

# DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

## Chapter 1 : Where was the pasty invented - Cornwall or Devon? - Cornwall Live

*The next monthly meeting of the Devon and Cornwall Branch of the Christian Motorcyclists Association is on Monday 17th September at the Ockment Centre in Okehampton.*

Unusually for the Domesday Book, beekeeping was mentioned as a key activity of the parish. At the time of the Domesday Survey, there were around people living in the village. The manor of Lustleigh was bought by Sir John Wadham Justice of the Common Pleas in and stayed in the Wadham family for eight generations, when it formed part of the estate of Nicholas Wadham , co-founder of Wadham College, Oxford. Lustleigh now[ edit ] View of Lustleigh Church, the Celtic Cross and Primrose Tea Rooms from Wreyland The village has a population of between and at the census , [5] who are served by a number of public amenities, which include: The Village Hall â€” reopened in February much enlarging and improving the previous facility. The Dairy â€” the village shop, with everyday grocery items and locally produced specialities. The building is owned by the village, and leased to a shopkeeper. Limited Post-office facilities are now available in The Dairy. Places of interest[ edit ] Celtic Cross â€” a granite monument in front of the church on the village green, next to the Primrose Cottage tea rooms, and up the hill from the Gospel Hall on Wreyland path. Wreyland â€” This area of Lustleigh is considered picturesque, due to the large number of thatched houses, including Wreyland Manor, Souther Wreyland, Yonder Wreyland and the Tallet House. Wreyland was not formerly a part of Lustleigh, but was incorporated into the village in the 19th century. The track that leads from Knowle Road into the village centre is called the Wreyland Path although residents along the path frequently refer to it as dog-muck alley. A large granite boulder, topped by a granite throne , is used for the annual coronation of the May Queen see Lustleigh May Queen below. Kelly Mine â€” old mine workings, occasionally opened to the public. Opened for tours at other times by appointment. The Cleave â€” Lustleigh Cleave, meaning "cliff" or "cleft", is the large geological feature from which the village pub derives its name. Paths criss-cross the Cleave which is mostly common land and surrounding fields, meadows and woods. Walkers may enjoy the views to the moor from the ridge or the lazy bubble of the River Bovey as it flows along the wooded valley bottom. Wildlife to be seen includes deer, rare butterflies and the pretty river bird, the dipper. In early June the slopes are covered in masses of bluebells and foxgloves. Pullabrook Woods â€” These woods are managed in parts by the Woodland Trust , English Nature and Dartmoor National park , nestle at the foot of the moors, and are a destination for walkers and riders. Places of worship[ edit ] Lustleigh has three places of worship: It is at the centre of the village. The oval shape of the churchyard suggests that a Romano-British burial ground may have first occupied this site. The first part of the church, including the basic rectangle and the south porch, was built around The church tower was built in the late 14th century. In the 15th century the north aisle was built, including removal of the north wall and replacing it with pillars. The last major addition to the church was the vestry, built in Victorian times. The church graveyard contains the remains of former Lustleigh residents. The graveyard is now full, and with the exception of those with family plots, new burials take place at the modern cemetery on Mill Lane. In October the Reverend H. Ellacombe recorded that Lustleigh had four bells, cast by Thomas Castleman Bilbie of Cullompton in The Bilbie family were prolific founders and bellhangers and examples of their work still exist in Devon. These Bilbie bells would almost certainly have been recast from the metal of the previous bells, probably near the church as transporting bells once cast was difficult. In William Aggett of Chagford , a local bellhanger, hung a fifth bell, a new treble, in the tower; it was cast by Taylors bellfoundry of Loughborough who also cast a sixth, a tenor, in and who are still in business. The bells were substantially overhauled in by Nicholson Bellhangers and the tower steeple keeper Robert Brown of Bovey Tracey. East Dartmoor Baptist Church[ edit ] The Baptist Church is on Rudge Hill, and was built in around [10] by people of the village, most notably including the large Amery family, who have one of the longest associations with the village. The congregation was formed in the s when worship was conducted in the homes of adherents. Sometime in the early 20th century, Mrs L.

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

Whiteside made the building available to the congregation. This continued until , when the congregation purchased the building from the landlord, and it is still active today. The owner, Dolly Walmsley, moved away in , leading to the sale of the cottage and chapel, and the cessation of church services. May Day celebrations[ edit ] The May Queen Rock in the village orchard The May Day celebrations are the biggest event of the year for the village, with a carnival procession, maypole dancing, and crowning of the May Queen. The May Day tradition had lapsed until , when Cecil Torr revived it. The celebrations have since been held on the first Saturday in May. Like its predecessor this rock, known as the May Day Rock, has the names of all the May Queens inscribed on it from to the present. In May a new throne was unveiled at the May Day celebrations. The throne was cut from granite from the nearby Blackingstone Quarry.

# DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

## Chapter 2 : Plymouth and West Devon Record Office | The National Archives

*On justification: The twelfth circular letter of the several ministers and messengers of the churches comprising the South Devon and Cornwall Baptist Association, Assembled at Helston, May 11 & 12th , together with the Minutes of their meeting, facts & observations etc; Home Mission report etc. Falmouth: Printed by James Philp. 16 pp.*

Click to play Tap to play The video will start in 8 Cancel Play now Get Daily updates directly to your inbox Subscribe Thank you for subscribing See our privacy notice Could not subscribe, try again later Invalid Email We all know what a pasty is. The traditional Cornish pasty, which since has Protected Geographical Indication PGI status in Europe , is made by placing an uncooked filling, typically beef and potatoes, onions and swede, on one half of a flat shortcrust pastry circle, folding the pastry in half to wrap the filling in a semicircle and crimping the curved edge to form a seal before baking. Today, the pasty is the food most associated with Cornwall, of course. Uncertain origins Not too long ago a pasty was sent to the edge of space and reached an incredible altitude of 35,m. According to Wikipedia the English word "pasty" derives from Medieval French paste itself based on Latin for a pie, filled with venison, salmon or other meat, vegetables or cheese, baked without a dish. Pasties have been mentioned in cookbooks throughout the ages. Other early references to pasties include a 13th-century charter that was granted by Henry III "to the town of Great Yarmouth. Pasties and more pasties. Also in the 13th century, the chronicler Matthew Paris wrote of the monks of St Albans Abbey "according to their custom, lived upon pasties of flesh-meat". Meanwhile a total of 5, venison pasties were served at the installation feast of George Neville, archbishop of York and chancellor of England in Side-crimped pasties gave rise to the suggestion that the miner might have eaten the pasty holding the thick edge of pastry, which was later discarded, thereby ensuring that his dirty fingers possibly including traces of arsenic did not touch food or his mouth. However, many old photographs show that pasties were wrapped in bags made of paper or muslin and were eaten from end-to-end. According to the earliest Cornish recipe book, published in , this is "the true Cornish way" to eat a pasty. Some people have tried to claim that the pasty was invented in Devon. Tom Gainey In , a researcher in Devon discovered a list of ingredients for a pasty tucked inside an audit book and dated , calculating the cost of making a venison pasty. This replaced the previous oldest recipe, dated , held by the Cornwall Records Office in Truro. The dish at the time was cooked with venison, in this case from the Mount Edgcumbe estate, as the pasty was then considered a luxury meal. The discovery sparked an outcry and controversy between the two counties as to the origin of the pasty. Read More The biggest pasty producers in Cornwall and how many they make every year That came later as people became bigger meat eaters and pasties became more widely eaten. As the pasties went the mine as daily lunches, for many families, pasty-making was a daily task. Recipes were passed from mothers to daughters but rarely written down. Many cooks have been known to take such pride in their recipes that some even took their secret recipes to the grave, refusing to pass them on even to their offspring. Many of these jobs are year-round, full time, permanent positions. A PGI is one of three European designations created to protect regional foods that have a specific quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to that area. For the Cornish Pasty Association, the PGI protects consumers in enabling them to distinguish a genuine Cornish pasty, whilst helping to ensure the sustainability of a vital Cornish industry. Like us on Facebook.

# DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

## Chapter 3 : Ilfracombe - Wikipedia

*The response was so great that a club was formed called the Christian Bikers' Association. During contacts were made with the CMA in South Africa and the USA. On the 1st of January the Christian Bikers' Association was renamed the Christian Motorcyclists' Association UK, or CMA (UK) for short.*

It is thought that tin ore cassiterite was exploited in Cornwall as early as the Bronze Age. Over the years, many other metals such as copper, lead, zinc and silver have all been mined in Cornwall. Originally the tin was found as alluvial deposits of cassiterite in the gravels of stream beds, but eventually underground working took place. Tin lodes outcropped on the cliffs and underground mines sprang up as early as the 16th century. Prehistoric period Stone Age and early Bronze Age Tin is one of the earliest metals to have been exploited in Britain. The oldest production of tin-bronze is in Turkey about BC but exploitation of the tin resources in Britain is believed to have started before BC, [6] with a thriving tin trade developing with the civilisations of the Mediterranean. The strategic importance of tin in forging bronze weapons brought the southwest of Britain into the Mediterranean economy at an early date. Later tin was also used in the production of pewter. Cornwall was traditionally thought to have been exclusively conducted by Phoenician metal traders from the eastern Mediterranean. As South-West Britain was one of the few parts of England to escape glaciation, tin ore was readily available on the surface. Originally it is likely that alluvial deposits in the gravels of streams were exploited but later underground working took place. Shallow cuttings were then used to extract ore. Expansion of trade As demand for bronze grew in the Middle East the local supplies of tin ore cassiterite became used up and searches were made over all the known world for new supplies, including Britain. Control of the tin trade seems to have been in Phoenician hands and they kept their sources secret. The Greeks understood that tin came from the Cassiterides, the "tin islands", of which the geographical identity is debated. By BC Hecataeus knew of islands beyond Gaul where tin was obtained. Pytheas of Massalia travelled to Britain about BC where he found a flourishing tin trade, according to the late report of his voyage. This is likely to be because Rome was obtaining its tin from Spain at the time. Camden [10] identified the Cassiterides with the Scilly Isles and gave first currency to the belief that the Phoenicians traded to Britain. Timothy Champion found it likely that the trade of the Phoenicians with Britain was indirect and under the control of the Veneti of Brittany. In fact, he says quite the opposite: These are the people that prepare the tin, which with a great deal of care and labour, they dig out of the ground, and that being done the metal is mixed with some veins of earth out of which they melt the metal and refine it. Then they cast it into regular blocks and carry it to a certain island near at hand called Ictis for at low tide, all being dry between there and the island, tin in large quantities is brought over in carts. A shipwreck site with ingots of tin was found at the mouth of the River Erme not far away, [19] which may represent trade along this coast during the Bronze Age, although dating the site is very difficult. However, shallow cuttings used for extracting ore can be seen in some places such as Challacombe Down, Dartmoor. There are a few stone hammers, such as those in the Zennor Wayside Museum. An excavation at Dean Moor on Dartmoor, at a site dated at  $\approx$  BC from pottery, yielded a pebble of tin ore and tin slag. Tin slag was found at Caerloges with a dagger of the Camerton-Snowhill type. In the Iron Age bronze continued to be used for ornaments though not for tools and weapons, so tin extraction seems to have continued. An ingot from Castle Dore is probably of Iron Age date. Roman and Post-Roman periods The tin resources are said to have been a reason the Romans invaded Britain [26] but they had control of mines in Spain and Brittany in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Later production in Spain was curtailed, probably by raiding. Production in Britain increased in the 3rd century, for use in coinage, and there was extensive use of tin in pewter manufacture, at Camerton in Somerset for example. Cornwall and West Devon are areas which are less Romanised than many other parts of Britain and it may be tin mining was in local hands with tin purchase by the imperial authority. A possible official stamp has been identified on the Carnington tin ingot. Medieval and modern mining Middle Ages There is no record of tin mining in Domesday Book, possibly because the rights were Crown

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

Property. For the first half of the 12th century Dartmoor provided most of the tin for Europe, exceeding the production of Cornwall. In he agreed that "all the diggers and buyers of black tin, and all the smelters of tin, and traders of tin in the first smelting shall have the just and ancient customs and liberties established in Devon and Cornwall. The alluvial silt record in the Erme valley, Devon, shows aggradation of tin waste between AD and Following the transfer of power to the Norman lord Robert, Count of Mortain who held the manor of Trematon , silver mining became a major industry, particularly in the Tamar valley around Bere Ferrers in Devon. Established in by the Crown under Edward I , skilled labour was initially imported from Derbyshire and North Wales and continental capital from Italy and specialist expertise from Germany. Water was used to operate "stamps" to crush the ore, the lighter waste being washed away. The mineral "black tin" was placed in furnaces and layered with peat. The molten metal was poured into granite moulds which produced ingots of tin. These were taken on pack horses to the Stannary towns for assaying. Usable deposits in Devon became worked out and so Cornwall was then the center of tin production. In Cornish tin production was tons but in it had been reduced to tons by the Black Death. In Cornish production rose to tons. The tin works of Devon and Cornwall were of such importance that the medieval kings established Stannary Courts and Parliaments to administer the law in Cornwall and part of Devon. This levy was resented for the economic hardship it would cause; it also intruded on a special Cornish tax exemption. The rebels marched on London, gaining supporters as they went, but were defeated at the Battle of Deptford Bridge. Quarrying was of very limited importance in medieval Cornwall. Stone for church building was very rarely imported from outside the county but most church building was in whatever stone could be brought for short distances. For some ornamental features such as doorways, pillars and fonts good use was made of varieties of elvan e. The granite was not quarried but collected from the moorlands and worked on site. Quarrying of slate developed in north Cornwall in the later Middle Ages and later developed in early modern times into larger undertakings. From the midth century the Devon Stannaries were worth very little in income to the King and were sidelined as such following the Supremacy of Parliament Act , an Act of Supremacy this did not apply to the Stannaries of Cornwall. At Combe Martin several disused Silver mines are located on the eastern ridge and evidence of tunnels can still be seen, as well as the remains of a wheelhouse used to lift ore from the mine. There are items in the Crown Jewels made from Combe Martin silver. A second tin boom came around the 16th century when open cast mining was used. German miners came in who had knowledge of the new techniques. In , Thomas Epsley, a Somerset man, developed a method using gunpowder to blast the very hard granite rock loose, using gunpowder with quill fuses. It revolutionised hard rock mining. Six days work, with a pick, could be accomplished with one blast. The areas of Cornwall around Gwennap and St Day and on the coast around Porthtowan were among the richest mining areas in the world. At its height the Cornish tin mining industry had around steam engines working to pump out the mines many mines reached under the sea and some went down to great depths. Adventurers put up the capital, hoping that the mine would return them a profit, but the outcomes were very uncertain. Caradon Hill had the most productive mine in east Cornwall. Other disused copper and tin mines are scattered around the base of the hill. At Callington arsenic was found with copper ores and was processed by crushing and condensing; the poisonous nature of dust containing arsenic made the work very hazardous. Numerous precautions were taken but the workers tended to die in middleage. Lead seams were discovered in the s and Menheniot became the centre of a mining boom which lasted until the s. During this period the population doubled. Metals extracted included, tin, silver, copper and tungsten. The main mines were Kit Hill Summit Mines which included a windmill near the present stack started about ; Kit Hill United closed in ; East Kit Hill Mine, worked from to ; Hingston Down mine which worked westwards towards Kit Hill, may have started in the 17th century, it closed in ; and South Kit Hill Mine, worked from to View from Dolcoath Mine towards Redruth, c. The Stannary Courts of Devon and Cornwall were combined in and their powers transferred to local authorities in By the middle and late 19th century, Cornish mining was in decline, and many Cornish miners emigrated to developing mining districts overseas, where their skills were in demand: Cornish miners became dominant in the s in the iron and copper districts of northern Michigan in

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

the United States, as well as in many other mining districts. In the first 6 months of over 10, miners left Cornwall to find work overseas. Indeed, the last working tin mine in Europe, South Crofty, was to be found near Camborne until its closure in March. An attempt was made to reopen it but the mine was then abandoned. There were local media reports in September that South Crofty was being considered for re-opening as the price of tin had soared but the site was subject to a Compulsory Purchase Order October. On the wall outside the gate is some graffiti dating from. The most recent mine in Devon to produce tin ore was Hemerdon Mine near Plympton in the s. The last Cornish tin mine in production at South Crofty closed in. Work has commenced to re-open the Hemerdon tungsten and tin mine in south-west Devon. The amount of waste in proportion to kaolin is so great that huge waste mounds were created whose whiteness in the early years means that they can be seen from afar. The Eden Project has been developed on the site of a former china clay quarry. Extraction of slate and roadstone by quarrying still continues on a reduced scale: Granite of high quality has been extracted from many Cornish quarries such as De Lank and Porthoustock and some has been taken very long distances for use in building. There are also some important quarries in Devon, such as Meldon a source of railway ballast for the Southern Railway and granite quarries on Dartmoor such as Merrivale. Disasters In the metalliferous mines of Cornwall, some of the worst accidents were at East Wheal Rose in, where 39 men were killed by a sudden flood; at Levant Mine in, where 31 were killed and many injured in a failure of the man engine; [41] 12 killed at Wheal Agar in when a cage fell down a shaft; [42] and seven killed at Dolcoath Mine in when a large stull collapsed.

# DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

## Chapter 4 : Partners – Devon & Cornwall Refugee Support

*history of cornwall and its people It all began in about BC (Iron Age) when tribes wandered across Europe looking for tin. Eventually they found an abundance of tin in Cornwall and settled there and as a result left a legacy in the form of the Celtic Cornish language.*

The first is that it is a derivative of the Anglo-Saxon *Alfreinscoma* - by which name it was noted in the *Liber Exoniensis* of It is also said to be haunted. It is recorded that the lands by the church were part of the estate owned by Champernowne family , while those by the harbour belonged to the Bouchier family: It also had trade routes between Kinsale and Tenby , which made the port stronger. In it was listed as having provided King John with ships and men to invade Ireland ; in it supplied a ship to the fleet that was sent to conquer the Western Isles of Scotland ; 6 ships, with 79 men were sent to support the siege of Calais. Ilfracombe was the last disembarkation point for two large forces sent to subdue the Irish. James Bowen was commissioned by Howe for his leadership in the battle. John Bowen – , son of James Bowen and a naval officer and colonial administrator, founded the first settlement of Tasmania at Risdon Cove in - the settlement that later became known as Hobart. He married a local girl and rose through the levels to retire as Vice Admiral. His son joined the navy aged 14 his first navy kit is on display at National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. He was knighted, and died in Ilfracombe Her diary [7] entries 31 July – 5 October record early 19th century life in Ilfracombe: A few years later in the s a set of four tunnels were hand carved by Welsh miners to permit access to the beaches by horse-drawn carriage as well as by foot. Previously access was gained by climbing the cliffs, rounding the point by boat, swimming or at the lowest tides clambering around the rocks of the point. These tunnels led to a pair of tidal pools, which in accordance with Victorian morals, were used for segregated male and female bathing. Whereas women were constrained to a strict dress code covering up the whole body, men generally swam naked. The tunnels are still viewable and are signposted as Tunnels Beaches. In more recent times actor Peter Sellers lived in the town when his parents managed the Gaiety Theatre, he first stepped on the stage there and reputedly played drums!. Another actor Terry Thomas visited the town frequently to stay with his sister, and in the same period Joan and Jackie Collins were schooled here and boarded in the town. In the last two decades the town has been home to many artists including locally Damien Hirst, and George Shaw a runner up for the Turner Prize. There is an annual art festival when local artists open their homes for visitors to see their work and 7 to 10 permanent art galleries. The present station at Broad Street dates from Miss Alice Frances Louisa Phillips b. Alice was rescued in boat 12, her father was lost in the disaster. It was previously represented by Liberal Democrat Nick Harvey from to The ward strays outside the town boundaries a little and the total census figure is 11, The councils cover different areas of responsibility: The Town Council, which has 3 wards and 18 members 7 from West and Central Wards and 4 from the East Ward acts as the watchdog to the other two councils whilst also developing local initiatives owning and managing the Ilfracombe Centre and supporting many community associations and activities. Geography[ edit ] The view from St. These are known as the Ilfracombe slates. Ilfracombe lies within the North Devon Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which is renowned for its dramatic coastal cliffs and landscape. Hillsborough, lying close to the town centre is a local nature reserve, and around the town are many other havens for wildlife, notable including the Cairn. The coast itself is part of the North Devon Voluntary Marine Conservation area because of its diverse and rare species. Demography[ edit ] During the boom times of tourism in the s there was not a large enough local workforce to service the needs of the tourism industry during the summer months. Many local businesses advertised in Northern cities such Manchester and Liverpool [ citation needed ] to allieviate this problem. At its peak over 10, [12] holidaymakers used the railway each Saturday during peak season, and passenger ferries brought still more. In , Ilfracombe Central Ward was designated the most deprived super output area in Devon. Both of these were the first such government sponsored social development schemes covering rural areas in England. Better policing, the use of

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

neighbourhood wardens and CCTV have led to a reduction in crime rates recorded by the police on the police and crime website[ citation needed ] to levels closer to the North Devon average a fraction of those nationally. More recently, a Mosaic study [14] found that all areas of the town are largely populated with close-knit manufacturing town communities, while the surrounding parishes are predominantly populated by people living far from urbanisation. The study also found that south of the town centre is a large contingent of upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords, while in the south-west of the town, many low income families live in estate-based social housing. The town gradually developed into a tourist resort served by ferries along the Bristol Channel. The opening of the railway accelerated this development. The population grew until the First World War , then stabilised at 9,, now 11, The economy suffered throughout the s as UK holiday patterns changed, and suffered further through the closure of the railway line in There are 3 deep sea fishing boats which sail from the port and several inshore boats which farm the local lobster, crabs and whelks. There are many private charter, sea cruise and coastal tour boat operators sailing from the harbour. Panoramic view of Ilfracombe seafront, winter night time. Panoramic view of Ilfracombe seafront, summer day time. Bus and railway[ edit ] From , Ilfracombe was served by the Ilfracombe railway line that ran from Barnstaple , but this closed in Now, the nearest National Rail railway station is in Barnstaple and buses provide the public transport link from there to Ilfracombe. There are a number of regular bus services operating from Ilfracombe. Ilfracombe - Woolacombe - Morthoe Filers Travel A daily twice-daily during the summer national coach service operated by National Express route connects Ilfracombe to London Victoria Coach Station via Heathrow Airport. Ferry[ edit ] Harbour The first steam packets arrived at Ilfracombe in , and soon a regular service between Bristol and between Swansea developed. Campbell brought her to Bristol as their first pleasure steamer to work the Bristol Channel. Deterioration of the wooden pier and part demolition during the Second World War mean that a new pier was required. The wood was replaced with reinforced concrete and car parking space was increased. The new pier was opened on 6 July However, due to rising fuel costs these services are under threat. Each of these schools are amongst the largest of their type in Devon. The Ilfracombe Academy serves the needs of Ilfracombe residents and those across the coastal North Devon area as far as Lynton and Lynmouth on the Somerset county border. Further educational courses and vocational courses are run by the school. It also has oak panels salvaged from the wreck of HMS Montagu. Ilfracombe also has a library located on the Residential Candar Retirement Development. The town has ancient streets leading to the harbour; on higher ground there are Georgian and Regency period terraces and mansions. Naturally, the period from to was a time of great development and has been the subject of several books by J Bates the architecture of Ilfracombe which gives the town a Victorian flavour visible in many buildings. The latest style of architecture can be seen in the award-winning design of the Landmark theatre and the McCarthy Stone apartment block Lantern Court which stands above the harbour. Several other churches identify themselves as Evangelical , but differ in denominational background.

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

### Chapter 5 : ASH, John, of Sowton ('Clyst Fomson'), Devon. | History of Parliament Online

*Devon and Cornwall Refugee Support is a registered charity (charity no. , company no. ). Our project support workers are regulated by the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC ref N) at level 1.*

The ingredients must be uncooked when the pasty is assembled. The pastry must be savoury and can be shortcrust, puff or rough puff and must hold all ingredients through cooking and handling without cracking or breaking. The pasty must be crimped into a D shape, with the crimp towards one side. The folks at Ginsters explain to us that they use diced beef in their beef slices as the content is casseroled in large vats before being encased in pastry. They believe minced meat is preferred for pasties so there is an even blend of ingredients throughout, avoiding that frustrating experience of chowing down and finding all the meat in one clump mid-pasty. But perhaps the best reason given is that it will give consumers an even content mix throughout the pasty, meaning consumers do not have a bite of pastry at the beginning and end but the same taste throughout. Rolls of freshly made pastry await on a trolley to be fed through a machine where the ingredients come together for the first time Image: Tom Last As we progress we reach the more obvious bakery section, per se, where flour and water become a dough that is folded over and over again with margarine - a total of 80 times - into an elastic and pliable thin roll of puff pastry. Rolls of dough which look very much like rolls of material, cloth or carpet, are fed through a special cookie cutter-type machine, with all the offcuts going back to the front of the line to be folded again so nothing goes to waste. Read More The 25 best hotels in Cornwall as rated by you on TripAdvisor Strips of dough are cut from the roll, then semicircles of the meat and veg mix are dropped at regular intervals before the pastry is folded over and the pasties are shaped and crimped. Tom Last Another gripe some people have with Ginsters, forgetting that other pasty manufacturers are also mechanised, is that machines and robots put the pasties and slices together. But there is still as much craft and care in what we do, perhaps more," says Mr Bain. Read More Cornwall Spaceport is a go and this is what it will mean for you "It also means that we can ensure the pasty we produce at 2am on a Sunday is the same in quality as the one we produce at 3pm on a Tuesday. It can bake more than 7, units an hour. The next stage after this is the oven where pasties will be baked for 25 minutes Image: Tom Last It is the hourglass moment Mr Bain described earlier when there is nothing more that can be done to the food items coming out to improve them. It is literally too late. The next stage of production sees the pasties cool down before they are packed into the new rebranded wrappers, into baking trays or in boxes before being palletised and trucked up the A30 and M5 to the distribution depot in Bristol then on to customers. Yes there is a robotic arm that takes pasties off the line and places them into boxes. But for Ginsters, its staff are better employed on other tasks, ensuring the machines work well and production goes without a hitch than putting pasties in boxes all day long. What about food waste? Throughout the day workers inside the bakery test and measure and analyse the food being produced that day. Pasties are regularly taken off the line, opened, broken in half and carefully examined to ensure the quality remains the same at all stages. Once the various tests have been carried out, those pasties are binned. Read More These are all of cruise ships coming to Cornwall this year "All our food waste goes to an anaerobic digester plant in Holsworthy," explains Mr Bain. It contains protein and carbohydrates. Tom Last There is a research and development kitchen on site where head chef Graham Cornish, the brand development manager for Ginsters, tries out new recipes and flavours. Do not fret dear readers, Ginsters is not touching its Cornish pasty recipe. But for everything else there is a lot of room for growth and taste adventure. Michelin-starred Cornish chef Chris Eden has helped Ginsters design new products "The other thing we have put on our packs is the Cornish Pasty Association logo because we are a founding member. We were one of the pioneers in term of getting PGI status for Cornish pasties. It is something we are very proud of. We are using a heritage Ginsters logo too. We are 50 years old next year and we are going back to our roots. Here he is trying a freshly baked pasty off the production line Image: Tom Last Mr Hemsworth has us try the full range of products Ginsters proudly manufactures, including the core range Cornish pasty and beef slice, of

## **DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS**

course, and the more adventurous Mexican chilli beef slice, Moroccan vegetables pasty and the intriguing katsu Japanese curry chicken slice. All are very tasty and both the Mexican slice and Japanese curry slice burst with flavours and colours. The second aspect of that is the traditional pasty eating market is slightly older people and we wanted to attract a younger audience into buying pasties and slices which are a bit more relevant to them. Hence the use of Mexican chilli or katsu Japanese curry. So there you have it. We were invited in to see inside Ginsters and help dispel any myth you may have about what goes on at the Big G. Here, proper Cornish pasties are made in their thousands every week and trucked out to give the world a taste of Cornwall. There are jobs and more on site and a hefty financial contribution to the local economy and a very strong commitment to Cornwall again and again. Like us on Facebook.

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

### Chapter 6 : Holland & Barrett to sell CBD infused water in high street chain first - Devon Live

*According to the Cornish Pasty Association, pasty-making generates about £million of trade a year in Cornwall and employs more than 2, people. Many of these jobs are year-round, full time.*

Eventually they found an abundance of tin in Cornwall and settled there and as a result left a legacy in the form of the Celtic Cornish language. The next race to emerge in Europe was the Romans, but they had little to do with the south-western extremity. Romans occasionally came for tin but they could obtain it easier in Spain. Next came Saints from Wales and Ireland bringing Christianity. Settlements formed at places of worship which grew into communities known as Churchtowns. These soon grew into Parishes, made up of towns. If you are interested I have a copy of a map showing all the Parishes , x pixels, 37K that existed. Cornwall continued to remain Celtic and the Chieftains notably Arthur fought the incoming Saxons valiantly, but were eventually conquered in From , the Normans brought changes. William the Conqueror gave faithful Barons lands and manors and some still survive. This title is inherited at birth by every male heir to the English throne. In the following centuries Cornwall enjoyed relative peace. Its tin trade was the largest in Europe. Stannary towns grew around the places where tin was brought to be tested for purity. The reformation brought sad times for Cornwall with churches closed and the bible the New Prayer book printed in English, a language which the Cornish neither liked nor wanted. The Cornish language was mostly extinct by No specific genealogical sources are written in the language, but its influence does appear in the inheritance of names. There is an over-abundance of simple patronymic surname - Thomas, Roberts, etc. The county of Cornwall is in the extreme south west of Britain , with the Tamar river as its border. By Australian standards it is a small area. Its length from Lands End to the southern boundary with Devon is 70 miles and it is about 25 miles wide, although only 7 miles wide at the narrowest part. The long and rugged coastline is an important factor in the lives of the people. Ships were wrecked so frequently providing "wrecking" or the gathering of wreckage as a lucrative pastime. Smuggling was a recognized sport and fishing a huge industry. Even in the beginning of the 18th century the roads into Cornwall were in a primitive state. There were two main roads, one which followed the backbone of the county out of Launceston and the other which followed the South Coast. In the absence of roads suitable for wheeled vehicles, practically all goods from county districts were carried on mules and ponies. The name and language of Cornwall has an interesting history as well. Cornwall takes its name from Cornovii, meaning hill dwellers and Waelas, meaning strangers. Interestingly Wales takes its name from Waelas. Cornwall has its own flag, the flag of St Piran, patron saint of the miners. Its simple white cross against a black background, represents the triumph of good over evil and the dressed tin over the darker tin ore. The national emblem consists of a shield containing fifteen golden balls and bearing the motto "One and All". This represents fifteen golden balls raised by the Cornish as ransom for a Duke of Cornwall captured by the Saracens during the crusades. Prior to the Roman invasion the inhabitants of Wales, Devon and Cornwall retained much the same language and culture. Following the invasion the language took on different forms. The Welsh language survived and its usage is promoted and encouraged with the re-awakening of Welsh nationalism. The Cornish Language managed to survive until the 18th Century. It is now being revived through the medium of Cornish language classes, within a burgeoning nationalist movement. For those interested the Cornish language may also be studied in Australia. It is said that Cornwall has stimulated writers of greater outpourings than any other English County; and certainly as many as either Scotland or Wales. Thomas Hardy, the great Victorian novelist and poet wrote in "The place is pre-eminently the region of dream and mystery" Even today this mystical land continues to exert a strange influence over those who come to visit its secret and sacred places, to marvel at the breathtakingly beautiful coastline or simply to bask on its sun-drenched beaches. You are never more than 20 miles from the sea in Cornwall-and never more than a short walk from antiquity. Yet for the interest it engenders, it is an economically fragile area, with high unemployment and is today greatly reliant on the tourist trade for its survival. Despite many

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

Cornishmen and women driven to emigrate, Cornwall still continues to hold a great fascination. An observation warmly applauded. It is said that Cornwall was once known as the Kingdom of Kernow - land of Mystery and legends; included in which are those of King Arthur and the lost land of Lyonesse - said to lie submerged off the tip of the county. It mentions that Cornwall was home to a number of legends. The folk of the area were being terrorised by Cormoran the Giant of St. A reward was offered to anyone who would slay the fearsome giant and Jack took up the challenge. He dug a huge pit near Morvah and covered it with sticks and straw. Then he lured the Giant away from the Mount by blowing his horn. The angry Giant rushed down the Mount and fell into the pit. Jack then struck him a mortal blow with his pick-axe and filled the pit with earth. For his brave deed he was given a magnificent sword and belt, embroidered "Who slew the Giant Cormoran". The Lost land of Lyonesse - There are many legends of towns and countries submerged beneath the waves, but the legend of the lost land of Lyonesse is possibly the most famous. Only one man survived. His name was Trevilian and he rode a white horse up to high ground at Perranuthnoe before the waves could overwhelm him. The rocks known as the Seven Stones were believed to be the remains of a great city, called "The Town" by sailors, who told of dragging up windows, doors and other domestic items in their nets. They also related how they had heard the church bells of Lyonesse ringing beneath the waves. Once it was home of an ancient man, who has left remnants of his presence in the shape of hut circles and other prehistoric remains. Local folk long believed that the strange, mysterious Pool was bottomless and had a whirlpool in the centre. It is hardly surprising, then, that it has become an integral part of two major Cornish legends. John Tregagle, the evil disciple of the Devil was doomed to bail out the endless waters of Dozmary Pool with a leaking limpet shell for eternity, in penance for his crimes. A hand and arm rose up from the surface of the lake, clad in the white samite, caught the sword and drew it underneath. Other legends included the stories of giants roaming around Cornwall and mermaids especially off the coast of Lands End. There is one particular legend involving the Mermaid of Zennor, which is close to St Ives. Even today this mystical land continues to exert a strange influence over those who come to visit its secret and sacred places, to marvel at the breathtakingly beautiful coastline or simply to bask on its sun-drenched beaches. Ancient and modern, past and present, Cornwall remains truly a Land of Legends. Long may it be so. I mentioned earlier that Cornwall was becoming known for its mining, especially of tin. The early tanners, as they were known did not have the knowledge or the tools to dig deep shafts. They merely sifted the particles of tin from where it had lodged in streams, which was known as streaming. Another method employed was to crush the tin bearing rocks and harvest the fragments. When enough had been collected, it was smelted down by means of heating it in a kiln. It was then mixed with copper to form hard wearing substances suitable for arrow heads and tools. Soon they learned to follow the lodes and dig deeper and deeper. By trial and error, which undoubtedly led to many accidents and deaths, they learnt how to shore up the sides of the mine for safety. With time and necessity, mining methods and implements also improved and the Cornish miners became experts in their field. Because of the nature of the terrain in Cornwall, they also became experts at hard rock mining. It is therefore clear that the great Cornish contribution to Bendigo was for two reasons. The first is the similarity of the hard rock. The second was their knowledge of deep shafting in the mines. On the left is a photograph of a typical Cornish mining scene, with the ocean in the background. Some Cornish mines actually ran under the sea. The introduction of steam powered engines had an enormous effect on Cornish mining and they were improved upon so that they could be used to solve the problem of water seepage. Cornish engineers such as Richard Trevithick, were at the fore in the invention and implementation of mining technology, which of course found its way to Bendigo. As a result of the new technology and the improvements in mining, Cornish miners began digging deeper and deeper. This of course did little for the health of the average Cornish miner. A study carried out in , showed that Cornwall and Bendigo had the highest incidence of mine related lung disease. It is interesting that the decline of the mining deposits of Cornwall coincided with the discoveries of gold in Australia and the United States. Not all Cornish miners made their money as miners. Because of their knowledge many became Mine Managers. In one year alone, , over 10,00 people left Cornwall for Australia. When taking into account the

## **DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS**

possible migration from other states together with missing data a figure of perhaps 16, is quite likely. Furthermore Dr Payton suggests that from an analysis of population estimates and surname origins it is possible that in some 30, people may claim to be of direct Cornish descent in the colony of South Australia alone. The fact that such a great migration did occur is well documented, but what were the factors that instigated it? With the foundation of the colony of South Australia in , a well orchestrated campaign of recruitment was initiated in the county. Agents were appointed initially by the colony and later by the mines themselves to recruit suitable employees from the Cornish mines.

# DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

## Chapter 7 : GENUKI: On Justification - Index, Devon

*The official archive of the UK government. Our vision is to lead and transform information management, guarantee the survival of today's information for tomorrow and bring history to life for everyone.*

IX — The Rev. William Henry Thornton, M. Thornton, one of our most frequent as well as one of the most able of our contributors. By his death, which took place on the 31st March, , in his 87th year, the County of Devon has lost one of the best known clergy in the diocese of Exeter, the Church one of its most loyal workers, and the Country a fine example of that fast disappearing type of English clergyman, known as the "squire-parson. Born in , Mr. Thornton was the youngest son of Mr. Writing of him, his son-in-law, the Rev. Edward Robert Gotto, M. He died in , and there is a monument to him in Birkin Church. Among his descendants are many men distinguished in the public service of their country, and not the least of these is the Samuel Thornton, of Clapham, and of Albury Park, Surrey, M. This Samuel Thornton was a leader, too, in the Evangelical party in the Church of England, and it was at his house at Clapham that the Church Missionary Society — the most flourishing now of all our missionary societies — was founded. Thornton was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in , and was ordained Deacon, at Exeter, in the same year. His first Curacy was that of Lynton and Countisbury, North Devon, in , where, "passing rich on forty pounds a year," he remained till , when he was presented by Sir Frederick Knight to the perpetual Curacy of Exmoor, and thus became the first Vicar of Simonsbath, where his energies were most remarkable, he treating lightly a fifty mile ride, or a twenty or even thirty mile walk across moor, hill and fen. Here he remained until when he was appointed Vicar of Dunsford, holding that living until , when, owing to the climate not suiting him or his wife, he exchanged livings with the Rev. Arden, Rector of North Bovey, where he remained for fifty years, beloved and esteemed by his moorland parishioners, to whom he was not only a parish priest and faithful pastor, but also a kind and generous friend, ever ready to help the sick and the needy and anyone requiring his aid or advice. In he was elected Rural Dean of the Deanery of Moretonhampstead, an office which he held for eight years. At that time the Clerical Association — a society for the study of the Greek Testament — claimed the Rural Dean as its ex-officio Chairman. When he ceased to be Rural Dean, his successor in the office was not a member of the Association, and therefore the Chairmanship became elective, and after nine years, i. Thornton was elected President, and so continued for twenty-five more years. He used to regard the task as one of his most important duties — preparing for it by study, writing papers sometimes on special subjects, and driving long distances to attend the meetings. When it was his turn to be host no trouble was too much to satisfy his hospitable instincts. The members who came by train were met with carriages and white horses, and his genial welcome will long be remembered. He was fond of leading the discussion into large questions, and he may, perhaps, have preferred the expression of opinions to the study of the Greek Text. He has, in former days, been criticised as President for his exuberant store of anecdotes, which, people said, interrupted the real purpose of the meetings. But whatever criticism he provoked in this respect, his anecdotes were always appreciated by his hearers; and by the papers which he read he was able to command the attention and elicit the opinions of other men. The Association was much indebted to him for his guidance in any difficulty which arose, and he cultivated amongst the members those qualities which make such meetings useful. He remained a member of this Association until his death; even last June he was very reluctant to surrender his annual custom of receiving the Association at his own house. He was also an energetic public servant, doing excellent work as a member of the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians and of the Rural District Council, to which he was appointed in , and held office till , when age compelled him to lead a less strenuous life. He had very pronounced and strong views on political questions and matters of principle, and often he wailed the laxity of modern ideas thereon, as well as the general want of depth and solidity shown by the younger generation in various matters which, to him, were of such momentous importance. As a scholar, too, and a man of considerable literary powers, he was well known, as is

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

shown by the numerous articles and papers which he contributed to various literary, historical and scientific publications, including the Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries, and to the Transactions and Proceedings of several learned and other Societies. But his chief works are his two volumes of Reminiscences of a West Country Clergyman, published in and respectively his magnum opus; Countrymen in Council; Notes on North Bovey and Neighbourhood; and many other papers of a like nature, and Short Devonshire Stories 5, which last he prepared for the press as recently as September. He leaves besides a large number of MSS. There are few persons more familiar with Dartmoor, its people, its customs, its legends or its ancient monuments and crosses than Mr. Thornton was, and many of his papers and pamphlets relate to them and to their preservation. In fact, he took a prominent part in the preservation of the ancient monuments and wayside and other crosses of the county of Devon generally. He was also a great lover and student of animals and natural history in all its branches, and was particularly devoted to horses and always kept thoroughly good ones in his stable, treating them with the greatest care and consideration. He loved beautiful scenery, especially the wild moorlands of Dartmoor and Exmoor, and always revelled in the exquisite view over Eastern Down and Lustleigh Cleave from the window of his dining room in the Rectory at North Bovey. In his younger days Mr. Thornton was a keen and good all round sportsman, but took especial pleasure in hunting and fishing. His cheery, handsome face and kindly greetings were, at one time, well known at the meets of the Dartmoor and the old Eggesford Hounds. He had an abundance of good humour and an endless store of anecdote. A man of charming personality and air, he will be greatly missed by all who knew him. Percival Jackson for this account of the Rev.

# DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

## Chapter 8 : Ginsters and the inside story on Cornwall's biggest-selling and most hated pasties - Cornwall L

*Devon and Cornwall Police are telling badger cull protesters that they may use drones to try to keep order in the South West following heightened tensions between activists and officers.*

Background[ edit ] Dartmoor is said to be one of the last remaining areas of wilderness in Britain, [5] but it has been a managed landscape since the late Neolithic 3., BCE. They made extensive use of surface moorstone in the construction of roundhouses their remains now seen as "hut circles" , enclosures, land-dividing reaves , stone rows , stone circles , menhirs and kistvaens. Marker stones were erected around Roos Tor. The protected area around Pew Tor was extended in December In , the DPA commissioned a report into damage to ancient monuments, caused by the taking of stone for building and road-mending, and into unlawful enclosures of common land. The DPA led the revolt against this. Military use[ edit ] Dartmoor Training Area has been used regularly for military training since , although it was used earlier during the Napoleonic and Crimean Wars. There are three established firing ranges at Okehampton , Willsworthy and Merrivale. The area taken up with live firing ranges is 9, hectares 22, acres and they are used on average days each year. It also contains details of a incident in which a young boy was killed by a mortar shell near Cranmere Pool. The DPA opposed these post-war plantings and R. Hansford Worth , a Plymouth engineer, scientist and antiquarian delivered a lecture fiercely critical of the Duchy of Cornwall as the landowners at The Plymouth Athenaeum , using the argument of encroachment on the rights of common and loss of ancient monuments. Argument continued while Hawns and Dendles Wastes were ploughed in The policy now is to replant with more native hardwood trees although more resistant conifers are also being used. Three were built in the midth century: It opposed plans for reservoirs on Brent Moor and Holne Moor where, later, the Avon Reservoir and Venford Reservoirs were respectively built. This was rejected in parliament in , revived in and finally resolved by the building of the Roadford Reservoir to the west of the moor. In the DPA used funds from a bequest to purchase 50 acres of land where the dam of a reservoir at Swincombe would have to be. It was not until that an independent Dartmoor National Park Authority was enabled under the Environment Act as a free-standing local authority, forty-four years after the park was created, although it is still dominated by local authorities and government appointees. This was to be a relay from a transmitting station at Wenvoe, South Wales. The DPA objected to this threat and sought expert opinion, offered alternative solutions, pressed for a public enquiry, engaged a lawyer, held public meetings, distributed pamphlets, wrote to the press and petitioned parliament. During the process of obtaining land for the transmitter, one MP asked in the House of Commons: In , permission was granted to rebuild the station as part of the "Gee" radio navigation system , to be occupied for ten years. Then later that year Plymouth Corporation wanted to use the exposed site for housing juvenile offenders. This was also rejected, but Plymouth appealed. The DPA purchased 32 acres in February The need for a bypass was mooted in In August , the Department of the Environment announced the preferred route was through the National Park. A major event on the timeline of this project was a day public enquiry from 1 May to 4 February held in Okehampton. In March , the DPA with other organisations petitioned Parliament opposing compulsory purchase orders on public open spaces. Since [ edit ] The DPA continues to follow the same objectives as when it was founded. China clay expansion[ edit ] The china clay industry on Dartmoor was established long before the DPA was founded. The earliest record of a china clay pit refers to Hook Lake in They obtained a year lease in , from the Earl of Morley who owned the land, to work the area between Lee Moor and Shaugh Moor. A rival pit was opened at Leftlake in about and at Hemerdon and Broomage in about Others followed at Smallhanger and Headon in the s. Over time, the pits become larger and more ground is needed for the waste, changing the landscape: In , the National Park boundaries were changed to include common land at Shaugh Moor and exclude china clay worked land at Lee Moor. The DPA were recorded twice, with other bodies, in a Devon County Council Development Management Committee Report for their representations in securing the future of the three areas where planning permissions were relinquished in Both

## DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

organisations funded an invited number of upland hill farmers to attend. The works to provide the new underground supply were mainly undertaken on the highway to minimise the impact on the sensitive moorland landscape, its archaeology, wildlife and livestock. The DPA has supported the undergrounding of these visually intrusive power lines for many years. It is planted with a cross-section of typical native Dartmoor plants. It also houses some typical Dartmoor archaeological features, such as a 4,year-old Bronze Age burial kistvaen or cist and a Medieval granite cross from Ter Hill. The purpose of the Garden is to illustrate the biodiversity on Dartmoor. The project came online in June At short notice, the DPA banners were taken out, letters written, press interviews given and support given to the villagers when an inflatable mast was demonstrated “ with the effect that the planning application was withdrawn. Friends of Dartmoor projects a more modern image of preservation where several years of diplomacy have achieved good relations with the partner agencies that operate in the Dartmoor arena. Also the protection and preservation of public access to and on Dartmoor subject to the ancient rights of commoners. Co-operation with the commoners and any organisation in achieving DPA objectives, also the study of and the recording and publication of information upon the antiquities, history and natural history of Dartmoor. There is also an interest in the acquisition of land and rights to further DPA objectives, concomitant with being a charity. The DPA has twenty-two policies listed on its web site: This was replaced in with the multicoloured logo. A short history of the rights of common upon the Forest of Dartmoor and the commons of Devon. Dartmoor Preservation Association, Plymouth,

# DOWNLOAD PDF A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

## Chapter 9 : Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries

*comprising the South Devon and Cornwall Baptist Association Assembled at Helston, May 11 & 12th , together with the Minutes of their meeting, facts & observations etc; Home Mission report etc. Falmouth: Printed by James Philp. pp.*

Open a form to report problems or contribute information 1 Introduction 2 Message details 3 Upload file 4 Submitted Page 1 of 4 Help and advice for Books and Articles If you have found a problem on this page then please report it on the following form. We will then do our best to fix it. All the information that we have is in the web pages, so please do not ask us to supply something that is not there. We are not able to offer a research service. If you wish to report a problem, or contribute information, then do use the following form to tell us about it. We have a number of people each maintaining different sections of the web site, so it is important to submit information via a link on the relevant page otherwise it is likely to go to the wrong person and may not be acted upon. Leave this field blank

Books and Articles Andrews, J. The rise of the Bible Christians, and the state of the Church in North Devon in the early 19th century. Religion and the Spread of Nonconformity before Calamy, Edward and Palmer, Samuel. First Report of the Church Plate Committee. Third Report of the Committee on Church Plate. Paper read at Cullompton July 27th, illus. Fifth Report of the Committee on Church Plate. Paper read at Buckfastleigh, July 23rd , illus. Sixth Report of the Committee on Church Plate. Paper read at Barnstaple July 21st, illus. Eighth Report of the Committee on Church Plate. Paper read at Barnstaple July 19th, illus. Tenth Report of the Committee on Church Plate. Vol 51, 5th Series, Plymouth: Paper read at Tiverton, 23rd July, illus. Eleventh Report of the Committee on Church Plate. Vol 2, 4th Series, Plymouth: Paper read at Totnes, 21st July, pp. Devonshire Church-Houses, Part V. Devonshire church-houses Part VII. The Church Goods in Devon , Trans. Ancient Church Needlework in Devon. Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, vol. June 7, by the Rev. The Beginning of Quakerism in Devon and Cornwall, Baptist Churches in North Devon: A Book of Remembrance. From the first visit of the Wesleys to the Centenary Year in 2nd ed. Methodism in North Devon, London: Around the Churches of East Devon A complete history of all the religious houses in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, before the Dissolution: Martin Stuchfield and Phillip Whittemore. The Monumental Brasses of Devonshire. Monumental Brass Society pp. Masterman, J H B. The monasteries of Devonshire. Brass Rubbing in Devon Churches Church dedications in Devonshire. Private chapels of Devon: Collections, illustrating the history of the Catholic religion in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester. Dolman viii, pp. Dom John Stephan pp. A history of the church in Devon and Cornwall, Exeter: Exeter University Press Churches and church endowments in the 11th and 12th cent. Odd Ways in Olden Days down West: Tales of the [16th c. Volume III, pp. The Churches of Devon, Newton Abbot, pp. Devon Churches, Merlin Books Some Old Devon Churches: Their Rood Screens, Pulpits, Fonts, etc.: A Book of Remembrance: The Last Bible Christians: Methodism in the South West: An historical bibliography Thorne, Roger and James Petherick. David and Charles Visitations of Devonshire churches []. The lost monumental brasses of Devonshire. Jamaica Press, Hartland, Devon, John Wesley in Devon: Extracts from the Journals of John Wesley referring to his travels throughout Devon between and 2nd. Devon in the Religious Census of , M. Wickes pp. Puritanism in Devon and the Exeter Assembly. In Devon Documents ed. Printed by James Philp. Northamoton Museum pp.