Heavitree Local History Society

Newsletter No. 96 **Mar 2025**

FORTHCOMING HLHS MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Unless indicated below, meetings are held at Heavitree United Reformed Church, on the second Weds of Mar, Jun, Sep & Dec, commencing at 7:30pm.

Wed 12th March 2024
Sorcery to Supercomputers – Key Stories in the History of Weather Forecasting
When the Met Office moved to Exeter in 2003 it became one of the most prominent institutions in the historic parish of Heavitree and home to an internationally important archive.
The National Meteorological Archive holds materials ranging from a 12th century illuminated manuscript discussing the shape of raindrops to the tender for the first operational Met Office Supercomputer.
Using a selection of unique treasures from the archive this talk by Met Office Library and Archive Manager Dr Catherine Ross aims to present a brief overview of developments in meteorology from the work of Aristotle to the dawn of the computing age, covering subjects such as the naming of clouds and the D-Day forecast along the way. Catherine Ross, Met Office Archivist

Wed 11th June 2025
Roman Exeter and life in its neighbouring areas
John Salvatore

Wed 10th Sept 2025
'Researching Family History: Stories from Heavitree'
Sue Bond, Research Coordinator, Devon Family History Society
AGM

Our Last Meeting: Everyday Life in C17th Westcountry
Dr Mark Hailwood (University of Bristol)

When we think about life in Heavitree 400 years ago, what words come to mind? Around 90% of people would have lived in rural areas like the small village of Heavitree – we think life was likely repetitive, mundane, monotonous, cold, dirty and with close community. But are we actually correct – where do these images come from?
It is likely that we've been heavily influenced by films set in pre-industrial times, for example Monty Python and the Holy Grail. Classic C19th authors like Hardy and Elliot set their novels in these times but were writing with a kind of nostalgia that wasn't really accurate either. And museums hold objects, not people.
What we rarely hear, is any testimony from real people. Not many accounts have been left. In the C17th few people could write: only 30% of men and 10% of women (the upper classes). What we do have are depositions: witness statements from court proceedings of the time. Three hundred years ago, people were far more often in court than in modern times. They went for

boundary disputes, petty theft, marriage breakdown (not divorce, but permission to live separately), defamation and more.

Witnesses were called – of any class or gender, who happened to be nearby, and they were also encouraged to set the scene of what they were doing before they witnessed what they did. The result of this is that little vignettes of everyday life at the time were written down by clerks of the court: an absolute goldmine for historians.

Mark has looked at more than 15000 of these statements, which have shed light on all aspects of everyday life in C17th. His book is about the Westcountry, mostly Somerset, but life would've been the same in Devon. Mark is keen to argue that these direct testimonies lead us to challenge some of the perceptions we have had – life was more varied, more complicated and more interesting than we have imagined.

Where you lived would have had an impact on day-to-day life – hillier regions would've meant pastoral farming; sheltered areas were the breadbasket of the county, and proximity to water would've meant fishing. Other areas would've been for textile production, or mining. But every area would've had a certain amount of each of these occupations, just in different proportions. Bigger differences in daily occupations (due to location) happened in later centuries.

Heavitree would've been like your typical village of the time, with the key features of houses all concentrated in the heart of the village, surrounded by farms (people didn't tend to live on the farms). Owners might have had little patches of land all spread out, rather than the C18th consolidation which led to individuals owning much larger plots. Cattle might have grazed on common moorland further out of the centre.

Other than houses there would have been the local parish church: most people attended on a Sunday – we don't know well they listened, but it was an important social hub. There also would have been an ale house pub. These were becoming particularly important to village life around 1600. The Reformation had led to big (unintended) changes in drinking culture. Before the Reformation, most communal drinking took place around the church. The church even did the brewing, and men, women and children all would've taken part in feasting and drinking. This made Protestant reformers very uncomfortable – they wanted to break the link with the church and drunken sociability. So drinking moved to local pubs instead. In the 1570s there were 24,000 pubs in England; by the 1630s there were 51,000 (sadly about the same number as today, but then the population was 5 million compared with 50 million now). One in twelve houses was running an ale-house.

The village in this picture is Little Woodham living museum. Most buildings would've looked like this. Most people were not living in mud huts or hovels – these were actually decent structures that were reasonably comfortable. Most people did not sleep on the floor – they would have had proper beds, increasingly with feather mattresses and even for the labouring classes, some basic furniture.

The most important part of the building was the hearth. The constant presence of fire meant that houses were not cold and damp as we imagine. People did spend a lot of time collecting wood and many witness statements did start when somebody was out collecting wood and saw something suspicious like a 'witch'! Testimonies also often featured people collecting fresh water, a constant task.

There is lots of evidence in these statements to show that it was not the dirty environment that we might imagine. People washed their clothes regularly and hung them to dry on hedges, however they were vulnerable to being stolen – this came up in many court cases.

At this time, land was owned by the king, then held in lieu by the lord of the manor. The vast majority of people were renting cottages and farms from the latter – contracts varied from annual tenancies to 99-year leases. A small percentage of about 10-15% had secure freehold tenure.

The average life expectancy was about 35, but high child mortality could give a misleading impression. If you made it to 15, you could expect to live to around 55. Living to your 50s and 60s was not unusual. Disease was very prevalent, much more than other health conditions and poor diet. The plague

returned every now and again. If you managed to dodge childhood death, disease and plague, you could live a relatively long life.

We tend to assume that men were in the fields and women were in the domestic sphere. However, this was not the case. In the 10,000 statements Mark read, 87% of women did do the housework and 79% of care work was done by women, but they also did 1/3 of agricultural activities, 50% of buying and selling goods and going to market, and 44%of crafts and construction (spinning textiles etc).

There are many examples of women doing physical tasks whereas men seem to have done more of the cart-driving type of jobs. Agnes Parker was carrying heavy goods (probably on her head) when a gust of wind blew her into the river, and she drowned.

Joane Symonds was involved in commerce and carrying heavy goods. R Weekes had gone out to start the harvest, but it was raining so he went to the pub instead. He encountered Joane and approached her with a knife and tried to force her to kiss him. He ended up in the river, drowned.

Life could be violent, and there was risk to women. Few people could swim, and they regularly had to cross rickety bridges. If they lost their footing, women could easily be dragged under by their heavy woollen clothes.

Tasks took people well beyond their own farms and villages. In 1620, Richard and his son/servant headed to Wellington Fair to sell sheep: a good 15 miles from their home in Stoodleigh. With deviations, by the time they arrived the sheep had covered 30 miles. This indicates the distances that people were prepared to travel for commerce. Men spent a lot of time buying, selling and travelling. Women too – in 1618 Alice Yomans travelled from Frome to Wells and back – 28 miles – to deliver a bundle of yarn that she'd spun.

Jan Brueghel the Elder: Panoramic Landscape with Travellers with Horses, Carts and Cattle on a Sandy Road

There was also a surprising amount of migration, not just from village to city but also between villages or even rural areas. National migration was not unheard of – there are mentions of moves from Wales to Somerset, and lots of Irish crossed the sea and land to end up in Devon or Somerset. There were even people smuggling operations – people would sell everything in Ireland to be given illegal passage to the coast of England. But the welcome they received was not always warm, just like today.

Mobility was a key feature of working-class lives as it is now. In statements witnesses were asked about their residential history. It was common practice in those days of people to leave home at 14 or 15, and for almost all working-class teens to work as an apprentice or servant. They would learn how to run a farm or household. The hope would be to save a bit to one day set up their own home. People married in their mid-twenties.

We think of the C17th as having strong community bonds, but were they as closely knit as we thought? One type of deposition is good for showing the other side of community: defamation. This is where one neighbour would have publicly insulted another - perhaps for adultery, dishonesty in business etc. Reputation mattered greatly – neighbours might refuse to trade with you, lend money etc, if it was ruined. So many took their accuser to court, with witnesses, to clear their reputation. This gives us a real insight into life at that time.

For example, in 1637 Lawrence Lee was sat with his wife and another couple, and during dinner he fell out with his wife, suspecting that the new baby was not his, as it had the same colour hair as the neighbour's beard! Friends informed the bearded man, who didn't want the stain against him, and said he'd take Lee to court. But there was an intervention by another neighbour. It was Easter time and the only time that most would take communion. It was very important that disputes be settled before then. So, with the spirt of reconciliation in the air, this neighbour invited the two men to take a drink and toast each other, representing friendship and goodwill. The pair were reluctant but did agree. But beardy arrived late ad Lee was angry and rude to him. Despite this there was a gradual thawing. Others weren't sure if they had actually toasted but said he 'prayed to God that if the child was his, may god poison him.' Perhaps that was enough to assuage Lee, as they ended up in a second pub, still drinking. The case did go to court but doesn't appear to have come to a conclusion. It was quite common of this type of case, that there was a big hoo-hah, but the situation then calmed.

Pieter Brueghel the Younger: Wedding Feast in Front of a Farm

C17th villages were not simply cosy places where everyone got on. Neighbours fell out, accusations of adultery happened not infrequently, but relationships did matter. It is surprising how many cases went to court, considering the costs which would include paying witnesses' travel and hospitality expenses. However, if you won, the other person would have to pay all these costs.

In conclusion, life was hard, but in a different way from how we picture it. It was not as cold, dirty and smelly as we imagine. But it was hard to constantly collect firewood and water. Working life was not as monotonous as we might think – work was varied but hours were often very long. People did move around geographically.

At the end of the day, people might meet to eat and drink. They did care about their community and relations. Lives were richer, messier, more complex and interesting than we would imagine.

Sally Robinson

Researching Heavitree's Depositions:

Records don't survive for every county, but Devon and Somerset have a huge amount of material. Exeter has a huge archive in the Devon Record Office. We can look at:

- C17th Criminal Courts (Somerset can search online)
  These statements are in English.

- C16th and C17th Church Courts (almost none of Devon's is indexed)
  These are in English but with parts in Latin, however the parts in Latin are the official, less interesting bits.

C17th handwriting doesn't take too long to get used to, however there are no short cuts to finding Heavitree-related stories – Mark took 10 years for his research!

Pieter Brueghel the Elder: The Hay Harvest

‘Loma Loma’ - 83 Heavitree Road

I’ve always been fascinated by this huge old house and have convinced my children that it is haunted for years. Several members spotted that it has recently come up for sale, which gave us a chance to see what was inside, and find a few stories connected to its history. You might remember that Todd Gray mentioned it in his last talk, as a building in Heavitree with an exotic name, probably inspired by the Empire.

The house is positioned on the edge of Grendon Road, and an OS map for 1888 shows it as Loma-Loma, but neighbouring properties were unbuilt at the time. The Heritage Centre holds the sale particulars for the house when it was auctioned in 1891 and described as:

‘Freehold residence with gardens, tennis courts, stabling and coach house’

Charles Edward Rowe, a lead merchant, was recorded as living in Loma Loma in 1911 with his daughter Edith Fanny. He had been mayor of Exeter in 1902 I found a short obituary from the Trans. Devon Association in 1914, which said:

‘Mr. Rowe, who joined the Association in 1912, was a native of St. Just in Cornwall, and took an active part in the commercial and civic life of Exeter, in which city he settled in 1851. He was the head of the well-known lead and glass firm of Rowe Brothers of Exeter, with agencies in several continental cities, a Justice of the Peace, and former Mayor of Exeter. He died on 11 January, 1914, at the age of sixty-five.’

One interesting story from Exeter Memories tells us about Frederick Smale’s dilemma:

‘*Exeter Motorist's Dilemma*

Frederick Smale, Loma Loma, Heavitree Road, Exeter, according Mr. A. J. Tucker, who appeared for him the City Court yesterday, was between, the devil and the deep blue sea. He went for a motor ride after a long illness, and when on the road his side lights went out. He was

breaking the law equally going on or by going back to get more candles, so he went on, and yesterday had to pay 30s for driving without lights.’ Western Times - Friday 30 January 1920.

The property was more recently home to a company known as Braxton Reynolds Ltd., a scientific & technical business, hence the workshops that are in the property. It is thought that before this it was owned by Tickle and Reynold’s Ltd.

There are several obituaries online, which give more detail into the life of Braxton Reynolds, who was described by one retired public analyst as *‘A singular individual in many ways, but with sufficient endearing traits to remain much respected.’*

I like this obituary from Exeter School:

Braxton Reynolds (Buller, 1949-1960) 1940-2023

Born in Exeter, Braxton was an Exonian through and through and spent his working life in the city, bar a few years of training in London. He was an erudite scholar at school who disliked sport apart from shooting, which did not count as it was usually sedentary. His ability to produce sick notes to excuse games was always admired. He had a practical side to his character,

evidenced by the purchase of a dilapidated 1929 Rolls Royce when he was 17 which he proceeded to strip down and rebuild, driving it to London when he went up to UCL to study chemistry. Upon graduating he went to work for the public analysts for Surrey and in due course was awarded his MChemA at the first attempt.

He then joined his father in the long-established firm of Tickle & Reynolds, and was appointed the Public Analyst for Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. That launched a long and distinguished career in food safety, with membership of many official committees and bodies, both here and in Europe. He appeared on one occasion before a House of Commons Committee and presented them with a list of 66 questions which he suggested they should be asking of him and the others appearing before them! He was never shy of doing battle with officialdom and had no patience with politicians and others whom he thought did not take the issue of consumer safety seriously. He was president of the Association of Public Analysts from 1998 to 2000 and chaired its Scientific Affairs Committee for many years.

He enjoyed doing work for solicitors, and became a renowned expert on the speed of absorption and dissipation of alcohol in the blood, giving evidence in court cases well into his seventies. On one occasion he had the task of analysing paint samples taken off the hull of a sunken trawler to determine whether they may have come from a collision with a submarine ….

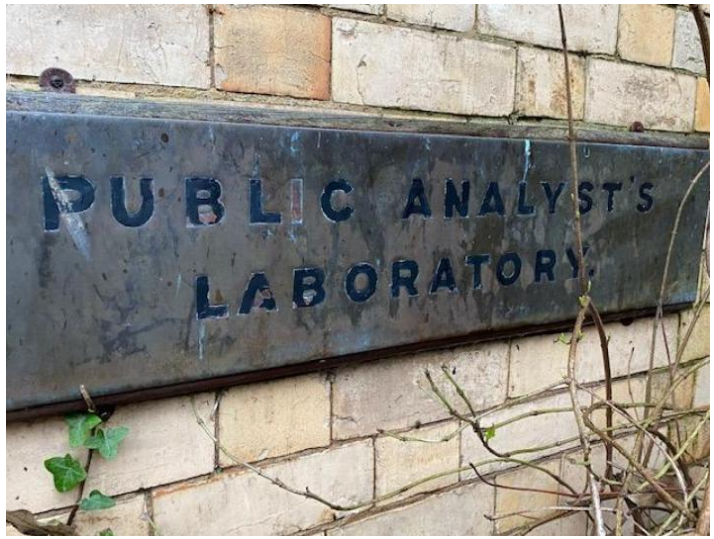
He never married. He was an avid collector both of treasure and trash and a regular attender at Sunday markets. He never threw anything away and his large rambling house and laboratory in Heavitree was home to an estimated 120,000 items of papers, records, journals, notes and books some going back to 1900.His companion in his later year was his loyal Jack Russell. He died of complications from mesothelioma on 31 May 2023.'

However, this article from Exeter Daily is fascinating and really gives an insight into just how eccentric and single-minded he was:

'When Truro Magistrates' court was told by the defendant in a sex shop licensing hearing that he would be unable to make revised court dates because he would be giving evidence as an expert witness in two different trials, the judge was sceptical. A letter was duly sent to the Office for Judicial Complaints along with a three-page CV outlining Braxton Reynolds's expertise as a consulting chemist, past president of the Association of Public Analysts (APA), and former public and agricultural analyst for the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, as well as many other positions of public standing, not normally associated with the world of erotica. It came as no surprise to those who knew the litigant, that the judge never sat on future hearings involving Mrs Palm Limited, the risquély named marital aides emporium which had opened to much furore in the Cornish city nearly three years earlier.

In many ways ownership of Mrs Palm, perfectly demonstrated the contradiction that was Brax, as he was fondly called by friends. For while on the one hand he was a highly-regarded applied scientist, a fierce defender of public analyst service in the face of cost-cutting measures, one who was regularly called upon to offer expert evidence in both court and parliamentary committees and attend European conferences on matters of additives in foods and consumer goods; on the other he was a mischief-maker who enjoyed nothing more than tweaking the noses of those he regarded as pompous. Though it must be said that in opening Truro's first sex shop in semi-retirement he took his unconventional outlook to a new level upsetting Methodists, moral campaigners, city and county councillors, local shopkeepers, as well as the Cornish bench. But convention was never Reynolds's style, he was a man who revelled in being an outsider and who enjoyed nothing more than cultivating his eccentricities, which grew as he aged. However, much of this may have been to mask his sadness that he never had a family of his own. Indeed, shortly before his death he lamented: "My greatest disappointment was that I never did my duty to pass on my parents' genes to the next generation."

Edward Braxton Reynolds BSc (Hons) Chemistry, MChemA, CChem, MRSC, was born in Exeter, Devon, in 1940, the only son of Phyllis and her husband Dr Cedric Victor Reynolds BSc, PhD, FRIC, a partner in Tickle and Reynolds the public analysts for Exeter and Devon. His parents first met at Exeter public laboratory in 1928, where Phyllis Mary Johnson had been working as a secretary for five years, she left her job when they married in 1933. Dr Reynolds was not called up to serve during the Second World War, as his position was a reserved occupation. When he was a little over a year old, Phyllis contracted Diphtheria and spent almost a year on an isolation ward. Her infant boy was sent to his maternal grandmother to be looked after. The experience was so traumatic that it left him with deep mental scars that stayed with him for the rest of his life. He later explained that after that time he found intimacy difficult and he did not like to be touched, a condition which meant that relationships in adulthood quickly withered on the vine.



He was educated at Rosary House School in Heavitree before attending the preparatory school and then Exeter School, where he was one of the shooting eight. He read Chemistry at University College in London where his father had studied more than three decades earlier, winning two gold medals in his final year. By his own admission, Reynolds junior was not the best of students achieving "a very undistinguished degree" having been left unenthused by the lecturers who "wanted the chemistry to be pure and not applied". Despite this he soon found a junior position with Messrs Moir and Palgrave, a laboratory based in Southwark Street, London. Donald Moir, had been one of Thomas Tickle's assistants in the early thirties. The appointment gave him a grounding in the application of chemical analysis in a public analyst laboratory, and three years later Reynolds returned to Exeter to work alongside his father. It was during this time that he was studying for his Mastership in Chemical Analysis (MChemA), which he sat in 1973. Unusually, he passed at first presentation, and qualified as a public analyst was immediately appointed public analyst, official agricultural analyst and scientific advisor for Devon and later in the same year for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. His father immediately stepped down as senior partner and became his son's deputy.

Soon afterwards he was called upon by the Ice Cream Manufacturers Association to test 30 products for a competition to find the best dairy ice cream for its annual conference - to ensure that the only fat in them was milk fat. He turned the task around in a morning, surprising colleagues who thought it should take at least a full day. Speed, or rather efficiency, was the watchword for Reynolds. When asked - in conjunction with other laboratories - to test for the presence of a recently banned artificial sweetener in soft drinks he devised a method to detect if it was present, by smell alone.

When asked - in conjunction with other laboratories - to see how much of a recently banned artificial sweetener was in soft drinks he devised a test for the presence , by smell alone. This allowed him to drastically reduce the number of samples to test. He explained: "Laboratories in other parts of the country devised extremely elaborated quantitive measurement procedures to identify the amount of this additive, if present, in the soft drinks. I decided that we didn't want to know how much was there, if it was nothing. The thing is, as Mr Tickle used to say, when you see a brick wall, don't look at the bricks and mortar, understand why it is there. So, the job of a public analyst is to protect consumers if there are additives present that are a risk to life and health, you test for its presence, if it isn't there, you don't waste time, determining how much of it isn't there."

As a member of the APA, he attended British Standards Institution (BSI) meetings on issues of foods, food additives, food packaging, also toys and consumer durables and that meant attending committees of The Food and Agriculture Organisation/World Health Organisation (FAO/WHO) responsible for setting international standards, including the Codex Committee for Methods of Analysis and Sampling, helping to speed up the importation and exportation of perishable foods. He also led on sweeteners in food, because of concerns about the additives widely used outside of Europe.

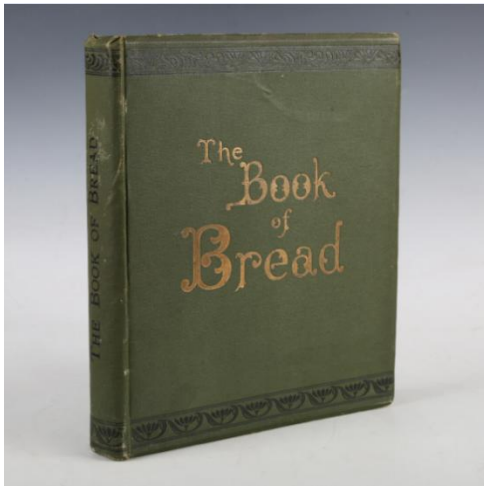
Sometime in the early 1990s, he received a call from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) asking if his laboratory carried out species identification on the meat and bonemeal used in animal feed. No, he said, and asked what species they were hoping to identify: human, came the reply. The official explained that many Muslims had gone missing and feared killed as part of the ethnic cleansing being carried out by Serbian forces during

the ongoing Bosnian War. Officials suspected the dead were being reduced to animal feed as a way of getting rid of them. Thankfully, none was found.

In 1998 he was elected APA President, during which time he gave evidence to the House of Commons Committee on Food Standards. Reynolds appeared less bothered about answering the members' enquiries than ensuring that they asked the right ones, helpfully supplying 66 questions that he thought the committee should be asking. He believed that this act so infuriated officials at MAFF, that they blocked an appointment for him to chair a working party on chemicals and pharmaceuticals present in meat, a few months later. It was during these meetings he said that he realised how much science was respected abroad and not in the UK, he complained: "This country in my experience had been badly administered, badly led, and, as a result, disadvantaged." He also found himself fighting the then Labour Government's plans to bring in Best Value policy which was being introduced to replace Compulsory Competitive Tendering, the result of which drove down prices - and in Reynolds's opinion saw standards dropping - ultimately leaving him unable to compete in this newly created marketplace.

In 2010, at the age of 69, Reynolds embarked on a new venture, by opening Cornwall's only sex shop with business partner Nicola Hewitt in a small parade of shops in Truro city centre. Among his most prominent of opponents was local councillor Armorel Carlyon, and the Christian Institute. Acting as his own counsel, Reynolds deployed years of courtroom experience as an expert witness dealing with difficult barristers to make his case. His arguments were wide-ranging from the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Mary Whitehouse and the permissive society, and Gilbert and Sullivan among other topics. The vote was unanimous in his favour. Being granted the licence was, however, only half the battle. Protracted efforts by the Christian Institute (which at one stage hired a private detective in an attempt to get them to trade outside of its licensed hours) to get the shop closed down, resulted in years of legal battles, in which Reynolds defending himself through the courts and won every legal argument. The Institute also took legal action against Cornwall Council to force them to reverse the decision. The case was heard by Mr Justice Hickinbottom who not only sided with the council and shop but awarded Reynolds his costs. Council officers also demanded that the shop should have CCTV both inside and outside recording customers' shopping, Reynolds again took issue arguing it flew in the face of his customers' privacy. Having won the argument, the local authority then applied for costs against the shop. When asked by the stipendiary magistrate if he had any response, Reynolds pointed to the district judge's own judgment which included the line that the council had been "unreasonable", the magistrate refused costs on those grounds. Shortly afterwards Reynolds had cause to ring Cornwall Council's senior solicitor, Mark Andrews, who had just returned from a six-week secondment on the Falkland Islands. Andrews enquired if he was planning to make any more appeals telling him: "Because if you are, I'm going back to the Falklands forever."

In the mid-1980s he became a member of the Savage Club (a gentlemen's club), in London, attending many of its dinners. In his spare time he was an avid collector, filling his Exeter city centre home with almost an equal amount of trash and treasure. For more than 40 years he was a regular at Exeter's Sunday morning market, as well as auction houses around the city, and on eBay. He left a collection of 120,000 books, analytical records of private water sources in Devon and Cornwall dating from 1900 to the present day, and many projects half-completed or waiting to be started, among much else. He leaves his beloved Jack Russell, Claude.'



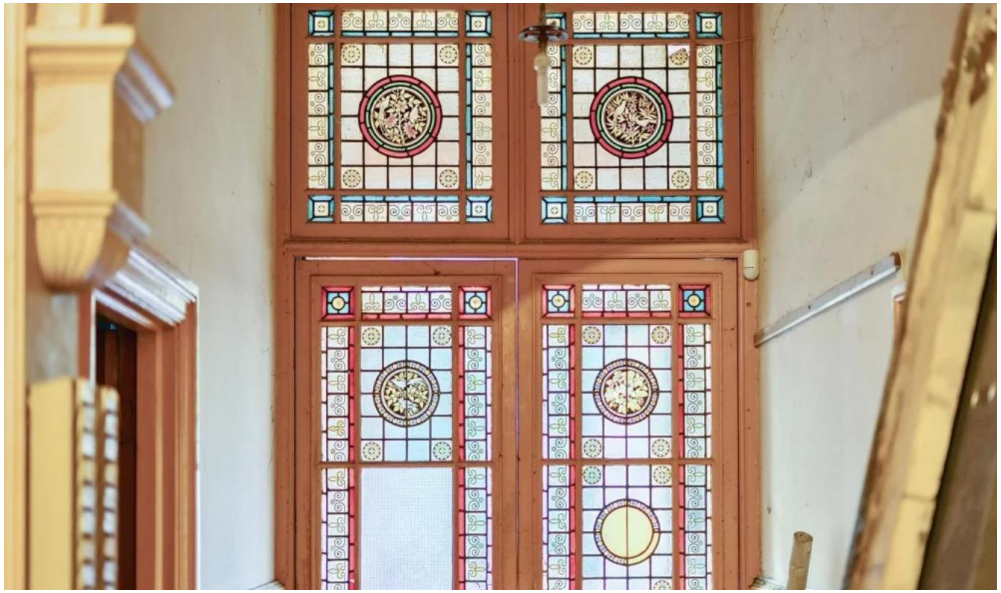
At this point the house has been cleared of much of the huge collections of valuable antiques and 'junk' that once filled it. Salvage trucks were spotted outside it, and it must have been a huge job. A quick google shows that parts of his collections have already started to be sold online. For example, I found this book of photos of bread from 1903 with a guide price of £280 and the nameplate: Edward Braxton Reynolds in the front cover. The author of the book boasted:

'However critical readers may be they will be forced to admit that never before have they seen such a complete collection of prize loaves illustrated in such an excellent manner'.

There are many more interesting and old books on wine, food, chemistry, murder trials, poisons, arachnids, ferns, liquor, medicine and more that have his nameplate inside.

The house itself remains on the market, and is in a pretty poor state of repair. Despite this it maintains some wonderful old features and surely a ghost or two.

Below are some photos of its current state:



Approximate Area = 5498 sq ft / 510.8 sq m

For identification only - Not to scale

Flowers at the Entrance to Heavitree Pleasure Ground 1960s

Photo courtesy of Christopher Bennett

Tony Collings RIP

The Heavitree local history community has lost a great supporter and friend with the death of Tony Collings on 9 December 2024.

Tony, born 11 June 1944, grew up in Heavitree and attended Ladysmith and then Exeter School. He went on to gain a degree in Chemistry at Manchester University before returning to his home town.

He was a man of many interests including walking (he wrote a guide to the South West coast path from Minehead and to Bude) and cricket (he was a passionate Somerset supporter).

After working for a long period as a bus conductor his passion for history led him to joining the old Exeter Council Archaeological Field Unit (later Exeter Archaeology) in around 1986 and he stayed there as their main archive researcher until retiring in about 2009.

Tony pictured with fellow Victor Street resident Joan Huxtable at a Squilometre event.

It was his encyclopaedic archival knowledge that helped Heavitree Local History Society researchers on many an occasion. He was able to quickly put his hands on old maps, tithe information or census details.

One of his many contributions was helping to establish the presence of Victorian schools in the parish including Heavitree Collegiate School in Polsloe Road and Mr O'Halloran's Heavitree School in Regents Park.

As recently as 2022 Tony was corresponding after being approached about a former property known as 'The Knoll' off East Wonford Hill. This was raised at a Society meeting as it appears on the OS Map 2nd edition.

Tony was able to show that it was on land known as Windout Hill on the 1844 tithe map and was called Park Villa in the OS 1st edition.

We will miss Tony's enthusiastic help, generously given throughout the Society's first 25 years.

Martin Weiler

(With many thanks to Brian Carpenter for biographical information)

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