigh, parson of the Church of Haccomb, David Hoghe, vicar of the Church of Bukfastleigh, and Robert Saundre, vicar of the Church of Gabriell Stoke, to Sir John de le Pomeray and Joan, his wife, of the manor of Byrypomeray with remainder to Edward Pomeray. Witnesses: - Sir Hugh Courtenay, the elder, Sir Thomas Cam, Sir Richard Champernon, knight, John Hanley, John Fraunceys, esquires, and others. - *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

[as above] **1413** Edward Leigh to T.P.: manor. (Scanes sheet 26, deed no. 161).

1413 grant of manor (Scanes sheet 38, deed no. 214).

1414 Edward Leigh to Sir Thomas de la Pomeroy: manor of Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes)

1416 i.p.m. John Pomeroy, chivaler.

The jurors say that John Pomeroy chr. was seized as of fee of the manor of Tregony held of King Richard II in chief of the duchy of Cornwall as of launceston castle by 12 knights' fee. On Whitmonday 10 Ric II (Monday 27 May **1387**) he granted the same to Thomas Pomeroy then esquire now knt. Nocholas Kyrkham, Richard Ayssh and John Popelwyk, parson of Lankisset who permitted the said John Pomeroy to occupy the manor....

[Chancery i.p.m. HenV File 21 (44); typescript in W.C.S.L.]

*[no description of Berry Pomeroy]

1416 4 Henry V., Monday before the Feast of St. Leonard. - Grant by Henry Bastard, chaplain, and Thomas Tracy to William Boghier of a tenement in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses: - Bartholomew Harry, Thomas Austyn, John Helyer, John Wylly, William Prous, then reeve of the borough of Briggeton Pomeray, and others. *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

[as above] **1416** Henry Bastard to William Boghier, tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1416/17 i.p.m. John Pomeroy

The jurors say that John Pomeroy was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Byry Pomeray...

[as above; m9 Inquisition taken Monday 8 March]

*[no description of Berry Pomeroy]

1420 i.p.m. Joan wife of John Pomeroy, chivaler. 17 Sept. DRO C 138/47

seised in demesne as of fee of manor of Berry Pomeroy, which he held of Richard II in chief by knight service.

John, son of Henry, granted it to William de Horbury, parson of Ipplepen, Thomas de Pomeroy and others, to hold of the king; they granted it to John and Joan his wife, etc.

*[no description of Berry Pomeroy]

1420 8 Henry V., September 30. - Inspeximus by Edward de la Pomeray of a charter by Sir John de la Pomeray, leasing to Bartholomew Harry land in Bruggeton Pomeray, which belonged to Ellen, daughter and heir of Walter atte Fosse. Witnesses :-Robert Frensche, Richard Aysshe, William Rider, John Sodden, Stephen Bottisforde, then reeve of Bruggeton Pomeroy, and others. - *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1422 - 83 Henry VI. and Edward IV. - Various leases by Henry de la Pomeray to Henry Crosby and Avice, his wife, to William Perot, Elinora, his wife, and William, their son; and to John Whitehed and Alice, his wife, of premises in Brixham and Bridgetown Pomeroy. Mention of Robert Trewman, reeve of the borough of Berry Pomeray, in 5 Edward IV. - *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1422 'A close in Bridgetown Pomeroy near "le Cartewaye" in mentioned in a deed.'

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1080, citing *Coll*

1422 DRO 3799 Box 2 expired lease **1422**.

1423-5 DRO 867B/M32-36 Bridgetown reeve's accounts **1423-5**

1424, Monday before 24 June. Grant by John Lusshere to Joan widow of Henry Austyn of Totnes all messuages, lands, in Bryggetown Pomeray which he had by gift of Henry Austyn and John Dollebury, vicar of Totnes, with remainder in turn to Henry's sons William, John and Thomas Austyn.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p 1081 *Coll* (and Scanes)

1428 i.p.m. Joan, widow of Thomas Pomeroy, knight.

Manors of Berry Pomeroy, Stockleigh Pomeroy, and half Brixham and Harberton.

Berry Pomeroy:

60 messuages value in all outgoings beyond deductions [*in omnibus exit' ult'a repris*] £3;

one watermill ditto 10s;

60 ferlings of arable land [*terre arabilis*] demised to sundry tenants to work themselves [*tenetibus operative ibidem, tenend' at voluntate dominum*] holding at the lord's will following the custom of the manor, rendering yearly at the four quarters £20;

20 acres of meadow value [*in omnibus exit' ult'a repris*]

100 acres pasture value ditto 26s 8d;

100 acres of wood ditto 40s;

great wood of which the pasture is worth 10s;

rent of assise £23

*[no total, nor reference to capital message]

Comments

This extent is an exception in the series, with regard to the area of arable. The 60 ferlings of arable land is a large increase on the 16 ferlings noted in **1293**, (16 ferlings is also the figure given in **1446**, below). It may be that 1/ that the measure of a ferling was smaller in this particular period, or 2/ that the arable had indeed increased, perhaps by allowing tenants to cultivate parts of the waste surrounding the more ancient fields as freehold. It is all said to be leased out, with no reference to demesne arable kept in hand. The demesne land was evidently leased out at the lord's will, probably for short periods, but was taken back into the lord's hand when the short-term tenancy ceased for whatever reason.

1428 On the death of Thomas Pomeroy, his cousin Edward and his family were violently expelled from their house at Berry Pomeroy by a rival family faction

(Higham, R. 1987 'Medieval Public and Private Defence', in *Security and Defence in South-West England Before 1800*, ed Higham R., 27-49).

1428 'Johannes Aissh tenet di. f. m. in Leventorre quod Alicia Daumarl quondam tenuit'.

Feudal Aids, op cit, p491

1429 Agnes Williams to John Trewman, tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1429 Walter Tracy to William Bower, tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)
also Bower to Tracy [see below]

1429-30 8 Henry VI, Sunday after the Purification.- Grant by William Bower, of Briggeton Pomeray, to Walter Tracy and John Hayward, of a tenement and garden in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses: - John Drake, John Helyer. Thomas Austyn, Bartholomew Harry, Richard Northwyk, then reeve of the borough of Briggeton Pomeray, and others. - *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1429 John Helyer quitclaim to Edward de la Pomeroy, land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1430 Nicholas Horsington to Richard Whyther, tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1430 - 1440. - Various leases from Edward de le Pomeray to Andrew, son of Nicholas Colle; to Richard Wythy, Joan, his wife, and Isabella, sister of Joan; to John Turpyn, elder son of John Turpyn, Joan, his wife, and John, their son; to John Mon', otherwise Prigge, Joan, his wife, widow of William Elyot, and William Elyot, her son; and to Nicholas Horsington, and Joan, his wife, of premises in Brixham, Bridgetown Pomeroy, and Harberton. - *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1431 Richard Blackford to William Martyn, tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1431-3. Will, dated **1423**, of John Hugh of Briggetounpomeray, helier. Refers to a tenement in Totnes outside the east gate on the south side of the High Street etc, to his wife Isabel for life. His executors are Isabel and William Cloveburgh, Vicar of Berry Pomeroy

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol I p362, citing BM Add MS 27280

1431 9 Henry VI, Monday before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin. Grant by Nicholas Horsyngton, of Bryggeton Pomeray, to Richard Wyther and Isabella, his wife, daughter of the same Nicholas, of a tenement in Bryggeton Pomeray, lying between the High Street on the north, and the water descending from Hurdyngeswylle to the water of Derte on the south
Witnesses: - William Ryder, John Drake, Bartholomew Harry, Thomas Austyn, William Cove, reeve of Bryggeton Pomeray, and others - *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1431-2 DRO 867B/M32-36 Bridgetown reeve's accounts **1431-2**

1434 Edward de la Pomeray quitclaims lands to John Helyer, Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1435, Monday after 12 March. Grant by John Hugh of Bryggeton Pomeray, helyer, to Mathew Pocock and Thomas Austyn of all lands in Berry Pomeray and Totnes.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)
(and Scanes)

1435 John Hardybeyn grant to William Hough curtilage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1435-6

DRO 867B/M32-36 Bridgetown reeve's accounts **1435-6**

1437 John Holecombe quitclaim to William Hylde tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1437 Thomas Austyn grant to John Helyer tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1437 16 Henry VI, the Feast of St. Martin the bishop. - Grant by Thomas Austyn and Bartholomew Harry to Henry Attwill, and Joan, his wife, of premises in Bryggeton Poineray. Witnesses: - William Hele, Richard Strae, William Reche John Suddon, William Miller, then reeve of the borough of Bryggeton Pomeray, and others. - *Seal broken.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1439 Bartholomew Harry to Edward Pomeroy curtilage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1439 Nicholas Swayn to Edward Pomeroy lands in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1439 John Cosyn to William Cosyn tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1440 Edward de la Pomeroy to Nicholas Horsington a cellar in Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes)

1441 DRO 867B/M1 Berry Pomeroy court roll **1441**

867B/M1 Berry Pomeroy court leet: that is, it is to do with misdemeanours and infringements of byelaws rather than land tenure. Complaints include ruinous cottages, stray sheep and horses, theft of two hens and a hake, two hogsheads of cider, and damage to corn. Twelve jurors are named, and presentments are made by the tithingmen of four tithings: Berry; Affeton; Nyderton (Netherton); and Langcombe.

1442 20 Henry VI, Friday after the Feast of St. Anne, the mother of Mary. - Grant by Richard Northwyk, of Trewestide, to John Northwyk, the elder, and John Miller, of a tenement in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses: - John Helyer, Bartholomew Harry, William Hele, Richard Stra, Walter Boyer, then reeve of the borough of Briggeton Pomeray. - *Seal.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)
(and Scanes)

1443 18 July. 'Bishop Lacy, at Radeway, granted licence to Lord Willelmus Davy perpetual curate of Byrypomeray to celebrate or cause to be celebrated by suitable persons in the chapels of St James the Apostle and St Margaret the Virgin within the aforesaid parish on the festivals of St James and St Margaret.

St James and St Margaret in Bridgetown: see notes on Totnes Museum collection. A memorandum of the mid 16th century refers to a decayed chapel at Bridgetown where there was once a school, now superseded by the school at Totnes. The 'villages' of Berry Pomeroy whose children had attended were 'Cole Harber, Bourton, Weston, Longcomb, Truestreet, Nethererton, Sheterick and Weekborough'.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1444 Edward Pomeroy to Richard Whytebere a cellar in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1445 23 Henry VI, Monday before the Feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr. - Quitclaim by Edward de la Pomeray, Lord of Berypomeray, to John Helyer, of Bryggeton Pomeray, of land in Bryggeton Pomeray. Witnesses: - John Southcote, Richard Whitehere, John Drake, Walter Boyer, Richard Perry, then reeve of the borough of Bryggetoun, and others. - *Seal.*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1444-5 DRO 867B/M32-36 Bridgetown reeve's accounts **1444-5**

1446 i.p.m. Edward Pomeroy, armiger. 24 May. DRO C 139/122

Manor of Berry Pomeroy granted by licence of the king under letters patent to John Assh, William Clovenebergh (vicar of Berry Pomeroy) and John Harry vicar of Stoke Gabriel.

Capital messuage, worth nothing beyond .. etc 40s;

dovecot 12d;

watermill 40s;

16 ferlings of land of which each valued 3s;

12 and a half acres of meadow, each worth 16d;

and a pasture worth in pannage and herbage 10s;

and there are [word illegible] free tenants that is John Helier, Bartelet Harry, John Howe and William Hyele who pay rent of assise £7 6s 8d;

and there are rents of assise of sundry customary tenants, £10 8s 8d;

perquisites of the court 6s 8d.

1449 John Harry quitclaim to Bartholomew Harry tenement (Bridgetown?). (Scanes)

1452-5 DRO 867B/M32-36 Bridgetown reeve's accounts **1452-5**

1453 John Coby to Sir J William, land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1453-4 Reeve's account of the manor of Bery Pomeray. DRO 3799 Box 32 also published in original medieval latin in Puleston (*op. cit.*).

Transcript from the original by Anita Travers:

Account of John Goderigge, son of Thomas Goderigge, Michaelmas 32-33 Henry VI

Arrearages nil.

Rents of assize [Free tenants]

£21 11s 7 3/4d for Langcombe

3s 4d increment John Lyghe

2s 6d received heirs of William Austyn for lands and tenement in Flute, in minority of Edward Austyn, son and heir

6s rent land which Joan Austyn held in dower

3s 6d for a close called Westermylle[ond?]e which Thomasine Austyn held in dower

3s 4d for a close called Estermylletonde in the lord's hand in the minority (of E Austyn)

6s 8d for a close called Brasezn/uteryschele in the lord's hand

20s rent for a close called Shirtecomb in the lord's hand

12d for a meadow, same, in the lord's hand

2s 6d for a close called Skottekyswilleparke in the south part of Flute Downe, in the lord's hand

£10 18s 8d for land and tenements in Worthy

£9 7s 8d for land and tenements in Weston

a cottage formerly [MS torn]..Richard Strupacuchil [?] in hand of lord and in [decay?]

40s close called Canonyspar...

£2 Worthihaies in the lord's hand

73s 6d land in Lullescomb and Polestewte

4s rent for a close with dovecot which granted nothing to Henry de la Pomeray to the share of the lord [?]

£3 10s 10 1/2 d tenement in Caltermenford

15d for a parcel of land called Horehare formerly John Hardebren's; nothing, in lord's hand

£9 8s 2d in Borete...

10s 4d rent in Trusteded

69s 10 1/2 d in Bery

28s 8d rent, land tenements

20d close, appertenances, cottages, Reginald Nicoll, by demise of John Aw..[MS torn]

41s 1 1/2 d land, tenement, house in Southwyke

73s 8d land and tenements in Nyderton

£4 14s 0d In Hempston and Shideryke

19s 6 1/2 d land and tenements in Part...

£6 19s 8d " " in Twykkebrugh

26s 8d [?] in [Shoffetorfe? Shoffecorse?] by demise of John Jenet by copy of court roll

5....8 1/2 d....cottage....John Byrycomb.

Total xx

iiii xi li. 5s 2 3/4d (forescore and eleven =£91)

Farm of demesne lands

2s 8d 3 parcels of demesne land at Ellewille (demise Richard Sko...held at will)

2s meadow `continent Aquam ter' (meaning water meadow?) demise Nicholas Tudd
 8s close at Apeforde called Le Burgage: Philip Yende broke
 13s 4d Merton torr: nothing because in lord's hand
 [torn] close called Neweparke " "
 14s close called Bradmore " "
 32s: de la Steurte and Weste Boretonmede: Walter Bower
 8s: meadow called Este Boretonmede, formerly John Tayllour: nothing because in lord's hand
 And soleb'r [place?] 10s
 6s close called Ryxeparke; Bartholomew Harry
 21s 8d pasture in Mokwode: Walter Bower and Nicholas Borton
 12s Mokwodedowne: Nicholas Borton
 6d 2 acres in Mokwodedowne: Peter Patryk
 9s: meadow called Affetonmede, formerly demised John Lenste, now John Colle
 8s Saltegrasse, formerly John Southcote
 2s Saltegrass iuxta Mokwodeyeate: William Reche
 2s Saltegrass subtus Seynte Jameys clyff: Peter Patryk
 14d pasture beneath Mokwode: lord's hand
 12d pasture at Stone Torr
 2s ...de la Pavy
 33s 4d: Ryepen: lord's hand
 14d: parcel of land called Perotyslende: John Northwyke
 6d: parcel of land in the west part Porte de Byryparke: same John
 5s: pasture Holewode, formerly John Byrycombe
 2s 6d: `*Gardin' D-ne Administris'* next to the vicar's house, demised to the same vicar (meaning an additional garden of the lord of the manor's?)
 3s Willehay: lord's hand
 2d piece of land at Apeforde: Richard Skot
 22d: quarry land along the water of Smale broke

Total 119s 2d

Farm of mill

20s rent for the farm of the mill at Smale broke, demised to Walter Jane by the year at the lord's will

Profits of the manor

16s for 200 bundles of reeds sold this year at 2s the hundred. [*Garb' roselli*]

Capitagia Nativorum (chevage of neifs)

28s 8d at the two courts leet, Michaelmas and Hokeday

Perquisites of court

£3 10s 3d

+14d

Quit rents (customary tenures)

...[?] 10s

John Oldereve 14 1/2d

Nicholas Goderigge 14d

(14 ½ d each for): John atte Shute, Richard Martyn, John Lyghe, Thomas Goderigge senior, John Skot senior, Richard Skot, Hervey Skot, Henry Tudde, Nicholas Tudde, John Yendebroke, John Skot junior (6 ½ d), Thomas Goderigge `maioris', John Goderigge junior, Richard Goderigge, John Tudde senior, John Miller senior (18d), William Howe, John Digge, Richard Peny, John Miller junior, Peter Patryk, Nicholas de Boreton, John Tudde de Byry, Richard Wynde, Thomas Lygh, John Harry, Thomas Bolkedon, Robert Curteys, Richard Edwards (this year 11 ½ d), John Greneway (18d), William Prous, Margerie Colle, Richard Tudde, John Pursdon, John Janet (5d), Bartholomew Tayllour, John Colle, Matthew Tayllour, William Gylbert, John Tayllour, John Bowedon (17 ½ d).

Custus [next word unclear, but the sense is, expenses]

2 oxen bought for household of lord 22s 4d

Mowing meadow of lord 7s 10d

Mowing meadow of Canonyspark 14d

Mowing meadow Esteboretonmeade 14d

In bread bought against harvest (*erga Antumpn'*) 7s 10d

In gloves bought against harvest 16d [*cirothecis*]

29 geese bought for the lord's household, of which 16 at 2d, 13 at 2 1/2d = 5s 4 1/2d

47 conatibus (coney?) for household

Shearing sheep 3s

Mowing lord's enclosure (? *avenu'*) 7s 4d

In carag' de Ruscis pro le lymekylle 9s 2d (seems to be the plant butcher's broom)

In factura de le ffure Reke 14s 4d

Reaping or harvesting 400 of reeds 3s 6d

Peas bought for `femine' 18d (assume famine, not women)

White peas for the lord's household against quadragesima 12d

In factura brasii hoc anno ad hospicium Domina videlicet 18 quart' pc cuislibet quart 4d: 6s [probably making malt]

Other expenses of the household part and parcel in paper [meaning another roll].

Et debet [there is owing]:

2s 6d rent land and tenure in Flute in lord's hand in minority of Edward Austyn

2s 6d rent, a small garden of the lord's next to the house [mansion] of the vicar granted to the vicar to pray for the good of the lord and his soul and the souls of his ancestors

20d rent quarry at Polestowte, granted by the lord to the mayor and council of Totteneyes for `*lapidibus alm' de fournd extrahend and cariaand edificatone and factura none companilis de Totteneyes*' [for building Totnes church]

8s for 400 of reeds delivered to the use of the lord

4d rent for garden [opposite?] cottage of Reginald Nicoll, in lord's hand

2s rent cottage formerly John Hunte in lord's hand

13s 4d rent 8 acres in Caliermenforde in lord's hand

20s farm of mill at Smalebroke in lord's hand

7s 6d ameracements Simon Hamelyn, Simon Tyller, John Tolke junior, William Howe, who felled oaks and ash and carried off at Flute Downe without the lord's licences

3s 4d *de capitagio Thome Parke Naturu' Domine quibus perdonat per Dominam*

19d amercement Walter Jane.

Total [damage to roll]

Afterwards 18 1/2d rent messuage formerly Mabel Parker called Crowdehaye...rent of assise in Affeton, now John Grenaway
Walter Jane in Nyderton.

Comments

The rent for free tenancies had leaped to £91 5s 2 3/4d. 31 entries for freehold property, some lumped together, eg Longcombe, others not at the time leased but kept in the lord's hand, contrasts with the earlier i.p.m. records, which record much lower figures.

The demesne is named either as a place or simply as certain areas of land held by a named tenant. Some is said to be in the lord's hand when not leased or rented out.

There were 43 customary tenants, compared to 56 neifs in **1305**, and 58 in **1293**.

1454 John Drake to William Hele land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1456 Walter Boyer power of attorney touching lands. (Scanes)

1456 Walter Boyer grant messuage to J Hough. (Scanes)

1456-7 DRO 867B/M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **1456-7**

1458 William Hele to John Gybbs, Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1458 John Gybbs to John Noseworthy, land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1459, Wednesday after 6 January. Grant by William Hele and Joan to John Gybbes esq all messuages, lands etc in the burg of Briggetoun Pomeray except one acre called Burgage which lies there between the land of the Lady of the burg on the east side and the land of William Cosyn on the west and the land formerly of Robert Harry on the south and the pathway called Somerlane on the north.

Puleston (*op. cit.*, 1082)

1459, Saturday after 10 August, John Gybbes granted these to John Noseworthy.

Puleston (*op. cit.*, 1082)

1461-3 1-2 Edward IV. - Reeve's account of the manor of Bryggeton.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1462 i.p.m. 30 Sept. Margaret de Pomeroy. DRO C 140/1

Recites the grant to John Assh etc.
Henry Pomeroy is the heir, aged 40 and more.

1463 Edward Pomeroy to John Gresy tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1463, Friday after 18 October. Berry Pomeroy manor court roll, quoted, Watkin vol II p1082, as *Collectanea* of the Duke of Somerset no 124. 'No 123, Reeve's account of Bryggeton could not be found.'

1463-4 Berry Pomeroy court roll. DRO 3799 Box 32
(transcription from the original by Anita Traversers: selected entries relating to property, land use, etc.)

Friday next after the feast of St. Luke, 3 Edward IV (**1463-4**)

Thomas Taillour received of the lord one cottage at the park with 4 acres land.

Exonerated: William Hough for making sufficient ditch (or bank, '*fossat*') at Weston between the land of the lord and the tenure of the said William.

Langcombe: Henry Scot surrenders 3 ferlings of land

[date torn]

Walter Fursdon to repair house held of the lord at Affeton.

Reference to pigs in the wood at Mucwode.

John Scot of Langcombe takes a field at Langcombe.

The tithingman of Bury and his tithing have a day to repair the bridge at Bury, by the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross

Wednesday on the Eve of Ascension, 4 Edward IV

Nicholas Chopyn admitted tenant of the mill at Flute, did fealty

Richard Vennynge admitted tenant of the mill at Smalebroke

Tuesday after Corpus Christi

Illicit cutting of ash in Mucwode

Fishing in the lord's water at Flutewode

Morrow of the Assumption of the BVM

Licence to fish at Flutewode.

Langcombe: John Scot at Shute

Thursday before St. Hilary 3 Edward IV

Cottage at the park formerly Thomas Taillor's, now in the lord's hand.

1463-5 Rolls of the Court Leet for Bury Pomeroy.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1464 Henry Pomeroy to William Peret, garden in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1470 10 Edward IV, October 1 - Lease from John Drake, Geoffrey Veale and William Cove to Thomas Tracy of Bryggeton Pomeray, son, of Walter Tracy, of land in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses: - Henry Southcote, Edward Helyer, Robert Trewman, John Cove, tailor, John Tracy, and others. – *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)
(and Scanes)

1475 Henry de la Pomeroy to Simond Brusard watermill and pools (no location given).
(Scanes)

1476 Tuesday after Easter. Totnes borough court roll.

'They order that the wardens of the bridge, with money given in part payment by the wardens of the church, shall repair the bridge and complete the building of the house in Bryggeton with all possible speed and also the house in which Iohannes Bery lives.'

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol I p481

1477 Robert Trewman to John Cove lands in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1477, 10 Nov, Grant of Walter Bogher of messuages in Bridgetown to Thomas Tracy of Bridgetown, for rents and services.

West Devon RO 942/1.

1477 17 Edward IV, September 20. - Lease by Henry Pomeray to John Drake and Joan his wife of a tenement and curtilage in Bryggeton Pomeray. Witnesses: - John Cove, tailor. William Cove, Robert Trueman, Thomas Tracy, John Reche, then reeve of Brvggetoun Pomeray and others. - *Seal*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)
(and Scanes)

1478 John Cove to Robert Trewman messuage in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1480, 28 March. Grant by Henry Austyn formerly of Exeter to John Worthy son of John Worthy of Totton the tenement in Bryggeton Pomeray situated between the tenements formerly of John Cove on the west, William Hylhay on the east, together with 7 and half acres land lying in Uppecleve between the closes of John Cove to the south, John Monn to the north, the bank of the Dart to the west and the land of the villeins of Weston on the east and other lands in Smalebrok and Flute. Witnesses include John Gybbes.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1085, *Coll*

1481 John Drake quitclaim to Thomas Pomeroy messuages in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1481 John Worthy junior to Thomas de la Pomeroy land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1486-93 2-8 Henry VII - Various leases by Richard Pomeray to John Langemedede, Rod Isabella, his wife, and Alice, their daughter, to John Drake of Bridgetown Pomeray, to Walter Southecote, Joan, his wife, and Elizabeth their daughter, and to William Rolffes, Joan his wife, and Michael, son of the said William, of premises in Brixham, Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy. - *Seals*.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1488 Richard Pomeroy to John Drake land in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1488, 1 October. Richard Forde confirms to David Bolter, Joan his wife and Margaret their daughter a tenement in Briggeton Pomeray called Trewstede with houses, gardens etc which William Kenbear formerly held.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1088, *Coll*, (and Scanes). On page 626 Watkin discusses the origin of Trewstede and True Street. (below).

1492 The property of William Cosyn of Exeter, left to his brother Thomas, included 1 messuage, 6 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Bryggetown Pomeray, worth 10s, held of Sir Richard Pomeray by fealty and suit of the court of Bryggeton Pomeray.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1093, citing *IPM* 8 Henry VII no 852

1492 Richard Pomeroy to Walter Southcott land in Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes)

1493 John Nosworthy granted his property to Geoffrey Hakewyll and John Tokerman.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1095, *Coll*

1495 10 Henry VII, February 23. - Award of Robert Bowryng, John Row, and Nicholas Seymere, in a dispute between Sir Edward Pomeray, knight, and John Austyn as to the possession of certain lands, &c., in the manor of Berypomerey, Brigetownepomerey, Smalebroke, and Flute.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1495 and 1497 Fleet Mill. Burnet Morris index cross-ref to John Goderygge **1497**, and Sir Edward Pomeroy and John Austyn **c 1495**.

1496 Sir Richard Pomeroy died siesed of property including the honour, castle and manor of Bury, worth £133. 6. 10d, and the manor of Brygeton Pomeray, worth £24. 4. 5d, both held of the King in chief, by knight service.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1097, citing *IPM* 12 Henry VII no 1164

1496 i.p.m. Richard Pomeroy [as above]. DRO C 142/11 (22)

Damaged all down right side.

Bury castle, honour and manor held of the king in chief by knight service.

£133 6s 10d.

i.p.m. 1496 Assignment of Dower *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* Vol 2 1-12 Hen VII p516-7. Elizabeth, late the wife of Richard Pomerey.

For her third of the honour and castle of Bury, a great chamber beyond the castle gate with the cellar on the left of the gate, with two chambers beyond and belonging to the said great chamber, a kitchen, a larderhouse, and a chamber beyond the kitchen [given to the same Elizabeth for her dowry].

For her third of the capital messuage of the manor of Bury Pomery, a pantry and buttery with all chambers beyond and under the said pantry and buttery up to the chamber there called 'Stuerdischambre' with a moiety of the 'Bakehouse', 'Bruhouse', 'Kechyn', and 'Larderhouse', a stable for horses with a loft built over it, a barn called 'Barle Barne', and a house called 'Kyrteleysbarne'.

For her third of the lands and tenements of the barton of the manor of Bury Pomerey, closes called Canell Parke, Mokewode, Penparke, Brodemour, and Southslade, a garden called Maderhay Kyrteleshay, with a new garden called 'A Erber yn the Lyghterne'.

For her third of the lands and tenements of the manor of Bury, a messuage with 34a. land which John Olderef holds in Lancombe, a ferling of land with 17a. land which the same John holds there, and a rent of 6s 8d which the said John Olderyf pays for being discharged the office of reeveship there, a messuage with 34a. land there which Nicholas Goderygge holds, and a rent of 5s 2 and a half d, which the said Nicholas pays for the like discharge, a messuage with 34a land which Roger Laneman holds there, and a rent of 5s which he pays for the like discharge, a messuage with 34a land and a ferling and 17a land which Robert Rawe holds there, and a rent of 6s 8d which he pays for the like discharge, a messuage and 34a. land, a ferling and 17a. land, and a close of land containing 8a. which Sincler Light holds there, and 3s 4d increase of rent which he pays, and 6s 8d for the like discharge, a messuage and 34a. land which John Goderigge holds there, together with a ferling and 17a land which he holds in Flete, and a rent of 6s 8d which he pays for the like discharge, a messuage with 34a. land which Thomas Scotte holds there, a messuage with 34a. land which William Lane holds there, and a rent of 6s 8d which the said Thomas Scotte pays for the like discharge, a parcel of land called 'Pole' containing two perches of land which Richard Goderigge holds there, a parcel of land called 'Stappyn alias Mershebroke', containing four perches of land, which the said Richard Goderigge holds there, a mill in Flute called 'Flute Mill', a parcel of land there called Mille Pole containing 20 perches of land, and a meadow there containing forty perches, all held by William Lane, a close there called Stotwill containing 8a land which John Smale holds, a parcel of land called Le Hayken which Robert Pomerey, esq, holds there, a meadow there containing forty perches of land which Henry Tud holds, a close there called Knappeshele containing 10a land which Richard Hough holds, a close called Shurtecombe containing 1a land which Richard Hough holds there, a close of land there called Ester Myllond containing 1a land which John Tud holds, and a close of land called Wester Myllond containing 2a land, which the said Henry Tud holds there. Also a close in Worthy called Ibecombe containing 30a land which Thomas Tokerman holds there, a common called Flute Downe containing 100a land which the said Thomas holds, the herbage of a wood there called Flute Wood containing 20a land, a parcel of land there called Waddon and Worthy Pen containing 60a land which John Goderigge the elder holds, a close of land there called Worthy Park containing 16a land which John Miller the elder holds, a meadow there called Pole Mede containing 10a land which the said John Goderigge the elder holds. Also a cottage in Weston with certain closes of land containing 10a which John Smale holds there, a messuage with 34a land which Nicholas Miller holds there, and a rent of 5s 5 and a half d which he pays to be discharged of the office of reeve yearly, a messuage with 34a land there which Robert Lake holds, and the like rent for the like discharge, the like holding and rent of Richard Hought there, a messuage and 34a land there which Thomas Tokerman holds, and 3s 4d which he pays for increase of rent, and 5s 5 and a half d which he pays for the like discharge, a messuage and 34a land, the like rent for the like discharge, certain parcels of land there estimated to contain 17a, and a ferling of land, being Richard Peny's holding there, a parcel of land there formerly John Strope's containing two perches of land which the said Richard holds, a cottage and an acre of land there which Nicholas Goderigge holds, two cottages and two acres of land there which

William Scotte holds, and a messuage and 34a land which John Miller the elder holds there, and 5s 5d and a half d rent which he pays for the like discharge. Also a third part of the Park of Bury Pomeroy, for a third part of the deer, containing by estimation 30a land, viz. from Slade Yate to William Tud is Style to the west, up to Sonde Yate, and from Sonde Yate up to the said Slade Yate.

For her third of a moiety of the manor of Hurberton, a tenement there containing 30a land in which William Veysey now dwells, and a third part of all services and rents of free tenants of the said manor of Huberton, when they fall due.

Comments

This list only a dower third of the property in the manor, and is the first reference to the castle of Berry Pomeroy. The closes belonging to the 'barton of the manor', with no rents shown, indicates demesne land held directly by the Pomeroyes. The leased lands of the manor are mostly listed by tenants' or place names, with acreages (a good number are indentifiable from the Tithe Award and map).

Names with 'worthy' elements are said by H.P.R. Finberg to denote intakes from heath and moorland (*Tavistock Abbey*, 1951, p42).

1499 10 June. Agnes William widow of John William of Magna Totton, William Voyse and Willema his wife, daughter of Agnes, quitclaim to John Trewman a tenement etc in Briggetown Pomeray.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1098, *Coll*

16th to 17th century

A series of useful sources from the public records which give a good idea of the leading parishioners have been edited and privately published by TL Stoate and AJ Howard. Certain family names can be recognised throughout. Berry Pomeroy entries have been photocopied; Bridgetown does not occur separately.

TL Stoate, ed and publ, *Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls 1524-7*, Bristol 1979

TL Stoate, ed and publ, *Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls 1543-5*, Bristol 1986

AJ Howard and TL Stoate ed, *The Devon Muster Roll for 1569*, published TL Stoate, Bristol 1977

TL Stoate, ed and publ, *Devon Taxes 1581-1660*, Bristol 1988

AJ Howard, ed and publ, *The Devon Protestation Returns 1641*, with introduction by TL Stoate, 1973

TL Stoate, ed and publ, *Devon Hearth Tax Return, Lady Day 1674*, Bristol 1982

1503 Week granted by William of Albourn to Sir Giles Fisfacre **1503**. DRO 1926B/W/ET 1, 16/8.

1504 DRO 867B/M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **1504**

1504 Settlement in a dispute between Sir Edward Pomeroy and the mayor of Totnes and its inhabitants to be settled with feasting on a buck. About a disputed marriage settlement among Bridgetown people.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p 1102, *Coll*

1504 Edward Pomeroy to Philip Corffe, messuages in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1508-9 DRO 867B/M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **1508-9**

1509-47 Time of Henry VIII (1509-47) Various leases and grants by the Pomeroy family to named various people of premises in Brixham, Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1509 quitclaim to Pomeroy by William Noseworthy son of John of tenement, garden and acre of land in Bridgetown Pomeroy between Nicholas Stra east, the late John Houghe, Seymour and the marsh on west, and the lake descending from Hurdynneswell on south, and king's way north.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) vol II p1103 *Coll* (and Scanes)

1510 Edward Pomeroy release of tenements to Thomas Miller in Bridgtown. (Scanes)

1511 12 May. In Totnes borough court the provost presented that John Kyrkeham, knight, William Chudleigh, William Fortescue de Wode, knight and Nicholas Snape acquire from John Rowe de Kynngston all messuages, lands and properties in a list of places including Briggetown-pomeray, which, with the assistance of Roger Holand and George Whytyng, were recovered versus Thomas Cosyn at the King's court etc, on payment to the lord of the fee relief etc, 14 and half pence.

Watkin (*op. cit.*) p539

1513 William Hokemore senior grant lands in Bridgetown to son William. (Scanes)

1516-18 8-9 Henry VIII. Bailiff's account, of the manor of Bery Pomeray.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1517 Edward Pomeroy to Martin Tonge garden in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1519 The King letters patent to Edward Pomeray rel to lands in Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes sheet 58, deed no. 293)

1519 Sir Edward Pomeroy to Richard Manning lands in Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes)

1519 William Martyn to Edward Pomeroy messuages in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1519 exemplification of a recovery. (Scanes sheet 57, deed no. 292).

1519-20 Award by Sir John Ernele and Sir Lewys Pollard in a dispute between Sir Edward Pomeray and Richard Pomerey, esquire, as to the possession of the manor of Sandrygge and other lands in the county of Devon. Amongst other things it is awarded that the said Sir Edward should pay on certain feast days divers sums of money to the said Richard `upon the fount in the cathedrall church of Seynte Peter at Exeter'.

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1520 Edward Pomeroy lease of a tenement in Weston to Nicholas Penye and others. (Scanes sheet 60, deed no. 303).

1521 Thomas Martyn quitclaim to his brother William of rents in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1521 Edward Pomeroy grant to Mylys Raby tenement in Bridgetwon. (Scanes)

1524-7 The *Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls 1524-7*, 1979 - Berry Pomeroy parish in **1524** records 114 names; in **1525**, 118 names (see Selected Printed Articles, below).

1525 John Gylden sale land in Bridgetown to Sir Edward Pomeroy. (Scanes)

1525 Edward Pomeray lease of a fishing place near Fleet Mill to John Sharpham. (Scanes).

c1525-6 DRO 867B/M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **c1525-6**

1527 Edward Pomeroy release land in Bridgetown to Richard Hellyer. (Scanes)

1530 DRO 867B/M31 Bridgetown estreat roll **1530**

1534 Edward Pomeroy grant of reversions in Burton (Bourton) to Thomas Mortymere. (Scanes)

1534-5 DRO 867B/M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **1534-5**

1540 Property in Bridgetown sold by Richard Pomeroy esq to John Irysshe.

J C Tingey *Calendar of Devon Deeds Enrolled in Pursuance of the Statute 27 Henry VIII*, 4 vols, typescript, *Devon & Cornwall Record Society*, vol I

1540-42 32-33 Henry VIII. - Bailiff's account of the manor of Bury Pomerey.

Henry VIII. - Various leases and grants by the Pomeroy family to Walter Roger, clerk, and Margery, his mother; to Martin Tonye; to Richard Manning, his wife, and Joan, their daughter; to Thomas Miller, Elinora, his wife, and Otho and Nicholas, their sons; to Miles Ruby and Joan, his wife; to Thomas Pole and Joan, his wife; to John Scharpham the elder; to John Miller, the elder, and Thomas, his son; John Irysshe; and to Joan, wife of Richard Prowce, widow of Thomas Pole, John Prowse, Nicholaa, his wife, and John and Nicholas, their sons, of premises in Brixham, and Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy. - *Seals*

Puleston (*op. cit.*)

1540-1 DRO 867B/M2 Berry Pomeroy court roll **1540-1**

M2 **1540-1**, contains pleas about debt and land, and more land transactions, but its crumpled condition makes it difficult to read.

1542-3 DRO 867B/M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **1542-3**

1543 Sale in borough of Bridgetown by Thomas Martyn to his brother William, of a messuage, 2 gardens, 4 closes, a barn, a cellar with curtilage, & lands.

Tingey (op. cit.) vol I no 183 (and Scanes)

1543-5 *The Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls 1543-5*, 1986, by T.L.Stoate (ed) - Berry Pomeroy parish in 1544, records 121 names including Thomas Pomeroy assessed at £100 (see Selected Printed Articles and Extracts, below).

1544 Thomas Pomeroy a wood and underwood to William Bulley in Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes sheet 72, deed no. 333).

1544 grant of rents under copy of court roll to John Fryshe. (Scanes sheet 72, deed no. 334).

1546 Wymond Carewe mortgage in Bridgetown including fishings. (Scanes)

1546 Thomas Pomeroy grant of lands in Berry Pomeroy Park to Wymond Carewe. (Scanes)

[as above] 2nd Nov **1546** Licence to Thomas Pomeroy Esq to grant to Wymund Carew Esq the manor of Bridgetown Pomery etc in Com' Devon

DRO 3799 (and Scanes no. 338)

...and for 6 pounds to us paid..have granted and given licence...Thomas Pomeroy that he give and grant to Wimund Carew Esq his manor of Bridgetown Pomery 20 messuages 20 cottages 40 acres of land 3,300 acres of pasture and one 1,200 acres of wood with the appurts in Bridgetown Pomery and in a certain close called a park in Bery Pomery....

1546 17th November. The copy of an indenture purporting a defeazance from Weymond Carew Esq to Sir Thomas Pomeroy

This indenture...between Thomas Pomeroy..and Weymond Carew..whereof as the said Thomas Pomeroy by his deed indented bearing the date 8th Nov **1546** for the sum of 800 pounds to him paid by the said Wemond Carew..all these his manors of Bridgetown Pomery Sandridge Vill and Eggesforth...and where as the said Thomas Pomeroy by the other indenture bearing the date 11th November **1546** for the sum of 900 pounds to him paid by the said Wemond Carew demised granted and to farm let unto the said Wemond Carew all those his honours manors and lordships of Berry Pomeroy Harberton and Brixham....from 29th Sept **1546**... unto the end and term of 6 years and a half then next following fully to be completed and ended without anything paying for the same as by the same indentures....as the said Thomas Pomeroy by another indenture bearing the date 13th November **1546**...for the sum of 600 pounds..to him paid at the ensealing of the same indentures by the said Wemond Carew bargained and sold unto the said Wemond Carew..all that his park of Berry Pomeroy....together with all manner of lands...to the same castle and park belonging And whereas the said Thomas Pomeroy..by another indenture bearing the date 13th November **1546**..for..diverse and many considerations him then moving and especially for the great friendship to him showed by the said Wemond Carew at diverse times before the date of the said indentures gave and granted bargained and sold to the said Weymond Carew the wardship custody governance and marriage of Thomas Pomeroy son and heir apparant of the said Thomas Pomeroy esq to die before that he the said Thomas Pomeroy the younger should come to the full age of 21 years that the said Wemond Carew should have

the wardship marriage and custody and government of Arthur Pomeroy the second son of the said Sir Thomas Pomeroy..if it shall chance both the said Thomas Pomeroy the younger and Arthur Pomeroy his brother to die before they come to the full age of 21 years that then the said Weymond Carew to have the wardship...of any other person or persons whom God shall provide to be the heirs of the said Thomas Pomeroy esq of his body begotten.....wherein the said Thomas Pomeroy esq and Hugh Pomeroy standeth bond to the said Weymond Carew in the sum of 5000 pounds sterling payable as by the same recognisance more plenty appears shall be utterly void....

Note

Sir Thomas was one of the leaders in the **1549** Prayer Book uprising, and was taken to the Tower, but later released. Sir Thomas sold Berry Pomeroy manor and the castle to Sir Edward Seymour in **1547**.

1547-53 Purchase by Duke of Somerset, and related documents, also involving Wymond Carewe (Scanes):

DRO W1258 G1 no 37

The copy of an indenture whereby Weymond Carew in consideration of £600 conveyed the castle, manor and land of Berry Pomeroy with appurtenances in the County of Devon to Edward Duke of Somerset and his heirs 12th November **1547**.

This indenture...between the right high and mighty prince Edward Duke of Somerset, Vicount Beauchamp, Earl of Hertford, Lord Seymour, Earl Marshall of England, and High Treasurer of the same, eldest uncle to the King Highness, and Govenor of His most Royal person and Lord Protector of all His gracious realm's dominions and subjects on the one part, and Sir Wemond Carew, Knight on the other part witnesses that the said Sir Weymond for the sum of £900..paid by the said Lord Protector...does thereby...grant alienate, bargain and sell unto the said Edward, Duke of Somerset...the castle, manor and park of Berry Pomeroy... and also the manors Bridgetown Pomeroy, Brixham, Harberton, Sandridgevill and Egglesforth...sometime being parcel of the possessions of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Knight, and also his evidence deeds, charters, writings, court rolls...and writing concerning the said manors...

Purchase of Berry Pomeroy by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. **1547**, from Sir Thomas Pomeroy, 1st December **1547**.

DRO 3799 Scanes list no. 339

This indenture made the first day of December **1547**....between Edward, Duke of Somerset...on the one part, and Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Knight, on the other part, witnesses that where the said Sir Thomas by diverse other several indentures and assurances in the law made between the said Sir Thomas on the one part, and Sir Weymond Carew, Knight, on the other part, and for several sums of money amounting to the sum of £2,300.. paid by the said Sir Weymond to the said Sir Thomas as in the same several indentures is mentioned has as well bargained and sold to the said Sir Weymond...the greatest and most part of all manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Sir Thomas, as also leased, demised and to farm let to the said Sir Weymond for term of certain years not yet expired the residue of all other manors, lands, tenements, possessions and hereditaments of the said Sir Thomas.. By reason whereof the said Sir Thomas was like to have been in great danger of the loss of all his manors, lands, tenements... But that he and his heirs should have been clearly `disherited' and put from the same forever, and not to have been able to have purchased or obtained any other manors, lands, hereditaments for the maintenance of him and his posterity to their utter undoing if that the said Duke for certain great sums of money by

him paid unto the said Sir Weymond for the zeal and favour that he hath unto the said Sir Thomas.... First the said Sir Weymond by one other indenture made between the said Duke on the one part and the said Sir Wemond on the other, bearing the date 12th November **1547**..has given granted..bargained and sold unto the said Duke of Somerset..the castle and park of Berry Pomeroy..and the manors of Berry Pomeroy Bridgetown Pomeroy Brixham Harberton Sandridge vill and Eggesford...which said castle park manors and lands..now be or lately were in the ..possession of the said Sir Thomas Pomeroy knight. And now the said Sir Thomas Pomeroy by these indentures for the sum of 1200 pounds..by the said Duke..paid to the said Sir Weymond and the said Sir Thomas.... And the said Sir Thomas for the consideration aforesaid bargains and sells unto the said Edward Duke of Somerset...evidences deeds charters writings...concerning the said castle park lordships manors lands....that the said castle park manors lands...shall be of the clear yearly value of £224...

Edward Duke of Somerset

Indenture 7th July **1548**, confirming the sale of Berry Pomeroy castle and park, and the manors of Berry Pomeroy Brixham Harberton Sandridge vill and Eggesford.

DRO 3799 (and Scanes no. 344)

Quitclaim by Sir Thomas Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, 7th July **1548** (date damaged, but in the reign of Edward VI)

DRO 3799

Longleat Seymour Papers Box II no 2

1st June **1553**

Crown grant of Sir Edward Seymour of the manors of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown, with the castle, great and little parks etc. of Berry Pomeroy..all belonging to the Duke of Somerset and Sir Thomas Pomeroy, the manor of Middleton, County Devon [?] late belonging to Taunton Priory and the advowsons of Berry Pomeroy and of Ellington Co Hunts in exchange for the manors of Stowey (with the red deer and fallow deer, parks etc) and Sevenhampton Co Somerset and other lands etc as in Box II no I.

...All that his lordships and manors of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy..of Edward late Duke of Somerset (and sometime piece of the lands..of Sir Thomas Pomeroy knight). And all those his graces messuages lands tenements gardens orchards meadows leasures pastures woods underwoods and hereditaments called or known by the name or names of Halwood, the Rypen, the Leyhays, the Wynyarde [?Vineyard], the court close above the hill of the wynyarde, the southfield, the longdown, the Lambe park, the Will Gardens, the maderhay, the west field, Brodermores, Camepark, the two slades, Southweekleys, Southweekbarn, the little meadow with Southweekbarn, the Four barne closes, Langcombedown, Little orchard, and the Pomchons [Pouchons] in Berry Pomeroy, Ipplepen, Netherton...Langcombe, and Ashton, otherwise called Afeton...in the County of Devon. ...And also all those his highness two parks called the great park and the little park (this the deer in them being) in Berry Pomeroy.... or in any wise..known as parts parcels or members of the same lordships manors castle and park...

PRO *Calendar of Patent Rolls Edward VI Vol V* (1926) p76-77 7 Edward VI - Part IV (1553)

10th June **1553**

[m32] 10 June. In consideration of the Lordships and manors of Stowey and Sevenhampton alias Sevington Vaux, Somerset, and lands in Barkeley, Wooton under Edge, Cirencester and Henbury Saltmersshe, Gloucester, and in Mere and Kingswood, Wiltshire by Edward Seymour, knight, son of Edward late duke of Somerset, and Lady Katherine his wife, sold to the king:

Grant to the said Edward of the lordships and manors of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy and the castle of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, late of Edward late duke of Somerset..the lands called Halwood, Le Rypen,....[as above]...the advowsons of the vicarage of Berry Pomeroy and of the rectory of Ellington, Hunts; and all other lands in Berry, Berry Pomeroy, Bridgetown Pomeroy, Ipplepen Netherton, Longcombe, and Aston..which premises in the county of Devon with £4 6s 8d yearly assessed for perquisites of courts and casual profits thereof, besides the woods, are extended at the clear yearly value of £218 19s 2 1/4d.

To hold the premises..to the said Edward Seymour knight, his heirs and assigns, of the King in chief by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee, and rendering yearly for Bridgetown Pomeroy, £9 17s 10d and for Middleton £13 6s 8d, at the Augmentations.

[m33] Issues since Annunciation last Exoneration; except yearly payments of £4 for the fee of bailiff and collector of the manor of Berry Pomeroy, £6 13s 4d for the keeping of the said parks, 66s 8d for the fee of the steward of the manors of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy, 40s for the fee of the bailiff of the manor of Bridgetown Pomeroy, and 6s for the fee of the bailiff of the manor of Middleton. This without fine or fee.

Longleat Seymour Papers Box II no 4
11th June **1553**

Sale by Sir Edward Seymour to Sir John Thynne in consideration of the sale of Sevenhampton etc (see Box II no 1) of the mansion house of the prebend of Thame, with lands and tithes in Thame, Sidenham, Prestende etc County Oxon the manor of Berry Pomeroy with lands etc in Berry Pomeroy, Bery Ipplepen, etc, County Devon, reserving the castle of Berry Pomeroy, the site of the manor and parks etc) and a moiety of the manor of Bridgetown Pomeroy, under certain provisos.

...except..to the said Sir Edward Seymour and his heirs forever the castle of Berry Pomeroy..and all liberties franchises...belonging..to the said castle. And also except..unto the said Edward and to his heirs all the site of the said manor of Berry Pomeroy and all houses buildings dovehouses gardens orchards arable lands meadows pastures fedinge and hereditaments whatsoever..lately demised and granted by our sovereign Lord the King that now is by his grace...under his great seal...bearing the date 1st November 1552 unto one Robert Robotham esq for term of 21 years. And also except..to the said Sir Edward and his heirs all those 2 parks in Berry Pomeroy..called..by the name..of the great park and the little park...

1549 Bargain & sale Myelles Helyer son & heir of Richard Helyer to John Blackaller of Exeter, messuage, lands, tenements and rents called Helyer's Barn, and 2 orchards, 3 closes adjacent called The Marshes, a close called Foredowne or Pytparke with a little marsh adjacent.

Tingey (op. cit.) vol I no 328. For Blackaller see also nos 787, 807, but property not detailed.

1552 Memorandum about mill and fishing in manor of Berry Pomeroy. (Scanes sheet 78, deed no. 346).

1552, 10 July. 'A lettre to William Gybbes to suffer Robert Robotham and his deputies to enjoye the kepinge of the Parke of Bery Pomery in the countie of Somerset, whereof he hath the keping graunted unto hym by the Kinges Majestie, without any his disturbaunce, as he will answer to the courtarye.'

Acts of the Privy Council of England New Series vol IV, AD 1552-54, ed John Roche Dasent, 1892, reprint 1974, p94

1552, 28 December. 'A lettre to Sir Gawen Carewe to suffer Robert Robotham to enjoy the keping of the Litle Parke of Bery Pomery according to the Kinges Majesties graunte made unto hym in that behalf, or elles ether to signifye hither why he ought not so to doo, or to make his indelayed repayre hither to aunswer to the matter.'

ibid p197

1552-3 DRO 867B/M37-42 Bridgetown borough court rolls **1552-3**

1553 Bargain and sale Harrye Shorte of Aysshprington husbandman to John Slee, senior & junior of Stoke Gabriel, a moiety of the close adjoining Tramridge, and other messuages etc called Barbor in the tenure of the Sleses in Berry Pomeroy.

Tingey (op. cit.) vol I no 393

1556 John Beyche grant of a burgage to Edward Myles, Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1557 William de Poltemare to Edward Myles grant tenement in Bridgetown. (Scanes)

1557 Sir Edward Seymour release of land in Berry Pomeroy to Thomas Floyer. (Scanes sheet 80, deed no. 350).

1564 John Wotton sells to John Bulley of Ipplepen victualler 4 tenements in Bridgetown tenants Walter Dowse, his wife Joan and daughter Agnes, Richard Davye, Johane his wife and her son Nicholas page, Richard and Joan Mortymer, William Patridge and Dewnys Paty, Elizabeth and Thomas Collyn, Agnez Houper and Henry her son.

Tingey (op. cit.) vol I no 714

1566 deed of tenement in Bridgetown, Marten and Davy to Smyth

DRO 1579A/2/302-6 (Totnes borough)

1568 sale by Richard Carre of Holberton yeoman to Sir Edward Seymour Lord Seymour of messuage or tenement in Bridgetown in tenure of Agnes Fourde widow and John Fourde, between the lands and tenements of Seymour in the tenure of Thomas Strawe, Henry Dugdaile gent and Alice Pears in E, N, W, and the street to S. And Comes Meadow alias Shepe Stale.

Tingey (op. cit.) vol II no 824

1569 *The Devon Muster Roll for 1569*, 1977 by A.J. Howard and T.L. Stoate - Bery Pomerey Parrishe; names of 11 gents with horse and equipment (including Lord Edward Seymor), 12 archers, 12 harquebusiers, 18 Pikemen and 37 billmen. (see Selected Printed Articles and Extracts, below).

1571 Bridgetown: bargain and sale of 2 messuages and fields, Martyn to Gooddrydge

DRO 867B/ T150

1572 Berry Pomeroy court roll 5 Oct 13 Eliz, 1572 DRO 3799 Box 32.

Transcription from the original.

includes:

Thomas Goodrudge cutting his hedge into the road between Flete mill and Penr hill.
Thomas Mortymer to repair hedge between his close and the close of Henry Gildon, 'Newparke'.
Distraint on John Cowell of Combefysshaker, William Barton and Richard Beryman for putting ? (alm') of stone by bounds of ffowtelond without notice to other tenants or the mandate of the court.

Edward Swetlond junior encroached with hedge on bounds of manor called the 'londscore' between this manor and Payngton at Ayshe.

Reference to quarry at Harehill.

In langcombe, the way between the orchard of Thomas Endebroke and the meadow of John Putt in poor repair, with deep mud.

Thomas Shore holds Wyckaborough in chief.

8 February 14 Elizabeth

Delivered to Andrew Hyne an oak, and Edward Orchard an oak, for repair of tenements.

William Toley of Langcombe threw straw in the road before the tenement of Margaret More in Langcombe

25 April

Margaret More to repair a hedge and ditch.

John Myller mentioned as of Weston.

George Rumbelowe holds two cottages in Affeton by copy.

George Goodridge let a wall called the ponyon end, now in the lord's hand, become ruinous.

William Courtys, deceased, held a tenement and ferling and a half in Shetericke, and a meadow called the Lords Mede by copy.

1580 Sir Edward Seymour grant burgage in Bridgetown to Peter Lyde. (Scanes)

1581 Bridgetown: bargain and sale by Richard Saverye and brother John of Totnes, merchant, to Lord Seymour of messuage or tenement and garden held by John Vytrye between the lands of seymour W, E & N, street S, and 2 closes of land in same tenure: Hylparke, with lands of William Slee east, road to Berry Pomeroy south, and Seymour tenants Henry Gyldon and John Southcott west and north; Fyve Wylles, between lands John Bubby, sometime inheritor of Barnard Wattes to east (etc)

Tingey (op. cit.) vol II no 1165

1581 The *Devon Taxes 1581-1660*, 1988 by T.L.Stoate - 1581 Assessment Bery Pomerie Parish; 50 names and assessments, including Lord Edward Semor £50.
(see Selected Printed Articles and Extracts, below).

1583 Grant of an annuity out of Berry Pomeroy etc.

DRO, 3799M add2/T1

1584 Week described by A.W.Everett, *Dev and Cornwall N and Q* **20**, 1938-9 pp295-297. It is three-quarters mile along road from Berry Pomeroy to Marldon, and has a plaster panel showing royal coat of arms **1584** (opp p289).

1583-4 Lord Seymour to John Ritherden, gent: 4 messuages, 4 gardens, 6 orchards and 6 acres in Bridgetown.

DRO, 3799M add2/T2

1587 Peter Lyde of Lonentor referred to, but property not Berry Pomeroy.

Tingey (op. cit.) vol II, no 1284.

1593 i.p.m. DRO C 142/241 (102)

20 Sept.

Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Seymour.

Seised in demesne as of fee of the castle, and manor of Berry Pomeroy, and Bridgetown Pomeroy

and 200 messuages

100 tofts

100 cottages

200 gardens

3000 acres of land

100 acres of meadow

2000 acres pasture

600 acres wood

1000 acres heath and furze

£6 of rent

and a free fishery

in Berry, Berry Pomeroy, Netherton, Langcombe, Affeton and Bridgetown Pomeroy.

Advowson of Berry Pomeroy.

Berry Pomeroy parish registers begin.

Transcripts **1596-1837** in *Devon & Cornwall Record Society* collection at WCSL.

1603 Letter to portreeve of Bridgetown about spreading of plague into Totnes.

Devon RO 1579A/18/1

1606-7 Seymour to Dorothy Towill and Henry and Dorothy Penny, 1 and a half tenements, 1 and a half farthings and 1 close of barton land called Ebbercombe in Berry Pomeroy

Devon RO, 3799M add2/T3

1608 Sale of Barborough, 8 acres, in Berry Pomeroy by Thomas Stemor of Stoke Gabriel to William Slee of the same.

DRO 90M/T 765

transcription of the original:

8 March 5 James I

Thomas Stremor of Paynton, for £18 gives, grants, bargains and sells to William Slee of Stokegabriell, yeoman, all his part, purportie and portion of and in that close or parcel of land with the appurtenances commonly called or known by the name of the Barborough otherwise Barbor, containing by estimation 8 acres, in Berry Pomeroy, now in the tenure of William Slee, his assignee or assigns, clearly acquitted and discharged of all former gifts, grants, bargains, sales, jointures, dowers, rent charges, rent secke and all other charges, the high rents suits and services payable to the high and chief lords of the fee excepted.

NB rent-seck: a rent reserved by deed in favour of some person without a clause of distress in case of arrears (and so differing from a rent-charge). OED

1609 Bargain and sale by Richard and Amy Vigours of West Putford to Allan Lyde of Loventor gent an annuity of £13. 6 8d out of a moiety of Loventor late belonging to his father Peter Lyde.

Tingey (op. cit.) vol III no 1468

1613 i.p.m. DRO C 142/334 (63)

12 Aug

Edward Seymour

Seised of castle and honour in demesne etc, manors Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy.

A barton and messuage, known as the Barton and house of Berry;

one park called the park of Berry Pomeroy, where there once were two parks;

200 messuages

100 tofts

100 cottages

200 gardens

3000 acres of land

1000 acres of meadow

2000 acres of pasture

600 acres of wood

1000 acres of heath and furze

and £6 rent in Berry Pomeroy, Netherton, Langcombe, Affeton, Bridgetown Pomeroy, Ipplepen and Littlehempston.

But the latter i.p.m. also has an addendum which mentions a deed of the father to the use of the son, on his marriage to Dorothy Killigrew.

`Mansion house, castle, park and parks of Berry Pomeroy, and the barton, farm or house of Berry,

lands and tenements called the demesne lands of Berry, and all other lands, tenements and hereditaments called or known as Haswood [?], le Ripen, le heys and le wynyard court and toft and caput le wyneyard, Southfield, Langdowne, Lamparke, will gardens, Maderely, Westfield, Brodmores, cannparke, two closes called le two slades, Southweeke leys, Southweeke barn, le Little meadowe, Netherton, Langcombe and Afton alias Affeton, demised and let to farm 21 years to the use of the father in life, son after death.

[1613 Monument in the parish church to Lord Edward, Sir Edward 1st bart and his wife, Elizabeth (description in Cherry, B. and Pevsner, N *The Buildings of England, Devon*, 1989)]

1613 Richard Bowman of Berry Pomeroy husbandman and Thomas Tuckerman, blacksmith, named

DRO DD 59

1627-1751 Deeds of Clarke's Well in Bridgetown.

DRO 1579A/2/307-312

1641 *The Devon Protestation Returns 1641*, ed A.J. Howard, 1973
(see Selected Printed Articles and Extracts, below).

1647 *Devon Taxes 1581-1660*, ed T.L.Stoate, 1988, 1647 Assessment (see Selected Printed Articles and Extracts, below).

1647-8 Lease, Seymour to Robert Parker, Totnes vintner, of Fleetwood alias St Raphaels Wood in Berry Pomeroy, 99 years.

DRO, 3799M add2/L1

1648-9 Marriage settlement of Mary Seymour and Jonathan Trelawney, including 4 messuages and tenements in Berry Pomeroy.

DRO, 3799M add2/F1

1658 Assignment of lease of a dwellinghouse, backside and herb garden in Bridgetown adjoining Lewes the Cook's, from Christopher Hillersdon of Bridgetown, clothier, to John Seage, worsted comber.

DRO, 3799M add2/L2

1665 Lease, messuage and 2 closes called Gilbert's, Rendell to Lee (?in Bridgetown)

DRO 1579A/3/145

1674 *The Devon Hearth Tax Return Lady Day 1674*, 1982 by T.L.Stoate (ed and publ) - Berry Pomeroy Parish; 76 names with no. of hearths (including Sir Edward Semor 20 hearths; NB evidence for exactly 20 hearths survives at the ruined castle), plus 33 names of paupers with one or two hearths, plus ?41 names lost.
(see Selected Printed Articles and Extracts, below).

1696, Bridgetown, house in True St and various fields, deed

DRO 1579A/2/313

1715 Lease, close near Bridgetown march, Bogan to Windeatt

DRO 1579A/3/146

1719, 1831, Bridge House, deeds

DRO 1579A/2/314-5

1718-42, 1801-18, 1818-27: Berry Pomeroy overseers' accounts

DRO 3046A/PO 1, 2, 3

1726 Mortgage by John Harris of Longcombe, yeoman, to Peter Knowling gent of Washburton in Harberton of his messuage or tenement, and half messuage and farthing and half farthing of land at Langcombe, lately in possession of John Penny deceased and leased to him March last by Sir Edward Seymour.

DRO DD 40184

(**1731-75**) Berry Pomeroy rectory copy deeds, but in a bundle with other properties.

DRO 50M/ E58-73

1753-55 Agent's account book DRO 3799 Box 27

Receipts are for barley, wheat and other produce.

October **1753** payments include:

Thomas Randle for Riping and Burning 170 hogsheads of lime at 3d per hogshead, £3 10s 5d

1754 payments include for making hedges at 3d or 4d the yard, killing moles, poor rate, church rate, land tax, faggots of wood and furze, buying seed and stock, cutting a bull and lambs, purchase of turnip seed, shearing, riping stones for the lime kiln.

July **1754**

digging `gutters' in Cann Parks £1 12s 0d.

1758 Counterpart 21 year lease, Somerset to John King yeoman, Berry Barton, with the exception of some rooms and buildings.

DRO, 3799M add2/L3

1758 A survey of Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown manors

This comprises a collection of 136 tenant's leases, some tenants holding more than one lease. The survey names first the tenant, with date of the lease, which is in nearly all cases a 99 year lease dependant on three lives. In some cases it is not the present tenant but a father, grandfather, or husband who took out the original lease, indicated here with brackets. After the name or description of the property are tabulated the annual value, the lord's rents, and the heriot. The heriot is named as a sum of money but in many cases the best beast, or best beast and half the second best beast, is cited as an alternative.

The survey includes: a small plot of ground taken out of the lord's waste...in Bridgetown; a tenement called Great Court and parcel of ground adjoining called Ebbicombe; a close called Deer Park in Bridgetown. Inserted is a tenement in Bridgetown which was at that time had been taken back in hand.

John Adams gent 26 Mar **1755**

Capital messuage lying at Weston, with closes Cod Park, Barn Park, Penhills, Waddons, Great Bottom, Easthill, Lower Bottom, two meadows and a coppice (late of Laurence Tottershall, deceased), and two houses 'Cann Parks', 27 acres (late Thomas Lane's), half acre rocky ground in Elwell Coppice adjoining Lime Kiln belonging to Mr Goodridge for burning lime for his own use and manuring.

£100	£6 0s 4d	£15 or BB
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John Ashweek 28 Jan **1742**

Close or parcel of meadow, 'Poolmeadow'

-	16s	£5 or BB
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John Ashweek [1 July **1726**]

Messuage or tenement, Southweek Barn alias Week, and nine fields: Tona [?] Park meadow, the Great Close, the Barns, the Great Down, the Little Down, Langcombe Down, the two bottoms and the little Pease Arrish: 30 acres.

Same [26 March **1726**]

3 closes of pasture ground called Martin Tarr, and a little coppice, Martin Tarr Coppice: 18 acres

£12	12s	£1 4s 0d
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Same [8 Sept **1724**]

Close or parcel of land called Langcombe Down: 30 acres

£13	£1	£5 or BB
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Same [30 Sept **1719**]

Barn and outhouse (2 1/2 acres), the Coate, near Scotterhill

£8	6s	£1
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John Ashweek [30 Sept **1719**]

Cottage or dwelling house, herb garden on Scotterhill, and a new orchard and several closes near Scotterhill

£19	14s	£2 13s 4d or BB + £1 10s 0d
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Same 24 March **1739**

Messuage or dwelling house, tenement, orchard and garden in Bridgetown

£6 8s 10s

Roger Clark 8 Nov **1756**

Cottage or dwelling house and garden, Rices Cottage, in Bridgetown, late Edward Shinner's

£1 5s 0d 2s 6d none

Robert Churchward 25 March **1729**

Messuage, tenement and half a tenement and 1 farthing and half farthing land in Langcombe

£30 £2 0s 4d £5 or BB

Same 26 March **1723**

Tenement, 1 farthing of land and half tenement and half farthing of land and meadow and parcel of land called Poole with the way to the same, 1 close or parcel called the Colley alias Colehay: 2 acres, in Langcombe

£40 £2 6s 6d £7 12s 10d or BB1/2

Same 27 March **1713**

Several closes and parcels of land called Fluda, Magaland, Sue Hill [?]: 10 acres, and closes and parcels called Slapton and Slapton Meadows: 4 acres

£15 12s £3

John Charlick 28 March **1717**

Dwelling house, orchard, quarter acre in Bridgetown, formerly Humphrey Gotham's

- 5s 8d -

Richard Churchward 25 March **1747**

Messuage and tenement in Langcombe

£38 £1 7s 0d £7

John Crosse 20 April **1723**

Tenement and appurtenances Cole Harber with new orchard and close called Hill Parke adjoining, and 2 closes called Cross Parkes, close called Dairy [?], close at five [wells?] and meadow called Bourton Mead and close called Deer Park in Bridgetown

- 5s 8d -

William Delves [13 Sept **1739**]

Cottage or dwelling house with garden at backside herunto parcel of messuage and tenement in Bridgetown on south side of the Street leading Totnes to Berry Pomeroy

£5 4s 4d 2s 6d

Same 4 April **1737**

Messuage or tenement, closes of land, meadow and pasture, 43 acres, one farthing and half farthing in Langcombe

£40 £1 18s 2d £2 13s 4d or BB

George Dugdale 12 Feb **1733**

Place and half place in Shittricke in Berry Pomeroy, and meadow called Lords Meadow
 £30 £1 15s 4d £6 or BB + 2 fat capons

Same 25 June **1733**

Messuage and tenement and dwelling house called Shittrick in Berry Pomeroy
 £30 £1 18s 8d £7 10s 0d or BB1/2+ 2 fat
 capons

Thomas Elworthy 26 Feb **1757**

Messuage or tenement and orchard, close or parcel adjoining orchard, and 2 closes called
 Gilberts: 40 acres, in Bridgetown
 £20 £1 none

Same 10 Oct **1752**

Old walls and ground whereon was a dwelling house, one orchard or garden late Tracy's, and
 little plot of ground taken out of the lord's waste and converted to an orchard, 200ft by 50, in
 Bridgetown

£2 10s 0d 6s 7s 8d

Same 12 March **1754**

Messuage or tenement, orchard, garden, meadow and another meadow called Burridges; called
 Selmans, in Bridgetown

£12 £2 19s 4d £2 13s 4d or BB

Mrs Elsworthy (no detail)

Dwelling house etc in borough of Bridgetown, formerly John Trownson's
 £2 10s 0d 5s none

Thomas Ellis 21 Dec **1729**

2 dwelling houses etc in Bridgetown and apple garden and herb garden adjoining: 6 perches
 £3 10s 0d 7s 15s

Philip Edwards 29 Sept **1741**

Messuage or tenement etc in manor of Berry Pomeroy
 £20 £1..1s 6d £2 13s 4d or BB

Same 2 June **1747**

Messuage or tenement etc and several closes of meadow and pasture in Village of Langcombe
 £30 £1 8s 0d £5 5s 0d

Same 12 Feb **1733**

Messuage or dwelling house, tenement and half messuage dwelling house and tenement in
 Langcombe

£46 £2 2s 0d £7 10s 0d or BB1/2

Joachim Gilbert 24 March **1731**

Messuage, tenement and garden in Bridgetown

£4 13s 4d 1s

Same 31 May **1745**

Close of land and little grove of underwood or cliff in Bridgetown

£7 16s none

Same 25 Dec **1751**

Old decayed house, orchard and herbgarden in Bridgetown

- 4s 2d none

Same 28 July **1724**

2 little rooms one under the other and little garden plot or backside adjoining, part of messuage or tenement in Bridgetown lately John Lane's

£1 10s 0d 1s 1s or a fat hen

Same 29 Sept **1727**

4 ground rooms, 3 chambers, a little garden plot and apple garden, part of a tenement in Bridgetown

£2 10s 0d 5s 10s

Same 4 April **1737**

Messuage or tenement in Bridgetown, late Benjamin Lear's

£1 10s 0d £1 none

Anne Gunne 28 March **1728**

Ground room and chamber over, and part of backside or little garden plot, Bridgetown

£2 3s 4d none

Elleanor Goodridge 25 March **1748**

Messuage, tenement, garden, Bridgetown

£3 10s 0d 5s 8d 3s 4d

Margery Goodridge, widow in her widowhood by copy of court roll

Messuage or tenement, garden and orchard with the sewer, all closes, pieces and parcels of arable land, meadow and pasture ground and premises within Berry Pomeroy

£63 £3 2s 2d

NB this Estate was granted by Lease of 3 lives by Sir Edward Seymour grandfather to ye said Duke without taking any notice of the widow's estate in ...to George Goodridge son of the widow

Roger Goodridge, gent [20 March **1732**]

2 closes of arable land Cleave Park or Mena Park alias Grematon etc in Bridgetown

£14 11s £2

Same [28 May **1746**]

Field and parcel of land called Cleeve Park with wood and marsh belonging thereto lately John Willing, deceased: Berry Pomeroy

£11 13s 9d £1 6s 8d

Same [11 Aug **1710**]

Close of pasture ground, Beares Close: 5 acres, in Berry Pomeroy

£7 8s 6d £6 1s 0d

Same 4 April **1737**

Remaining part of messuage or tenement called Great Court and parcel of ground adjoining called Ebbicombe in Berry Pomeroy

£90 £7 15s 8d BB

Same 17 March **1734**

Piece or parcel of pasture ground called Halliker, 6 acres; close of pasture called Sheepstow 4 acres, common of pasture in part of the Marsh, 6 acres, and close called Furze Park, 3 acres, in Berry Pomeroy

£12 17s 6d £1

Same [17 March **1734**]

Closes of land called Fleet woods, 26 acres, and coppice and underwood and liberty to depasture cattle in the marshes belonging

£14 17s £1

Same 20 Oct **1737**

All quarter acre of Rock ground in a certain coppice called Eluell Coppice north east from the wall adjacent to the highway there for 'Curring' of lime for his own use only

- 1s none

Same 24 June **1752**

Copyhold messuage or tenement etc at Barton in Berry Pomeroy

£36 £1 10s 0d £2 13s 4d or BB

Same 18 Dec **1741**

Messuage and tenement etc Wood End, Berry Pomeroy

£8 12s £2 13s 4d or BB

Same 4 Oct **1722**

Tenement and farthing of land nigh tithing of Weston with depasturing 2 colts in marsh called Salt Marsh

£30 £1 11s 0d £5 or BB

William Gaskin 14 Feb **1679** [father]

Messuage or tenement in Tree Street, Bridgetown, and messuage and a garden in Berry Pomeroy and close of land adjoining Coleharber

£12 11s 10d £1

Mr James Holditch 28 Nov **1756**

Messuage, tenement or dwelling house and garden with orchard and nursery in Bridgetown

£4 10s 0d 10s 10s

James Hamlin 24 May **1723**

Dwelling house and outhouses on Scotterhill in Berry Pomeroy called Lanes House and orchard and herb garden adjoining, and all closes called Scotterpark, Little Moor mead, Whitely Stoiuver [?] Dunstone and the Grove

£15 14s £2 10s 0d

Agness Hannaford 1 Aug **1735**

Tenement and apple garden and little close and parcel land with herb garden and nurseries in Bridgetown

£6 10s 10s

John Holwell of Denbury [24 June **1730**]

Tenement or cottage now 2 dwellings orchard and yard and close of land called Pitt parke: 2 acres, in Denbury

- 10s 4d 3s 4d

Henry Jordan 24 March **1730**

Messuage or dwelling house The Church House with little garden plot, stable and outhouse adjoining the churchyard

£4 4s 10s

Henry Jordan 25 Dec **1742**

Tenement at Tree Street alias True Street and little plot or parcel of ground enclosed by a wall from the highway and also meadow or parcel of land formerly divided in 2 closes, called Tramridge, in Bridgetown

£9 15s £5 or BB

John Harvey 17 Dec **1757**

3 closes (formerly 2) of land, meadow and pasture called Furze Park and Hoare Hayes alias Cantlemanford: 8 acres, adjoining a lane called Summer Lane and Cantleford, in Bridgetown

£8 16s 1d -

William Kitson, Esq 1 July **1726**

Messuage or tenement and farthing and half of land in Langcombe

£40 £2 5s 0d £4 or BB

Jane King, deceased [inserted with no detail or date]

Cottage, garden and orchard at langcombe Cross: 1/4 acre

£3 4s none

Philip Knowle 25 March **1755**

Cottage at Afton and little plot 40 by 30 feet adjoining higher end of house

£1 10s 0d 4s 1s 6d

Edward Lee 8 Sept **1756**

Dwelling house and herb garden in borough of Bridgetown

£3 7s 6d 10s

John Lathybee 10 May **1757**

Messuage or tenement and appurtenances at Shitterick in the tithing of Netherton
 £36 £1 14s 0d £4 or BB1/2

Thomas Moore 14 Sept **1756**

Dwelling house, curtilage, orchard and garden in Bridgetown
 £4 9s 4d £1

Thomas Mudge junior 24 June **1753**

Messuage or tenement at Weekaborough alias Twickaborough, Berry Pomeroy
 - £1 5s 4d £5

Same 24 June **1753**

Messuage or tenement at Weekaborough, late John Tozer's
 £28 £1 4s 10d £2 13s 4d or BB

Stephen Mosey - **1756**

House and housing called Chapple Yard and garden belonging, in Bridgetown
 £6 13s 4d 13s 4d

James Mosey 24 March **1755**

Messuage or dwelling house, tenement and garden in Bridgetown
 £2 10s 0d 7s 8d 3s 4d

Margaret Milward 5 Feb **1754**

Former cottages or dwelling houses now converted into a barn, one orchard of about 1 rod, 3
 several closes of arable or pasture ground, 7 acres, in Berry Pomeroy
 £7 8s 6d £4 or BB1/2

Thomas Mudge 6 July **1753**

Messuage or dwelling house and tenement and farthing of land and moiety of another tenement
 and farthing in Langcombe
 £42 £2 0s 4d £5 5s 0d

Same 25 March **1751**

Copyhold tenement and appurtenances at Afton, late Tulley's
 - 15s £5

Same [1 Oct **1725**]

Messuage and dwelling house or tenement called Horsetarr at Afton
 £35 £2 8s 2d £2 7s 10d or BB1/2

Same Messuage or tenement with appurtenances in or near Weekaborough

£40 £2 6s 8d £5 6s 8d 2xBB

Sollomon Morell 3 Sept **1739**

Messuage or dwelling house and tenement in Bridgetown, late George Bagwill's
 £8 £2 1s 6d none

John Neck 1 July **1726**

Messuage or tenement called Halwell; 3 fields or closes on the east of it and a close called Trambridge, in Berry Pomeroy

£28 £1 8s 8d £2 13s 4d or BB

John Perrot 25 March **1751**

Messuage or dwelling house and tenement at Langcombe

£45 £1 18s 0d £7 10s 0d or BB1/2

Walter Pellow 5 Feb **1754**

Little messuage or tenement and little garden in Bridgetown

£2 10s 3s 4d

Susannah Pellow 4 April **1737**

Messuage or tenement called Irishes in Bridgetown

£6 10s none

Thomas Perring or M Power 17 Aug **1710**

2 closes and parcels of land, Longcroft: 6 acres, at Bourton

£9 10s £1

Richard Perring 20 Oct **1737**

Messuage or tenement with 2 orchards, a garden, 1 close of land called Shill (3 acres), a close called Dunakers (7 acres), a close called Byle meads, another Langlands, 4 acres, and 3 closes called Ree?sakes in Bourton. [not Keepsakes?]

£42 £1 15s 11d £5 or BB

Same 20 May **1746**

Marshes or parcels of land or marshy ground called Seymours Marshes in Berry Pomeroy

£11 6s 8d 13s 4d

Same 20 Oct **1737**

Moiety of messuage or tenement called Blackallers Mock Wood in Berry Pomeroy

£15 £1 £1 6s 8d or 1/2BB

Same 20 May **1746**

Tenement called Stanterwood in Berry Pomeroy, 44 acres

£30 £1 17s 4d £5

Same 20 May **1746**

Messuage, tenement and barn, outhouse and orchard and several closes of land, meadow and pasture at Lower Mockwood

£40 £2 10s 1d £5 or BB

Thomas Perring 28 Sept **1724**

Messuage or tenement at Bourton

£13 £1 4s 8d £2 13s 4d or BB

Joane Perring [21 Oct **1726**]

Tenement and a half, one farthing and a half of land at Weston

£12 £2 18s 0d £4 or BB1/2

Grace Penny (now Lee) 20 May **1698**

Ground room and chamber over it, and a little plot for garden in Bridgetown

- 2s 2s

Sarah Beard, formerly Perratt [29 Sept **1727**]

Messuage or tenement and half a tenement and farthing, and a little field called Cutlefield Meadow, in Langcombe

- £2 3s 0d £5 or BB

Mary Stephens, widow 5 Nov **1742**

All those 2 water grist mills commonly called Fleet Mills, and two little quilllets of marsh ground and one little quillet of marsh ground at Fleet Mills

£2 10s 10d £2 2s 0d none

John Southcott [16 Oct **1700**]

Closes called New parke, meadow adjoining Burrough Lane, Higher and Middle Clawes, the Bonnacombe, Whiteleys and messuage or tenement and 3 gardens adjoining, and fields and parcels of land: Redlake meade, the Trambridge Park, Hill Park, Ford Park and 2 meadows in Berry Pomeroy

£40 £2 3s 4d £2 13s 4d or BB

Thomas Skinner [details missing]

Close, meadow called Week Garden meadow: 4 acres adjoining the Park in Berry Pomeroy

£5 5s £1

John Snell 25 March **1747**

Dwelling house and orchard in Berry Pomeroy, one piece of ground called Torrhill, and quillet of ground called Smiths hill, 16 perches

£2 4s 6s 8d

Elleanor Southcott [20 April **1723**]

Messuage or tenement and farthing of land at Weston

£32 £1 14s 10d £5 or BB

John Scarle 6 Sept **1756**

Messuage or tenement and half tenement and farthing and half farthing land at Langcombe

£12 £1 16s 4d £7 10s 0d or BB1/2

Hugh Searle 8 Jan **1757**

Messuage or tenement, 'Tozers', at Langcombe

£36 £2 0s 6d £7 10s 0d or BB1/2

Same 21 April **1757**

Little cottage or dwelling house and 2 quillets of land: 27 perches, and 2 fields or closes called Mile Coombe, 2 acres, in Langcombe

£7 8s 3d £1 8s 0d

Luke Short [1 July **1726**]

Messuage or tenement in Bridgetown with ground and linney and stable and quay leading to marshes and little house near gate adjoining and garden with apples and Reek Marsh alias Nordle Green or Island Closes, Culver Park and Dovehouse: 5 acres, and close Culverpark meadow, and the marsh from Totnes Bridge to Sheepstall: 15 acres, and the close Old Ditch, 2 and a half acres

£35 £2 9s 11d 1s
£1 10s 0d

John Smith 19 Aug **1757**

Cottage or dwelling house and garden and appurtenances, Darts Cottage, Bridgetown

£4 5s 10s

John Sargent of Denbury 10 March **1757**

Dwelling house, backside and garden and 2 little plots or quillets, 3/4 acre, in Denbury

- 2s 4s

John Toape [4 Oct **1734**]

Dwelling house and tenement and 1 little herb garden in Bridgetown adjoining water

£7 5s 5s

Mary Trowinson, widow [no date]

2 messuages, garden, one close of land called Higher Burrigead, 4 other closes of land called Aller beere, Trambridge Parks and the Town Park, in Bridgetown

£14 £1 10s 6d £5 or BB

John Tookey [3 Oct **1716**]

Dwelling house, garden and curtilage in Bridgetown

£3 10s 0d 2s 6d 2s 6d

Elizabeth Tucker [4 Nov **1706**]

Close of land called Paradise and little close adjoining, close of land called Burrage, one close adjoining to Winkelhome and the barn and orchard adjoining, and a close called Marsh adjoining to the orchard, 8 acres in all, in Bridgetown

£16 £4 1s 0d £5

Grace Trimlett (now Hendy) [4 April **1737**]

Part messuage or dwelling house in Bridgetown being one ground room and chamber over, curtilage and garden belonging

£2 5s 5s 8d

Alice Vanning, widow [17 March **1754**]

4 closes or pieces of arable and pasture ground called Scotland containing 10 acres in Berry Pomeroy

£6 6s 18s

Richard Waymouth [28 July **1724**]

Messuage, tenement and cottage with appurtenances in Berry Pomeroy

£30 £1 8s 4d £2 13s 4d or BB
£1 13s 4d or BB2nd

Same [5 April **1715**]

Tenement and 2 farthings of land and 1 close called Nine Acres in Netherton, Berry Pomeroy

£30 £1 14s 0d £8 or BB2nd

Same 10 Nov **1742**

Messuage, tenement with appurtenances at Shittrick in Berry Pomeroy

£20 £13 4s 2d £2 13s 4d or BB
+fat capon or 1s 6d

Same [24 March **1728**]

Cottage or dwellinghouse and garden adjoining, making 5 Land yards, and small plot waste ground about 2 yards on the north side of Scotterhill in Berry Pomeroy

£2 3s 4d 6s 8d

Richard Winsor junior 17 Sept **1754**

Little messuage or tenement, little plot of ground or garden in Bridgetown

£1 15s 0d 8s 3s 4d

Richard Winsor 25 Oct **1722**

One decayed dwelling house consisting of a ground room and chamber over, one little stable and 1 rod of land being the lower part of a herb garden in Bridgetown

£4 2s 8d 2s 8d

Same 4 Aug **1755**

Messuage or dwelling house and tenement in manor of Bridgetown, late John Carter, deceased

£14 £2 2s 0d £5

Samuel Tapley [13 Sept **1739**]

One close of land or meadow containing 2 acres, Luscombe Meadow, and another parcel of land containing 6 acres called Lanes Bonnycombe, all parcel of a tenement in Berry Pomeroy

£12 8s 8d £1 10s 0d

Thomas Winter 24 March **1731**

One ground room and chamber over and little herb garden in Bridgetown

£1 15s 0d 2s 6d 1s

Alexander Winsor [10 April **1719**]

Dwelling house and garden and ground belonging, 18 perches, in Langcombe

£4 5s 1s

William Webber 29 Sept **1727**

Cottage or dwelling house and orchard and apple garden on Scotterhill in Berry Pomeroy
 £7 6s 8d 2s 6d

Peter Winsor [28 Aug **1704**]

Messuage, tenement and garden in Bridgetown
 £6 8s none

Samuel Windeatt 24 March **1748**

2 messuages or dwelling houses called Mannings houses, and the Bridge House with backside and garden thereto in Bridgetown
 £9 8s 6d 1s 6d

Same [24 June **1729**]

Dwelling house, garden, orchard and meadow adjoining, 1 and a half acres, and other piece of land, Bully's hill, 3 acres, in Bridgetown
 £9 10s 0d £1 9s 11d none

Same 5 March **1744**

Waste plot of ground leading from Bridgetown Key to Shorts Gate at lower end of Bridgetown Key
 - 3s 4d 5s

John Windeatt 25 March **1744**

One messuage or tenement in Bridgetown, one marsh or plot of ground called Caryes Marsh, one other called Seymours Marsh
 £9 10s 0d £1 2s 8d none

Same 24 Oct **1738**

Dwelling house and garden in Bridgetown
 £4 11s 10s

Same 17 Dec **1757**

One moiety of a messuage or tenement called Blacklers Mockwood in Berry Pomeroy
 - £1 £1 6s 8d

Same 6 April **1756**

Messuage and tenement with appurtenances and the close of marsh ground called St James's and all meadow or marsh called Mortimers Marsh and 2 other closes containing 2 acres one called Hill Park and one adjoining to hackmores, one close called Fair Parke and all that meadow called Trambridge, one close called Burrage, one close called Cart Lane Close and one close adjoining, all in Bridgetown
 £40 £2 10s 0d £5 or BB

Same 22 April **1755**

Dwelling house, backside and herb garden called the Cookshouse in Bridgetown
 - 9s 6d 1s 8d

John Wetherdon [20 Oct 1737]

2 closes or pieces of ground called Antons, 5 acres, in Netherton, Berry Pomeroy

£4 10s 0d 4s 12s

Inserted:

A tenement lying in Bridgetown now in hand, formerly in the possession of William Windeatt deceased, that is, one dwelling house now fallen down, with herb garden

£3 10s £1

Endorsed on last page:

Elizabeth Wooton 10 July 1688

Messuage or tenement in Weekaborough formerly of William Goodridge, afterwards Theodore Adams, father of Elizabeth

- £1 9s 4d £5 or BB

Elizabeth Peathyjohn [3 Oct 1754]

Messuage or tenement and garden late Ashweeks in Bridgetown

- 4s 6s 8d

Thomas White 17 Dec 1757

Close of arable and pasture ground called Longpark, formerly granted to Roger Goodridge with Cames Meadow

- 2s 2d 10s

END

1771 A rental of the manor dated 1771 lists rents for leased properties, amongst properties which were then 'in hand' (held directly by the Seymours). Some of the latter properties appear to have been taken back temporarily into the lord's hand since they were at the time unoccupied by a tenant. The properties in hand were: Martin Torr; Southweek; Weston Estate and Cann Parks; late Eleanor Adam's tenement at Weston; Lodge Meadow, late Thomas Skinner's; Home Estate (in hand 1781); Dinning's; Netherton tenement; William Penny's, late Sarah Beard's. Some of these had been leased out earlier. Two tenants are listed separately for the Home Estate, which evidently was sometimes leased out, sometimes taken back in hand.

1771 Berry Pomeroy rental [as above] DRO 3799 Box 30

Berry tithing

Martin Torr in hand

Mrs Ashweek, Scotterhill tenement 14s

" the cott near Scotterhill 6s

" Pool Meadow 16s

" Longcombe Down £1

Southweek in hand

Weston estate and Cann Parks in hand

Mary Sweet for Putts £1 10s 0d

" Claypark Wood and Marsh in Bridgetown 13s

" Bears Close "

" William Goodridge's tenement at Weston £1 11s 0d

Late Eleanor Adam's tenement at Weston in hand

Widow Hamblyn, a tenement 14s

Eliza Chafe, Church House 5s

" Truestreet Tenement 15s

Elias Neck, Halwell £1 8s 8d

Richard Windsor, Langraft 10s [Richard Perring died 1772]

Richard Perring for the Home Estate £1 15s 11d

" Seymours Marsh 6s 8d

" part of Blackallers Mockwood £1

" Stantor Wood £1 17s 4d

" Pillages £1 4s 8d

" Lower Mockwood £2 10s 1d

Robert Wills clerk for late Penny's at Weston £2 18s 0d

Lodge Meadow, late Thomas Skinner's, in hand

Samuel Tapley for parcel of land near Bourton 8s 8d

John Smith for Knowl's Cott 3s 4d

William Webber for Diptford's tenement 6s 8d [deleted]

John Windeatt for part of Blackaller's Mockwood £1

George Goodridge for Home Estate (in hand 1781) £3 2s 2d

Benjamin Archer for late John Archer's tenement 1s 6d

David Gunter for Gatcombe Mills £6

John Dugdall for Dugdall's tenement 2 fat hens, £1 18s 8d

George Dugdall for late Full's, 2 capons, £1 15s 4d

John Lithybee, late Damerell's tenement £1 14s 10d

Inserted:

late Waymouth's £1 3s 4d

Dinning's in hand

Netherton tenement, in hand £1 14s 0d

Martin's House in Bridgetown, now Walter Pellow

Late Venning's 6s

John Snell for a cottage 4s

Afton tithing

Henry Stone for late John Bickford's tenement 4s

Joan Mathers/Philip Edwards for late Tully's £1 1s 6d

" Tully's that was late Waymouth's £1 8s 4d

Margery Milward for Park Corner 8s 6d

Thomas Mudge for Morleighs £1 5s 4d

" Tozers £1 4s 10d

" Horse-Torr £2 8s 2d

" John Weatherdon's tenement called Anton's 4s

Andrew Mudge for late Tully's 15s 6d

" Penny's tenement £2 6s 8d

Thomas Wills, a cott 2s

Mary Knowle for a little cott on Afton Hill 4s

Longcombe tything

John Brim for Tudd's tenement at Longcombe Cross £2 0s half d

" waste plot near Fleet Mill 4s

Robert Churchward for late Sles tenement 12s
 " Tudd's tenement £2 6s 6d
 Richard Churchward for late Knowling's £1 7s 0d
 William Dever for late Knowling's £1 7s 0d
 Philip Edwards for late Tully's £1 8s 0d
 " late Bowman's £2 2s 0d
 " Furneaux's Meadow - now rack rent Richard Luce
 Widow Netherton for late Elliott's tenement £1 12s 10d
 William Kitson Esq for late Fox's £2 5s 0d
 Richard Luce for late Jane King's 4s
 William Mudge for late Southcott's £2 0s 4d
 John Perrott for late Roger Edward's £1 18s 0d
 John Searle for late Harris's £1 16s 4d
 Hugh Searle for late Tozer's £2 0s 6d
 " Parliament House 8s 3d
 " part of Cat Hill 1s 10 1/2d
 Mary Stephens (now Smith) Fleet Mill £2 2s 0d
 Alexander Winsor for a cott 5s
 William Penny's, late Sarah Beard's, in hand £2 3s 0d

1789+ Bridgetown court leet records from **1789** are said to be extant by Burnet Morris in his index, citing 'Hearnshaw p258'. There are no other reference to them, nor is it possible to verify the source. FJC Hearnshaw's edition of Southampton court leet records seems the only remotely possible source, but it is not available in Exeter.

1809 S.M.R.-19 Toll House, marked on map 1809

1812 Berry Pomeroy DRO 3799 Box 28

Copies of the conditions, proposed lease and agreement by which several farms were let to be entered upon at Lady Day **1813**.

SEE PHOTOCOPY FOR TERMS OF PROPOSED LEASE

Tenants should know poor rates are low, the vicar's charge for small tithes never exceeded 1s in the £ on the rent; great tithes 1s 6d.

New fences are to be made across a few of the inclosures to divide the farms more conveniently.

George Randle, Great Court, at £280 pa, in consideration of surrendering Martin Torrs.

John Searle, Higher Weston at the sum £731.

Perring to re-take Bourton with some adjustments.

Edward Turpin ?

John Penny; Netherton

William Paige: Shadrick

William Randle re-enters Castle Mill, rent increased from £118 to £147. Landlord to raise roof over offices for additional bedroom for servants. Randle within 2 years to cleanse mill pool in association with the tenants of the 2 Afton estates and use the soil to manure the land of each tenement. Tenant to pay moiety of expenses of new boundary fence between this, Shadrick and Upper Berry Barton.

John Mudge: Weekaborough and part of Afton.

John Searle: Afton.

Early 19th century survey DRO 3799 Box 27

This refers to a perambulation of **1819**, and to numbers in Dean's map and Creagh's map, and, in later pencil annotations to Wilkin's map.

Some pencil annotations date from the **1820s** and **30s**.

It is a detailed survey with field names, and could be transcribed in full, but it would be a lengthy task, and in any case, it is almost contemporary with the tithe award. It does, however, include some comments on fields or parts thereof being added to or taken from farms.

The following notes extract farm names, and whether any cottages are mentioned in addition to the farmhouse and buildings, and some comments on buildings and repairs.

Berry Barton

In **1823** pond filled and planted in Pond Orchard; also **1823** timbering and slating on barn, dwelling house and pound house.

Berry Farm including 5 cottages

Part of Great Court and Martin Torrs (house etc), seem to include Trambridge.

Higher Weston Farm: as well as reference to house and buildings, 'old' house and garden. **1814**: new pump.

Lower Weston Farm, buildings etc, also Great Orchard and cot.

Netherton Farm.

Shadrick Farm.

Afton Farm: 3 cottages.

Lower Weekaborough: 2 houses.

Langcombe, put together with Lower Langcombe. **1824** linhay built and thatched.

Higher Weekaborough. Richard Quint. Repairs to waggonhouse and back kitchen **1822**. New linhay (date?).

Wildwoods (part in Marldon)

1824 raising and new slate roofing to washhouse.

Lower Langcombe. **1838** John Searle.

Fulls: Thomas Tracey.

Castle Mill: William Randle **1838**.

Fleet Mill: Thomas Widdicombe.

Bourton Farm: William Paige.

Parliament House Farm. Thomas Tracey.
1823 repairs including thatching and purchase of reed.

Higher Langcombe. William Paige
1823 new linhay.

Middle Langcombe: George Dugdale.

Mackwood estate (Long Down, Little Down, Higher Down and Great Mackwood): John Searle (26 acres).

Uphempston Farm: Benom Tozer.

Weston Farm: Searle.

Six quarries: Red Hill, Bourton, West Field, Martin Torr, Middle Langcombe, Higher Langcombe. **1824** let to Trustees of Totnes Turnpike, but not with exclusive right of working.

Weston House and lands: William Vassal esq.

Cottage late John Payne's
 Three cottages at Langcombe Cross
 Cottage at the Lodge
 House and garden, Benoni Tozer

Gatcombe Mill
 Public House
 Smith's shop at Langcombe Cross
 Three cottages at late Chase's

Bridgetown:

includes parts of Bourton Farm and of Lower Weston. References include rope walks, warehouses, a dying loft, villas, the Seymour Hotel, New Inn, a tanyard.

Fishery of the Dart from Seymour's Hatch at Hemsbrook to Berry Bounds by Sharpham, and (added) also that from Hemsbrook to the Wear.

Memorandum **1837** that there is now a Fish House with Oven and Kitchen range. Part is rented by Duke, Lord Darlington and Lady Sandwich.

References to Elliot's map.

1830 *Flying Post*, 11 March, Advert. Loventor to let (premises described).

copy in WCSL parish cuttings file.

1831 electoral reform papers: papers of Henry Ford of Exeter as collector of information on rating.

Devon RO 146B/Z 3-50

(Reform Act **1832**; Municipal Corporations Act **1835**)

1832 Bridgetown Pomeroy Chapel. The Duke petitioned the bishop for a licence for worship in a recently built chapel (2 plans included) in **1832**, and in **1833** the Rev. James Shore was instituted as curate. DRO DD 70010-70015.

Shore became central to a local ecclesiastical squabble, see eg Henry Phillpotts, bishop of Exeter *The case of the rev Mr Shore. A letter to..the Archbishop of Canterbury*, Yeovil, reprinted at London 1849, and Shore's *Reply*, WB Cosens *The case of the Rev James Shore as between the Patron of Berry Pomeroy and the Vicar*, Exeter 1849, and (untraced) 'Devonshire seceder', and 'Stranger to both', and an account in Richard Stanton Lambert *The Cobbit of the West: a study of Thomas Latimer and the struggle between pulpit and press in Exeter*, London 1939.

Chapel; see also Cresswell Totnes notes at WCSL.

1834-5 'An Act for more effectually repairing the road from the Exeter Turnpike Road to Biddaford and certian roads leading from Bridgetown Pomeroy and Totnes and other roads communicating therewith, and for repairing Totnes Bridge and erecting bridges over the Stover Canal, the Rivers Teign and Lemon, and the Mill Leat all in the county of Devon'.

The Highway Amendment Act **1864** led to the gradual dissolving of Turnpike trusts and in **1881** True Street toll House, with garden, and Bridgetown Cross toll house were sold by the trust to the Duke of Somerset.

DRO QS A2/87/XXI/9.

See also notes on Totnes Study Centre.

1835 Bridgetown was until the passing of the 'Municipal Corporation Act of **1835**' part of the parish of Berry Pomeroy.

1835 Totnes Gas Co: includes Bridgetown?

1839-84 Bridgetown: 2 Chapel Terrace deeds (begin with two messuages recently erected on N of street)

Devon RO 1412B/ T29-35

c.1840 Lower Weston maps and plans **c.1840**, and Holwell's farm **1848**

DRO RO 867B/P 19, 20

1841 Tithe Apportionment

DRO Berry Pomeroy

1874 the Duke of Somerset **leased** to the vicar, the Rev. Arthur Joseph Everett, a field called Lower Slade for 15s pa, to build a school house. It was built by **1875** and leased by Everett to trustees for 99 yrs.

DRO 3046A/PE1,2.

School log books **1874-1904, 1907-40**

DRO 2370C/EFL 1,2.

1885, Bridgetown was added to Totnes borough **1885**, and parish **1894**, according to Kelly's *Directory*; Burnet Morris cites Local Government Board order **1894**.

(Local Government Act **1894** created parish councils and rural and urban district councils in addition to boroughs.)

1888 Bridgetown church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated as a chapel of ease to Berry Pomeroy according to *Western Morning News* 1 Aug **1888**

(copy in WCSL parish cuttings file)

1926 Berry Pomeroy Village Hall given by the Duke of Somerset, opened **1926**

(WCSL parish cuttings file)

BRIDGETOWN CHURCH

dedicated to St John the Evangelist, was consecrated as a chapel of ease to Berry Pomeroy according to *Western Morning News* 1 August **1888**

(copy in WCSL parish cuttings file) .

TOTNES AND BRIDGETOWN POMEROY TURNPIKE TRUST.

5 William IV (**1834-5**): 'An Act for more effectually repairing the road from the Exeter Turnpike Road to Biddaford and certain roads leading from Bridgetown Pomeroy and Totnes and other roads communicating therewith, and for repairing Totnes Bridge and erecting bridges over the Stover Canal, the rivers Teign and Lemon, and the Mill Leat all in the county of Devon.'

Devon RO QS A2/87/XXI/9

See also notes on Totnes Study Centre.

TRUE STREET

True Street and its derivation, Watkin pp626-7, (see below)

True Street toll house: view.

Sheldon, L. 1933 'Devon toll houses', *Trans Dev Assoc* **65**, 297

BERRY POMEROY VILLAGE HALL

given by the Duke of Somerset, opened **1926**;

WCSL parish cuttings file.

FLEET

1378 John Austyn to Thomas de la Pomeray, mill at Flute. (Scanes)

1463 Edward Pomeray, Flute Mill to Nicholas Chopyn. (Scanes)

c.1495/1497 Fleet: Burnet Morris index cross-references to John Goderygge **1497**, and Sir Edward Pomeroy and John Austyn **c1495**.

1525 Edward Pomeray lease of a fishing place near Fleet Mill to John Sharpham. (Scanes)

1984/1988 Fleet Mill sale advertisements, *Western Morning News* 22 Sept **1984** and 14 May **1988**

(copies in WCSL parish cuttings file)

Selected Printed Articles and Extracts:

1/ From Gover, J.E.B et al (eds.) 1932 'The Place-Names of Devon Part II', *English Place-Name Soc.* IX, Cambridge U.P.

Berry Pomeroy

BERRY POMEROY 145 B 617

Beri **1086** DB, **1242** Fees 769, *Berri* **1267** Ch, *Byry* **1275**

Exon, *Bery* **1278** Ipm

Bury Pomerey **1281** Ipm, (*juxta Toteneys*) **1294** Ass, *Burgh Pomeray* **1303** Feudal Aids, *Biry Pomerey* **1347** Pat, *Byrypomerayay* **1388** Exon, *Piry Pomeray* **1413** Pat

v. burh. This may refer to an ancient fortification on the site of which the medieval castle was built. Henry de *la Pomeraye* held the manor in **1242** (Fees 769).

AFTON [a'ton] is *Afetona* **1086** DB, *Affeton* **1293** Fees **1311**, **1297** Pat, **1394** Ass. 'Aeffa's farm,' v. tun. Cf. Afton (Wt), *Affetune* DB.

BOURTON is *Boureton* **1293** Fees **1310** (p), **1313** Ass, **1333** SR (p).

This is probably from OE bura-tun, 'farm of the peasants.' Cf. Burraton *supra* 272.

LONGCOMBE is *Comba* **1086** DB, *Lancombe* **1321** HMC iii, 344 (p), **1541** Recov, *Langcombe* **1463** Totnes, *Lancombe*, *Langcombe*, *Lancombedoune* **1553** Pat. 'Long valley,' v. cumb.

LOVENTOR

Lovenetorna **1086** DB, *Lovenestorr* **1285** FA, *Lovenetorre Arundel* **1292** Ass, *Lovingtorr* or *Lountor* **1734** Recov *Luvenetor(re)* **1238** Ass, **1242** Fees 768, 795, (Arundel) **1303** FA

Either '*Leofwine's* torr,' with absence of genitival *s*, or as suggested by Professor Ekwall, *Leofwynn's*, a feminine pers. name with OE genitive singular *Leofwynne*, cf. Luton *supra* 488. John de *Arundel* held one part of the manor in **1242** (Fees 795).

TRUE STREET is *Trustede Way* **1268** Totnes, *Trewestide* **1442** HMC xv, App. 7, *Trew Street* t. jas 1 ECP, *Trustreet* **1634** Recov. Probably a compound of OE treow, 'tree' and stede, later corrupted to *street*. Hence 'site marked by a tree.'

WEEKABOROUGH is *Wykebergh* **1305** Ass (p), *Wekeborough* **1567** PembSurv, *Wickaborough* **1827** G. This may be from OE *wicabeorg*, 'hill of the farms,' though no such compound of wic

has hitherto been noted. Weekaborough has sometimes been identified with *Wicganbeorg* (ASC *s.a.* 851) where the men of Devon defeated the Danes. A battle in the neighbourhood of the estuary of the Dart is not unlikely but the identification is difficult on the formal side. The vowel development would be curious, though not impossible, and the change from voiced *cg* to unvoiced *k* would be very difficult to account for, unless folk-etymology has been at work under the influence of the common *wic* (Devon *week*). We get a late change from *g* to *k* in Bickaton *infra* 509, in one of the early forms of Wigford *supra* 306 and in the pronunciation of Wiggaton *infra* 607 as [wiketen].

BROADMOOR COTTAGES (6") is *Brodemour* 1497 Ipm. v. brad, mor. DENNIN'S LINHAY (6") is to be associated with the family of William *Dennyng* (1545 SR). For *linhay* v. *infra* 592. FLEET MILL (6") is *Flute, Flute Mille* 1497 Ipm. v. fleot. It is by the Dart. HACKNEY BARN (6") is *Le Hayken* 1497 Ipm. Cf. *Hackney supra* 479. MOCKWOOD QUARRY (6") is *terram de Mokewode* 1293 Fees 1308. Cf. *Mockham supra* 61. NETHERTON is *Nytherton* 1333 SR (p). 'Lower farm,' v. tun. RYPEN COPSE (6") is *le Rypen* 1553 Pat. Probably 'rye enclosure,' v. penn. SANDLANE CROSS (6"), cf. *Sonde yate* 1497 Ipm. SHADRACK is *Shadrack* 1809 M. SOUTHFIELD WOOD (6") is *Southfeld* 1553 Pat. Week was the home of Roger de *la Wik* (1249 Ass). v. *wic*. WESTON is *Weston* 1242 Fees 768, 786, 1497 Ipm. 'West farm,' v. tun.

2/ From Windeatt, E. 1905 *Notes on the Parish Church of Berry Pomeroy, Totnes*

The Parish Church of St. Mary is situate about two miles from the town of Totnes, and appears to have been built in the latter part of the 15th century, succeeding no doubt a much earlier structure which stood on the same site. It consists of Chancel and Nave, with North and South Aisles, which are divided from the nave by five arches, supported upon clustered columns, with carved capitals. It is probable that the Church was re-built by Sir Richard Pomeroy, of Berry Pomeroy Castle, the South aisle being at the same time added by various persons of standing in the area.

3/ From Morris, J. (general ed.) 1985 'Domesday Book. History from the Sources', 9 *DEVON* Parts I and II, eds Thorn, C. and Thorn F.

17 LAND OF IUDHAEL OF TOTNES

LOVENTOR. Othere held it before 1066. It paid tax for ½ hide. Land for 3 ploughs. In lordship 1 plough and 1 virgate, with 1 slave;
3 smallholders (who have) 1 virgate and 2 cattle in a plough.
Meadow, 2 acres; pasture; 5 acres; woodland, 2 acres.
1 animal; 29 sheep.
Formerly 5s; value now 10s.

34 LAND OF RALPH DE POMEROY

Ralph himself holds

BERRY (Pomeroy). Alric held it before 1066. It paid tax for 2 hides. Land for 25 ploughs. 16 slaves. R(alph) has 1 hide and 4 ploughs in lordship.
45 villagers and 17 smallholders with 17 ploughs and 1 hide.
Meadow, 10 acres; woodland, 100 acres; pasture, 40 acres.
8 cattle; 17 pigs; 560 sheep.
Formerly £16; value now £12.

AFTON. Also held it before **1066.** It paid tax for 3 virgates of land. Land for 5 ploughs. In lordship 1 plough; 3 slaves; 1 ½ virgates.

6 villagers and 3 smallholders with 3 ploughs and 1 ½ virgates.

Meadow, 1 acre; pasture, 8 acres; woodland, 10 acres. 1 cob; 10 cattle; 9 pigs; 231 sheep.

Formerly 15s; value now 25s.

1 virgate of land has been added to this manor. A woman held it freely (and) jointly before 1066. Land for 1 plough.

A villager has ½ plough. Value 5s; when R(alph) acquired it, as much.

3/ From J. Horace Round (ed) *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France, Illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol I AD 918-1206*, Commission for Publishing and Printing State Papers HMSO LONDON 1899

Charter of Goslin de Pomeria ?**1125** re church and tithe etc.

1455. Charter of Goslin de Pomeria, giving, with consent of Emma his wife, and Henry, Roger, Philip, Goslin, and Ralph his sons,-by the hand of Richard bishop of Bayeux -the church of St. Mary du Val to, the canons there serving God, according to the rule of St. Augustine, in cloistered community, with all that follows:

60 acres in the parish of St. Omer, etc...and half his swine and those of his heirs, when killed in Normandy, and the tithe of his mares in Normandy and England and 40 shillings sterling from the rents of Berry-Pomeroy every year on August 1, and the church and tithe of Berry, etc.....and in England the tithe of his swine and of his mills of Berry etc.....and in England a manor called [Canon] Teign, and his chaplainry in England, namely; the tithe of wool, and cheese, and porkers, and lambs at Ottery, and all belonging to his chaplainry in England etc.....(Other gifts in Normandy by William son of Payn and Richard his son, a canon of the abbey, by Roger Capra, with consent of his wife Petronilla and son William etc.....)

4/ From Worthy, C. 1883 'Berry Castle and its Lords', *Rep. Trans Devon Ass.* XV, pp426-440.

Gosselin, or Jocelyne. or John de la Pommeraye (called by Holinshed "the kings nephew"), and Petronilia, his wife, were early benefactors to the Abbey of St, Mary de Valle. a monastery situated in Normandy, on the river a little above Caen. That the Pomeroy family were very considerable benefactors, if not the actual founders, of this community there can be no question. Ralph, Abbot of St. Mary de Valle, on the 16th March, **1267**, sent his proctor, R. De Ponte, to effect an exchange with the Prior and Convent of Merton of the property they had in England for that which the brothers of Merton held in Normandy at Kaignes, in the diocese of Bayeux. Thus Merton became possessed of the Priory of Tregony, together with the Churches of Berry, Stockleigh Pomeroy, Ascumbe, Aure, Bockerel, Chistwyk, and St. Laurence, Exon. The Bishop, Walter Bronescombe, assented to this exchange, and ordained that the parish Church of Berry should belong to Merton Priory, and the community were to present; and as to the "Manor of 'Teygne Canonorum and the land of Worthy," which St. Mary de Valle held from the Pomeroy family, Henry de la Pomeroy is to have "Worthy" in compensation for the attendance of one priest, whom the abbey had to send from among their canons to attend him constantly; and Merton is to have "Teygne" in frankalmoigne, but is to admit a fit person presented by the family

of Pomeroy to pray for their souls, etc., and he is to give them three acres in Berry to store their fruits on. Dated at Crediton, 16th Aug, **1267**.

5/ From Watkin, H. 1926-7 'Loventor and Berry Pomeroy' Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries XIV, pp254-259

Loventor and Berry Pomeroy.-The place-name Loventor has altered little since the rendering in Domesday Book when Lovenetorna was a manor held by Ralf de Pomaria of Juhel of Totnes for $\frac{1}{2}$ a hide: the acreage of which is given as:-2 acres of woodland, 2 acres of meadow and 5 acres of pasture. Ralf worked one virgate or $\frac{1}{4}$ hide in demesne and his villeins the other half of the estate.

There are many cognate place-names in the county to help us in the derivation of Loventor, such as Lovaton or Loveton Bastard (in Meavy).

Lovecot, Lovenescote (Loveacott in Horwood). Lovistone, Lovelyston, Loveleston (in Huish). Lovepitte, Loveput (Luppit).

Loverykesbeare (Larkbear).

Loveworthy (Lodgeworthy in Bridgerule).

Lowedon Peverel, Lughedon, Luedon (Lowton in Moreton Hampstead).

Loughtor, Lughetorr, Loghetorr (in Plympton St. Mary).

The derivation is probably from the Anglo-Saxon *hlaew*, *hlaw*, signifying a heap, a barrow or small hill; a tract of land gently rising, hence denominated a Lowe or Loe. The tor of the small hill or rising ground aptly describes the escarpment of rock which diverts the brook round its base on the west and upon which the Loventor stands.

In the neighbourhood are several such outcrops of rock designated tors, such as: Aptor, Afton tor, North tor, Strainy tor, Culver tor, Plane tor, Marldon tor, and further eastwards Stantor.

Loventor gave name to the land lying eastwards of the rock, the easternmost portion of which district adjoined the Bishop of Exeter's manor of Paignton; and therefore it has been erroneously considered that there were two manors of Loventor which are certainly confused and the historical record of which presents some difficulties. They have been known respectively as Loventor Daumarle and Loventor Arundel. The late Rev. O. J. Reichel has dealt with these manors under the Hundred of Haytor (Trans. Devon. Assoc. XL., pp. 114 and 121), and also in D. & C. N. & Q., VIII, P. 93, in his kind criticism of my work; but the present inquiry has drawn my attention to a discrepancy which I regret was not then noticed and which justifies my statement, following Mr. E. Windeatt, that Loventor in Berry Pomeroy was successively in the families of Arundel and Daumarle (Hist. Totnes, etc., p. 318).

1086 Lovenetorna was held for $\frac{1}{2}$ hide by Ralf de Pomeria of Iuhel de Totnes. Ralf held 1 virgate and the villeins 1 virgate. Ralf has 2 acres of woodland, 2 acres of meadow and 5 acres of pasture (Vict. Hist., p.470) [obviously a small manor.]

- Charter of the Bishop of Exeter [no other Loventor can be traced to represent the Domesday manor, which should be found under the charter for the Tenement of Totnes. No member of the Pomeroy family is recorded in the Black Book as holding of the Tenement of

Totnes; and in the charter of Henry de Pomeroy there is no Daumarle or Alba Marla mentioned as tenant (Liber Niger, p. 116, 125 and 128)].

- 1205** At the division of the Tenement of Totnes the manor is doubtless included among the 9 fees held by Robert de Bikeleg under William de Braosa (Hist. Totnes Priory and Medieval Town, p. 773 and p. 796) [This is based upon the evidence of Testa de Nevil which records William de Cantilupo as chief lord].
- 1243** Luuentor was held by John de Arundel for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of William de Bykelegh and he of William de Cantilupo (Testa de Nevil, 891). [Mr. Reichel includes Muriel de Bolley as a middle tenant].
- 1285** Lovenestorr was held by Williaim de Albamarlia for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the heirs of James de Boley; they of Milisent de Monte Alto for the same service, and she of the king (Feud. Aids, p. 318) [Mr. Reichel says Avice de Bolley, Devon F. of F., p. 189].
- 1303** Luvenetorr was held by John Daumarlle for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (Feud. Aids, p. 348). Another entry on the same page states :-Luvenetorr Arundel $\frac{1}{2}$ fee was appropriated to the church of the Blessed Peter of Exeter in the time of Henry the king, father of the king now, in pure, etc.
- This must refer to Henry III, father of Edward I., king in **1303**. The appropriation in pure gift can only mean that ownership in chief had been handed over to the Bishop in the time of Henry III. This entry looks as if another manor is referred to and is regarded by Mr. Reichel to mean so; but, is it not a note to explain why Loventor Arundel of **1243** does not occur ; and why Loventor is held by John Daurnarlle? This view seems to be confirmed by the next entry in Feudal Aids.
- 1346** Lovenetorr Daumarl is held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by Alice Daumarle of the Bishop of Exeter in chief (i.e., of the king) sometime held for 20s. (Feud. Aids, p. 391). [Mr. Reichel ignores this reference to the overlordship of the bishop (Hundred of Haytor, p. 121) which completely refutes the idea of two different manors; because the manor of Loventor Daumarl thus was the bishop's manor and apparently the successor in name and identical manor as Loventor Arundell.
- 1428** Levenetorr is held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee mortain by John Aissh, which Alice Daumarle sometime held (Feud. Aids, p. 491).

Consideration of the above record of tenancy seems to show that if Loventor Daumarle was really the Domesday manor represented by Loventor today (as Mr. Reichel thought) then undoubtedly it must have passed to the Bishops of Exeter in the last days of Milisent de Monte Alto and of King Henry III. The family of de Albamarlia or Daumarlle undoubtedly succeeded the Arundels in tenancy under the lords of Totnes and Loventor Arundel became Loventor Daumarlle. If this interpretation is correct, then the record of **1166**, which has perhaps misled many, it must be pointed out, is to an individual Roger de Loventor who held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee under the bishop, and not necessarily the Domesday manor of Loventor. Roger not improbably farmed the adjoining and additional $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the manor of Paignton, which manor was very extensive; and henceforth that portion of the present parish of Marldon, represented by the district of

Wildwoods, may have been known descriptively as Loventors; and it was probably this land which Bishop Blondy (1245-57) granted to the Cathedral of Exeter for the celebration of his obit (Hist. of Totnes, etc., p. 1055).

The bishop's manor of Paignton in the Domesday record paid geld for 20 hides, whereas Loventor only represented ½ hide. Paignton embraced Compton, Marlton, Stantor, Blagdon, Collaton, Lower Yalberton, Watton and Sandridge in Stoke Gabriel on the Dart, as well as Preston. The record in 1285 of assessment for ¼ fee, instead of the customary ½ fee, cannot be explained unless as an error in transcription; the manor is certainly that of Loventor in Berry Pomeroy held of the Honour of Totnes, of which Milisent de Monte Alto was then chief. The grant to Exeter, although conferred temp. Henry III., was apparently only to take place on the death of Milisent de Monte Alto; that would explain why thirteen years after the death of Henry III., Milisent is still entered as tenant in chief and necessitated the explanation on the roll of 1303. The Statute of Mortmain (1279) would apply to this grant. The entry in the Feudal Aid List of 1303 and the reference in 1346 to the Bishop of Exeter seems tantamount to an acknowledgment by the Crown that the bishopric held:-in the first instance Loventor Arundel temp. Henry III.; in the second instance Loventor Daumarlle temp. Edward III.; whether or not the same manor. The view that they were one and the same manor is upheld by the Lysons (p. 43) who state: " Loventor in the parish of Berry Pomeroy ... was afterwards successively in the families of Arundell and Damarell." The registers of the bishops of Exeter contain no subsequent allusion to this overlordship or ownership of Loventor, and it appears possible that under the Statute of Mortmain possession was not established. The reference for which I am indebted to the Rev. H. E. Bishop in the D. & C. Act Book, p. 77:-

1391 Nov. 10. The receiver general of the bishop paid to Robert Lyngham, chapter clerk, 33s. 4d. for the obit of the late archdeacon of Totnes 'pro Lovenetorre,' and the entry in the *Abstract of Chapter Acts*, p. 78, by the Rev. Herbert Reynolds, of the estimated revenue of the D. & C.:-

c.1500 From the archdeacon of Totnes for the obit of Bishop Richard 'pro terra de Lovenetore' quarterly 8s. 4d.

refer to the obit provided by Bishop Richard Blondy (1245-57) out of the land of his large manor of Paignton adjoining the Loventor of Berry Pomeroy.

Lysons state that Loventor belonged to the Lyde familv from about the years 1600-1780. I have reason to believe that the late Rev. J. Lyde Hunt, of Efford, Paignton, held very definite views upon the history of these manors but am not aware that he ever published any statement; perhaps among his papers may be found a definite record, culled from original documents, of the descent of the manor or manors of Loventor.

6/ Extract relating to True Street; From Watkin, H. 1914 *The History of Totnes Priory and Medieval Town. Vol. II*

The continuation eastwards through Bridgetown is clearly marked by the spot known as True Street at the top of the hill. In 1488, this site appears to have been called Trewstede, meaning the homestead on the trew-way, the name of the road, True Street, being now only applied to the junction of the old road leading from Berry church to Totnes and the modern road from Paignton.

The Saxon origin of the word "True" is undoubted, but any connection between the land of "la Trywe" "la Trewe" or "la Truwe", and the existing name True Street, however apparently probable, seems unfeasible. The derivation and site of this property is considered below, but fortunately we have a clue to the meaning of True Street in the Feet of Fines (see p. 318), when in 1268 one of the boundaries of four acres of land situated in Loventor and attached to the advowson of Berry Pomeroy Church is stated to be the Trustede Wey. The researches of the Rev. Lyde Hunt show that the manor of Loventor was at one time of greater extent than now, and embraced the district of Wildwoods. From careful examination of the trend of the road, there seems no doubt that the original trackway ascended the Berry Hill in much the same direct manner that we find it descending Harper's Hill (Totnes). The straight line of the road points to the village of Berry Pomeroy, whence it passes Rypen Clump on the right and Blackpool Clump on the left, the very positions of which suggest rallying points of the "hill-men", and which doubtless gave name to the burh, subsequently appropriated by the Norman Pomeroy. Following the high land past Glazegate Cross, the road reaches a maximum height of nearly six hundred feet near Westerland Beacon Hill, on which the tumulus of a Stone-age chieftain lies some forty feet higher. Thence what is known colloquially to-day as the old Totnes road crosses the valley at Westerland, ascending the hill to Marldon Cross, Five Lanes, and thence straight to the highest elevation in the next district, the height adjoining Gallows Gate (501 feet)....

The land of la Triwe, Trewe, Truwe or Trywe, owing to the French form, probably means the opening or gap (la trouee but if the possibility is considered that the later Norman owners may have applied the preposition to an already long established name, we must look for a Saxon derivation. Two forms, with different meaning but almost identical spelling, are to be found in the Saxon lexicon, to either of which the name may refer:

treow, tryw, treu, trew = a tree.

treowa, treowe, triow = trust, faith.

treowe (adjective, Low German tro, tru, trou, truw; German treu; French dru; Old French drud) = trusty, confident.

The word 11 trewe " occurred as a suffix in the early spelling of two place names in Devon. The modern Rattery used to be spelt Rattrewe Torre Cartulary, fo. 39b). Wadstray in a fourteenth century summary of the manor of Blackawton (ibidem, fo. 13ib) is written Wadestrewe, in each case probably having reference to a "tree".

7/ *Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls 1524-7*, edited by T.L. Stoate, 1979

BERY POMERY PARISH (Berry Pomeroy)

Richard Martyn	G6	John Lane	G6 2/3	John Taylor	G 3
Richard Mannyng	G3 1/3	Edward Endbroke	G6 2/3	William Olyver	G5
Thomas Mortymer	G2	Edw Endbroke sen (jun)	G3	Roger Barter	G2
1/3					
Thomas Goodryche	G6	William Peny	G2	William Vennyng	G11
William Legh	G1	John Toode	G13 1/3	William Bawman	G 5
Rich Olyver (G7)	G6	Thomas Saunder	G2	Nicholas Hunt	G 2
John Elyott	G1	John Goodruche	G4	Thomas Prouse	G 2
John Olyver	G1	Jn Goodruche jun	G2	John Stabbe	G 4
Thomas Bawman	G12	John Orchard	G4	Richard Ilberd	G1
1/2					
William Hyll	G3	John Tood sen	G4	John Bourton	G8

William Symon	G1	Henry Endbroke	G4 1/3	William Bourton	G1
Walt Efford (Aylaward)	G3	Nicholas Myller	G7	John Tood (jun)	G2
2/3					
John Morys (G4)	G1	John Myller sen	G8	Richard Tood	G2
1/3					
Robt Perott (Potter)	G6	John Myller jun	G3	Richard Scote	G1
Amye Ayshe	G13 1/3	Nicholas Penye	G6	John Bessett(Byscett)	G1
John Boyse (Voise)	G1	John Myller	G15	William Ford	G1
John Champber	G1	John Speke	G3 1/3	Geoffrey Pascowe	G1
1/2					
Otis Bawman	G15	John Marten	G7	Mylys Raby (G2)	G1
William Wryght	G2 2/3	William Myller (G2)	G1	Gervys Byshoppe (Byscett)	G1
John John	G1	John Smyth	G2	John Barry	G2
2/3					
Richard Perott	G 2	Nich Dypford (G5)	G4	William Barry (G2)	G1
William Iryshe	G12	Thomas Lane	G2	George Indebroke	G1
Thomas Toker	C6	William Cowle	G1	Thomas Best	G 1
John Pethryn	G6	Thomas Southcote	G2 2/3	William Oldrefffe	G4
Thomas Eston	G2 1/3	Roger Hollecombe	G5	George Wonsdon	G1
Richard Oldrefffe	G11	William Wolcombe	G1	Richard Leght	G1
Senkeler Lane	G1	Robert Lane (G5)	G4	John Leght [G2]	G1
2/3					
William Martyn	G20	Chris Downyng	G2	John Smale	G3
John Evans	G1	John Richard	G3	Thomas Nedeclyff	G1
Roger Oldrefffe	G2	Richard Langeman	G1 1/3	Nich Goodrygge (G2)	G1
1/3					
Synkler Ligh	G3	William Courtis	G3	John Toker	G1
Thomas Tood	G5	Thomas at Beare	G2	Richard Barry	G1
John Hyne	G4	William Tood	G2	Alice Goodrygge	G 2
Joan Andrew (Wid)	G 4	John Tybonell alyn	G 1	Richard Helyer	G 2 1/3
George Leght	G1	William Prouse	G1	Nicholas Cowle	G1
Margaret Helyer	L2	Ambrose Baker	G1	Roger Cowle	G1
Hervy Morys alyn	G1	Richard Downyng	G1	John Stabbe (jun)	G1
Martin Tonay alyn	G1	John Vetery	G1	Robert Luse	G 1

Total £10.2.10 (1524) £10.3.2 (1525)

1525 118 names (114 **1524**)

Delete	Jn Olyver G1	Richard Scote G1	Nicholas Cowle G1
	Amye Ayshe G6	Richard Leght G1	
	Rich Oldrefffe G11	Roger Oldrefffe G2	
Add	Eliz Oldreve G11	John Lues G1	Jn Harbe (or Haile) G1
	Thos Goderygge G1	Thomas Lanman G1	William Irische G1
	John Bourton G1	Nich Myller jun G1	Robert Lane G1
	Joan Tudde wid G1 1/3	Thos Cannon G1	

8/ *Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls 1543-5*, ed T.L. Stoate, 1986

1544		BERY POMEREY PARISH			
Thomas Pomery	L 100	Geffry Toker	2	John Smale sen	3
William Vennyng	20	Agnes Legh wid	2	John Smyth	2
William Hyll	2	Richard Olyver	4	Thomas Eston	1
Roger Berter	1	William Wryght	5	Edward Eston	1
William Berter	4	John Wryght	1	Nicholas Dypford	7
William Bawman	5	Thomas Tudde sen	8	Thomas Lane	4
Richard Tudde	5	Nicholas Hyne	2	George Lane	1
John Barter	1	Elizabeth Colaton	1	Nicholas Goodrydge	3
Thomas Vennyng	1	Joan Netherelyff wid	1	William Hollecombe	1
William Vennyng	1	John Legh	2	William Venner	1
John Vennyng	1	John Lane	131	Christopher Dounyng	10
Nicholas Bowdon	1	John Lane jun	1	Thomas Drew	1
Stephen Bole	1	John Petherkyn	3	Alsona Lane	4
Nicholas White	1	William Peny	2	William Harrys	5
William Iryssh	4	William Endebroke	11	Richard Laneman	2
George Rombelowe	1	John Putte	5	William Mannyng	2
William Prowse	3	John Godridge sen	2	Thomas Mannyng	1
Richard Ilberd	3	William Endebroke	3	Elinor Mannyng	4
Edward Ilberd	2	Edward Orchard	3	William Courtys	2
Agnes Prowse	1	William Putte	1	Anstis to Beare	2
Thomas Goodrydge	1	John Bulley	2	Robert Verlegh	1
William Stabbe	1	John Harle	2	Richard Helyar	2
Thomas Cole	3	Thomas Hyne	1	Thomas Southcott	4
Thomas Judde jun	1	John Billefforde	1	Henry Tracy	4
John Burton	8	John Goodrydge	10	William Barry	2
William Burton	3	John Myller	2	Servys(Gervis 1546)	4
Joan Irysshe	1	John Myller sen	5	Byssett	1
Alsona Colyn	1	Richard Peny	7	Martin Byssett	1
Christina Olyver	1	Nicholas Miller	1	Richard Barry	1
Margaret Irysshe	1	Otis Miller	10	Martin Tony alyn	1
Thomas Toker	4	John Townesend	1	Walter Stradd	1
William Oldereive	2	Richard Nowell	2	Edward Warde	1
Gregory Babbe	2	William Miller	2	John Tybbe	1
Robert Potter	2	James Godrydge	1	William Cremyton	2
John Potter	2	Thomas Mortymer	L 2	John Hornebroke	2
Isabel Will	1	Henry Mandew	1	John Lane jun	1

Agnes Burton	1	John Vettery	1	Richard Mortymer	2
Nicholas Venner	1	Richard Forde	1	John Laneman	1
George Legh	1	William Forde	2	Richard Skynner	1
William Symon	1	John Forde	1	William Martyn	*?16
George Endebroke	1	Edward Goodrydge	1		

(121 names)

Total £8.1.11

* Taxed 5/4d on lands, an inadmissible combination.

9/ *The Devon Muster Roll for 1569*, ed A.J. Howard and T.L. Stoate, 1977

BERY POMEREY PARRISHE

Presenters sworn : John Putte Nicholas Bowdon George Dipford Miles Hellyer

Who do presente as afforesaide

The Lorde Edward Seymor 3 light geldings, 8 cors, 2 bows, 2 sh.arr, 3 al. riv, 8 caliver
 Peter Lyde L 10 + 1 caliver Thomas Southcot G 7 Otes Myller G 7

John Myller G 7 Henry Pomerey G 7 George Dipford G 7
 John Potter G 7 Thomas Southcott & Henry Pomery 1 caliver jointly
 George Gudruge G 7 Thomas Strowe G 7

The Inhabitants not particlarlie chardged by the statute are accessed to fynde
 etc 3 corslets, 6 calivers

The Names of all thabell menne within the saide parishe of Bery Pomerey mustered

Archers

William Easton	Jerveis Burwis?	Thomas Endabroke
Hercules Pomery	Miles Hellyer	Thomas Potter
Thomas Trelawny	Richard Yrishe	Christopher Kennye
John Endabroke	Edward Yrishe	Thomas Miller

Harquebusiers

William Cowlyn?	Luke Shorte	John Canon
John Johanes	Henry Duder	Allen Kellye
Richard Beryman	Nowell White	William Myller
Hugh Knolle	Thomas Gudrudge	John Wyse

Pikemen

George Wheler	John Geffry	John Bullye
Thomas Penny	Thomas Endabroke	John Bourton
John Hyne	Thomas Cullyn	Robert Endabroke
Roger Mathewe	Thomas Fleyre	John Essett

Charles Putte
Thomas Downinge

William Bulley
James Parnell

Thomas Toser
Thomas Mannyngge

Billmen

Thomas Gudruge
Nicholas Peny
Roger Blakaller
Andrew Hyne
John Tude

Thomas Courts
John Vidymns
John Soncocke
Christopher Gremynton
Thomas Myller

John Penye
John Martyn
Hugh Oldrive
William Goodrudge
Robert Parnell

Henry Toker
Nicholas Knolle
James Preston
John Bowdon

William Douche (or Denche)
John Beare
John Lowman
Roger Weighe

John Lane
William Barter
William Pope
Thomas Courtis

Thomas Tabbe
Thomas Miller
John Martyn
John Veterey

John Nycoll
Henry Tabbe
William Garret

George Rombiloe
Richard Skynner
William Penny

67 names

10/ *Devon Taxes 1581-1660*, ed T.L. Stoate 1988

1581 Assessment

BERY POMERIE PARISH

Lord Edward Seymor	L 60	George lane	G 5	John Dugdale	G 3
Peter Lede	1 5	Richard Penny	G 5	Elinor Harrys wid	G 3
Thomas Trelawny	L 1	John Southcott	G 4	John Flear wid	G 3
William Spencer	L 1	Edward Goodridge	G 4	Thomas Courteis	G 3
John Knolles	L 1	Elizabeth Leigh	G 4	Thomas Goodridge	G 4
John Lane	L 1	John Hyne	G 4	Elinor Bartor	G 3
John Penny	L 1	Thomas Dunnyngge	G 4	Henry Potter	G 3
Richard Vennyngge	L 1	John Bully	G 5	James Eston	G 3
William Baydwell	L 1	Joan Bowdon wid	G 3	Roger Mathewe	G 3
Thomas Tucker	L 1	Richard Coxsery	G 3	John Burton	G 3
Margaret Leigh	L 1	Hugh Oldreve	G 4	Joan Burton wid	G 3
Thomasina Southcott		Thomas Penny	G 4	Martin Bessett	G 3
W i d	L 1	John Tud	G 4	Roger Blackaller	G 3
George Goodridge	G 5	Thomas Indebroke	G 3	Thomas Mannyngge	G 3
Andrew Hyne	G 5	William Goodridge	G 3	Henry Dugdale	G 6
John Potter	G 5	Richard Archar	G 3	George Dipforde	G 4
Robert Dunnyngge	G 5	Jervis Burton	G 3	John Wright	G 3
Wilmota Tud wid	G 5	Thomas Shottocke	G 3	Richard Yrrishe	G 3
Total £12.12.0					

11/ *The Devon Protestation Returns 1641*, ed A.J. Howard, 1973

BERRY POMEROY PARISH

Adames, Thomas	Bastow, John	Browne, Daniel
Adams, Andrew	Bastow, Roger	Browse, John
Aishcott, Andrew	Baywill, William	Bullen, Thomas
Aishweek, Robert sen.	Bennett, Nicholas	Bulley, Edward
Aishweek, Robert jun.	Blackler, Henry sen.	Bulley, George
Archer, George	Blackler, Henry jun.	Bulley, John
Babish, Robert	Blackler, Peter	Bulley, John
Band, Luke	Blatch, Peter	Bulley, Philip
Barry, Abeonego	Boden, Ambrose	Bycott, John
Barry, Richard	Borton, George	Byrd, William
Barter, Henry	Bovey, Peter	Byrd, William
Barter, James	Bovey, William	Cater, Henry
Bartlet, Alexander	Bowman, William	Cater, William
Bastow, Alan	Bowne, William	Cause, George
Bastow, Edward	Brawne, Michael	Champling, Philip
Champling, Zachary	Fox, John	King, Edward
Cholwill, William	Full, George	Lambole, Walter
Clement, Thomas	Full, John	Land, John
Codmer, George	Full, Robert	Lane, Mark
Codner, Nicholas	Full, Thomas sen.	Lane, Walter
Cole, John	Full, Thomas jun.	Langdene, John
Colleton, Richard	Geike, John	Lange, John
Collings, John	Goodale, Andrew	Langworth, Samuel
Collings, Thomas	Goodridge, Adam	Lapp, Henry
Cooke, Robert	Goodridge, Ambrose	Latchett, Richard
Cooke, Thomas	Goodridge, Ambrose	Light, George
Coome, John	Goodridge, John	Light, George
Courtis, Andrew	Goodridge, John	Loper, Edward
Courtis, Nicholas	Goodridge, John	Lyde, Philip
Courtis, Thomas	Goodridge, Richard sen.	Lynnicke, Nicholas
Coxworthy, George	Goodridge, Richard jun.	Lyttle, William
Coxworthy, Richard	Goodridge, George	Maddock, Daniel
Coxworthy, Roger	Goodridge, Roger	Mann, John
Crashe, Gregory	Goodridge, Thomas	Mann, Thomas
Crewt, Andrew	Goodridge, Thomas	Manning, Henry
Crewt, William	Goodridge, William	Manning, John
Cripse, Andrew	Goodridge, William	Manning, William
Currell, Richard	Greene, Joseph	Martyn, Henry
Cusson, Nicholas	Grewte, John	Martyn, John
Dart, George	Growte, Christopher	Martyn, Nicholas
Dasher	Growte, Philip	Marye, William
Dipford, George	Hanaford, William	Mathew, Edward
Dipford, Nicholas	Hanes, Thomas	Metherell, Ambrose
Doke, John	Hannaford, Hugh	Michell, Chrispin
Downing, John	Hannaford, John	Miller, Anthony
Drew, John	Hannaford, Richard	Miller, Edward

Dugdaile, Alan	Harris, Edward	Miller, George
Dugdaile, Christopher	Harvy, Robert	Miller, Jarvis
Dugdaile, Henry sen.	Hawkings, Robert	Miller, Robert
Dugdaile, Henry jun.	Hawkings, William	Miller, Robert
Dugdaile, Henry	Hele, Austin	Miller, Thomas
Duporte, John	Hewite, John	Mosey, Henry
Dypford, George	Heywood, Mark	Mosey, John
Edwards, Henry	Heywood, Thomas	Mosey, Samuel
Edwards, John Sen.	Hillersdon, Christopher	Mudge, Nicholas
Edwards, John jun.	Hithings, Laurence	Mynnard, John
Ekford, William	Howse, John	Narwood, Peter
Elliot, Edward	Hullond, Lewis	Nethaway, Edward
Elson, William	Hullond, Nicholas	Nethaway, Philip
English, Thomas	Hyne, Edward	Nethaway, William
Eston, Thomas	Hyne, Walter	Newcombe, John
Ewde, Roger	Hynicke, William	Nickle, Anthony
Farthing, George	Irish, Nicholas	Nickle, Henry
Finch, Hugh	Johns, Thomas	Nickle, James
Finch, John	Judabrooke, John	Nickle, John sen.
Finch, Nicholas	Kelley, Anthony	Nickle, John jun.
Finch, Samuel	Kelley, Nathaniel	Number, Bartholomew
Fost, Henry	Kellow, George	Number, Christopher
Fox, Anthony	King, Andrew	Oldree, William
Oldwill, Gilbert	Rowe, Richard	Tew, Edward jun.
Osborne, John	Russell, William	Tome, Henry
Osburne, John	Saunders, Humphrey	Townsing, John
Osburne, Thomas	Saunders, Robert	Tracye, Henry
Palke, John sen.	Saymour, Sir Edward	Tracye, Thomas
Palke, John jun.	Knight & Baronet	Trevale, Philip
Parker, Gregory	Seige, John	Triggs, Gabriel
Parker, Gregory	Seige, Thomas	Trownse, Walter
Parker, John	Selman, Christopher	Tudd, Gregoroy
Parris, Martin	Seymour, Robert	Tudd, John
Parris, William	Shapleigh, Jeremiah	Tudd, Richard
Pearce, Benjamin	Shapleigh, Jonathan	Tudd, Roger
Penney, George	Shenerick, Henry	Tudd, Thomas
Penney, John	Shenericke, Thomas	Turner, Amos
Penney, William	Short, John	Upton, Daniel
Preston, Geoffrey	Short, Richard	Vedenns, John
Preston, John	Short, William	Vedenns, Nicholas
Prockter, John	Shutticke, George	Vedenns, Richard
Prockter, Nicholas	Snowe, Arthur	Ward, Henry
Prockter, Richard	Squyre, William	Webb, John
Prockter, William	Southcott, Edward	Weekes, Thomas
Puddeven, Nicholas	Stone, George	White, Henry
Pugsley, Henry	Stoning, Anthony	Whyte, Richard
Pulley, John	Sturges, William	Williams, Christopher
Putt, Anthony	Suncocke, Richard	Wills, Richard
Putt, Philip	Suthcott, Geoffrey	Windiet, George
Ransburry, John	Suthcott, John	Windiet, John

Reyment, Richard	Suthcott, John	Windiet, Matthew
Rowe, Edward	Suthcott, Roger	Woolcott, James
Rowe, James	Taylor, James	Wright, Edward
Rowe, Peter	Tew, Edward sen.	Wright, Henry

297 names

(The above names in the same hand, the following ten are signatures)

William Randall	Vicar	John Edwards	Churchwarden
Edward Mathew	Constable	Henry Tracey	Churchwarden
John Paukke	Constable	George Coxworthy	Overseer
Martin Parris	Constable	Zachary Champlin	Overseer
Christopher Hilson	Constable	George Archard	Overseer

12/ *Devon Taxes 1581-1660*, ed T.L.Stoate, 1988

1647 Assessment

BERRY POMERY PARISH

Sir Edward Seymor		Edward Elliott . .	Robert Ashwick	3
Kt & Bart	18/ 0	William Bagwell . .	William Tulley	4
Edward Seymor Esq	8 /0	Thomas Full . .	Nicholas Dypford	4
John Seymor Esq	8 /0	[37 lost or illegible]	John Full	4
Thomas Seymor Esq	...	Thomas Englishe . .	Bridget lane	4
Robert Seymor Esq	...	Eliz Vennynge . .	Bartholomew Humber	8
Sir Joseph Seymour Kt	...	Philip Bulley . .	Nicholas Kynnicke	8
John Seymour Esq	...	John Bulley of	Richard Barry	4
Edward Champernowne g'	...	Ipplepen . .	Christopher Hilsdon	6
William Randall clerk	...	Zachary Champlin . .	Henry Martyn	4
George Dipford	...	Henry Tracy . .	John Cox	4
John lane	...	Servington Savery g' . .	George Bulley	4
Ambrose Goodridge	...	John Tgent . .	Mary Wright	4
Robert Myller	...	Richard	Thomas Goodridge	4
Robert Hawkins	...	Anthony Kelley	4 William Steere	4
Elinor Adames	...	Thomas Heywood	1/0 Anthony Myller	6
James Oldreeve	...	Samuel Moysey	7	

Total £10.9.5

50 names

13/ *Devon Hearth Tax Return Lady Day 1674*, ed T.L. Stoate, 1982

BERRY POMROY PARISH (Berry Pomeroy)

Wd Mory	5	Dan Browne	2	Jon Dinning	1
Wm Apsley	1	Sam Langwor	3	Tho Haywood	2
Rich Gully	3	Tho Sage	3	Jeffry Dinning	2
Edwd Owne	3	---- Bantsberry	2	Mr Lyde	4
Jeffry Southcott	5	Clem Ditford	2	Sir Edwd Semor	20

Grace Edwds	2	Tho Ford	2	Geo Dipford	5
Eliz Drew	2	Wm Horsen	3	Mr Randle*	3
Roger Mathew	3	Tho C....d	4	Wm Ashwek	2
Wm Penny	2	Rich Bartlet	2	Jon Godard	3
(m.6 d)		Jon Trounse	2	Edwd Ashwek	2
Hen Peny	2	Rich Ragman	2	Rob Miller	3
Nich Bennet	4	Mich Lee	4	Jon Low	2
Wd Palke	2	Wm Short	3	Tho Southcot	3
Geo Penny	4	Roger Southcot	4	Wd Trueman	2
Wd Full	5	Edwd Miller	3	An Pat	3
Edwd Elliot	1	Mr Putt	3	Roger Reer	3
Sar: Hawkins	5	Wd Southcott	4	Geo Coxworthy	2
Tho Adams	5	Wd Barter	1	Jeffry South	3
Jon Southcot	3	Hen Barter	1	Ell: Pemy	5
Jon Tudd	4	Jon Bulley	2	Mr Gart	5
Jon Soutcot	1	Wm Godridge	2	Rob Corna	6
Mary Hayne	2	Phil Edwds	2	Geo Cox	3
Roger Southcot	4	John Edwards	1	Tho Fox	4
James Hoar	2	Hugh Finch	2	Forge	1
Tho Owen	4	Jarvis Miller	2	Hen Edwds	3
Wd Pottle	1	Wd Courtis	5	Tho Haywd	2
Wm Plake	2	Jon Dugdall	5		

Total 242 hearths (79 names)

*William Randall - Incumbent

Paupers of Berry Pomroy

Tho Lang	2	Math? Seymer	1	Joseph Laney	1
Edw Collings	1	Jon Row	1	Rich Diddymos	1
Jon Tadd	2	Rich Braines?	1	Ph. Diddymouse	1
Rob Bully	1	Ralp Pine	1	Kath Ke.....	1
Jam Taylor	2	Rich Row	1	Tho Cooke.....	2
Jon Bully	1	Edwd Williams,	1	Jone Tombs.....	1
Wm Downing	1	Wd Callyton	1	John Bud.....	1
Phil Champ	2	Wd Bawdon	1	Lewis Holland.....	1
Tho Hastings	1	Nich Toazer	1Codner	1
Edwd Wincock	2	Tho Trewy	1-	-

Jon Passe 2 Hen Ca
Walt Trus--- - Jon Lang

Total lost (41?hearths) (31 names)

APPENDIX 3: STANDING BUILDINGS LIST DESCRIPTIONS

SX 86 SW and 3X 8261

BERRY POMEROY

5/77 and 11/77

Deer Park Wall at Berry
Pomeroy Castle

Field boundary walls, formerly deer park boundary wall. Pre **1292**. Coursed limestone rubble dry masonry wall capped in part with limestone slabs. Surrounds an area of about 340 acres. About three quarters of its length still exists but where it passes through woodland it has been damaged by the roots. It rises to just over two metres in its more complete sections and up to about one metre thick.

References: Ordnance Survey Antiquity No SX 86 SW - 30.
Transactions of the Devonshire Association (H M Whitley) 47, 1915, pp 285-293.
P Shirley, English Deer Parks, 1867, page 92.

SX 86 SW

BERRY POMEROY

5/2

Castle Mill and adjoining
Miller's House
II

Disused water mill and adjoining miller's house. The mill is circa C18 or earlier. Stone rubble, partly rendered. Corrugated asbestos sheet roof with gabled ends. Situated on sloping ground, two and three storeys. Some hollow-chamfered stone windows with hoodmoulds probably reused from Berry Pomeroy Castle q.v. On the north side a three-light hollow-chamfered window with hoodmould with fleuron stops. At the lower end of the mill a wide segmental arched doorway. Lower two-storey wing at right angles to south-west, is a three-window range with slate roof. C18 fixed-light windows with glazing bars and wooden lintels. Truncated projecting chimney stack at rear (north) of this wing. Interior: at the higher end of the old north range a chamfered ceiling beam and chamfered joists. C19 house adjoining north may incorporate some earlier material. None of the machinery survives.

Reference: NMR photograph taken c.**1865**, reference No BB82/12121.

SX 86 SW

BERRY POMEROY

5/3

Barn and Linhay
immediately east of
Gatcombe Mill

GV

II

Barn and adjoining linhay situated immediately east of Gatcombe Mill in Littlehempaton parish q.v. Circa C18. Stone rubble. The barn to the north has steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, the north end hipped, the south end half-hipped. Double doors at centre on east side. Built into bank at north end where there is a loft door. Small outbuilding adjoining north east at right angles with external stone stairs to loft door in gable end. Linhay adjoining south of barn, also stone

rubble with half-hipped patent double Roman tile roof. Three bay open west front with two round stone rubble piers. Loft above has wooden planks. Loft door in south gable end.

SX 86 SW

BERRY POMEROY

5/4

Week

9.2.61

GV

II*

Small house reduced in size and now derelict. Circa C16, date **1584** on interior plasterwork now removed. Stone rubble. Scantle slate roof with gabled ends and gabled to left of south-east front. Originally L-shaped on plan but the south wing has been replaced by an adjoining linhay q.v. South east front has two plain doorways and a two-light hollow-chamfered stone mullion window on right-hand to each floor; the ground floor has large relieving arch over. Similar window at rear and similar but single-light window in north-east gable end. Stone chimney stacks at gable ends. The roof is sagging and is in state of collapse at the south-west end. Queen strut and tie beam roof. Inside the floor has fallen in at the south-west end; there are ovolo moulded ceiling beams and joists lying on the floor. The chamfered ceiling beam in the north-east room is still in position. The moulded plaster heraldic achievement with date **1584** below has been removed from first floor room and deposited in Totnes Museum.

Additional descriptions from SMR:

From Everett, A.W. 1938-9 'Week, Berry Pomeroy', *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* **20**, 295-7.

Buildings of limestone stand on the north, east and west sides of a small court which on the south side is bounded by a stone wall. They comprise a dwelling house on the north, a barn of two floors on the east, and a linhay on the west. The linhay occupies the site of a former wing of the house, which was originally L-shaped. The wing obviously contained the principal apartments and perhaps the staircase, but there appears to have been an external gallery from which the upper rooms were entered. The remaining wing has two floors with two rooms on each. All the windows appear to be original. The west ground floor has two 3-light windows, one blocked up. In the north wall is an original fireplace with oven also blocked. There are 2- 3- and single-light windows in the eastern half and upper floors of the house. Internally a partition wall contains a panel 3ft by 2ft 3 ins with the Royal Arms of Elizabeth I worked in plaster. Near the heads of the supporters of the arms are the letters "E" "R" and the date 1584. The original roof remains. From the evidence of the windows the house appears to have been erected about 1550, but though obviously the residence of a family of some consequence nothing appears to be known of its history. The house is stated to have been condemned in 1939 because of an inadequate water supply.

O.S. visit 1952 description

Everett's description correct except west ground floor contains only one window of three lights and the first floor one window of three lights one of which is blocked up. The south wall has a mullioned window of two lights on both ground and first floors while the east wall has two single light windows now blocked up on the first floor. [North wall has one window of two lights on the on first floor. Northern block is roofed with with modern slates and the two wings with

galvanised iron. The buildings are in a fair state of preservation and are in use as cattle sheds including the northern block. All windows have red sandstone ashlar work.

SX 86 SW

BERRY POMEROY

5/5

Linhay adjoining South of
Week

GV

II

Linhay. Circa C18/19. Stone rubble with corrugated asbestos sheet roof with hipped end. Facing yard with four-bay on front with rectangular atone rubble piers. The loft floors are missing.

SX 86 SW

BERRY POMEROY

5/6

Barn immediately
south-east
of Week

GV

II

Bank barn over a cattle shelter. Circa late C18-early C19. Stone rubble. Hipped corrugated asbestos sheet roof. Wide barn doors on north-cast side to left, with wooden lintel. Cattle-shelter below with five segmental arched narrow openings on south-west front facing yard and with segmentally arched loft door at centre above.

SX 86 SW
5/150

BERRY POMEROY

AFTON
Bank Cottage

2.6.77

II

Cottage. C17 (date **1633** inside) much restored in C20. Stone rubble and cob. Thatched roof with gabled and half-hipped ends, and eyebrow eaves. One storey and attic. Five-window range. C20 casements with glazing bars. Central doorway with thatched hood. To left of doorway projection probably originally containing staircase. Wider projection to right of doorway. Stone rubble ridge and end chimney stacks. Interior: much altered with renewed floors and roof, but retains heavy ovolo moulded ceiling beam and fireplace bressummer in west end. Moulded plaster "EMM **1633**" reset in former cross passage.

SX 86 SW

BERRY POMEROY

AFTON

5/8

Afton Cottage

GV

II

Cottage. Circa late C17. Whitewashed stone rubble and rendered cob. Thatched roof with gabled hipped ends. L-shaped on plan with short hipped roof wing. Two storeys. Small C19 and C20 casements and glazed door with corrugated plastic sheet porch. Large chimney stack at gable

end with oven projecting at base. Stone rubble and cob wing to east. Built into bank with ground almost at eaves level on west side.

SX 86 SW
5/9

BERRY POMEROY

AFTON

Barn and Mill immediately
south south-west of Afton
Cottage
II

GV

Barn containing mill machinery and cider press. Circa C18. Stone rubble with hipped thatched roof. Barn doors at east end. Loft doors at higher ground level on north side. Contemporary slate roof lean-to built into bank on north side. Later corrugated iron lean-to on south side. Contains old cider press and horse engine. Collar beam roof.

SX 86 SW

BERRY POMEROY

AFTON

5/10

Loventor

9.2.61

II

Country house in use as an hotel. Circa late C16 with C18 wings remodelled in early C19. The late C16 house is the north-east range. Roughcast stone rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. Long five-window range. C18 two, three and four-light casements with glazing bars. Gabled two-storey porch to left of centre with round-arch doorway with C20 casement above. Inner doorway to cross passage has heavy moulded wooden doorframe and original moulded and panelled nail-studded door. A similar doorframe at opposite end of cross passage and a round-arched stone porch now within the building. The rear porch can be seen at the back in a yard which is formed by the addition of two C18 wings which form a U-shaped plan. The wings are roughcast stone with low pitched hipped slate roofs with paired brackets to eaves soffit. Two storeys. South front seven bays. Sash window with glazing bars. Central doorway with porch with Tuscan columns supporting entablature with pulvinated frieze and pediment, bolection moulded door. West elevation 1:4:1 bays of sashes complete with glazing bars. Rendered chimney stacks with cornices, one at gable end of original house. Interior: Ground floor room with niche with segmental arch and fluted pilasters, and moulded plaster cornice. Two rooms with C18 chimney pieces and moulded plaster cornices, one with frieze. C18 staircase with two balusters per tread and moulded handrail ramped up to column newels.

SX 8261 and SX 8260

BERRY POMEROY

BERRY POMEROY

11/11 and 12/11

Church of St Mary

9.2.61

GV

I

Parish church. Rebuilt in C15 possibly by Sir Richard de Pomeroy, restored circa late C17 and **1878-79**. Tower has C13/14 west doorway." Stone rubble with freestone dressings and slate roofs, tower rendered. Nave and chancel in one. Restored five-light Perpendicular panel tracery

east window. North and south aisles have embattled parapets, thin buttresses with set-off and restored four-light Perpendicular panel tracery windows. Rood stair turret on north side. C15 two-storeyed south porch with embattled parapet diagonal buttresses, moulded round-arch doorway with heavy label and two-light window above. Sundial on porch dated **1687**. Stair turret on west side of porch. Interior of porch has two bays of octopartite vaults with blank arcades on east and west sides. Inner south door is from the screen and glazed. Tall west tower in two stages with thin set-back buttresses with set-offs, embattled parapet, three-light bell-openings, Perpendicular four-light west window, the mullions having been restored. Circa C13/14 moulded west doorway. Interior: wide nave with five-bay C15 north and south arcades with moulded two-centred arches on piers with four shafts with wavy moulding between and leaf frieze capitals, some bearing benefactors' names. Tall moulded tower arch with shafted responds and moulded capitals. Late C19 boarded segmental wagon roof to nave and chancel and late C19 flat aisle roofs. Very fine C15 rood screen across nave and aisles and parclose screen with original colour including defaced painted figures on wainscot panels, traceried above and vaulted coving with finely carved pulvinated frieze with vine and grapes and cresting above. C15 octagonal font with quatrefoil panels. Remainder of furnishings Victorian except for reused altar rail of circa early C18 now in north aisle and a C17 carved chest in south aisle. Monuments: on north side of chancel Sir Richard Pomeroy **1496** and his wife, a tomb chest with quatrefoil panels in niche with carved Tudor arch, the brasses of kneelers and shields are missing. At east end of north aisle Seymour monument **1613** (Sir Edward died **1593**) with reclining effigies of two knights (Edward son of the Protector and his son Lord Edward Seymour) and another reclining effigy of the latter's wife with child in cradle and another child at her feet. Kneeling figures below of five sons and four daughters. Wall monument to Revd John Prince **1681-1723** Vicar of St Mary's and author of "The worthies of Devon", first published in **1701**. Other C18 and C19 wall monuments. Floor slab in chancel to Robert Lyde **1615** and family. Painted Royal Arms of William III and inscription below:- "Fear God Honour Ye King".

References: B.F. Cresswell, Notes on Devon Churches, Deanery of Totres, p.p.445 to 61.

John Stabb, Devon Church Antiquities, Vol. 1 page 10, and some Old Devon Churches Vol 1, p.p.11 and 12.

[The following is the description of the church and its features appearing in Cherry and Pevsner's *Devon*, 1989, which was published after the list description was made]:

St. Mary. Architecturally, the interior disappoints after the exterior. The W tower is tall and rendered, only of two stages (buttresses type B). Both N and S aisles are embattled. In addition the N aisle has the asymmetrical accent of a rood-stair turret, the S aisle of a two-storeyed S porch. The windows are all Perp and large. Inside, the S porch is vaulted in two bays with blank arcades to W and E walls (cf. Crediton, Chagford). The church interior itself is very wide and looks rather stripped, owing partly to the dull new roof. The Beer stone arcades have B type piers and standard capitals. On some of those on the S side are inscriptions commemorating benefactors of the church building and their wives. The tower arch rests on responds similar to the arcade piers. Restoration **1878-9**.

SCREEN. One of the most perfect in Devon, complete not only in that it extends from N to S wall but also in having preserved its original coving, its cornice (with only one band of decoration), and its cresting. The tracery is type A standard. On the wainscoting painted

figures cut short at the knees. - ALTARRAILS (W end of N aisle) and ALTAR TABLE early C18. - STAINED GLASS. In the S chapel E, old fragments reset, including three heraldic shields. ~ E window **1897** two chancel windows **1908** (Nativity and Christ and the Elders, ' memory of the Rev. H. S. Prinsep), all by Christopher Whall. - N isle E by Veronica Whall, **1926** (PC). - MONUMENTS. Sir Rich Pomeroy d. **1496** and wife. Tomb-chest with two tiers of quatrefoils as decoration under a Tudor arch with handsomely carved ornamental band and cresting. - Seymour family, **1613** (Lord Edward d. **1593**, and Sir Edward and his wife and family). The effigies rather comically on three tiers above and behind each other and all three stiffly propped on their elbows, late examples of this posture. To head and feet of the lady a baby and a little girl sitting dead frontal in a chair. Against the wall of the tomb-chest kneel the children. The whole under a shallow coffered arch and flanked by black Corinthian columns (with shaft-rings). The figure carving astonishingly naive. To think that the children and grandchildren of Lord Protector Somerset were satisfied with this!

SX 8260
12/12

BERRY POMEROY

BERRY POMEROY
Tomb of Elizabeth
Howard south of church
of St Mary

GV

II

Churchyard tomb. Dated **1810**. Tomb in the form of a small ashlar pyramid with flush triangular inscription plaques on each side, the east one only has inscription. Standing on a chamfered plinth. There in a small socket hole at the apex of the pyramid which probably once took a finial.

SX 8261

BERRY POMEROY

BERRY POMEROY

11/13

Group of five tomb chests
Immediately east and south
east of Chancel of St
Mary's Church

GV

II

Five tomb chests situated in churchyard. C18 and early C19. Ashlar, three are undecorated, one has baluster corners and another of **1818** and **1820** to Phillis and Julia King has gothic pilastered corners. Apart from the latter the inscriptions are illegible.

SX 8260
12/14

BERRY POMEROY

Lychgate south-east of
Church of St Mary

GV

II

Lychgate to churchyard. Late C19-early C20 incorporating early C17 doorframe. Stone rubble side walls supporting C20 gable-ended slate roof. Inside is an early C17 moulded wooden

doorframe with bolection moulded jambs and carved baluster stops with incised scrolls. This doorframe is very wide and the matching lintel may be later.

SX 8260

BERRY POMEROY

12/15

Nos 1 and 2 (Church Cottages)

GV

II

Row of three cottages, originally one house, now converted into two dwellings. Circa early C17 remodelled and divided circa mid-C19. Stone rubble slate roof with gable ends. Two storeys. Seven-window range. C20 two and three-light casements. Three stone gabled porches. Large rendered chimney stack at southeast end. Another external chimney stack on rear wall to side of projecting staircase bay.

[the following additional information is taken from the SMR description (SMR ref SX86SW-003):

Three cottages abut into the churchyard southwest of the church, now called church cottages and said to have been the church-house. They form a rectangular block, of two storeys, stone-built. At the southeast is a fourth cottage with small gables, added later. The front on the road has been restored. It is of seven bays altogether with three small gabled porches (two of which have late doorways) and a chamfered plinth. The wooden-framed windows are later replacements. At the south-east, at the original end of the house is a massive old chimney stack with a conical cap, now plastered. The rear shows the character of the house. Probably late 16th century. There are two tall lateral stacks, one rising from a prominent breast. To the left, adjoining it, is a rectangular staircase projection with a small renewed window. Much of this side has been plastered. A small window towards the northwest retains old leaded panes. The cottage at the north end has in its ground floor room old ceiling beams with triple half-roll moulds, and in a room to the left is a chamfered and plainly stopped old ceiling beam. The fireplaces have been curtailed and fitted with modern grates and surrounds. There is a curved wooden staircase still in the rear projection (Copeland).

Church house cottages are situated to the back of the churchyard west of the church. They consist of a long building of very large proportions aligned north-south. Three chimney stacks: two lateral on east side; one probably modern, the other very large and tapering with spiral stair hung on south side. Third stack on south gable serving kitchen. This is massive: it has been enlarged by the addition of a buttress on the east side, probably to serve a first floor hearth. Each cottage had a rear entrance to the church which is now blocked. Original first floor entrance was probably to the north gable. Whole road frontage has been completely rebuilt; possibly in the c19. Three modern porches and two extra cottages have been added. Small C19 roofed lychgate and flight of steps to churchyard immediately to north. Constructed of local white limestone. Simple chamfered wall-plate on top of rear wall (Waterhouse)

Key = dwelling cottage ecclesiasticalsite stone buildingfeature beam postmedieval xvi
entry:10-3-1980

Listed - Grade II

Ref=Copeland, g.w./tda/93(1961)250-251 pl.18/Devonshire church houses, part 2

Ref=OSA=SX86SW45

Ref=DoE/HHR: Berry Pomeroy/ (21/5/1985)8

Ref=Des=Waterhouse, r.e./the church houses of South Devon an archaeological survey/ (-/5/1991)82-83/copy in SMR]

SX 8260

BERRY POMEROY

12/16

The Old Vicarage
(formerly listed as "The
Vicarage")

11.11.52

II

House, formerly the vicarage. Circa early C18 with early C19 wings at rear.

Stuccoed stone rubble. Steeply pitched tartaruga slate roof with gabled ends and coved eaves soffit. Two storeys. Six bays. Sashes with glazing bars in exposed cases. Ground floor C20 verandah on square columns with modillion cornices. Slate hung chimney stacks at gable ends. Single storey bowed wing to left (west) with conical roof, modillion eaves and curved sash window with glazing bars. Circa early C19 wings at rear (north). Probably built by John Prince, **1681-1723** vicar of St Mary's Church q.v. and author of "The Worthies of Devon", first published in **1701**.

SX 8261

BERRY POMEROY

11/17

Berry Manor House,
Berry Barton Farmhouse
and Berry Barton
(formerly listed
as Berry House)

9.2.61

GV

II

Manor house with ranges on four sides of a courtyard, now three separate houses situated immediately north of the Church of St Mary. Berry Manor House situated on south and east sides, circa C16/C17 remodelled in C18 and early C19. Rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends and overhanging bracketed eaves. Roof at right hand (north-east) end is lower and hipped. Two storeys. Six window range to south. Moulded stone mullion three-light windows with hoodmoulds and leaded panes. The ground floor windows have been replaced in C18 by large sashes, also with hoodmoulds. Right hand fielded panel door with rectangular fanlight and C19 wooden trellis porch. Rendered ridge chimney stacks. Long wing at rear to north-east forming L-shaped plan with large rendered external chimney stack on east side with stair projection to right hand side and doorway on left hand side with old leaded casement above. Berry Barton Farmhouse adjoins north and forms third side of the yard. Circa C17, rendered stone rubble, steeply pitched slate roof with hipped corner, two storeys, long five-window range with various casements. Rendered ridge chimney stack and external stairs to loft door. Berry Barton adjoining west forms fourth side of the quadrangle. Circa C17, remodelled in late C19. Rendered stone steeply pitched concrete tile roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. Four-window range. C19 casements. Ground floor late C19 splayed bays and late C19 porch at centre. Two-light hollow-chamfered granite mullion window at rear facing yard. Rendered ridge stack

off centre and stacks at gable ends. Later gabled wing to left hand at front. Interior of Berry Manor House has large C16 granite chimney piece in centre ground floor room on rear wall with two orders of roll-moulded ogee arches and two granite doorways with roll-moulded four-centred heads and carved spandrels. C17 wainscot panelling in centre and west end rooms. C18 lean-to passage at rear with moulded cornice. The staircase is Victorian. Berry Manor House was the rectory before the Reformation and used by the Priors of Moreton to whom the church belonged. At the Reformation it passed to the Dukes of Somerset and after the destruction of the Seymour Mansion inside Berry Pomeroy Castle q.v. it reputedly became the Dower House of the Seymours. *[NB 1998– the manor house has subsequently been shown not to have been the rectory before the Reformation]*

SX 8261 and SX 8260
11/18 and 12/18

BERRY POMEROY

Garden boundary wall to south south-east of Berry Manor House

GV

II

Garden boundary wall. Circa C18 or early C19. Dry stone rubble with stone capping. Borders east side of churchyard and south boundary of front garden to road. Not including later gate-piers, at east end, to drive. Included for group value.

SX 8261

BERRY POMEROY

11/19

Wall adjoining south-east of Berry Manor House

GV

II

Garden wall. C18 or earlier. Tall stone rubble wall, heightened in cob with overhanging slate-roofed capping. At the north-west end, near the house, a C16 moulded granite doorway, possibly reset.

SX 8261

BERRY POMEROY

11/20

Barn approximately 50 metres east of Berry Manor House (formerly listed as Barn 60 yds east of Berry House)

9.2.61

GV

II

Large barn. Circa C16. Stone rubble. Slate roof with hipped end to south. The north end clad in corrugated asbestos and has gable end. Thin buttresses on west front with set-offs. Large central cart entrance on either side with pigeon holes and slated canopy over on west side. Ventilation slit over arched opening in north gable end. C19 gothic window in south end wall. Arch braced collar roof trusses intact. Later lean-to on north end of west side.

SX 8261

BERRY POMEROY

11/21
wall
Garden boundary

north-east of Berry
Manor House

GV

II

Garden boundary wall. Circa C18. Tall stone rubble wall about 10 feet high, with plain stone coping and with curved corners, enclosing a garden to northeast of Berry Manor House q.v. Included for group value.

SX 8261
11/22
BERRY POMEROY

Shippen immediately
north west of Berry Barton
farmhouse

GV

II

Shippen with hay loft above. Circa late C18-early C19. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends and hipped corner. L-shaped on plan. Long range with shorter wing to north-cast. Shippen doors and windows to ground floor with loft doors above. All with rough stone flat arches. Included for group value.

SX 86 SW
5/23
BERRY POMEROY
LONGCOMBE

Higher Longcombe

II

Farmhouse. Circa C16/C17 with C20 wing. Rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. Five window range. C19 two and three-light casements with glazing bars. Wide doorway to left of centre with C19 panelled door and rendered stone porch with slate roof. To right of porch projecting from front wall a large rendered chimney stack with set-off. Another large rendered chimney stack at south gable end. C20 stone rubble wing to right (north-east) at right angles with steeply pitched slate roof and dormers.

SX 85 NW
7/24
BERRY POMEROY
LONGCOMBE

Parliament Cottages

11.11.52

II

Two adjoining cottages. C17 with circa C18 wings to north-east and south-west. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Thatched roof with gabled and hipped ends. Two storeys. Original part at centre In a four-window range with large rendered chimney stack on front wall with glazed door to right. Mostly C18 three-light casements with glazing bars. Wing to north-east, at right angles, with stack at gable end. Wing to south-west has large external stone rubble stack at gable end

and a C20 extension to west, also with thatched roof. Interior: two chamfered ceiling beams in centre range and half-newel stairs at rear. Known as Parliament Cottages because William III is said to have held a meeting of his supporters here before travelling on to Berry Pomeroy Castle q.v. A stone in the front garden states: "William Prince of Orange is said to have held his first Parliament here in November **1688**".

Additional Description from SMR (ref SX NW 14; SX83635962):

Parliament House on road from Berry House to Brixham. Prince of Orange supposed to have had a secret interview with Sir Edward Seymour here. Now a cluster of labourer's cottages (Wideatt, T.W. 'The Landing of the Prince of Orange at Brixham, 1688', *Rep. Trans. Devon Ass.* **12**, 218).