

GAZETTEER OF MORETONHAMPSTEAD PARISH

ADDISCOTT. The place is mentioned on the Subsidy Roll for 1332. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85004) as 'Farmhouse. C16 with C17 alterations. Completely modernised within last 2 years...' and indexed incorrectly as 'Manaton'. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it appears in two portions. Part extended to more than 68 acres and was farmed by Mr Thomas Pethybridge; another part extended to more than 59 acres and was farmed by Nicholas Lightfoot. [IJFM]

ALMSHOUSES. *See Cross Street*

ANGEL INN. The oldest known inn in Moreton. Its whereabouts remain unknown but the landlord, William Bowden, was recorded as running the inn in 1619.

BACK LANE. The alley between the Bell and the Library that leads towards the ancient centre of Moreton, at Greenhill. As both of the approach roads converge on this lane, and as these roads are as old as the town itself, it is reasonable to assume that this unprepossessing alley actually marks the entrance to the ditch and bank enclosure that enclosed the original Saxon settlement of Moreton. It compares with the very similar plan of Lydford, with converging approach roads, where the town ditch is still traceable. [IJFM]

BEAM COTTAGE. *See Ford Street*

BEELANDS (OR BEARLANDS). Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr Daniel Townsend is said to occupy the house and 18 acres.

BEERA. Farm of 20 acres which was in 1840 was owned by Elias Cumming and occupied by George Kerslake.

BELMONT. *See Ford Street*

BELGRAVE. *See Ford Street*

BELL INN, THE. *See Cross Street*

BERRY. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where the Rev'd William Davy is said to occupy the house and 41 acres.

BLACK MARSH. Land in the north of the parish. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it is partly occupied by Mr Thomas Pethybridge, partly by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, and partly by Lord Courtenay.

BOATHILL. *See Budleigh*

BOROHAYES. *See Court Street.*

BOWDEN. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement. In 1495 John Colshyll died in possession of 'a messuage, two cottages, 50 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of wood in Boughdon, Little Cranbrook and Great Cranbrook in the parish of Moretonhampstead, worth 5 marks, held of Sir William Courtenay, by fealty' (*Cal. Inq. Post Mortem Henry VII* (vol. 1, 1898), p.525). In 1540 Sir Thomas Denys sold to John Endecott and John Eastbroke all his messuages lands etc in 'Boodon, Little Cranbrook, Northwest Cranbrook, Cranbrook Down and Leigh Parkes in Moretonhampstead in the tenure of William Loskey, John Harrys and Richard Hyll' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 102). Later the estate was divided up. In 1571 Robert Cornysse of Moreton, yeoman, sold to Richard Hill the messuages etc called 'Inner Bowden, Outer Bowden, Cranbrooke and Cranbrooke Down within the manor and parish of Moreton' all of which Robert lately purchased of Robert Eastbrooke alias Shilston' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 952). In 1840 Bowden (53 acres) was in the hands of the owner, Elias Cumming. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85006) as 'Farmhouse. Probably C16 origins but no pre-1600 features now visible... This is a particularly puzzling house, the clues to its development may well still be concealed in its structure.' The nearby ash house is also listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85007) as 'probably 18th century'. The barn, which is dated 1810, is also listed (ID no. 85009), as is the early 19th century shippon (ID no. 85008). [IJFM]

BOW LANE. The small alley from Ivy Cottages up to Cross Street.

BOWRING LIBRARY. *See Fore Street.*

BOWRING MEAD.

BRENDON PARKS or BRANDON PARKS. It is not known exactly where Brendon was: it is described as part of the manor of Moreton and also as part of the manor of Hayne. In 1503 John Taverner died holding '100 acres of pasture, 2 acres of meadow and 20 acres of furze and heath in Moreton called Brandon Parkes or Brendon Parkes held of Robert Cary Esq as of his manor of Heyne by fealty and 18d rent yearly and are worth 20s beyond outgoings' (*Cal. Inq. Post Mortem Henry VII* (vol. 2, 1915), p.481). The same land had been held of Hayne Manor by his father Richard Taverner of Sele in 1497 (see pp.84-5). However, in 1563 George Sellake of Dawlish sold to Thomas Nosworthy of Manaton 'a close of land called Brendon within the manor of Moretonhampstead in the tenure of Geo Grey and Thos Grey', the said manor in the north, the lands of Thomas Hoidge in the east and south and the manor of North Bovey in the west (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 593). Benjamin Tozer had property in 'Higher Brendon otherwise Great Brendon, Cold East, otherwise Little Brendon', and elsewhere, in 1747 (Devon Record Office, 4930 B/E/M/38). [IJFM]

BRINNING. Possibly to be identified with Brendon Parks (q.v.)

BROOMHILL. See *Doccombe*

BUDLEIGH (BOTEHELE OR BOATHILL). A medieval site. The place is mentioned on the Subsidy Roll for 1332. In addition, a deed of October 1348 notes an agreement of Roger atte Botehele and Alice his wife (*Feet of Fines*, vol. 2 (1939), no. 1397). Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85010) as 'Farmhouse. C17, possibly with earlier origins.' Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mrs Katherine Drake's executors are said to be in occupation of the house and 46 acres. [IJFM]

BUGHEAD. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr Nicholas Lightfoot is said to occupy a house and 21 acres.

BUGHEAD CROSS. The junction of the road south from Sloncombe to North Bovey with the road from Moreton to Moorgate.

BUTTER MARKET. See *Square, The*

BUTTERDON. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement. In the 1330s there were several taxable farmers resident here. It is likely the land has continuously been farmed since then. In 1840 there were three farms: Little Butterton (35 acres), owned by James Osborn senior and occupied by James Osborne junior; Vooght's Butterdon (18 acres), owned by James Vooght and occupied by Daniel and Humphrey Harvey; and Butterdon (107 acres), owned by Thomas Pethybridge and occupied by Thomas Dayment. [IJFM]

BUTTERDON BALL WOOD. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where 46 acres is said to be in the occupation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

CAPHILL. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where John Pinsent is said to occupy the house and 15 acres.

CATTISCOMBE. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Thomas Cumming is said to occupy the house and 76 acres.

CHAPELS. See *Cross Street, Doccombe, Fore Street, Greenhill, Station Road*

CHURCH OF ST ANDREW. See *Greenhill*

CLIFFORD. Literally 'the ford near the cleave'. The place is mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll.

- **CLIFFORD BRIDGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85011) as 'Road bridge over River Teign which forms boundary between Moretonhampstead and Dunsford parishes. C17 widened in circa mid C19. Granite ashlar except for the arches of the original bridge which are roughly-dressed granite. 3-span bridge originally quite narrow, has been widened on both sides. The original bridge has round arches springing from piers with chamfered impost moulds. The bridge has been widened on both sides in granite ashlar with wide segmental arches springing from enlarged cutwaters of the original bridge and slightly advanced abutments which are swept out at each end... Mentioned by Leland but present bridge dates from post-1809 at which time it was only half the width.' It was widened in 1821. [IJFM]
- **CLIFFORD MILL.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr Thomas Pethybridge is said to occupy the fulling mill.

- **HALL'S CLEAVE.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Lord Courtenay is said to have in hand a house and 67 acres and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury occupy 33 acres.
- **WEST PLACE.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr Thomas Pethybridge is said to occupy two houses and 127 acres.

COD WOOD. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it partly appears under Hall's Cleave (in Clifford) and partly in the occupation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, who occupy 114 acres.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL. See *Station Road*

COOMBE. The place is mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85012) as 'Farmhouse. C17 or earlier with probably late C17, C18 and C19 additions... This house retains an unspoilt facade with traditional windows and may well have a medieval roof.' Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where the executors of the Rev'd Dr Fynes are said to occupy the house 'Coombe Tenement' and 81 acres. The barn is also listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85014) as 'Barn with granary at one end. Mid C19. Single storey cart shed attached at right. At rear is large water wheel with iron rim and wooden spokes which is under a shallow roof. Inscribed on the wheel rim is H. Beare & Sons, Newton Abbot and the date 1893.' [IJFM]

CORN MARKET. See *Greenhill*

COSSICK. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85015) as 'Farmhouse. C17, modernised in C19.' The nearby 19th century barn is listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85016) as is the nearby shippon of similar date (ID no. 85017).

COURT HOUSE. See *Court Street*

COURT STREET. The street is named after the area known as Court, originally a small cluster of houses near where Court House stands today. There is no known evidence that suggests a manorial court leet was held at Court (despite the English Heritage list entry for Court House) but the small cluster of houses as a separate hamlet may indicate a manorial barton, in which case a court may well have been held in the open air nearby. The place is included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where John Pinsent is said to occupy two houses (being five dwellings) and 62 acres, one of which was court house. [IJFM]

- **1 COURT STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85043) as 'House with shop premises, originally probably only a house. Circa late C15 or early C16 with later C16 and early C17 alterations, extended probably in C18 and remodelled in C19... This is among the earliest buildings in Moretonhampstead Town and one only 4 or 5 with Medieval smoke-blackened roof timbers. Medieval roofs are rare in towns. The roof truss with the unusual apex yoke is particularly noteworthy.' Currently in use as a newsagents (2011).
- **3 COURT STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85044) as 'Cottage, probably part of No. 1 (q.v.) to left (east). Probably C15 or early C16, floored in circa early C17 and remodelled in circa early C19... This is one of only 4 or 5 in Moretonhampstead town with medieval smoke-blackened roof timbers. Medieval roofs are rare in towns.'
- **5 COURT STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85045) as 'House in a row possibly originally part of No. 7 (q.v.). Circa early C17, with circa early C19 alterations and C20 reroofing... This is part of one of the most complete rows of early houses to have survived in Moretonhampstead.'
- **7 COURT STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85046) as 'Shop premises with domestic accommodation above, in a row. Possibly originally part of No. 5 (q.v.). Circa early C17 with circa early C19 alterations and mid C19 rear extension... This is part of one of the most complete rows of early houses to have survived in Moretonhampstead. Included for group value.' Currently in use as a butcher's shop (2011).
- **16 COURT STREET (THE PLYMOUTH INN).** The last inn to be built in Moreton. It was established in the early 1830s by John Ballamy, who came from the South Molton Inn, and it remained in the Ballamy family for over 70 years. Several of the

landlords were wheelwrights, a trade often associated with inn-keeping, and hooks for tethering horses are clearly visible at the back. The inn was ideally situated to get traffic coming over the moor from Tavistock and Plymouth. This inn is unique in having had four different signs over the years. It also had the large safe which was used to keep the money made by drovers who had done good business at Moreton markets. It closed as a public house in 2003.

- **38 COURT STREET (LUCY WILLS MEMORIAL).**
- **BOROHAYES.** The original name of Coppelia House, now a residential home.
- **COMMUNITY CLUB.** This hall, between the terrace of shops and houses (nos. 1-7 Court Street) and Coppelia House, started as the Gordon Hall, built in 1895 for the YWCA, then became a private school run by Miss Warner. In 1936 Dr Glynn Jones, Mr Harry Rihll and Major G.K. Keane started a boys' club there. During the 1939-45 war it was used as headquarters for the Home Guard and Army Cadet Force and for issue of ration books etc. In 1956 a club for old people was started there at the instigation of Matron Lee and Sister Haffield of the Convalescent Home, Rev. A.D. Coleridge, and Dr. W.D. Glynn Jones, and this became the Over-60's Club. In 1992 it was reopened after a £15,000 facelift. Floors, ceilings and inside walls were replaced, central heating installed, and new toilets and a kitchen fitted.
- **COOKHAY.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) as 'Crookhay', where Mr William Bragg is in possession of half an acre. A substantial Victorian semi-detached house, now partly used as a guest house.
- **COURT HOUSE, THE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85047) as 'Circa early to mid C17 with late C17 wing... The Court Leet was held in this house until about 1847). An interesting example of an early C17. 2-room plan house with a later C17 rear wing. It is interesting that the kitchen is the smaller of the 2 rooms. The exterior has been little altered since the C19 and in spite of some C20 alterations to the interior there are many surviving interior features of high quality including the unusual granite arched kitchen fireplace.' One of the two houses in the occupation of John Pinsent in 1790, as noted above in the entry for Court Street.
- **MALTSTERS HOUSE, THE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85042) as 'Shop premises with domestic accommodation above and behind. Probably mid to late C17 with circa early C19 alterations... This is an interesting later C17 town house, reputedly a maltster's house.'
- **THE RED LION.** It stood close to the site occupied now by the Community Centre, with stabling behind which could be reached by the alley from Pound Street, with a right of way for horses and carriages. The Red Lion was well established by the late 18th century and was a popular meeting place for Societies, including the Lottery Club, whose over-enthusiastic celebration of an anticipated £30,000 win in 1800 resulted in drunken disorder! Sanity returned when they realised they had not won after all, and the Club was wound up a couple of weeks later. The inn was also popular with the Napoleonic prisoners on parole' Long after, in 1847, one of the Dutch Naval officers wrote several letters to John Ponsford, the agent in charge of the prisoners in 1810. He reminisced over the happy times they had enjoyed in Moreton 'flirting with the girls, acting in the pantomime and even visiting Exeter'. Only one Dutch prisoner, called Papendrecht and known as 'Papie', is said to have caused any trouble. He liked his 'grog' and paid many visits to the Red Lion. John Lamacraft became landlord in 1813, but by the fire of 1854 it had been converted into two houses for some time.

COURTENAY TERRACE. *See Station Road*

CRANBROOK. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement. In 1495 John Colshyll died in possession of 'a messuage, two cottages, 50 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of wood in Boughdon, Little Cranbrook and Great Cranbrook in the parish of Moretonhampstead, worth 5 marks, held of Sir William Courtenay, by fealty'

(*Cal. Inq. Post Mortem Henry VII* (vol. 1, 1898), p.525). In 1540 Sir Thomas Denys sold to John Endecott and John Eastbroke all his messuages lands etc in 'Boodon, Little Cranbrook, Northwest Cranbrook, Cranbrook Down and Leigh Parkes in Moretonhampstead in the tenure of William Loskey, John Harrys and Richard Hyll' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 102). In 1571 Robert Cornysse of Moreton, yeoman, sold to Richard Hill the messuages etc called 'Inner Bowden, Outer Bowden, Cranbrooke and Cranbrooke Down within the manor and parish of Moreton' all of which Robert lately purchased of Robert Eastbrooke alias Shilston' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 952). Later the estate was divided up. In 1840 Cranbrook amounted to 80 acres in the ownership of Thomas Pethybridge and occupancy of Thomas Dayment. [IJFM]

CROSS STREET. So named because the market cross stood at one end of the street.

- **BELL INN, THE.** An old inn - it is said that the ancient oak beam spanning the modern bar once bore carvings of the King's head and that these were mutilated by the Roundheads in the Civil War. Of even greater interest is the 'Painted Room' upstairs. Recently uncovered and restored, the walls of the room are painted with Etruscan-style panels separated by heraldic devices. This work has been attributed to French prisoners of war who were in Moreton in the early 1800s. Certainly the Bell boasted a concert room in 1800, Treleaven writing that 'a ball was held in the concert room, where the young Ladies and Gentlemen made a very neat and decent appearance, and parted about 12 o'clock highly pleased with their evening's entertainment'. It is quite likely that this was the painted room. In 1801 the Bell was one of the inns providing refreshment at the Races on Mardon Down, and it was often used for meetings of local societies. In the 1890s St. Annes Well Brewery in Exeter took over the Inn - see their name on the windows. In 1935 it was the first inn to be connected to electricity.
- **6 CROSS STREET (PONSFORD HOUSE).** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85048) as 'House. Early to mid C18, said to be 1740, and refashioned in early C19 and altered in later C19... Ponsford House was reputedly built for Dr Ponsford's mistress in circa 1740. This substantial early C18 house has most of its internal joinery intact. The exterior has also been largely unaltered since the C19 and is an important architectural element in Cross Street.'
- **9 CROSS STREET.** Originally the site of an inn, The Black Horse. The name was changed in May 1802 to The Golden Lion. Damaged in the fire of 1845, it was rebuilt. It had a wide passageway on the east which led to the brewhouse, stables and yard behind, where a skittle alley was later installed. It was closed by the brewers in 1919. The house later became the printers, Shobrooke & Collier, and now is a private house. The house to the east of the original Black Horse, called Mount Arthur, was also an Inn, linked with its neighbour. The Land Tax entries for 1780 show that both properties were then owned by the Southmead family of Hayne and Wray, and had the same tenant. It is thus not clear if this was 11 Cross Street or has been incorporated into no. 9. By the 1820s the Licence Recognizances show only one landlord, for the Golden Lion, though the newspaper report of the 1845 fire describes the Mount Arthur as 'an Inn with a facade which bore testimony to its antiquity, with its famous marble hall'. [IJFM]
- **26 CROSS STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85050) as 'Cottage, at one time divided into a pair of cottages, but possibly originally the rear wing of a house which stood on the site of the Wesleyan Chapel (q.v.) Circa early C17... This is an interesting survival of a C17 back range still retaining its thatched roof. The 2 hanging cupboards inside are a most unusual and remarkable survival. Hanging cupboards as furniture in regular use were unknown until the late C18.'
- **27 CROSS STREET.** There was once an inn on this site, The Bishop Blaize (named after the patron of the Woolcombers, an important occupation in Moreton in the 17th century). After a fire in 1845 the site was developed as a blacksmith's forge by the Hill family, who only gave up the business in 2000. It is still a forge today. [IJFM]

- **31 CROSS STREET (CROSS TREE HOUSE).** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85058) as 'House, circa early C18, possibly a remodelling of an earlier house, and with early C19 alterations.' Its plan does suggest an earlier date. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it was occupied by Mr James Fynes. In 1799 John Hancock applied for a licence to open the house of his former master, the Rev'd. James Fynes, as an Inn, to be called the London Inn and Tavern. His application was refused that year, but succeeded in 1800. Two weeks later the bellringing for the anniversary of the King's Coronation was followed by a dinner at the London Inn for the bellringers. From then on, Hancock missed no opportunity to attract attention. He improved the access to the Dancing Tree (already used by Mr Fynes and his friends for musical entertainment), with a flight of steps leading into the tree from his skittle alley and a platform within it to hold musicians, several dancing couples and spectators ! It was popular with the Dutch and French officers on parole in Moreton. The following summer he was one of five innkeepers providing hospitality at the Races on Mardon Down, with a 60 ft. long booth and an impressive repast of cold beef, chicken, pies, tongues, wines and spirits! Balls and suppers were held at the London Inn whenever there was cause for celebration. They were patronised by the gentry and principal persons of the town. In 1806, after the Lord of the Manor, Lord Courtenay, had dined several times at the London Inn, he presented Hancock with a new sign of the Courtenay Arms, and the name of the Inn was changed. However, the days of the Courtenay Arms were short, for in the autumn of 1809 John Hancock left Moreton and disappeared 'from the embarrassment of his affairs'. His poor wife was left to face the music and sell up.
- **32 CROSS STREET (MEARSDON MANOR).** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85051) as 'House, now in use as tea room and shop with private accommodation on first floor and at rear. Probably late C15 or early C16, altered later in C16 and early C17, remodelled in circa mid C19 and extended circa early C20... Mearsdon Manor is a substantial late medieval house which in spite of C19 remodelling retains many high quality interior features. Externally the large lateral stack and the old doorway, together with the complete C19 fenestration, are an important feature in Cross Street.' There are no indications that it has medieval fabric; the assertions to this effect in Heath's book *Sparrowhawk* are without foundation. It appears in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it was occupied by Samuel Nethercott and described as being then 'several dwellings'. From 1910 it was used by Charles Hey Laycock (1879-1943), author of *The Old Devon Farmhouse*, for his collection of artefacts used in Victorian houses (now in Torquay Museum). Subsequently was a stove centre; now (2011) it is a private house once more. [IJFM]
- **ALMSHOUSES.** Listed Grade I by English Heritage (ID no. 85057) as 'Block of 8 almshouses, now converted into 2 cottages. Late medieval, remodelled 1637; restored 1938... They were acquired by the National Trust in 1952. They are famous especially for the remarkable arcaded loggia. In spite of C20 alterations the interior features are also largely complete.' This building was possibly originally the medieval hospital. It is described in the glebe terriers variously as eight or sixteen dwellings. Appears in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) as the 'Workhouse'. One of Moreton's two Grade I listed buildings (the other being the church). [IJFM]
- **CROSS TREE COTTAGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85054) as 'House, converted into 2 cottages, now one house again. Circa early C18 with circa mid C19 rear wing... Cross Tree Cottage has some interesting early C18 internal joinery and the exterior which has been little altered since the C19 has group value with other listed buildings in Cross Street.'
- **DANCING TREE.** The Cross Tree, Punchbowl Tree or Dancing Tree was a pollarded elm whose branches were at one time trained into the shape of a punch bowl. It has a history going back at least to 1790, when it was already big enough to hold tables and chairs. It grew through the base of what may well have been a very old cross to

the south of the church, giving its name to Cross Street. The name 'Punchbowl' tree came from its shape, and perhaps from its use by James Fynes and his cronies in the 1790s as a place to sit and drink. Its use for music and dancing came a little later, when John Hancock, who had turned Mr Fynes' house (CROSS TREE HOUSE) into an inn, made a platform within the tree and a bridge to the top of the wall of his skittle alley with a ladder so that people could dance in the tree. The tree was sufficiently well known to appear in 19th century literature, for instance in R.D. Blackmore's novel *Christowell*. The Rev. W.H. Thornton, Rector of North Bovey, remembered seeing the tree in its punchbowl shape about 1860, and commented that the artist F.J. Widgery had twice painted the tree with a more normal, bushy appearance (as in the Bowring Library bookplates). The tree was already 'old' in 1800, but lasted until it was badly damaged in a storm in 1891, and finally blown down in 1903. It has since been replaced twice, the present copper beech having been planted in 1912. The Dancing Tree features regularly in postcards of Moretonhampstead.

- **KING'S ARMS.** The Jonathan may murder map of 1835 (no. 17) shows this inn lying between Greenhill and Cross Street. In the 1841 Census John Colridge was living hereabouts (5 doors from the Golden Lion), but was described as a carpenter. A later John Colridge again became an innkeeper.
- **RECTORY, THE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85052) as 'Early C19... The exterior of the house is almost entirely intact. It is set well back from the road behind a railed forecourt and this feature is an important element in Cross Street. The internal plan is also interesting having 4 principal rooms with the service rooms at the side, which allows clear access to the garden from the main house.' Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where in the occupation of Mrs Elizabeth Gilbert's children, it formerly being occupied by William Gilbert. The 19th century coach house to the north is also listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85053). [IJFM]
- **SUN INN.** A now-vanished inn that belonged to the Church. An abstract of Church deeds of 1756 says it was bounded to the east by William Courtenay's lands and to the south by Hammick's land.
- **UNITARIAN CHAPEL.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85055) as 'Unitarian, formerly Presbyterian chapel. Dated 1802... The Presbyterian congregation possibly originated in 1662 when Robert Woolcombe became the first minister. In 1687 a house was converted for use of the meeting. About 1692 a new meetinghouse was built on this site and enlarged in 1718. But it became unsafe and was replaced by the existing chapel in 1802. A fragment of the former building survives as part of the boundary wall (q.v.) to the north-west of the burial ground. Since 1818 the Presbyterians have shared their pastor with the Baptists and support a Unitarian ministry.'
- **WESLYAN CHAPEL.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85059) as 'Wesleyan chapel now in use as an annexe to No. 26 (q.v.) Dated 1817, rebuilt or extensively repaired after a fire in 1866. Closed in 1976... This non-conformist chapel is interesting for the way it overcomes a very constricted site by having the gallery over the passageway which gives access to buildings at the rear. Its conspicuous front with large arched windows is an important feature in Cross Street.' Currently (2011) empty, having previously been in use for a Christian braille printers.

CROSS TREE HOUSE. *See Cross Street*

DANCING TREE. *See Cross Street*

DOCCOMBE. The lordship of the manor of Moreton remained in royal possession until Henry I gave it to his illegitimate son, William de Tracey. It then passed from William to his daughter Grace, and from her to her son, another William, who adopted the name 'de Tracey'. This man was the knight who assisted in the murder of Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. After the deed he went into exile and in 1173 divided off the manor of DOCCOMBE from that of Moreton, giving '100 shillings of land in Doccombe' to the monks of Canterbury

Cathedral. Docombe remained in the hands of Canterbury Cathedral throughout the middle ages. It was leased to the Gregory family in the nineteenth century. [IJFM]

- **BROOMHILL.**
- **DOCCOMBE CHAPEL.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85064) as 'Non-conformist chapel. Probably originally an C18 barn. Converted in circa. early C19.' There was a chapel for Docombe in the medieval period but it is not known where that building was, or if it has any connection with the siting of this building near Knaphole.
- **DOCCOMBE MILL**
- **DUCKSMOOR COTTAGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85019) as 'Cottage. Mid C17 with C19/C20 alterations and C20 addition... In a survey of 1589 Ducksmoor was referred to as Minnerd and consisted only of a plot of land; a survey of 1748 refers to it as a separate tenement. In 1718 - Minnerd Plat - with a tenanted cottage. This evidence suggesting a C17 date for the building of the cottage corroborates the architectural evidence.'
- **GREAT DOCCOMBE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85062) as 'Farmhouse. Probably C16 origins but much altered in C20.'
- **GREGORY ARMS, THE.** The inn on the main road, which became a private house in the early part of the 20th century.
- **KNAPHOLE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85065) as 'House, formerly farmhouse. Circa early C16, extended in C17... On the 1st floor in the room above that to the right or the passage the base of a truss is visible and is a rudimentary form of jointed cruck with a post simply lapped and pegged to the principal rafter. This is smoke-blackened and has a threaded ridge and purlins. This house has an unusual plan form with a very unspoilt interior containing a large number of original features, more are likely to be concealed.'
- **LEIGN FARM.** Advertised for sale in 2010: 'The 83-acre holding, with a magnificent late Victorian farmhouse, has gone on the books of Jackson-Stops & Staff in Exeter (01392 214222) with a guide price of £1,600,000. A sixth share ownership of Mardon Down is included, providing 385 acres of open moorland.'
- **LITTLE DOCCOMBE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85060) as 'House, formerly farmhouse. Probably C17, with some C19 alterations... Single storey extension projects from left end. Interior contains all 3 C17 fireplaces. That to lower room has chamfered wooden lintel with run-out stops, brick oven and shallow shelf at back of the fireplace. Hall fireplace has ovolo moulded wooden lintel-and monolithic granite jambs, with wall cupboard beside fireplace. Inner room fireplace is smaller and now blocked by range but retains its ovolo moulded wooden lintel.'
- **SMALRIDGE**
- **SPRINGFIELD.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85063) as '2 cottages and tearoom, originally a terrace of 4 cottages with an integral barn at one end. Circa early C19.'
- **STACOMBE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85033) as 'Farmhouse. Circa mid C16 with C17 alterations and modernised in C19.' According to a past owner, Mrs Gina Adams, the name Stacombe appears in the earliest manorial court rolls for Docombe.
- **THATCHED COTTAGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85033) as 'Cottage, formerly farmhouse. C16 with C17 alterations, wing added in 1970s.'

DOLPHIN HOUSE. *See Lime Street*

DUCKSMOOR COTTAGE. *See Docombe*

EAGLE PLACE

EAST FINGLE. *See Fingle.*

ELMFIELD. *See Station Road*

EMBLEFORD CRESCENT

EXETER ROAD

FINGLE

- **EAST FINGLE.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr Davy of Crediton is said to occupy a house, garden and fulling mill.
- **FINGLE BRIDGE.** Listed Grade II* by English Heritage (ID no. 85020) as 'Road bridge over the River Teign. C16 or C17. Coursed blocks of massive granite ashlar tending to granite stone rubble higher up, granite ashlar voussoirs and coping... The carriageway is narrow and ramps towards the middle. This well-preserved early bridge is set in an attractive wooded Dartmoor valley.'
- **FINGLE MILLS.** There were at least two mills at Fingle, Fingle Mill and East Fingle. Fingle Mill is included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where George Ponsford is said to occupy the house, grist mill, the bridge and 4 acres. East Fingle was the fulling mill.

FOLLY COTTAGE

FOOTMAN STREET. A now-vanished street within the borough of Moretonhampstead. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790).

FORD. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement. In the early thirteenth century, the lord of the manor, William de Mandeville, partitioned a portion of land for Ely Ford. It remained in the Ford family for the next nine generations (Vyvyan (ed.), *Visitations of Devon*) until Margey, daughter of Richard Ford, married John Charles of Moreton. It was inherited by their son William Charles of Moreton, and his son, William Charles of Moreton, who died in 1523. Its extent at this time is recorded as '3 messuages, 100 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 40 of pasture and 40 of heath in Moreton held of Sir William Courtenay of his manor of Moreton by fealty and 6d rent, worth £10 yearly' (WCSL IPMs). The sixpence is clearly quitrent. Ford then passed to his brother John Charles and from him to his son of the same name, who added two more messuages: the inquisition post mortem on his death in 1563 describes it as '5 messuages, 200 acres of land, 30 of meadow, 40 of pasture and 60 of heath in Moreton held of the heirs of William Courtenay of the manor of Moreton'. The heirs were the Charles family of Tavistock, whose seem to have sold it off piecemeal.

One indication as to the possible location of the original Ford comes from a sale of land in 1567 by William Brimblecombe of North Tawton, baker, to John Agget of Moreton, weaver, and Nicholas Caseleigh, tailor of Moreton; this is described as 'a close of lands containing five acres called Langhill within the manor and parish of Moreton in the tenure of John Agget, between the Queen's highway to Chagford in the north and east, and the lands of John Wannell directly in the east, THE LANDS OF JOHN CHARLES GENT IN THE SOUTH and the lands of John Cornysse in the West' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 834). It should be noted that 'John Charles's land' is described as such – it is not specifically Ford and may well be one of the two messuages he added to his estate. Also 'the lands of John Wannell' are a possible indicator; three years later John Wannell alias Voisey, yeoman bought four messuages in Moreton from Richard Wannell, one of which was 'Forde' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 881). If there was a free tenement held by the Wannell family called Ford adjacent to a free tenement belonging to the Charles family that had owned a 'Ford' at an early date, it seems we are in the right area: between Langhill and the borough of Moreton. Further evidence that this part of the parish was once an estate called Ford is a deed in Devon Record Office (DRO 4930 B/T/M/204, 205 dated 1790) which refers to 'fields, closes or parcels of land now being four in number, and a little plot of garden taken out of one of them, containing nine acres adjoining Embleford Lane, formerly part of a tenement and close called Tarves Park otherwise Mill Hill, Ella Meadow, Embleford Meadow and Mill Pool Moor and PART OF THE BARTON OF FORD, formerly in the possession of Mathias Nosworthy, afterwards of Edward Cheesworthy and Anna his wife, since of William Eastabrook deceased, but now of Dorcas Potter of Moretonhampstead, widow'. The reference to the 'barton' of Ford suggests there was a freehold estate or free tenement of this name, and the presence of Forder House near Embleford, inclusive of Forder Fields, Forder Meadow, etc,

suggests Ford was here, and that John Charles's estate extended from Embleford to lands near Osborne Farm. [IJFM]

FORD STREET (FORMERLY FORDER STREET)

- **1, 3 and 5 FORD STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85067) as 'Originally 1 house, later sub-divided into 2 tenements with shops on ground floor and rooms above. Circa late C16 or early C17, remodelled and sub-divided probably in early C19... This late C16 or early C17 town house is one of a pair of early town houses with No. 17 The Square (q.v.). In spite of having been sub-divided in C19 it retains many of its original interior features of high quality and the largely unaltered C19 remodelled front is still jettied on the first floor making the building an important feature in the centre of Moretonhampstead.'
- **2, 4 AND 6 FORD STREET (PUNCHBOWL INN).** Destroyed by fire in September 2007. Previously listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85066) as 'Originally a house or an inn and once known as The New Inn. Deeds of 1869 show No.6 as "Punchbowl (Inn) with bedroom and carriage passage" and Nos. 2 and 4 as "Three Dwelling Houses". Circa late C15 to early C16, hall floored, heightened and extended in C17 and remodelled again circa mid C19... This late Medieval building was possibly an inn at the height of Moretonhampstead's prosperity in the C16. As well as the surviving Medieval fabric its external appearance has changed little since C19 and with its large thatched roof the building is an extremely important feature in the centre of the town. It is one of only 4 or 5 buildings with Medieval smoke-blackened roof timbers to have survived in Moretonhampstead town.'
- **7 FORD STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85068) as 'Small house, ground floor used as shop. Circa early to mid C19 remodelling or virtual rebuilding of earlier structure... This building possibly has some early fabric but its principal interest is its largely unaltered C19 exterior adjoining the end of a run of early town houses, No. 1, 3 and 5 Ford Street and No. 17 The Square (q.v.), which forms an important group in Moretonhampstead.'
- **15 FORD STREET (OLLYCOT).** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85069) as 'House, originally part of No. 17 Ford Street (q.v.). Circa late C15 or early C16, largely rebuilt and extended in early C19... As well as its early origins No. 15 has a largely unaltered early C19 exterior which makes a valuable contribution to the street, especially as it adjoins the Medieval No. 17 of which it was once part.'
- **17 FORD STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85070) as 'House with shop inserted later, and now just a house again. Circa late C15 or early C16, floor inserted in circa late C16 or early C17 and remodelled in C18, shop inserted in late C19 and rear wing added in C19... This is a late Medieval house with much surviving original fabric and an interesting later development. The last changes were in C19 and it has remained remarkably unaltered since then, both externally and internally. It is one of the earliest buildings in Moretonhampstead and one of only 4 or 5 With Medieval smoke-blackened roof timbers. Surviving Medieval roofs are rare in towns.' In the early 19th century used as a butchers shop by the owner of nos. 43 and 45 Ford Street.
- **21 FORD STREET (THE LONGHOUSE)**
- **26 FORD STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85071) as 'House adjoining rear of building on Ford Street. Circa early C17 with C18, C19 and C20 alterations... C17 back-to-back fireplaces are unusual in Devon, although there are some examples in Moretonhampstead including No. 26 Cross Street and Beam Cottage, Ford Street (q.v).'
- **31 FORD STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85073) as 'House in a row, probably part of a larger house originally. Circa C16 or early C17, with later alterations including remodelling of circa mid C19... In spite of the C19 remodelling this is undoubtedly an early building with an impressive granite lateral stack at the

rear, and the front with its original granite doorway and C19 fenestration makes a valuable contribution to Ford Street.'

- **33 FORD STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85074) as 'Detached cottage, originally part of larger house, now demolished. Circa early C17 or possibly earlier... Roof: pegged roof. One blade of 1 truss and 3 reset collars, 1 smoke-blackened and the collars are lapped to face of the principals. These reset early timbers do not necessarily belong to this house. In spite of the uncertainty about the plan of this house, it does have many interesting features and undoubtedly it is not later than C17. As an early building in the backlands it has additional interest in the development of the town.'
- **35 FORD STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85075) as 'House in a row, originally part of large house. Probably C17 or earlier, remodelled and enlarged circa mid to late C19.'
- **43 (BELMONT HOUSE).** This property and no. 45 next door used to be in one ownership: there were interconnecting doors at ground and first-floor level (both now bricked up). Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) as being in the occupation of Mr William Bragg, who also owned Crookhay in Court Street and the Tanyard in Ford Street. At this time the front of no. 43 was a thatched barn with a cottage behind. After a fire in the late 19th century it was rebuilt as a townhouse. [IJFM]
- **45 FORD STREET (BELGRAVE HOUSE, SPAROWHAWK BACKPACKERS).** Originally in the same ownership as no. 43. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) as being in the occupation of Mr William Bragg, who also owned Crookhay in Court Street and the Tanyard in Ford Street. In the 20th century the owner was a butcher: he also owned a butchers house in Ford Street (the thatched house at no. 17). Behind no. 45 there is an early nineteenth-century slaughter house with original wooden lifting apparatus still in situ. This is listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85079) as 'Slaughterhouse in back yard of former butcher's house, Belgrave House. Probably early to mid C19. This is an interesting small example of a building type which is rarely found so complete with its simple wooden machinery and tackle'. The orchard to the rear was developed in 2001. [IJFM]
- **48 FORD STREET (PITT HOUSE).** Listed Grade II* by English Heritage (ID no. 85076) as 'House. Circa 1700 probably remodelling of an earlier house with further modifications in circa late C18.' The listing adds: 'Pitt House illustrates well the development of the traditional plan to provide the improved accommodation expected by the late C17 and early C18. Substantial houses of this period are uncommon in Devon and Pitt House is very intact both internally and externally. The rear elevation is an important as the well proportioned front because it shows clearly the evolution of this interesting house.' The Moretonhampstead conservation area appraisal (by Dartmoor NPA) adds that it is 'certainly the most substantial house in the town, with an impressive, dressed granite, seven-window front set off by a Tuscan doorcase. The weatherings on all the granite stacks suggest it was also thatched when 'created' in 1700 from a very substantial remodelling of an earlier house. Sir Thomas Bowring stayed here on his frequent visits to Moretonhampstead towards the end of the 19th century, which is about the time the roof was replaced in slate and when the multi-paned sash windows were changed to four panes from either twelve or sixteen.' The outbuilding to the north is separately listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85078) as 'Outbuilding, probably a service range including a kitchen, at rear of No. 48, Pitt House (q.v.), and now a ruin. Probably circa 1700 and contemporary with remodelling of Pitt House... Interior: in west gable end a very large fireplace with massive square section timber lintel. There are no ovens. There are also no ovens in the kitchen of Pitt House and the dairy wing is without a fireplace.'
- **50 FORD STREET (FORDER HOUSE).** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85080) as 'House, circa 1800.' However the listing goes on to note 18th century elements in the service wing. It concludes: 'Forder House is remarkably intact and has been virtually

unaltered since it was built. It is unusual in having interior features of such high quality for a circa 1800 house that still has a single depth plan and a relatively simple exterior.'

- **BEAM COTTAGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85069) as 'Possibly a row of houses, sub-divided into a row of cottages and now one house. Circa late C16 or early C17... A row of early 2-room plan house like this is very uncommon.'
- **RING OF BELLS.** In 1762 the church granted a licence for casting the five old bells in the Church tower into six new bells. Perhaps this was the occasion of the sign of 'Six Bells' and could have caused some confusion. Both names appear on licences and in Trade Directories for the early 19th century In 1824-1828 Joseph Eastabrook is listed as landlord of both Six Bells and Ring of Bells, but in 1835 only the Ring of Bells is shown on the 'May Murder' [map](#) (no. 1, J. Endicott). In the 1850s Eliza Lethbridge, widow of the licensee of the Six Bells, married Dennis Harvey, landlord of the Ring of Bells, and the Six Bells then seems to disappear. The Ring of Bells was acquired by the brewers in 1903, and later became a private house.
- **TAN YARD.** This was down the alley behind no. 22 Ford Street and included all the space now occupied by nos 22-32. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr William Bragg is said to occupy a dwelling house, outhouses, tan yard and offices adjoining. It previously belonged Joshua Nosworthy. [IJFM]
- **UNION INN.** Formerly The Swan Inn.

FORDER HOUSE. *See Ford Street.*

FORDER MEADOW. Built in 2003-4. Named by Ian Mortimer, then a parish councillor, after one of the fields that were swept away in its construction.

FORDLANDS

FORE STREET

- **4 FORE STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85083) as 'House, formerly partly used as shop premises. C16 or early C17, largely rebuilt in early C19, and with probably late C17 or early C18 rear wing... The rear wing is a rare survival of a small 1-room plan, 3-storey town house, with a completely intact internal plan.'
- **10 AND 12 FORE STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85084) as 'Pair of cottages in a row, probably 1 house originally. Circa 1845. Probably a rebuilding of an earlier structure after the fire of 1845.'
- **14 AND 16 FORE STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85085) as 'Pair of cottages in a row. Circa 1845, probably a rebuilding after the 1845 fire in Fore Street... This pair of cottages has a little altered mid C19 front complete with all its sash windows and forms a group with Nos. 10 and 12 and No. 18 Fore Street (q.v.). Included for group value.'
- **18 FORE STREET (THE CHIMES).** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85086) as 'House, originally the police house before police station opposite was built in circa 1863. Circa 1845, probably soon after the 1845 fire in Fore Street... The left-hand front room was probably the police station leading to a small cell in room behind. The right-hand front room was a livingroom with a kitchen behind. Above the ground storey cell there is another cell... This is an almost entirely complete mid C19 police house.'
- **BAPTIST CHAPEL**
- **BOWRING LIBRARY.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 438381) as 'Library. 1901/2 by Sylvanus Trevail... The library was a gift to the town by Sir Thomas Bowring, a notable wool trader and benefactor.'
- **OLD METHODIST CHAPEL**

GENEVA. *See Lime Street.*

GEORGE STREET

- **THE GREAT HOUSE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85105) as 'Homelands... a largely unaltered early C19 house with its interior features virtually complete.'

- **WHITE HART INN.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85106) as 'Hotel, formerly a coaching inn. Circa mid C18 with late C19 extensions at rear... A fairly unaltered C18 coaching inn still in use as an hotel.' It is normally said that the inn was established in the reign of George I. The position and architecture support an eighteenth-century date but not that it was a coaching inn: wheeled transport did not reach Moretonhampstead until the building of the new road to Exeter in 1815.
- **WHITE HORSE INN (GRAY'S HOTEL).** Established at least by the mid-17th century, it became an important posting inn, like its near neighbour the White Hart, with a malt-house alongside. William Soper was the first landlord known to us. When he died in 1795, his wife Mary succeeded him. From all accounts she was a merry widow, and became one of Moreton's most popular landladies over the next ten years. In April 1799, Mary was expecting to marry a Sergeant of Marines. However, on pretence of being ordered back to barracks in Newton Abbot, he jilted her. Her son was born in October 1799! Her other claim to fame is that in 1803 she reared a 3-year old pig which weighed 705 lb - 'the fattest ever seen in Moreton since the memory of the oldest living person'.
Mary Soper was followed by Samuel Cann, who went on to develop the White Hart. In 1822 it was taken over by the Gray family, who were farming at Addiscott. Renamed Gray's Hotel, it was run as a family concern until the 1930s, the Grays becoming prominent citizens of the town.
The White Horse was the site of a major fire in 1838, which was complicated by the fact that the landlord had reluctantly agreed to store a quantity of 'rock powder' (gunpowder for blasting work) in an outhouse for a customer, which cramped the style of the fire-fighters until it exploded. The fire caused substantial damage to the nearest properties in Pound Street as well as to its own outbuildings and to the house between it and the White Hart.
In the 20th century, Harvey Neck, a regular at the White Horse, was sitting in the Denno, as the Tap Room was called, when a visitor asked who he was. The visitor was told 'Oh, he's only the village idiot!' Harvey, a staunch Moretonian, retorted 'Not so much of the *Village*, Moreton's a *Town*!' The White Horse claims to have a resident Ghost, fond of switching on lights at night, and slamming the door in your face. It so impressed a visiting German playwright that he wrote a play about it. He returned a year later with the cast to make its acquaintance again.
Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85104) as 'Public house. Circa 1840-50 with slightly later C19 addition to right and late C19 rear wing. C20 interior alterations and rear additions.'

GIANT'S GRAVE. Bronze age stone circle on the summit of Mardon.

GLEBE

GLEBELANDS. The glebe was the land owned by the church; it originally included Mardon House and the Sentry or Sanctuary fields, as well as a number of other fields. One field in particular became known as 'Glebelands' – this was developed in 2006 and is now a street name.

[IJFM]

GRAY'S HOTEL. *See George Street.*

GREAT DOCCOMBE. *see Docombe*

GREAT HOWTON. *see Howton*

GREAT SLONCOMBE. *see Sloncombe*

GREAT WOOSTON. *see Wooston*

GREENHILL

- CHIMES, THE. *See Fore Street*
- **CORN MARKET.** Mentioned as being opposite Greenhill House in a deed of 1764. Mentioned in Treleaven's Diary. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it was being run by Mrs Spicer. Demolished before 1840.
- **GREENHILL HOUSE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85088) as 'House. Probably early C17 or earlier, extended and rearranged in early C18 (1720 according to R O

Heath) and refashioned and extended again in circa Mid C19... Immediately behind Greenhill House the first Baptist meetinghouse in Moretonhampstead was built in 1715 by Samuel Lightfoot the Elder, but was destroyed by fire. Greenhill House has been virtually unaltered since C19 and retains its plan which shows the development quite clearly from its early origins.'

The earliest Deed is dated 1st October 1691 being a lease & release by William Hill (the Elder), gent. to Samuel Lightfoot (the Elder), feltmaker. This Deed refers to an earlier lease dated 3 October 1689. The property is described as 'All that one messuage where Samuel Lightfoot now dwells with all other dwelling houses, barns, stables, shippens, brewhouses, outhouses, courtlages and garden rooms (plots), also two little garden rooms (plots) paled in from the street on the fore side'. According to the lease of 1691, the hall was oak panelled (the present cloakroom and part passage). The parlour was also oak panelled with pine cupboard fronts at the alcove each of the fireplace (the present sitting-room but after major alterations c. 1720). The remains of this oak panelling is now in the front hall, and the two cupboard fronts are in the breakfast room.

The outbuilding immediately to the north of Greenhill House is also listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85089) as 'Original use uncertain but possibly a pair of cottages, reused as stables and coach-house. Probably C18, remodelled in circa mid to late C19 as stables and coach house.' [*much more detail on the website...*]

- **OLD SCHOOL**
- **ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.** Listed Grade I by English Heritage (ID no. 85087) as 'Parish church, early C15 tower and late C15 nave and aisles with heavy restorations in 1856 and 1905.'

GREGORY ARMS, THE. *See Docombe*

HALFWAY HOUSE. The house on the edge of the parish, half-way to Chagford. It is just beyond Sainthill, at the junction of the main road and the back road through Drewston, which leads to Week and Chagford.

HALL'S CLEAVE. *See Clifford.*

HANNICOMBE WOOD. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where 113 acres is said to be in the occupation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

HATHERLEY. *See Sloncombe*

HAYNE (HOUSE). An elegant early 19th century manor house, built by a local gentleman circa 1834 and listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85022) as 'Medium-sized house. Early-mid C19 with later additions.' The site is much earlier, being the name of a manor and an earlier house. It is mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll. In 1537 William Howton granted William Gose and Margery his wife, daughter of the grantor, an annual rent of 20s from his tenements called Heyhen and Elecombe. (Devon Record Office, D1508M/Moger/255/2). At this time it still formed part of the manor of Hayne or WrayHeghen, owned by the Cary family. When the manor was dismembered in the late 16th century, ownership of the house and its land passed to the Nosworthy family of Sloncombe, and when the last Nosworthy heiress, Judith, married John Southmead in 1730 the estate was joined on to that of the Southmeads, who owned Wray Barton and also property in Chagford. The last male Southmead passed the estate in 1833 to John Courtier, a distant relative of the Southmeads.

From a letter Courtier wrote in 1842, headed 'Hayne Manor House' (among the Stockdale letters in the Devon and Exeter Institution) we know that Hayne had by then been allowed to fall into ruin, and he was building himself a new house on the ruins of the old one. In another letter, dated 1846, he says he has sold Hayne with 26 acres to John Newcombe Stevenson and now occupied the old manor house at Wray while building the first version of the present Wray Barton

In 1890 the house was sold by Col. Stevenson to W.H. Smith, who at the same time bought the Manor of Moretonhampstead and North Bovey from the Courtenays. His son W.F.D. Smith (later Lord Hambleden) lived at Hayne when he came to Moreton; he and his wife spent their honeymoon in Devon and had a celebration in Moreton at the time. When Smith

had built the Manor House at North Bovey, he then sold Hayne to the Seymours (Mrs Seymour was his sister) who lived there until the 1930s. [IJFM]

HAYNE, MANOR OF. In 1549 when William Cary died, his inquisition post mortem stated that he held the manor of Hayne, Ludon and Lutteforde from Thomas Arundell, of his manor of Lapford. Lapford was an inheritance of the Honour of Gloucester, which descended from the Humphrville family to the Arundell family of Trerice. This directly connects hayne with the Wray held by William de Chiverstone in 1286, which was held from John de Humphrville. Thus it constituted part of the Domesday manor of WRAY, a moiety of which was passed to William Chiverstone in 1249.

The first reference to the manor by the name of Hayne is the inquisition post mortem on the death of the lord of the manor, Sir John Cary, in 1395. This states that he had one ploughland in Luedon, 40d rent in Wray and 20s rent in Heghen (IPM, 1821 ed., 20 Ric II, p.196). Also (according to DCRS IPM seq.), he had the feudal service of William Carysleigh sen and William Carysleigh jun in Heghen, the service of Joan, daughter of Roger Wray, in Wray. This indicates that Wray Barton itself had been alienated before this date: if it had not been, we would have expected to see notice of service owed by the occupiers of Wray Barton and/or a larger rent than 40d. The IPM also states that the remainder of this manor was due to Emma, daughter of Robert Holway, and her heirs. As Sir John's widow was a Margaret Holway, whom he married in 1376, it is probable that Emma and Margaret were sisters and that the manor of Hayne was acquired by him through marriage. If correct, this would mean that the moiety of the manor of Wray held by William de Chiverstone in 1249 and still held by him in 1284 had passed to the Holway family before coming to the Cary family.

The manor stayed in the Cary family for the next two centuries. In 1414 it was held by Robert Cary when he and his wife gave power of attorney to Edward Courtenay, son of the earl of Devon, with regard to their land in 'Lewdon, Wreyheghen and Luttereneford' and elsewhere (TNA C104/267). In 1503 John Taverner died, leaving 10 acres of land, 10 of pasture, 2 of meadow and 10 of furze and heath in 'Stoures [Steward] and Pitton within the parish of Moreton' worth 20s held of Robert Cary Esq as of his manor of Heghen by fealty and suit of court.' He also left '100 acres of pasture, 2 acres of meadow and 20 acres of furze and heath in Moreton called Brendon Parkes [probably Brinning] held of Robert Cary Esq as of his manor of Hayne by fealty and 18d rent yearly, worth 20s.' These entries demonstrate that the manorial court was still active at this time. Further confirmation that the court continued to sit is the existence of an original court roll in the Brotosh Library (Add roll 64627). This is a court roll for the manors of 'Heyghne' and 'Lodeford' with entries for Lodeford for 15 Oct 21st Henry VIII and 18 May 22nd Henry VIII; and (on the other side of the parchment) for Hayne 12th Oct 21st Henry VIII (1529). The Hayne entry is an admission of Thomas Harry to the tenancy of a tenement which might be read as 'Grendon' but perhaps should be 'Brendon' – Brendon Parkes definitely being mentioned in the 1504 inquisition post mortem.

That the abovementioned court roll definitely relates to Hayne in Moretonhampstead is made clear by a charter in the British Library, Add Charter 64197. This document states that Robt Carye gent, heir of William Cary (d. 1549) paid William Holland £400 in 1550 for an acquittance for lands in the manors of West Wanford, Hayne and Loddford, alias Lodford, with all their appurtenances in Devon. The specific lands are listed as 'West Wanford, ffener, Heddon, Langdon, Hayne, Wraycombe, Lewdon, Lutteford, Bowde, Loddeford Mill, Moredowne, Brome Parke, Cawte, Cawte Moor and Barne Mede, Beare situated... in the parishes of Milton Damerell, Beaworthy, Sutcombe, Moreton, North Bovey and Shebbear'. A collection DRO (DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b (dated 1534)) relates to the same estate described in the same way. Going through the above list it can be seen that the order of the parishes reflects the order of the lands held. So, 'West Wanford' is in Milton Damerell (confirmed by DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b). Ffener: there was a La fenne in Beaworthy in 1330s (*EPNS*, i, p. 130) and DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b confirms the 'Venne' of this estate as being in Beaworthy; 'Heddon' is in Sutcome parish (*EPNS*, i, p. 168, confirmed by DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b); 'Langdon' might be the Langdon in North Bovey (*EPNS*, i, p. 471) but DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b has the holding as 'Heddon and Langdon in Sutcombe', so this is a Langdon in Sutcombe. Then we come to the

Moreton places: 'Hayne' is in Moreton parish: DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b confirms the estate as 'Hayne and Ludon' in Moreton parish. 'Wraycombe' relates to Wray in Moreton; 'Lewdon' is Lewdown in Moreton, and DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b confirms this identification; Lutteford is Lettaford in North Bovey (*EPNS*, i, p. 470), confirmed by DRO 48/13/1/1/2a-b. 'Bowde' is very probably Bowda in North Bovey (*EPNS*, i, p. 470), given the order of holdings, although there is also Bowden in Moreton. Finally, 'Loddeford Mill' is in Shebbear parish (modern Ladford, *EPNS*, i, p. 108), as are 'Moredowne' (Moortown), 'Cawte' and 'Cawte Moor' (Caute), 'Barne Mede' and 'Beare'. All this is confirmed by the Devon Record Office deed which specifies the manor of Hayne as 'Hayne and Ludon in the parish of Morton... and Lutterford in the parish of North Bovey'. A royal inspeximus of a similar deed of feoffment dated 1530 says the same. As a result we have something approaching a reliable survey of the manor of Hayne in 1503-50: Hayne itself, 'Wraycombe', Lewdon, Lettaford and the 'Brendon' or 'Brendon Parkes' (probably Brinning Farm) of the court roll.

The manor still existed in 1577, as shown by a deed in the papers of the Mallock family of Cockington (DRO 48/13/1/1/4), who bought the estate from the Cary family. This mentions the manors of Hayne and Loddeford – the two manors recorded on the same manorial roll in 1529. This is useful information because it allows us to interpret a document of 1570 relating to a sale by Richard Wannell of Moreton, gent., to John Wannell alias Voisey, yeoman, of his messuages called 'East Ludon, Forde, Willaway Cleave and Willaway Wood in Moreton INCLUDING HERIOTS' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 881). Heriots were a fine (often the best beast) payable to the lord of the manor on the death of a tenant and so Richard Wannell's ability to level this fine suggests he enjoyed some sort of manorial rights in these four places. FORD was alienated by William de Mandeville at an early date, and may well have been a separate manor. East Lewdon, Willowray Cleave and Willowray Cottage all fall into the most southern section of the parish, and may represent a residue of the moiety of the manor of Wray which did *not* pass to William de Chiverstone in the 13th century.

The manor of Hayne seems to have been dismembered by 1600. [IJFM]

HELE

- **HELE COURT.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr John Brock is said to be in occupation of the farm buildings and 31 acres.
- **HELE GROUND.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr John Brock is said to be in occupation of 14 acres.
- **HELE MOOR.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mrs Ann Gilbert's children said to occupy 4 acres. Also known as Wadley Moor.
- **INNER HELE.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr William Davy is said to be in occupation of a moiety, including the linyay and 4 acres.

Hill. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where the executors of the Rev'd Dr Fynes are said to occupy a house and 122 acres.

HILL FARM COTTAGES

HINGSTON. A medieval name. Andrew Voysy of Moretonhampstead sued Michael de Heyngesdon in 1346 (TNA C 241/122/2). Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mrs Katherine Drake's executors managed 80 acres.

HITCHACOMBE WOOD. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where 77 acres is said to be in the occupation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

HOLCOMBE HOUSE. A large late Victorian residence, now converted into a nursing home. The placename Holcombe is mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll. The area falls outside the manor as outlined on the 1790 Courtenay Survey and probably formed a free tenement, or part of one.

HOMELANDS. See *The Great House, George Street*

HORE WOOD. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where 101 acres is said to be in the occupation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

HORNHILLS. See *Lime Street*

HOSPITAL. Built by the Smith family in 1900-1. The carnival was first established in 1902 to raise money for the hospital.

HOWTON. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement. It is first- mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll. In October 1348 it appears as 'Houghton by Moreton Courtenay' in a deed (*Feet of Fines*, vol. 2 (1939), no. 1397). The Tozer family way established at Howton by 1332. John, son of William Tozer, took legal action against William and John Corset over 'Houghton in the parish of Moreton' in the fifteenth century (TNA C1/56/207). John Tozer 'of Howton' was buried in the churchyard in 1714. In the churchyard there is a 17th century chest tomb with a reused slate memorial of 1813 to Charles Tozer of Howton. William Tozer was the freeholder in 1840, when the estate amounted to 105 acres and was in the possession of Susanna Harvey. [IJFM]

- **GREAT HOWTON.** For many years this was the home of the Tozer family, some of whose tombs are in the churchyard. It is undoubtedly a medieval site. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85021) as 'Farmhouse. C17 or earlier, much altered in C19... There is also known to be a C17 date carved in plaster in a first floor room.'
- **HOWTON LANGHILL.** Benjamin Tozer had property in Howton Langhill otherwise Lower Langhill, Ford Street, Court Street, Strongs Ground, Higher Brendon otherwise Great Brendon, Cold East, otherwise Little Brendon, and elsewhere, in 1747 (Devon Record Office, 4930 B/E/M/38).
- **MIDDLE HOWTON.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85028) as 'Cottage. Circa late C17 with C20 additions.'

INNER HELE. See *Hele*.

INNS. See

- *9 Cross Street*
- *The Bell, Cross Street*
- *Cross Tree House, Cross Street*
- *Dolphin House, Lime Street*
- *Gregory Arms, Docombe*
- *King's Arms, Cross Street*
- *Mount Arthur, Cross Street*
- *Plymouth Inn, George Street*
- *Punchbowl Inn, Ford Street*
- *Ring of Bells, Ford Street*
- *Union Inn, George Street*
- *White Hart Inn, George Street*
- *White Horse Inn, George Street*

IVY COTTAGES. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85112) as 'Terrace of 4 cottages. Early to mid C19... This is a largely unaltered terrace of cottages of the first half of the C19 and each cottage retains its simple plan.'

JACOB'S WELL. See *Lime Street*

JUBILEE COTTAGES. See *Station Road*

KELLATORS. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where the Rev'd Mr Ley is said to occupy the house and 50 acres.

KINGSBRIDGE

- **TOLLHOUSE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85035) as 'early 19th century'. The Act for this Turnpike Trust was passed in 1826 but the road had not been built in 1834.

KINGWELL/KINGWELL DOWN.

- **NORTH KINGWELL.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) 30 acres being farmed by Mr James Fynes.
- **SOUTH KINGWELL.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790), 27 acres being farmed by Mrs Mary Wreyford,

KINSMANSDALE

KNAPHOLE. See *Doccombe*

LANGHILL. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement of the

manor. A sale of land in 1567 by William Brimblecombe of North Tawton, baker, to John Agget of Moreton, weaver, and Nicholas Caseleigh, tailor of Moreton, describes 'a close of lands containing five acres called Langhill within the manor and parish of Moreton in the tenure of John Agget, between the Queen's highway to Chagford in the north and east, and the lands of John Wannell directly in the east, THE LANDS OF JOHN CHARLES GENT IN THE SOUTH and the lands of John Cornysse in the West' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 834). Langhill Moor and Langhill Meadow fell into Sloncombe in 1668 and thus seem to have been part of the manor of South Teign (4930 B/T/M/175).

The house is listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85023) as 'House, originally farmhouse. Circa early-mid C17 with C19 extension, modernised in early C20 internally... The hall retains its C17 fireplace which has a chamfered wooden lintel with hollow step stops, splayed dressed granite jambs chamfered at the edges, a shallow shelf part way up the back and arched granite oven opening in the right-hand side. This was evidently a good quality C17 house and is relatively unusual in the preservation of its original facade in a virtually unaltered state.' [IJFM]

LEIGN. *See Docombe*

LEWDOWN. It is mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll.

LIME STREET

- **9 LIME STREET.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85097) as 'House, at the end of a row. Probably late C18... The largely unaltered front with sash windows and thatched roof make this building an important element in the street.'
- **DOLPHIN HOUSE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85096) as 'House, formerly the Dolphin Inn. Probably C18 and possibly with some earlier fabric, repaired and remodelled after a fire of 1816.'
- **GENEVA COTTAGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85095) as 'House. Probably C18 or with earlier fabric and with C19 additions and alterations... This is one of the few thatched roof buildings to have survived in the centre of Moretonhampstead and as such it is important to the character of the town.'
- **GENEVA ISLAND.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) as the 'New Yarn Market' and adjoining house, then in the possession of Joan Floud's trustees.
- **HORNHILLS.**
- **JACOB'S WELL.** Spring at the bottom of Lime Street. Road above used to be called Mary Steps.
- **LIME PITS.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Joshua Horrill is said to occupy a house.
- **MARY STEPS.** Original name for Lime Street, leading down to Jacob's Well. Now preserved in the name of a house.
- **MILL.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where described as a grist mill and as 'a water mill adjoining the glebe' then in the tenancy of Mr Edward Cragg and Mr Daniel Berry.
- **MILLBROOK.** The name given to the Wray to the north of Lime Street.

LINSCOTT. Farmstead which, on etymological evidence, probably means 'Leofwine's Cott' (Leofwine being a Saxon name) and so should be associated with occupation at least as early as the twelfth century. In addition its position on this old road from Howton to Yalworthy suggests a very early date. It is mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) in three parts, all previously in separate tenancy but then united by Mr William Frost, who occupies two houses and nearly 100 acres. [IJFM]

LITTLE WOOSTON. *See Wooston*

LONGHOUSE, THE. *See Ford Street*

LORDS MEADOW. *See Livestock Market, Station Road.*

LOWER LANGHILL. *See Howton Langhill.*

LOWTON. Listed GRADE II* by English Heritage (ID no. 85025) as 'Farmhouse. Early-mid C16 with late C16/early C17 and C18 alterations... Originally hall and inner room were open to the roof with central hearth in hall. Lower room always had chamber above. In the late C16/early

C17 this room evidently had high status from the decorative plaster ceiling it was given. Also at this stage inner room and hall ceiled... Over the lower end in the roof space is a moulded plaster ceiling inserted over the lower room chamber, which has had another ceiling inserted beneath it so is now completely concealed from the rest of the house. The plaster ceiling has a central geometrical design of moulded ribs, a moulded cornice and moulded edges to the plastered trusses. This ceiling is particularly unusual for a farmhouse on the Dartmoor fringes and is in a fairly good state of preservation. The importance of this house lies not only in the survival of unusual and good quality features such as the plaster ceiling and the screens passage but also the unusual plan and development variation on the typical 3-room-and-through-passage layout. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where the Rev'd William Davy is said to occupy the house and 56 acres. The nearby ash house is also listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85026) as 18th century.

LOWER WILLOWRAY. *See Willowray*

MALTSTERS, THE. *See Court Street*

MANORS. The parish probably comprised portions of three manors in 1100: the manors of MORETON and WRAY (which are easily identifiable in Domesday Book) and the manor of SOUTH TEIGN (which is not so easily identifiable but which was probably a royal manor). Moreton was divided to create the separate manor of DOCCOMBE in the twelfth century, and Wray was divided between coheireses before 1249, one moiety becoming the manor of HAYNE. Thus in the fourteenth century there were five manors in the parish.

In addition there are a number of free tenements – all established by the fourteenth century – that did not form part of any of the manors, or were held of them at a quitrent and by fealty only. These include: BOWDEN, BUTTERDON, CRANBROOK, FORD, HOWTON, LANGHILL, MOOR BARTON, NORTHMOOR, PAFFORD, PEPPERDON and SAINTHILL.

There is no evidence that Mearsdon Manor in Cross Street was ever a manor house, or that there ever was a manor called 'Mearsdon'. [IJFM]**MARDON (HOUSE).** The original rectory site. When Rev'd. Dewey was appointed in 1901, the old building was found to be very dilapidated, and W.F.D. Smith, as patron of the living, built a new Rectory nearby. This remained the rectory until the time of the Rev. Leadbitter in 1930, when it became a private house and what is now 'The Old Rectory' in Cross Street was used instead. A painting of the original house, which was known to be at least 16th century in date, is in the vestry of the parish church. Stephen Landor drew attention to a seventeenth-century glebe terrier which records '3 ground floor rooms with 6 chambers above' for the rectory, which almost certainly relates to this now-vanished building. [IJFM]

MARDON. The down above the town, meaning 'moor hill' (not 'march down' as in *Sparrowhawk*). Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where 386 acres is said to be in Lord Courtenay's own hands.

MARKET PLACES

- BUTTER MARKET. *See Square, The*
- CORN MARKET. *See Greenhill*
- LIVESTOCK MARKET. *See Station Road*
- MEAT MARKET. *See Shambles*
- NEW YARN MARKET: *See Geneva Island, Lime Street*

MARY STEPS. *See Lime Street.*

MEACOMBE. The name is Saxon for 'border valley', the situation being on the border with Chagford and Moreton parishes. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85027) as 'Farmhouse. Possibly C16 origins, existing features are C17. Considerably altered probably in C19... Originally 3-room-and-through-passage plan with axial hall stack backing onto passage and gable end fireplaces to inner and lower rooms; newel staircase at rear of hall in projection. Wing added at front of lower end probably in C18 and was subsequently used as cider house on ground floor and wool chamber above... Roof space inaccessible but some of the trusses visible on first floor are substantial timbers, probably straight principals.'

MEARSDON MANOR. *See Cross Street*

MIDDLE HOWTON. *See Howton*

MILLBROOK. See *Lime Street*.

MILLS, MANORIAL. The inquisition post mortem of Richard fitz John, 'made at Moreton on... 26 Sept 1297' includes a reference to a 'fulling mill, 8s, and three water mills £3'. The Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) mentions grist mills at the bottom of LIME STREET ('adjacent to the Glebe') and at FINGLE, and fulling mills at CLIFFORD and EAST FINGLE. There was also a mill in the manor of DOCCOMBE (Doccombe Mill) and at least one mill in the manor of HAYNE. With respect to the last there is a restored watermill at STEWARD MILL today which also appears on the tithe map of 1840. [IJFM]

MOOR BARTON

MOORCOTE

MOORWOOD COTTAGE. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85029) as 'Cottage. Circa late C17/early C18, much altered and added to in C20.'

MORETON. The place is first mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) but it was well established by then and a place of some local importance. It was probably founded at least a century earlier, more probably two centuries. It was at various times in the middle ages called Moreton Courtenay, in respect of its manorial lords, e.g. in a deed of 1348 (*Feet of Fines*, vol. 2 (1939), no. 1397). The first references to it as Moretonhampstead date from the late fifteenth century. No one knows why 'Hampstead' was joined to the name. [IJFM]

MORETON, MANOR OF. At the time of Domesday, Moreton was a royal manor. The entry reads: 'At the time of King Edward the Confessor's death it paid tax for three *hides* (units of roughly 80-120 acres). There is land for twenty ploughs. In lordship there are three ploughs and six *serfs* (unfree labourers) cultivating one hide; and sixteen *villeins* (villagers) and six *bordars* (smallholders) with eight ploughs cultivating two hides. There are twenty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture; the woodland is one league long and one furlong wide. There are twenty cattle and one hundred and thirty sheep. It pays £12 in tax weighed and assayed, the same as it did when Baldwin acquired it. To the manor of Moreton belongs the third penny of the hundred of Teignbridge.'

The lordship of the manor of Moreton remained in royal possession until Henry I gave it to his illegitimate son, William de Tracey. It then passed from William to his daughter Grace, and from her to her son, another William, who adopted the name 'de Tracey'. This man was the knight who assisted in the murder of Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. After the deed he went into exile and in 1173 divided off the manor of DOCCOMBE. The rest of the manor of Moreton was inherited by his son, Henry the Hunchback, who gave it to the Chief Justice, Geoffrey fitz Piers (d.1213), in return for assistance in regaining his inheritance after his father's disgrace.

Geoffrey Fitz Piers changed his name to Geoffrey de Mandeville, and was granted the title Earl of Essex. It was he who in 1207 obtained Moreton's first charter and with it the right to hold a market and fair. In 1214 his second son William de Mandeville (d.1227) was deprived of Moreton for plotting against King John, who granted it to Henry 'son of the earl' in 1215; it was restored to William in 1219 shortly after the accession of Henry III. On William's death in 1227 it passed to his half-brother John fitz Geoffrey (d.1258) and from him passed to his sons John fitz John (d. 1275) and Richard fitz John (d. 1297). At Richard's death it was noted that the heirs were the descendants of the three sisters and coheireses of the deceased (*Cal. Inq. Post Mortem*, vol. 3, *Edward I* (1912), p. 282. In 1299 Moreton passed to the son of Aveline fitz John, namely Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster (d.1326). In July 1304 the earl of Ulster exchanged the manor with Gerard de Orum for two manors in Ireland (*CPR 1301-7*, p. 245). Five years later it was bought in 1309 by Sir Hugh de Courtenay (d.1340), later Earl of Devon, in whose family it remained until 1890. In 1406, on the death of Sir Philip Courtenay it was worth 20 marks but in 1415, on the death of Richard Courtenay, bishop of Norwich, it was worth £24 yearly not including £10 for the advowson (Kirby (ed.) *Cal. Inq. Post Mortem*, vol. 20, 1-5 Henry V, pp. 39, 141).

In 1890 W. H. Smith bought the manor, along with the manors of North Bovey and Shapley. His son, W. F. D. Smith, inherited the manor the following year and proceeded to rebuild a great number of the properties, as well as the hospital. Manorial tenancy came to an end in 1922 with the abolition of copyhold tenure; so when W. F. D. Smith died in 1928, and the

estate was divided up and sold off, the manor of Moreton effectively ceased to exist at that point.

For the other manors, see DOCCOMBE, HAYNE, WRAY and SOUTH TEIGN.

MORETON HOUSE. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85110) as 'House, now in use as an hotel.

Circa 1840s.' **MOUNT PLEASANT**

MUZLE PATCH. *See New Street*

NAPHOLE. *See Knaphole, Docombe*

NEW CUT. Road inserted alongside the school after the fire of 1845.

NEW STREET

- **GATEWAY TEA ROOM.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85111) as 'Probably originally a house, possibly having a shop on ground floor. Probably mid to late C17, remodelled in C18 or C19... This late C17 town house is one of a pair of early town houses which includes Nos. 1 and 5 Ford Street (q.v.). It is particularly interesting because the plan of the upper floor remains intact.'
- **MUZLE PATCH.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85109) as 'Shop premises with accommodation above. Circa mid C19.'

NORTHMOOR. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement of the manor. Mentioned in 1544-7 in a legal case brought by Thomas Wannell of North Moor (Moretonhampstead) against John Cornysse (TNA C 1/1166/13). [IJFM]

OSBORNE FARM. It fell outside the manor, being apparently part of a free tenement – possibly part of the John Charles's estate of Ford (q.v.). It appears on the 1840 tithe map.

PAFFORD. This land does not fall in the land mapped for the manor of Moreton in 1790 but seems to have been alienated from the manor at an early date and held as a free tenement of the manor. It was first-mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll. The 1607 survey of the manor of South Teign states clearly that that manor is bounded on the east by the manor of Pafford and on the south east by the manor of Moreton. The land here, GREAT PAFFORD, is marked on the Courtenay Survey (1790) as 'Oxenham's Land'. A pencil has scrawled 'Now Lord C's Land'. Great Parford was in the ownership of Richard Brock in 1840, tenanted by John Ellis. Little Pafford was in the ownership and occupation of Maria May and amounted to 22 acres in 1840. [IJFM]

PEPPERDON. In 1316 Johannes Pipard answered for the townships of 'North Bovey cum Lustleigh, Wrey and Hayne'. Pepperdon certainly existed by 1332, for it is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll for that year. However, these references probably do not do justice to the antiquity of this settlement. Pepperdon was not part of the parish of Moreton and thus seems to have been associated with the parish Lustleigh by the practice in this part of Devon of Saxon thegns associating their lands with whichever parish they chose. It was a free tenement of Lustleigh. It paid a quit Rent of sixpence a year to the Lord of the Manor of Lustleigh, and was required, every fifth year, to do the office of 'Tithingman'. (A tithingman was answerable for the good behaviour of a tithing or group of ten men.) The old farmhouse on the site is listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85030) as 'Unoccupied farmhouse, probably C16 with C17 alterations, remodelled in C19. Pepperdon remained in Lustleigh parish until 1885, when it was transferred to Moretonhampstead. [IJFM]

According to notes prepared for the Moretonhampstead history Society by Peter Wills, Pepperdon was inherited by John Southmead (d. 1779), who also owned Wray and Hayne, along with Lewdon and other properties. He left these Pepperdon and Lewdon to his younger son William Southmead. William in turn left his estate to his sisters Judith and Charlotte. When Judith died in 1841 she left her half of Pepperdon to trustees for Charlotte (who was an imbecile) during her life and then to a more distant relative, the Vicar of Payhembury. In 1846 Charlotte died without making a Will, but so soon did the Vicar and his immediate heirs. The result was a long legal battle which was not settled until 1857, when Mrs Messiter acquired Judith's half of the Pepperdon property and James Kemble, another distant relative, the other half. Kemble put his newly-acquired property up for sale. It comprised nearly 380 acres of arable meadow and pastureland, and was sold by auction at

the White Hart in June 1857. Thus, on 29th September Mr Kemble contracted to sell a moiety, that is, a half, of Pepperdon and Lewdon to Richard Wills, for £1150.

Peter Wills continues: 'Richard Wills came from Moor Barton, the farm adjacent to Pepperdon. In 1849 he had sailed to Adelaide, in South Australia, where two of his brothers joined him later to set up a draper's business there. One of the brothers, Richard's twin, died shortly afterwards, and Richard came home, probably to break the news to his widowed mother who was farming at Moor Barton, leaving his brother George in Adelaide to carry on the business out there. There were also a brother Thomas and a sister Susan. The business prospered, with George in Adelaide and Richard in England, and they probably decided to invest some of the money they had made from it in land. They bought the estate jointly, half the purchase money being paid by George, but as he was in Adelaide, Richard thought it was better to make the conveyance to himself alone. Not, as it turned out, a wise move, for two years later the brothers swapped places, Richard going out to Australia and George returning home to London. When he discovered what had happened, George was not pleased, and demanded that his interest be legally recognised. This was done by a Deed in October 1861, which confirmed he was owner of half an undivided moiety, i.e. a quarter of the property. George was only just in time, for Richard died five months later, and no end of trouble might have been caused if things hadn't been sorted out. Even so, there were still problems. Richard in his Will, which was literally drawn up on his deathbed in Adelaide in 1862, left his quarter share of Pepperdon not to George, as George expected, but to his sister Susan, for her life, and then to her children. Susan was married to William Heyward, one of the Heywards of Sanduck, but she died in 1871. So at this time half of the Pepperdon/Lewdon property belonged to Mrs Messiter, a quarter to George and a quarter to his sister Susan's husband William Heyward in trust for his children.'

'George Wills decided that this was unsatisfactory. First, he persuaded Mrs. Messiter to sell her half to him in December 1872 for £1400. Then he went to court, whether with the agreement of William Heyward or not we do not know, saying that he owned three-quarters of Pepperdon and Lewdon, and would like the lot, please. As a result, George purchased the last quarter of the property for £1070, on 13 March 1874 and became the sole owner. It had cost him, in total, some £3045 over the years. So now George Wills owned the whole estate.'

'Four months later, in July, an advertisement invited builders and others to tender for the erection of a farm house and two pair (sic) of cottages on Pepperdon Farm. There are a number of things which make me think this was when Pepperdon House was built. In the first place, from being hardly occupied at all in 1871, by the 1881 Census Pepperdon was quite a place. In Lustleigh parish there was still Pepperdon Farm and Pepperdon Cottage, but in Moretonhampstead there was now a Pepperdon Hall, occupied curiously by a Carpenter and Joiner called Underhill with a wife and seven children, and also by a Groom and Gardener with his wife and son. Could it have been that the Hall was under construction, and that Mr. Underhill was living there while building it? Secondly, George Wills had a painting of the house done by a Mr. Wimbish in 1892, which, as far as I know, is the first mention of the building.'

'Finally, I remember from my childhood a vague grown-ups conversation, when it was stated George was too mean to employ an architect to design Pepperdon House, and so he and the local builder simply drew up a plan together and built the place. It was not until they finished that they discovered they had forgotten the bathroom, which then had to be fitted into the middle of the first floor, illuminated by a skylight, and extremely uncomfortable. However, Lewdons, and Lewdons Cottage, both also appear in the Census for the first time, and I think that the 'two pair' of cottages that George had invited tenders for were in fact these two buildings. We know that the architect for these cottages was a Mr. Bowden, of Ellis and Bowden, and if George had an architect for a pair of cottages, it seems unlikely that he would have ignored him when it came to building a country mansion. It is more likely that he was keeping up with the new-fangled idea of having a separate bathroom 'a late-Victorian innovation' and just managed to fit it in in time.'

'This is how the property was described in the sale particulars in 1913:

Firstly, there is Pepperdon House, a 'charmingly situate moderate sized country residence', with four reception rooms, seven bedrooms and a bathroom for the family, plus 3 servants' bedrooms. The 'Domestic offices' consisted of 'Kitchen, Servant's Hall, Dairy, Larder, Housemaid's Room, Housekeeper's Room, Wine Cellar, Laundry and Drying Room, Boot House, Coal and Wood House, Servants' W.C. and Game Larder, &c.' One wonders what the '&c' consisted of. It certainly wasn't for the horses, for there was Detached Stabling with a Three-stall stable, Loose Box, Harness Room, and a Motor Garage with washing space. There was also 'Coach-house and Four Men's Rooms over, and W.C., Stone built and covered with slate.' I think it was the house, not the W.C., that was stone built and slate covered!

There were also, as part of the estate, the Keeper's Cottage, which was occupied by Sidney Colwill, the Estate Woodsman and Keeper; a smaller adjoining cottage which was occupied by Mrs. L. Watson-Fearne, and Moor Wood, where Thomas Wills actually lived. The Keeper's Cottage is now known as Rose Cottage, and Mr. Colwill's grandson, Clarrie Colwill, still lives in Moretonhampstead.

On the farm itself there was a large variety of farm buildings, and two cottages, each with 'Piggery, Earth Closet, Wood House and good Garden.' These were not at the farm itself, but were what we see on the map as Lewdons Cottages.

Finally, the mystery of Lewdons is solved. There are, it says, two recently erected cottages suitable for conversion into a farm house. Obviously, though there were plenty of farm buildings, no-one had been living there.'

'In 1898 George Wills's wife Lucy died, and shortly afterwards he donated the Lucy Wills Nurses Home in Court Street, Moretonhampstead in her memory. George himself died in 1906, and in his will he said that any of his sons who wanted to buy the estate could do so - at a market price. His children didn't actually jostle to get their hands on it, though the family of the eldest, George Tarlton Wills ('G.T.'), spent a lot of time there, and in 1918 G.T. Wills bought it. At some stage George's nephew, Thomas Wills, who had married a lady called Mary Ellen Palk, took over the farm.

G.T.'s eldest son Oliver, a gallant airman during the First World War, died tragically on 10th November 1918, and his daughter Peggy married a New Zealander, Bill Hamilton, and went to live there in the 1920's. But Pepperdon was still very much a family holiday home, shared by younger generations. Clarrie Colwill tells of how G.T.'s nephews, Philip and Lionel Wills (my father), used to arrive by plane, on a field at Lewdons which Clarrie's father, a former airman, helped to prepare.

Thomas Wills ran the estate until his wife died in 1930, but he had been crippled with arthritis for some time, and used to ride round in a 'jingo', a pony and trap. Though the farm children used to welcome the offer of a ride in it, they quickly realised, when they came to a gate and were told to 'hop out and open it', the purpose behind this beneficence. Unable to manage on his own, Thomas went to live with his daughter at Steward Farm, but later went to the 'Infirmery' at Newton Abbot, where he died in 1937.

After Thomas left, the farms were tenanted. Mr. Northway leased Pepperdon for a while, and Mr. Dark leased Ludons, but the latter was a poor tenant and only lasted a couple of years. A Mr. Oldrieve, a butcher from Dartmouth, became tenant of both, though he never lived there and had a manager called Mr. Soby. In 1937 or 38 he gave up, and the Prices took Pepperdon, and Mr. Partridge took Lewdons. Also at this time, G.T.'s son, Matthew, had a go at managing the estate, which has given rise to a rich seam of hilarious and affectionate Matthew stories in Moretonhampstead. He was obviously a great character, though both he and his sister Lucy were deaf and dumb.

George Tarlton Wills died in 1938, and in his will he bequeathed Pepperdon, and Lewdons to his daughter Peggy Hamilton, and if she didn't want it, then to Matthew. His will seems to indicate that the house was perhaps giving cause for concern, for a proviso said that whoever inherited would 'within two years of the date of my death enter into a binding contract for the demolition of Pepperdon House and the erection of another residence on the site thereof or for renovating restoring and modernising the present Pepperdon House' could

have £6000 for the project. In those days, £6000 was a great deal of money, so the house must have been in pretty poor condition.

He also left money to the retainers. 'I bequeath to my Bailiffs George Baker and S.J.Colwill and to Mrs. George Baker the wife of George Baker the sum of One Hundred pounds', and in a later codicil he left fifty pounds to Amy Prouse, of Pepperdon Farm. Mrs. Baker -or Lizzie had a twin sister called Annie Carter who went to New Zealand with the Hamiltons in about 1925, and became 'adored second mother' to the children. Lizzie's daughter Esther married Eric Prowse, whose sister was the Amy Prouse mentioned above.

In spite of the condition of the house, the family continued to use it, and when War broke out, a number of us were evacuated there. Later it was used as a safe haven for some employees of George Wills and Sons. In the emergency, Pepperdon Mine was reopened, and as the seam ran under the estate, it had to pay royalties. Sidney Colwill used to go to Moretonhampstead station to see the ores weighed, and make a record of what was due. Because of the War, the rebuilding could not be carried out, and in 1945 Peggy Hamilton, hearing that it was in bad condition, sold it. It was eventually bought by Mr. Frank Keep, whose son John Keep and his wife Beryl now own it.' [Peter Wills, May 2000.]

PEPPERDON HOLE. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85029) as 'Cottage, formerly 2 cottages. Mid C19 with C20 alterations... Victorian Gothic.'

PINMOOR. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mr William Lambert Gornin is said to occupy the house and 157 acres, including Pinmoor Down.

PITT HOUSE. *See Ford Street.*

PLYMOUTH INN. *See Court Street*

POLICE STATIONS. *See The Chimes, Fore Street; The Police Station, Fore Street. There was also a police station in North Bovey Road.*

PONSFORD HOUSE. *See Cross Street*

POUND STREET. Although the Courtenay Survey is marked 'The Manor Pound' on this street, no pound (for stray animals) as such is identified or otherwise known.

- **29-39 POUND STREET.** Cottages built by Lord Hambleton at the time of the outbreak of the First World War.
- **OLD BOYS' SCHOOL.**
- **POUND COTTAGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85098) as 'Small farmhouse and adjoining outbuilding which is now incorporated into the house, and adjoining linhay. Probably late C18... This is an interesting small farmhouse with a contemporary stables and linhay in one long range.' The lack of features means it is not possible to date this building; however its plan and its situation suggest it could be much older. It appears on the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790), along with the barn opposite. That the meadow behind was then named Pound Meadow suggests it was longer established than late 18th century. The barn used to be situated in the middle of the road; now the area between it and the house has been closed up as garden. The barn is also listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85099) as 'Small barn. Circa late C18... This barn is part of a good farm group including Pound Cottage and its adjoining linhay and the linhay west of Pound Cottage (q.v.).' [IJFM]

PUNCHBOWL TAVERN, THE. *See Ford Street*

QUEEN'S ROAD

RECTORY, OLD. *See (1) Mardon and (2) Cross Street*

RING OF BELLS, THE. *See Ford Street*

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH. *See Greenhill*

SAINTHILL. The Sainthill family took their name from this place, which is mentioned on the 1332 Subsidy Roll. It seems not to have been a part of the manor of South Teign but a free tenement. The Sainthill family remained in possession until at least the sixteenth century: John Seynthill (Sentyll) took action against John Sentyll of Morton and William Sentyll regarding detention of deeds relating to tenements in South Tenge in 1533-38 (TNA C 1/891/21-22). The family was armigerous by 1620: see Vyvyan (ed.), *Visitations of Devon*, p. 663). In 1840 the freehold was owned by Thomas Bishop and occupied by William Taverner. It amounted to 43 acres. [IJFM]

SCHOOL. *See (1) Greenhill and (2) Pound Street*

SEAMAN'S BOROUGH. Farm associated with Wooston and Clifford. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it is said partly to be occupied by Grace Windeatt, partly by Nicholas Lightfoot and partly by Mr Thomas Pethybridge. [IJFM]

SHAMBLES. The meat market. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it was being run by Mrs Spicer. Demolished circa 1900.

SHIPNA. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mrs Judith Davy is said to be in occupation of 15 acres and Mr John Brock another 13 acres.

SHUTE LANE

SLONCOMBE. First mentioned in the Black Book of the Exchequer (1166). On the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) it is described as a separate manor 'the manor of Sloncombe' but the survey of South Teign, alias Hampton Week (1607) in Devon Record Office makes it clear that Sloncombe was a hamlet that fell within South Teign. 'John Cornish is seized of three tenements in Slankcombe containing ninety acres of thereabouts... and the moiety of another tenement in Slankcombe of fifteen acres that Philip Cornish and Leonard Cornish before held...' Other tenants included John Steer (one tenement and a half, comprising 45 acres), Thomas Hill (one tenement and a half, comprising 45 acres), William Hill (half a tenement, 15 acres, inherited from his father John Hill), Richard Cornish (one tenement, 30 acres, inherited from his father Robert), Richard Wannell (2 acres, inherited from his father John Wannell). All these free tenants hold their lands in Sloncombe in free socage from the manor of South Teign. [IJFM]

- **GREAT SLONCOMBE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85101) as 'Farmhouse. Probably C16 with C17 alterations probably C18 wing and modified in C19... This is an unspoilt house with an interesting development and some good quality features.' The barn by the road is also listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85102) as 'Probably C18.'
- **HATHERLEY.** Listed Grade II* by English Heritage (ID no. 85103) as 'House, formerly farmhouse. Early C16 with later C16/early C17 modifications, and addition, refronted and modernised in early C19... Access to the roof space is difficult but above the lower end at least the timbers appear to be smoke- blackened. All the original roof trusses survive. This house is interesting not only for its good C16 and C17 features and the survival of the roof but for the high quality updating which it received in the early C19 which is unusual in a relatively unimportant farmhouse.'

SMALLRIDGE. *See Doccombe*

SOUTH TEIGN, MANOR OF. A royal manor, forming part of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1607. Also known as Hampton Week. A survey exists for that year in Devon Record Office (DRO Z17/1/15), which lists the tenements within the manor as Whiddon, Westcott, Ford, Thorn in Aiston (N Bovey) including one meadow called Broadmead, Shute, a close called Whiteaberry, Little Week, Broad Week, Middlecott, Ellam, Meacombe (Mines), Horslake, Clarkes Parkes, Drewston (Threwston), Greenawell, Coombe Park, Clacombe, Sloncombe (Slankcombe), which fall collectively across the borders of the parishes of Chagford, Moretonhampstead and North Bovey. It gives details of a number of tenants in Sloncombe, with lands amounting to about 250 acres. The tenants are: 'John Cornish is seized of three tenements in Slankcombe containing ninety acres of thereabouts... and the moiety of another tenement in Slankcombe of fifteen acres that Philip Cornish and Leonard Cornish before held...' Other tenants included John Steer (one tenement and a half, comprising 45 acres), Thomas Hill (one tenement and a half, comprising 45 acres), William Hill (half a tenement, 15 acres, inherited from his father John Hill), Richard Cornish (one tenement, 30 acres, inherited from his father Robert), Richard Wannell (2 acres, inherited from his father John Wannell). This is practically the whole part of South Teign that falls in the parish of Moreton. The part of Whiddon that falls in the parish of Moreton also was part of South Teign manor. Judging from a deed in Devon Record Office (4930 B/T/M/175, dated 1668), Langhill Moor and Langhill Meadow then fell into Sloncombe, along with the Bughead and Bughead Moor; whether these were parts of the manor of South Teign, however, is not made clear. The manor still existed in some residual form in 1917. In that year there was an

'apportionment of yearly manorial rent of 11s 5½ d issuing out of great Sloncombe and Waterleat Piece in the manor of South Teign alias Hampton Week, with the intent that the manorial rent shall cease and merge in the freehold' (DRO 4930 B/E/M/164a). There are some manorial records from 1620 in DRO (D5919, from the Ellis family). [IJFM]

SQUARE, THE. *See also George Street and New Street.*

- **1 THE SQUARE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85107) as 'House with shop premises. Circa early C17, remodelled and extended in mid C19... As well as its early C17 fabric the building has a largely unaltered mid C19 exterior which makes a valuable contribution to this prominent central situation in Moretonhampstead.' At the time of listing it was known as 'Piggott, the Butcher'.
- **3 THE SQUARE.** Listed as 'House with shop premises. C18 or early C19 with late C19 shop front.' In use (2011) as a secondhand bookshop and as the parish council office.
- **BUTTER MARKET.** It was positioned at the entrance to Back Lane but was open to traffic at ground level. It was demolished in the 1920s and the war memorial is on part of the site.

SPAROWHAWK BACKPACKERS. *See Ford Street.*

SPRINGFIELD. *See Docombe*

STACOMBE. *See Docombe*

STATION ROAD

- **CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL**
- **COURTENAY TERRACE**
- **ELMFIELD.** Built circa 1890 as a house and estate office for the the earl of Devon's agent.
- **JUBILEE COTTAGES**
- **LIVESTOCK MARKET.** This was originally 'Lord's Meadow'. It appears in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mrs Judith Davy is said to occupy just under two acres. She also occupied the adjoining barn and orchard; this barn was on Pound Street and became the old Boys School. The Lord's Meadow was developed as the site for the Livestock Market in the nineteenth century, when Station Road was built, to be convenient for the railway. The market closed in 1939. Later it became a carpark. [IJFM]
- **STATION.** The last stop on the Moretonhampstead and South Devon Railway. It was incorporated in 1863, engineered by P. J. Margary, the SDR Resident Engineer, and was completed by Thomas Brassey in 1866. It opened on 4 July 1866, taking passengers and freight between Moreton and Newton Abbot. It was amalgamated with the South Devon Railway Company in 1872, and later became part of the G.W.R. There was a strong tourist industry at Chagford and the railway ran horse and later motor omnibuses from Moretonhampstead to enable people to sample the pleasures of Dartmoor. Several attempts were made to extend the railway from Moretonhampstead to Chagford, but nothing came of any of these schemes. The line was converted from 7' 0¼" to 4' 8½" gauge in May 1892. After almost one hundred years, the last regular passenger train left in 1959, and the last freight traffic in 1964. Some parts of the station are still visible, namely the old engine shed, the main building, the platform and on the gateposts on the approach road. The site has been used by Thompsons Haulage for many years. [IJFM]

STEWARD. It was called 'Storrige' at an early date. In an inquisition post mortem of 1503 it appears as 'ten acres of land, ten of pasture, 2 of meadow and ten of furze and heath in Stoures and Pitton within the parish of Moreton worth 20s held of Robert Cary esq as of his manor of Heghen by fealty and suit of court.' [IJFM]

- **STEWARD MILL**
- **STEWARD. FARM.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85034) as 'Farmhouse. Probably C16 origins, altered in C17 with circa late C17 wing added. Remodelled in C19.'

TOLL HOUSE. *See Kingsbridge*

TOWER PARK. A row of Victorian houses built along North Bovey Road in 1883 [check]

UNION INN, THE. *See Ford Street*

UNITARIAN CHAPEL. *See Cross Street*

UPPACOTT. Ancient hamlet, dating from 14th century at the latest. It is mentioned three times in connection with men recorded in the 1332 Subsidy Roll.

- **WESTERN UPPACOTT.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where George May is said to occupy the house and 137 acres.

WADLEY MOOR. *See Hele*

WADLEY MEADOW. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mrs Judith Davy is said to occupy an acre and a half. Part of it also formed part of Kellators (q.v.).

WESLYAN CHAPEL. *See Cross Street.*

WEST PLACE. *See Clifford.*

WHITE HART INN. *See George Street.*

WHITE HORSE INN. *See George Street*

WILLINGSTONE. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Joseph Eastabrook is said to occupy two houses, Higher Willingstone and Lower Willingstone, and 112 acres.

WILLOWRAY

- **LOWER WILLOWRAY.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85024) as 'House, formerly farmhouse. C17 or earlier. Probably C19 extension at higher end.'
- **WILLOWRAY COTTAGE.** Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85037) as 'Cottage. Circa early C17, modernised in C20... As well as containing the relatively unusual feature of a first floor plank and muntin facade.'

WOOSTON. Etymologically this is 'Wulfric's ton', and thus has to be associated with an early personal name. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Grace Windeatt is said to occupy the house and 188 acres and Nicholas Lightfoot a house and 220 acres.

- **GREAT WOOSTON**
- **LITTLE WOOSTON**
- **WOOSTON CASTLE.** Prehistoric earthwork. Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where it formed part of Wooston common, then occupied by Nicholas Lightfoot.

WORKHOUSE. *See Almshouses, Cross Street.*

WRAY, MANOR OF. The history of the manor of Wray or Hayne is extremely complicated and difficult to unravel. What is clear is that Alstan held the manor of Wray at the time of Edward the Confessor's death; in 1066, and that Godwin held it in 1066, when it paid tax for one hide of land. The Domesday entry adds that 'There are six ploughs there, which is all that there is land for; there are four *serfs*, eleven *villeins* and 3 *bordars*. There are eight acres of meadow and five acres of pasture. There are eight cattle, four pigs and thirty sheep. It was formerly worth 60s; now it is worth 30s.' The lands of the king's thanes at Domesday (of whom Godwin was one) mostly ended up being held of the honour of Gloucester, and indeed we find an entry in *Feudal Aids* for 1284-6 that Wray was then held by William de Cheverstone from John de Umphraville, who held the Honour of Gloucester. However, whether this was just the area in Moreton parish to the south of the manor of Moreton, or included East Wray Barton and Wreyland in the parish of Lustleigh, is not clear. It might even include Lustleigh itself – which does not appear in Domesday Book under its later name. In resolving this, it is best next to jump forward to the last days of the manor of Hayne. When William Cary, lord of the manor of Hayne, Lewdon and Lettaford (and many other manors) died in 1549, the inquisition post mortem noted that he held this manor from Thomas Arundel, of his manor of Lapford. Lapford was an inheritance of the Honour of Gloucester, which descended from the Humphraville family to the Arundell family of Trerice. Therefore there is good reason to believe that the Domesday manor of Wray included Hayne, Lewdon and Lettaford, and that the Cary manor here was a parcel of what had once been Godwin's land.

Reginald Fitz Reginald acknowledged Beatrice, wife of Ingelram de Bray, to be the holder of a fourth part of a knight's fee in Wray in 1238 (*Wreyland Docs*, p. 104). In 1249 Ingelram de Bray and Beatrice granted this land, which they described as 'a moiety of 1 hide of land in Wray, Lewdon and Lettaford' to Ralph de Cheverston, 'to have and to hold of the heirs of Beatrice forever' (*Feet of Fines*, i, no. 464). The key word here is 'moiety' – they granted a portion of a manor (a moiety normally being a half). From the wording, it would appear that Hayne, Lewdon and Lettaford was the moiety of Wray that they granted; these must have formed part of the Domesday manor. As this land was *Beatrice's* inheritance, not those of the Bray family: a previous lord must have left only daughters and the manor of Wray had already been divided in half between them – possibly between Beatrice and her sister. Who this family might have been is not known: . Nor is it known how much longer after 1286 the de Cheverstone family held their moiety. But clearly by 1249 Wray had been divided into two small manors, and that Hayne, Lewdon and Lettaford formed one of these, possibly with Wray Barton.

There is some late evidence that the other manor lay to the south of Wray Barton and Lewdon. In 1570 Richard Wannell of Moreton, gent., sold to John Wannell alias Voisey, yeoman, of his messuages called 'East Ludon, Forde, Willaway Cleave and Willaway Wood in Moreton INCLUDING HERIOTS' (WCSL Enrolled deeds, no. 881). Heriots were a fine (often the best beast) payable to the lord of the manor on the death of a tenant and so Richard Wannell's ability to level this fine suggests he enjoyed some sort of manorial rights in these four places. FORD was alienated by William de Mandeville at an early date, and may well have been a separate manor. East Lewdon, Willowray Cleave and Willowray Cottage all fall into the most southern section of the parish, and may represent a residue of the moiety of the manor of Wray which did *not* pass to William de Chiverstone in the 13th century.

If all the land in the parish of Moretonhampstead but south of the manor boundary was one moiety, and the other moiety was to the south in Lustleigh, then it is likely that WRAY BARTON was the principal house of the Moreton part, which became the manor of Hayne. However, Wray Barton had become a free tenement by 1396 at the latest. For the later history of the manor of HAYNE, see under that entry. [IJFM]

WRAY BARTON. Listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85038) as 'Manor House. Circa 1840.. Dressed granite detail. Victorian Tudor Gothic style.' It is built on or near the site of the medieval barton for the manor of Wray, later Hayne (see WRAY MANOR). A nearby cottage is also listed (ID no. 85039) as 'Cottage, formerly service block to Wray Barton (q.v.). Later C19.' The long 19th century barn to the north (now converted to houses) is listed too (ID no. 85040).

The manor of Wray, which appears in Domesday, had been divided into moieties before 1249 (see entry for WRAY, MANOR OF). Hayne, Lewdon and Lettaford became the manor of Hayne; and it seems likely that the 'Wreycombe' mentioned along with these farms in an acquittance of 1550 means that land in Wray was also still acknowledged to be part of the manor (BL Add Charter 64197). However, Wray Barton had become a free tenement by 1396, for the lord of Hayne died in that year and his inquisition post mortem reveals only 20d rent in Wray and the feudal service of one woman there, Joan, daughter of Roger of Wray, who was not the occupier of Wray Barton.

Wray Barton was occupied by the Abbot family in the early fourteenth century; from them it descended as shown in the *Visitations of Devon*, pp. 704-5. The 1332 subsidy shows a Walter of Wray living in Wray at the same time as Walter Abbot was supposed to be at Wray Barton, so the surname was not yet fixed. Joan Abbot married John Norris, and Wray Barton remained in the hands of the Norris family for several generations. The last of the line, John Norris, was living in the mid-15th century. In 1446 he sold to William Corsett 'a messuage, 1 dovecot, 1 watermill, 1 fulling-mill, 3 furlongs of land, 6 acres of meadow, 4 acres of wood and 3 acres of alders in Wrey' for the sum of 100 marks (*Wreyland Documents*, p. 109). This may well have been Wray Barton itself. William Corsett was married to Joan Ford, great-granddaughter of Joan Abbot, and so the property remained in the family. It then stayed in the Corsett family until about 1500 when the sole heiress, Alice Corsett (probably William's

granddaughter rather than great-granddaughter, as shown in *Visitations of Devon*), married Thomas Southmeade.

Thomas Southmead was succeeded by William Southmead (who married Joanna Charles of Moreton and so acquired the Charles coat of arms), then by John Southmead, another William and another John. This last John Southmead of Wrey, who succeeded in 1620 and died in 1650, was a puritan preacher of great distinction, and through his leadership may have been responsible for the attitude of many Moretonians during the Civil War. He left a bequest of 26s 8d yearly to buy Bibles for the children of Moreton (Charitie Report, 1914, vol. 4, p. 1). He also obtained the right of presentation to Moreton church (held before and later by the Courtenay family), and presented his son-in-law, Francis Whiddon, as rector. The descendants of John Southmead (of whom at least one emigrated to America in the late 17th C) continued to hold Wray until the early nineteenth century. However, in the time of John Southmead (b. 1733), there are no further records of Southmead christenings in Moreton (to 1800). This fits with the fact that the Southmeads also held property in Chagford during the 18th century, and latterly owned a third share of the manor of Chagford. It seems that by the late 18th C they were absentee landlords of Wray, which remained as a substantial farm with a decaying mansion or manor house. The last Southmead owner of Wray, John Rowe Southmead, died in 1833, having also inherited Hayne and Great Sloncombe from a Nosworthy heiress who married a Southmead, and the manor of Holy Street in Chagford from a Rowe heiress. Hayne and Wray were thus reunited once more; they passed to John Courtier.

In a 1846 letter headed 'Wray House' from Courtier to Stockdale (now in the Devon & Exeter Institution), Courtier says he is building a house at Wray 'a few yards from the old cassellated place that I am living for the present time'. He says 'the old house appears as strong as ever' having stood for 700 years and been the home of the Southmeads for centuries. He says in a P.S. 'There is an Old Chapel here standing now with some curious timbers about it. We use as a cellar'. The ruins of the old 'cassellated place' survive in the grounds of WRAY BARTON and are listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85041) as being late medieval.

The *Exeter Flying Post* noted in its issue for 27th June 1850: 'On Saturday last about noon a fire broke out on premises adjoining the farm house at Wray Barton, the property of John Courtier Esq. The West of England and Sun engines were immediately despatched to the spot, when it was discovered that the building, in which were kept many valuable agricultural implements, was on fire, and speedily demolished, from which it communicated to the farmhouse, which was partly occupied by a farm labourer, Mr Courtier residing in the other portion. The thatch being very dry, it was found impossible to stop the progress of the fire, and the premises were speedily reduced to a heap of ruins. A great deal of the household furniture, fortunately insured, was saved. This ancient building was in the possession of the Southmeads for several centuries back; and in a part of the building were the remains of a chapel, in the arched roof of which was to be seen some fine carved oak; and its ancient roof, which was covered with shingle, was also in a good state of preservation, but it has had for a number of years a thatched roof above it.'

In 1851 John Courtier (then aged 43) was living at Wray Barton and described himself as a landowner of 340 acres. In 1862 he sold the estate to Robert William Crump, a 'retired' indigo planter aged thirty-three, who continued to live there until the 1890s. [IJFM]

YALWORTHY. Now-vanished hamlet which was originally 'Oldworthy', the old farm. As the adjacent farm is Linscott, which must date from the twelfth century at the latest (on etymological grounds), Yalworthy probably dates from the Saxon period. Its position at the terminus of the old road along the side of the hill from Moreton also supports this. There were a number of buildings here at the time of the Courtenay Survey (1790) and the tithe map; but nothing remains now except an ash house, which is listed by English Heritage (ID no. 85005) as 18th century. [IJFM]

- **WEST YALWORTHY.** Included in the Courtenay Survey (circa 1790) where Mary Cumming is said to occupy the house and 70 acres.