

Halwill

Halwill is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Black Torrington Hundred. It falls within Holsworthy Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 156 in 1801 434 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 54 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Holsworthy Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Halwill area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 63/9
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 63SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX427994
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX49NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 112
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 190
- Geological sheet 323 also covers the area

Extract from Devon by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

Halwill church (St. Peter and St. James) was originally a 14th century cruciform building, but was rebuilt, except the massive tower, in 1876-9.

Harberton

Harberton is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge Hundred. It falls within Totnes Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 1138 in 1801 1170 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 306 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Totnes Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Harberton area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 120/12,16
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 120SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX777586
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX75NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Harberton as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



Extract from *Devon* by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

Harberton is a large unspoilt village which takes its name from the Harbourne river. Harbertonford is another village within the parish, situated at the crossing of the Harbourne. The old name for the ford seems to have been Hernaford, now a farm to the S. A bridge was built here in the late 16th to early 17th century. Harbertonford was made into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1860, when the church of St. Peter was built. There is a large woollen mill here, and a little higher up the river an edge-tool factory in an old mill.

Harberton church (St. Andrew) is a splendid 14th and 15th century building; but it must have been still more exciting before the "restorations" of 1861 and 1871-2, which swept away a good deal of the old furniture and did barbaric things to the medieval rood-screen. The vaulting of the screen is perfect; the cornice enrichments very fine; but the top cresting is coarse modern work. At the "restoration" the whole screen was smothered with shiny paint, and the painted figures of saints on the lower panels covered up with tin-plate painted by an amateur with the figures of angels. Baring-Gould says (in his *Little Guide*) that these paintings were portraits of the young ladies of the congregation in 1870. As such, they have a certain melancholy interest. The pulpit is remarkably fine, with a good series of statuettes. It is 15th century in date, and one of the best medieval stone pulpits in Devon. The

font is very beautiful Norman work, of red sandstone, with almost pure Byzantine ornament.

There are a number of architecturally interesting houses in the parish. Beenleigh, beside the Harbourne river, is substantially a 15th century "mansion," with a hall and primitive gatehouse. Luscombe, not far away, is an early 17th century "mansion." Great Englebourne, NW. of Harbertonford, was a Domesday manor and has traces of the former manor house. Other Domesday manors were Hazard and East and West Leigh, now farmhouses. Hernaforð, first recorded in 1285, was also a medieval "mansion." The Church House Inn at Harberton is a 16th century building with an interesting interior.

Harberton parish is fertile and beautiful country. It seems likely that it once covered the whole enclave between the Dart and the Harbourne, and that it included the present parish of Ashprington and the site of the 10th century borough of Totnes, which grew up at the extremity of the district and was in due course carved out of it.

Extract from: Dr. Parson's report to the Local Government Board on typhoid fever in the Totnes Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts, 1881.

Harberton. This village lies in a low damp situation in a valley, a brook running through it. Fever was prevalent here in the latter half of 1877 and the beginning of 1878. The first case was a farmer's daughter, aged 16, who came home ill from a boarding-school at Totnes, and died on June 18th, the cause of death being certified as "Typhoid fever, 16 days; Melæna." It is stated that the body was kept unburied, contrary to the advice of the medical attendant, until the eighth day. The farmer's remaining family consisted of nine persons, of whom three subsequently had well-marked attacks of fever, one fatal, and three others had what were thought to be slight attacks of the same complaint. The next cases after the first were two sons, who were taken ill in the hay-field, 2 or 3 miles from home, on July 6th. The fourth case, a son aged 11, died on July 31st, the certified cause being, Typhus fever, eight days." The three slight cases occurred subsequently in younger children. The body of the son was buried in the same grave in which that of the daughter had been previously interred; it was a brick grave, but the coffin of the first corpse had not been sealed down by a stone slab, and was exposed when the grave was re-opened for the second funeral. It is stated that swarms of flies issued from the grave. The mode in which the fever was propagated among the members of this household cannot after this lapse of time be ascertained. The excreta were at first thrown into the privy, and later on were by medical advice buried in an orchard at a distance from the house. The privy abuts on the house, but a stream of water flowing continually through it washes away the excreta, and no offensive smell was perceptible at the time of my visit. There is no drain in the house, the only drain inlet being in the back yard, not very near doors or windows. Water is obtained partly from a spout fed by a spring issuing from the hillside above, partly from a pump well about 20 feet deep on a higher level than the house, and apparently not very likely to be polluted by sewage. The water was pronounced by the county analyst to be

only a second-rate water, but fit for use. The members of the family who were subsequently attacked had been into the chamber of those first ill. [...]

Altogether 21 cases set down as "fever" occurred in Harberton between June, 1877, and February, 1878, six of which died, three of the deaths being certified as from " typhus " and three from "typhoid." Eight households were affected. Except the three cottages by the brook, these all obtained their water supply from different sources, and their drainage went in different directions. Milk was procured both from the farm where the first cases occurred and from the cottage next the brook, but I am unable to say that there is any evidence to show that the disease was distributed by the agency of milk supply. Personal intercommunication appeared to have most to do with its spread from family to family.

A new pipe sewer has been laid down in part of Harberton, in other parts there are old stone sewers partly choked with sediment; all terminate in the brook, but the sewage which enters the stone sewers mostly soaks away into the ground.

The water supply is derived chiefly from two public cisterns with taps, fed by springs above the village; close to one of these cisterns is a very filthy public privy, said to be the property of the churchwardens, and used by the occupants of some Feoffee houses and by other persons who have no privies of their own. A few yards above this cistern there is also an old dipping well, now used as a receptacle for slops. [...]



Harbertonford

Harbertonford is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge Hundred. It falls within Totnes Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

A parish history file is held in Totnes Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Harbertonford area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 126/4, 127/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 126NE, 127NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX784562
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX75NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 350 also covers the area

Harford

Harford is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Ermington Hundred. It falls within Plympton Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 142 in 1801 198 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 64 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Ivybridge Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Harford area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 119/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 119SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX638595
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX65NW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

Extract from Devon by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

Harford is identical as a name with Hereford, the first element being the OE word *here*, "army." But the history behind this "army ford" is quite lost. The church stands almost alone beside the Erme, where it leaves the Moor, and is indeed the gateway to one of the most interesting and beautiful parts of Dartmoor - the upper Erme valley. In this valley is to be found one of the densest concentrations of hut-circles,

pounds, stone-rows, and other remains of the Bronze Age to be seen anywhere on the Moor. The exact sites will be found on the 2½ inch maps (sheets 20/65, 20/66). Piles Copse is a wood of stunted and contorted trees, somewhat similar to Wistman's Wood. Near it is a bee-hive hut; and another stands a little higher up the valley on the other side. These are medieval erections put up by tin-miners. Higher still up the valley are the remains of a blowing-house for tin. At this point the Bronze Age remains also are particularly concentrated.

The church is an attractive little moorstone building of late 15th century to 16th century date. It is said to be dedicated to the Celtic St. Petrock, but Oliver gives no dedication, and Brooking-Rowe gives St. Patrick. The wagon-roofs have carved ribs and bosses. On the wall-plate on the N. side of the chancel is the inscription: *I.H.S. helpe us. Amen. Walter Hele p'son 1539. I.H.S. Salus.* Below this is the altar-tomb, with two brasses, of Thomas Williams (d. 1566) who was born at Stowford, in this parish, and became Speaker of the House of Commons in 1563. Stowford was practically rebuilt early in the 19th century but some portions of the 16th century house remain. There is also a brass to John and Agnes Prideaux, the parents of John Prideaux, rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and bishop of Worcester (1578-1650), who was also born at Stowford. Hall, ½ m. W. of the church, was the seat of Col. Thomas Chudleigh, father of Elizabeth Chudleigh, the notorious Duchess of Kingston (1720-88), who was born here. The manor house is now a farmhouse. At Lukesland there are the remains of a "mansion."

Harford bridge existed in the 16th century. Parts of the existing bridge of two semi-circular arches may be of that date

Harpford

Harpford is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of East Budleigh Hundred. It falls within Ottery Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 190 in 1801 213 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £02/13/09.

A parish history file is held in Sidmouth Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Harpford area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 82/9
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 82SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY091903
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY09SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 326 also covers the area

Extract from Devon by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

Harpford lies astride the peaceful unspoilt Otter valley. The village contains some excellent houses (cob and thatch chiefly). Court Place, now a farmhouse, was once the manor house. The church (St. Gregory) has a fine 15th century tower but the interior, grossly over-restored in 1884-5, is devoid of interest.