



# Devon Record Office

## Newsletter

Winter 2010/11 ■ Issue 43

collect, conserve, inform, inspire...

**We want your  
KITCHEN WASTE**

**Reduce  
Reuse  
Recycle**

see page 3

**KEEP IT DRY, FREE FROM GLASS, BONES, TINS, ETC.  
IT ALSO FEEDS POULTRY... YOUR COUNCIL WILL COLLECT**

# Devon Record Office

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Corporate  
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**Please see our website  
for details of opening  
times**

Front Cover  
*A Second World War  
recycling poster from the  
collections of the Devon  
Record Office*

# Society and the citizen

**T**he relationship between the citizen, the state, and society has been the subject of much discussion recently. Although there are different views about what the Coalition Government means by the expression 'Big Society', anyone who uses records for historical research will realize that the institutions of government and individuals are interdependent, and that it impossible to study one without the other.

In times past records were created in the main by members of the governing classes in their capacities as landowners, justices, clergymen, members of Parliament, or military officers, and the people whose lives were recorded in them or affected by official acts were tenants, electors, perpetrators or victims of crime, parishioners, paupers, or foot-soldiers. Now that society is more mobile, one person may, at the same time or at different times, be an elected representative, a salaried employee, a tax-payer, a recipient of public services, a voluntary worker, and a citizen. Whether people's lives and actions are recorded depends on whether and how often the official and private worlds interact with each other.

Similarly, the preservation of records and their use for research are not the preserve of professional archivists, conservators, and historians; they are tasks which involve the whole community. We all at various times create, store, and consult records, read history books, or watch films and television programmes based on historical research. Archives are the corporate memory of society, and everyone has a stake in creating and preserving that memory, and in making sure that it is as comprehensive and reliable as possible.

**I**n September this year the Devon Record Office moved directorates, from Environment, Economy and Culture to Adult and Community Services. Within this new structure we are allied with Adult and Community Learning, which encompasses both individual adult learning and family learning. This fits well with some of the things which we already do, especially in helping people to develop research and ICT skills and in providing opportunities for volunteers to work with historical documents. If this new structure helps us to spread the word about the importance of history and record keeping, and to reach out to more people, it will serve us well.

Margaret Thatcher famously said, 'There is no such thing [as society]! There are individual men and women and there are families...' This is true in a sense, for society is made up of individuals and smaller and larger groups. It is also true that society is not the same thing as government. It is however undeniable that individuals gain immeasurably from living in an organized social system, and that civilization depends on this. The records which we preserve and promote are not only records of governments and other official bodies, but of all aspects of society and of the individuals, families, and other groups which it comprises. If individual memory defines what we are as people, collective memory defines our society.

**John Draisey**

County Archivist





# Reduce Reuse Recycle

to the project. Pupils were amazed because the way in which we are asked to lay out our bins today was almost the same as in the 1940s.

The pupils looked at World War Two recycling posters and from this created their own slogans and art work. They printed their artwork onto jute bags. These bags were for the pupils to take home and use for their shopping or school work.

An exhibition of their work will be on show at the Devon Record Office until the New Year and can then be viewed during February at Tiverton Museum.

The Devon Record Office has been working with Two Moors Primary School and the Double Elephant Print Workshop to explore the theme of recycling.

The school is located in Tiverton and has an outstanding learning environment which is reflected in two recent reports. The pupils already recycle, run an Eco Club and have a garden where they learn how to compost waste and grow vegetables.

During this project, pupils learnt about the historical aspect to recycling starting with the need to recycle during World War Two. How the concept of recycling has come full circle and the reasons we recycle today were important elements



*Printmaker Emma Molony with pupils at Two Moors Primary School*



**DOUBLE ELEPHANT  
PRINT WORKSHOP**



**Two Moors Primary School**

# Acquisitions

**Exeter** Between the start of April and the end of September 2010, the Exeter office received a wide range of accessions.

Parish records were deposited by the parishes of Abbotskerswell (7794), Bradford (7833), Buckerell (7756), Cheriton Bishop (7790), Colyton (7774), the parishes of St.Paul's, Burnthouse Lane (7730, 7735), and St.Thomas (7733), both in Exeter, Kenn (7772), Kingston (7783), Rockbeare (7830), Rousdon (7846) and Sampford Peverell (7849).

Collections of non-conformist records were received from the Plymouth and Exeter District (7791) and the Tiverton Circuit (7736) of the Methodist Church, and from Upton Vale Baptist Church, Torquay (7839).

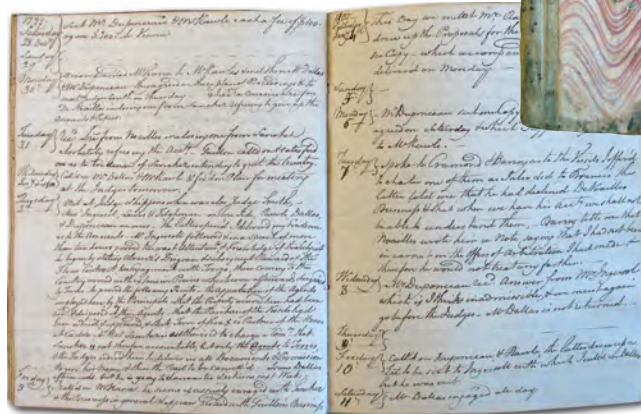
Parish council records were deposited by the councils of Coplestone (7801), Culmstock (7731), Exbourne and Jacobstowe (7800), Kingswear (7802), Newton St.Cyres (7789), Rattery (7837) and Sampford Courtenay (7737).

Deposits of school records were received which relate to Bradley Barton Primary School, Exeter (7778), Cheriton Fitzpaine Primary School (7840), Cullompton Council School (7779), Newton Poppleford Primary School (7770), Seaton County Primary School (7763), Stoke Canon Primary School (7848), and, from the Torquay area, Combe Pafford Business and Enterprise School (7815) and the Church of England Primary Schools of Upton St.James (7817) and Warberry (7816). In addition to these there was a deposit of material relating to the West of England Institution for the Blind, under the auspices of the West of England School Association (7749).

Further family material was received which relates to Sabine Baring-Gould of Lew Trenchard,

the renowned late Victorian clergyman, scholar and composer (7742, 7743, 7755, 7834), as well as a small additional deposit of records of the Pine-Coffin family of Alwington (7747). We also received an additional collection of the personal and political papers of George Lambert MP (1866-1957), later first Viscount Lambert of South Molton (7793), which includes some campaign posters from the general elections of 1910 and 1935. The most notable personal item received was probably the journal of William Davy, a CREDITON merchant (7838).

*The journal of William Davy*



The journal (see above) contains accounts of a voyage and journey through Spain in 1777, together with other travels in continental Europe and a period of residence in the embryonic United States of America.

We also received a large collection of records from Torbay Hospital (7812) which relate to a number of hospitals and healthcare institutions in south Devon. In a similar vein, we received a collection of records from Newton Abbot Hospital (7810) which include registers of births (1866-1939) and baptisms (1918-1961) at Newton Abbot Workhouse.

Business records have been received which relate to the historic Exeter iron-founding firm Bodley and Company (7814). These join a large amount of material from the company which is already in our custody, as do some glass plate negatives (7829) which form a good addition to our existing holdings relating to the ecclesiastical carvers Herbert Read Limited.

Not all these records are yet available for consultation. We shall endeavour to make them accessible as soon as possible, and staff will be happy to advise about the accessibility of a particular collection. Full details of these collections can be found on our online catalogue:

<http://app-calmview.devon.gov.uk/CalmView/>

**Barnstaple** Since the previous edition of this newsletter, additional records have been received from the following Church of England parishes: Ashford (1584), Beaford (2215), Bishop's Nympton (596), Creacombe (3240), Huish (2389), Instow (3064), Knowstone (B594), Merton (2044), Molland (B415), Rose Ash (B678), Shebbear (2939), Sheepwash (2940), Tawstock (2288), West Anstey (B446) and Witheridge (1629). The North Devon Record Office has also received additional deposits of records from Barnstaple (2347) and Bideford (2237) Methodist Circuits, the latter including material from the recently closed chapels at Appledore and Instow.

Official records have been transferred from Broadwoodkelly (B1028), Merton (B980) and Witheridge Parish Councils (B625), together with a collection of correspondence and papers of the former Bideford Highway Board, 1875-1886 (3721). Additional burial registers of the Great Torrington Public Cemetery have also been received (B1022), extending the dates held by the Record Office to 1855-1903,

1939-1997. Log books of the Ivy House Cross Council School, Broadwoodwidge, 1880-1949 (B1012) and deeds of South Molton Church of England Junior School, 1738-1909 (B366) have been deposited.

Other deposits of note include additional records of Harton Town Trust, Hartland (B731), an unattributed farm account book, 1795-1806, probably from the Buckland Estate, Braunton (B1014), a book of reference to plans of the Stevens Estate by Joseph Risdon, 1835-1836 (B1013), photographs of Ilfracombe and Lynmouth in the 1930s (B1005), records of High Bickington (B327) and Torrington (B1027) Women's Institutes, research notes of Norman Annett, author of a detailed history of the parish of North Molton (B1011), a photograph of evacuees at Alverdiscott village school in 1940 (B1020) and account books of the John Andrew Trust dating from 1605 onwards (B1003). This charity was established under the will of a prosperous Bideford merchant who had made his fortune from the Newfoundland fisheries, and one of the conditions of his bequest was that the trustees should indulge in a meal of salted cod every year. The trust accounts list the numerous recipients of the 'Andrew Dole', mostly women, including two of the notorious 'Bideford Witches', Susanna Edwards and Temperance Lloyd, who were the last

to be executed for that crime in England in the year 1682. Several of these items have been purchased by the Record Office with the generous financial assistance of the Devon Family History Society.

Please note that some of the collections listed above have not yet been catalogued in detail and so are not available for consultation at present. We advise that you check the availability of material with staff at the North Devon Record Office.



*Page from account book of the John Andrew Trust showing the names of Widow Edwards and Temperance Lloyd, 1681. Both Bideford women were executed for witchcraft the following year*

# Politics in Print

An exhibition of contemporary art, inspired by the political records held at the Devon Record Office, is on tour in Devon after a successful opening event at the X Centre, on Exeter's Quayside. The opening event formed part of Devon Open Studios, a county-wide scheme to open artists' spaces to the public.

The Devon Record Office worked with the Double Elephant Print Workshop, Exeter Phoenix and selected artists to bring to life political documents, often overlooked in the archive.

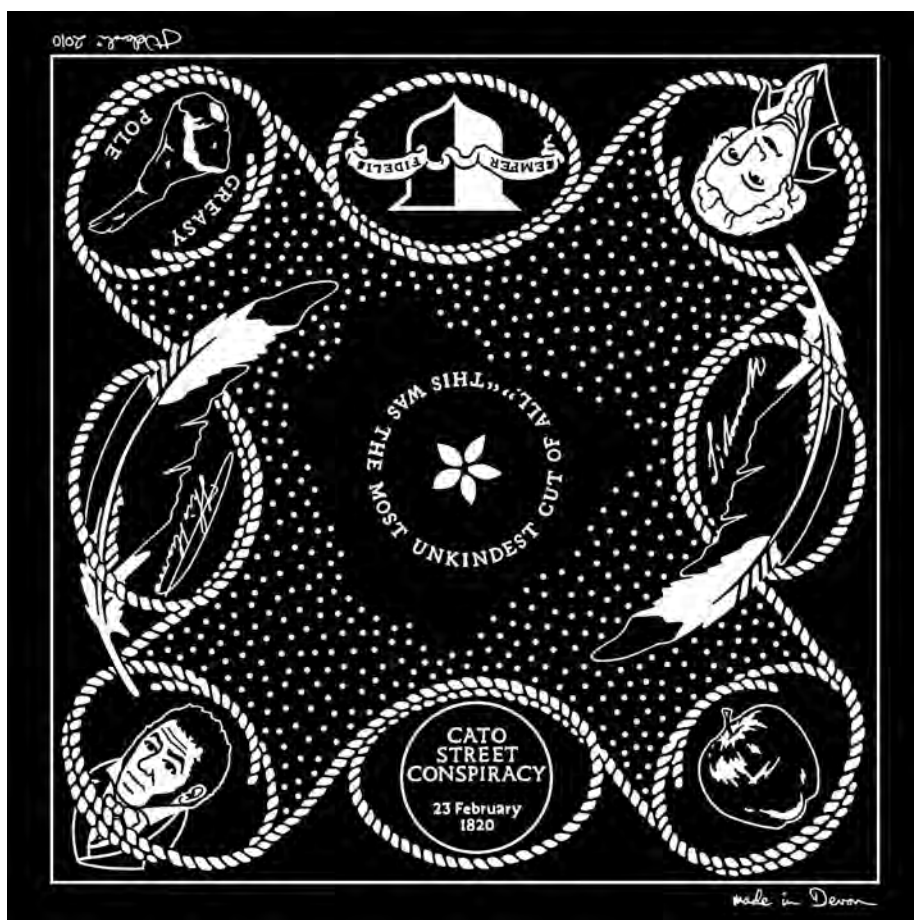
Seven leading artists researched their approach to the 'Politics in Print' exhibition. The artists created their artwork at Double Elephant's Exeter studios, all using the medium of fine art printmaking.

Artist Catherine Cartwright said "Nicci Wonnacott and I began by looking at some of the letters held at Devon Record Office by Cristobel Pankhurst which led us to the story of The Three Suffragettes of Clovelly. We were inspired to pay homage to their action of 'getting up the nose of Asquith', who had been staying in Clovelly at the time, by visiting exactly 101 years later and creating prints and a short film from the experience".

Volkhardt Mueller's work *Trying to Meet Matilda Brimmacombe* has been prompted by the 1843 records kept by Exeter Prison's chaplain on

the eponymous 15 year-old, who had been sentenced to six months' hard labour with periods of solitary confinement for stealing a hat.

Double Elephant spokesperson, Claire McLaughlin, said "The exhibition's twin aims are to show the range and versatility of fine art printmaking and to uncover some of the wonderful historical resources we have in the



Devon Record Office. It's been fascinating to see what the artists' research has revealed from the archives and how it has inspired them to create art. The exhibition will certainly give visitors a new and exciting glimpse of the county's past."

Politics in Print features work by Lucy Brett, Gary Powell, Steven Paige, Volkhardt Muller, Jonathan Velardi, Catherine Cartwright and Nicci Wonnacott.

# Explore North Devon: a new direction!



We regret to report that our application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a grant to establish a new phase of the Explore North Devon project called 'North Devon History Hunters', as mentioned in the previous edition of this newsletter, was unsuccessful. However, this certainly does not mean the end for END! Our website at [www.explorenorthdevon.org](http://www.explorenorthdevon.org) will continue to offer contributors the opportunity to present their collections of photographs, documents, audio and film recordings, forming an ever growing digital scrapbook of information and stories about life in north Devon. Moreover, we are currently working closely with the county

museums network to co-ordinate an exciting, larger scale funding application with the aim of developing a 'Virtual Museum' for Devon, extending the community archives approach we have pioneered so successfully with Explore North Devon across the whole county. With all public services currently bracing themselves for big cuts in funding, we hope that this work with our communities will serve as a vibrant reminder of the valuable contribution that local and family history can make to the quality of life of people across all ages and backgrounds.

*Tim Wormleighton*

*Principal Archivist, North Devon Record Office*

## South Molton Service Point update

The North Devon Record Office Service Point at South Molton Museum opened to the public on 15 March 2010, offering access to microfiche copies of parish registers for around 20 local parishes. One of the museum volunteers, Phil Tonkins, has a personal interest in family history and has been able to offer visitors one to one advice on using the Service Point facility and progressing their own family history research through the use of the resources available. He is also willing to carry out research for enquirers and has so far been able to discover information on the Askew, Coles, Bawden and Jutsum families in the South Molton area, to name just a few. Jenny Yendall, the museum's Access and Collections Officer, reports that the Service Point has so far helped with around 250 enquiries, both remote and in person, and that South Molton Town Council, which manages

the museum, has recognised the value of the research facility and is now employing Phil as a part-time museum assistant so that he can further develop the family and local history advice available there.



*Museum Assistant Phil Tonkins assisting an enquirer at the new Record Office Service Point at South Molton Museum*

## William Davy of Crediton and his family

In May 1777, a young man named William Davy set out from Exmouth on the brig *The Amiable Jeanne*, bound for Bilbao in Spain. It was the beginning of a long journey which took him through north-eastern Spain in the pursuit of business on behalf of his father, who was a silk and cloth dyer.

William kept a diary until October of that year, and it has recently been given to the record office by a generous donor who purchased it from a bookseller in Bath.

William recorded his business transactions, his social engagements and his impressions of his travels, while also making references in passing to wider political events, including Britain's war with America and the French political situation. The diary also includes an account of a journey he made through France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, and 22 years later he also recorded how he assisted fellow merchants who had experienced problems dealing with Spanish merchants in Cadiz and Havana. By this time he was a merchant and a naturalised American citizen living in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

William Davy was the son of John Cadlick Davy, a clothier, cloth dyer and merchant, and his wife Elizabeth, of Fordton near Crediton, and was born – the oldest of at least eleven children – between 1757 and 1759. John and Elizabeth ran their business at Fordton Mill and lived nearby. William's mother Elizabeth was the daughter of William Sparks of Dorchester, a wealthy maltster.

The Davys attended Bowden Hill Presbyterian (later Unitarian) Chapel in Crediton, and four of William's children were baptised there.

One of William's younger brothers became a merchant in London, and at least two other brothers became merchants but stayed at Fordton. Several sisters married London merchants, and

another married a cashmere manufacturer from Cullompton. Most of these families were wealthy and some were involved together in business.

In the early 1790s, William moved with his family to Pennsylvania in North America. He became naturalised in 1796 and lived at Germantown. His business was based in nearby Philadelphia, buying ships and trading with Spanish merchants in Cuba.

He and his wife had at least three more children in Philadelphia and in 1807 he was appointed Principal Agent of the Indian Department in President Thomas Jefferson's government.

In 1816, he was appointed Consul for the United States of America, based at Hull. He lived in Leeds for the rest of his life, and died there in September 1827 while still Consul.

William Davy's third son William died young, in 1822, in New Spain (now Colombia), South America, while on a business trip. Two other sons

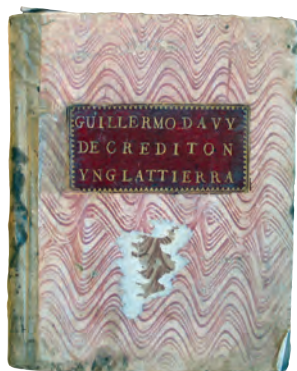
– Albert and Josiah – settled in England and were successful businessmen. Albert was appointed Consul in his father's place in 1827. Albert's daughters married well, while his son Herbert was a partner in a tobacco business, and acted as United States Vice-Consul for many years. Josiah was a merchant and partner in businesses including carpet manufacturing and dry salting. He was

United States Vice-Consul in 1853.

William Davy's younger brothers Samuel and Isaac stayed on at Fordton. After Isaac Davy's death in the late 1830s, his son Henry Davy carried on, and in 1851 was a linen manufacturer and merchant living with his young family at Fordton, and the only Davy family member of his generation left in Crediton.

The diary is an extremely interesting addition to the record office's collections, and much research remains to be done about the writer, his life and his family.

Jan Wood  
Archivist



# Even More Maps

Two more maps have been added to the Devon Record Office's collections, and one to the collections of the North Devon Record Office, since the publication of *Devon Maps and Map-makers: manuscript maps before 1840 Supplement* in February 2010. They are as follows:

- A map of **Coleton Estate**, described as being in the parish of Brixham but which is in fact in Kingswear, belonging to J.F. Luttrell, taken by T. King. The map is on parchment but not coloured and measures 84.5 cms EW x 62.8 cms NS, scale 4 chains to an inch. It shows the coast with cliffs named, beaches, coves and a landslip indicated at Hart Cove, as well as deep-sided valleys and fields, gardens, etc., forming part of the estate. The cartouche depicts a ruined building with a tower, possibly a church, but not identified. The map is undated but the surveyor, T. King, was drawing maps of Bere Ferrers in the 1790s and the map of Coleton may date from this period. (Reference DRO, unlisted, 7821)
- A map of **Spratshays Estate** in the parish of Littleham (Exmouth), the property of John Drewe, gent., surveyed in 1806 by Thomas Bradley. The map is on paper, mounted on cardboard and is coloured. The size is 45 cms EW x 50.7 cms NS and there is a scale of 4.5 chains to an inch. Details given include the English Channel and coast, cliffs, beach and the high water mark as well as fields, a garden and buildings. The decoration is attractive and shows ships in the English Channel, a rowing boat and a wrecked vessel. The surveyor, Thomas Bradley, was the nephew of Alexander Law, Devon's most prolific map-maker at the beginning of the nineteenth century, who lived in Littleham. (Reference DRO, unlisted, 7821)
- A map of **Ashridge Tenement** in the parish of Westleigh, the property of the Feoffees of the Church Lands of the parish of Yarnscombe, surveyed in 1806 by John Mallet of Great Torrington. The map is on paper and has slight colour, size 38.7 cms EW x 40.4 cms NS. No scale is given. (Reference DRO, unlisted)



(Reference DRO 7821)



(Reference DRO 7821)



(Reference NDRO A356)

*Mary Ravenhill and Margery Rowe*

# Poor Law Union Records

## *at The National Archives, Kew*

The document class MH 12 at The National Archives includes correspondence to and from the Poor Law Commissioners (1834-1846), the Poor Law Board (1846-1871) and the Local Government Board (1871-c1900). The records, which date from 1834, are for most Unions continuous up to c1900. The correspondence after this date was lost in World War II.

These records (for England and Wales) are listed, county by county, and Union by Union within each county, by Jeremy Gibson (and others) in 4 parts, published by The Federation of Family History Societies in 1993.

The contents of these records are remarkable, and is most useful for family, social and local historians. Many Union records do not survive locally and MH 12 can therefore help fill these gaps. Although these records do not (except very rarely) include any workhouse Admission and Discharge Registers they do, surprisingly, have much detail about some individual inmates of workhouses. They include much which was also recorded in the minutes of the Union Board Meetings. Lists of Overseers of the Poor, Collectors of Poor Rates and other officers of a Union are also recorded. Most importantly for family historians, they include detailed application forms of every person employed by each Union, medical officers, clerks, chaplains, master and matron (usually husband and wife), schoolteachers, industrial teachers, porters, nurses (male and female), school attendance officers, relieving officers, vaccination officers and overseers. These are all listed in MH 9 which can be used as a finding aid. It is clear from a study of these records that strict control was kept on the running of workhouses and hence much correspondence about the officers and inmates can be found. Visiting inspectors wrote up their reports, which

were sometimes not very favourable, and occasionally the master or another member of staff was dismissed for incompetence or bad behaviour. Any unusual death resulted in a post mortem and every detail of the resulting enquiry was recorded, often including statements by informants and witnesses. Sometimes disputes over a pauper's rightful place of settlement can be found. Paupers who were given Out Relief are also recorded and lists of paupers who were given assisted passage to emigrate to Australia and Canada are also here. Perhaps surprisingly, there is much to be found about the education of the children within each workhouse and even lists of books to be purchased for the Union School can be found. Teachers were interviewed regularly and sometimes a teacher was dismissed for incompetence.

In 1871 the Local Government Board was established. This organisation took over the responsibilities of the Poor Law Board and additionally became responsible for what we now term Health and Safety. The purity of water supplies was of particular concern and there is much recorded about investigations into sanitation throughout parishes within a Union. The building and maintenance of roads and bridges also became the responsibility of the Local Government Board. This organisation, and the Unions within each county, was in fact the foundation of what we now know as Local Authorities.

The National Archives has recently completed a computerisation project in which the records of twenty-two Unions from MH 12 have been digitised from 1834 to c1850. Records of the Axminster Union, for the period between 1834 and 1848, have been included. These are available through 'Documents Online'.

*David Hawkings*

# Never Completely Submerged

*Never Completely Submerged: the story of the Squarson of Lewtrenchard as revealed in The Diary of Sabine Baring-Gould* contains at its core a detailed and painstaking transcription of Baring-Gould's diary for the years 1880-1899 but offers the reader much more. Dr Wawman began his task with the intention of transcribing selections from the diary, so as to answer certain questions with which he was then concerned, but realized that both the questions and the answers were more far-reaching than he had thought, and that nothing less than a full transcript would be adequate. The wide-ranging and omnivorous nature of Baring-Gould's mind and interests ensures that there is much here to interest the general reader, for he touches on domestic architecture, church restoration, family history, social mores, the behaviour of Devon clergy, folklore, and much more. This is a serious attempt, as the author puts it, to 'get under the skin' of this most enigmatic of men. Copies are available at the Devon Record Office. (Transcribed and set in context by Ron Wawman (Guildford, Grosvenor House Publishing Ltd, 2009), 315 pp., black and white illustration, maps, tables, indices, ISBN 978-1-907211-03-4, £9.00 plus £2.59 postage and packing.)



## *Friends of Devon's Archives*

### **Annual General Meeting 16th October 2010**

The *Friends of Devon's Archives* (FODA) held their AGM, under the chairmanship of Dr Todd Gray, at County Hall on Saturday 16th October 2010. Highlight of the business section of the meeting was the election of John Allan as the Friends' first President. Mrs Sue Jackson and Professor Mark Brayshay were elected to fill vacancies on the committee.

The theme of the day was Historic Art in Devon, and this covered a very wide spectrum. The first speaker, Professor Sam Smiles, who has made a particular study of the subject, spoke with knowledge and enthusiasm on 'Turner in Devon'. Dr Richard Stephens then gave an outline of the life and work of Francis Towne, an artist with a very varied place in the art world.

Before lunch Dr Gray presented FODA's first two awards to Anne Morgan (Archivist at the Plymouth and West Devon Record Office) and June Palmer (Editor of *The Letter Book of Thomas Hill, 1660-1661*, published by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society in 2008) for their 'Outstanding Contribution to Devon's Archives'.

The first speaker after lunch was Dr Fred Hohler, who delighted the audience with his account of the need for, the founding and ongoing work of 'The Public Catalogue Foundation', with particular reference to public art in Devon. This was, for many, the highlight of the day.

Dr Todd Gray rounded off the day with a 'whistle-stop tour' of 'Devon's Art in Local Archives', much of the latter being the work of local amateur artists.

*Margery Rowe and Gordon Chapman*

# BRIAN'S CORNER


**Hello, my name is Brian. I am a Biscuit Beetle.**

Most Biscuit Beetles eat documents. They especially like the gooey glue in the spine of books. It tastes like marshmallows.

I don't eat documents any more, I prefer custard creams. Here's why:

I was two years old when I came to the Record Office. I was happily chewing on an original parish register (I'd got to page 11 and it tasted of smoky bacon), when it was taken to the Record Office to be deposited. This means that the register was left at the Record Office for safekeeping and could be studied by anyone who came to visit. Did you know that the Record Office staff take care of thousands of documents which can be looked at by anyone?

Anyway, as I was saying, after I arrived, hidden in the register, I crept out after dark and couldn't believe my eyes. I rubbed them a number of times with all six of my legs. The room was full of old documents. I was in a strongroom; this is a room where all of the records are kept at a cool temperature. It was like a trip to the supermarket. Lots of yummy records for me to eat, and all of them free!

But I didn't eat them. Why, I hear you shout?! Because they were fascinating. I started exploring and reading them and I haven't eaten another document since. 

In this newsletter I'll tell you what exciting documents I have found!


This month, I was sitting on a book nibbling a biscuit (a jammy dodger as it happens), when I saw lots of old posters being used to teach

school children about recycling. The posters were from World War Two. You can see an example on the front of this newsletter. Did you know that during World War Two, like today, people recycled and reused materials instead of just throwing things away? I was amazed. I have now started recycling my cardboard biscuit boxes in the special recycling bins in the office. I may be brown but I am feeling green.



## Recycle the letters!

All the words are to do with recycling. Can you unscramble each of the clue words to make a slogan?

Take the letters that appear in  boxes and unscramble them for the final message.

Here is a clue:



REESU								
CEEDUR								
CERCELY								
LNMAUIUMI								
PEAPR								
SASPRC								
MELTA								
TOMSCOP								
SAEWT								
PIESELNG								
DEGRIANNG								
SEVA								

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